GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1st April 1878, No. 502.

Read the following paper :—

No. 8. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th November 1877, No. 5,107.

Read again the following:—

Board's Miscellaneous Proceedings, dated 8th November 1876, No. 9,586.

Read the following papers:—

Letter from the Acting Director, Revenue Settlement, dated 15th July 1876, No. 8,212-80.

From R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 26th October 1876, No. 3,691-105.

I HAVE the honor to forward the remarks of the Collector on the Deputy Director's scheme for the settlement of the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs of Kurnool submitted to the Board by the late Acting Director with his letter, No. 2,812-80, dated 15th July 1876, also the Deputy Director's reply to these remarks.

2. There is much weight in the Collector's remarks relative to the treatment of cultivation in the beds of tanks and of land under wells adjoining wet ayacuts; his remarks on the grain values proposed also deserve consideration.

3. The Board will observe from the Acting Director's letter of 15th July that he and the Deputy Director differ widely as to the mode of assessing these taluqs, and at present I am unable to advise the Board on the subject. As, however, I am about to visit that part of the country, and the Deputy Director is now engaged on the settlement of Sidhout and Budwail, which adjoin Cumbum and Markapur, the experience about to be gained may enable me to arrive at conclusions; and, if the Board think fit to defer the disposal of the report for the present, I will furnish an opinion regarding it at the earliest possible date.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to C. RUNDALL, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 8th August 1876, No. 783.

As requested in your letter, No. 2,156-206, dated the 22nd May last, I have the honor to make the following observations on Mr. Cox's proposals regarding the revision of assessment in the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs contained in his printed letter, No. 703-245, of the 23rd August 1875.

2. PARAGRAPH 84.—The "chondhaye," or permanent remission of 25 per cent., ordered by Sir T. Munro had not been, by an oversight, granted on lands watered by *private wells* although the Board authorized the Collector in their Proceedings, No. 3,267, dated the 9th May 1866, to grant the remissions at once.

3. PARAGRAPH 156.—The error in transferring the lands under "*dasabandam wells*" in some cases to "*dry*" has been since rectified.

As per endorsement to the Head Assistant Collector on the Deputy Director's letter, No. 878-394, 23rd October 1875.

4. PARAGRAPH 157.—I do not agree with Mr. Cox in his wish to transfer the lands in the water-spread of tanks to the head of "*wet*," because it would be an arbitrary transfer, which will press heavily on the ryots, and because the transfer would create confusion in the accounts. Besides, this procedure will only show a false and larger ayacut under the tanks which will necessitate the grant of remissions on account of the insufficiency of water in the tanks to the total increased ayacut. The best course in my opinion would be first to offer compensation to the occupiers of these lands to give them up to Government, and, when they are given up, to transfer them to the head of "*poramboke*" and then to charge any cultivation in the same with a special rate. This special rate may be once for all fixed by the Settlement Department. But I would prefer that the Collector shall be allowed to fix the rates at the annual settlement, for he may then fix the rate so as to prevent an unauthorized occupation of, or entry on, the lands.

5. PARAGRAPH 158.—These dry lands which have been paying water-rate have taken water improperly to the exclusion of wet lands which have a right to receive water. I object to the transfer of these dry lands to the head of *wet*. The tanks have much silted up, and the water in them is not sufficient for their present registered ayacuts. By transferring these dry lands to the head of wet, you increase the registered ayacut under the tanks without increasing proportionately the supply of water. By the very fact of these *dry* lands being classed as wet, the ryots would not raise a dry crop thereon if there is not sufficient water for a wet crop, and remission of the wet assessment, which is the dry assessment *plus* water-rate, will have to be given. If otherwise, the ryots will raise a dry crop as usual when they cannot get water, and, if they do not raise a dry crop, no remission will be given as the land is dry. Besides these occupiers of tirvajasti lands, who now take water improperly, would claim it as a right when their lands are transferred to wet, and this would injure the ryots who hold regular wet lands by diminishing the supply to those lands.

6. PARAGRAPH 177.—The principle upon which Mr. Cox proposes to transfer lands under wells adjoining wet fields in such a manner as mainly to derive their supply from the existence of the Government source by percolation to the head of wet is a vague and dangerous principle. It has been said that wells which are two or three miles distant from a tank-bund, &c., receive supply by percolation. It would be only a matter of opinion to say which well receives its supply by percolation and which not. I think that the principle of percolation now put forward would act prejudicially to ryots who will not care to improve their lands by the construction of wells at their own cost if they are not allowed to reap the advantages of their improvements simply because it may be said that the well received its supply by percolation, no matter what the distance of the tank-bund, &c., may be from it.

7. If the rule is to be adopted that well lands adjoining wet lands are to be charged at wet rates, I anticipate a great deal of trouble. Suppose a man digs a well in his dry field, which adjoins another man's dry land. If the second man takes water and converts his land into wet, will the first have to pay more if the supply of water in his well is thereby improved, probably against his will? Again, suppose a man with well land adjoining wet land, the well land is to be classed wet. If the wet landholder does not in any particular year cultivate his land, will the well-owner be charged wet or dry rates? If the former, it would be unjust; if the latter, the assessment would be continually liable to change, and it is the object of the settlement to fix the assessment for a given number of years.

8. This percolation point was fully discussed when the rules for fixing the assessment of lands irrigated by wells constructed by private individuals were first framed in 1852. In Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated the 2nd November 1852, the Government laid down the restriction that, if cases should arise where it is manifest that a well dug at a ryot's expense has drawn away water from a previously-existing Government work, in such instance, such well lands shall not be wholly exempted from assessment, but a fair and equitable extra cess may be imposed, and they further called upon the Board to consider and lay before them some precise rules for regulating the distances from public works at which private wells might be constructed without becoming subject to additional taxation. The Board, after obtaining the opinions of Collectors, most of whom were for retaining the restrictive clause and for their possessing the discretion to decide which wells come under the restrictive clause and which not, proposed the following two rules :—

1. No well dug on land which can be watered by any existing public work of irrigation shall be exempted from extra assessment.
2. No well shall be exempt dug within 100 yards of rear of tank-bunds, rivers, channels, and beds of tanks.

The Government, in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 30th May 1854, added the following third rule :—

3. The ryot shall have perfect liberty to dig wells beyond the defined limit, 100 yards, without leave from the Collector or Tahsildar or from any other person whatever with exemption from an additional cess.

9. They also directed in paragraph 5 to strike out all the rules from the hukumnamas, limiting the freedom of action on the part of the ryots in the construction of private wells, substituting for them, as the sole limitations under which the privilege is to be enjoyed, the three rules now

sanctioned. After this Order of 30th May 1854 the Government received the Honorable Court's Despatch No. 6 of 1854, wherein they suggested that the rule of exemption should be absolute and simple, and, in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 23rd June 1854, passed the following Order :—

10. "It is observed that very recently* the Order commented on by the Honorable Court regarding the levy of extra cess on private wells sunk in the vicinity of public works of irrigation has been defined and restricted so as to apply solely to wells dug within 100 yards of rear of tank-bunds, rivers, channels, and beds of tanks, all wells sunk at a greater distance being wholly exempt from additional assessment. The Board and Commissioner will now be required to report, after consulting the local officers under their authority, whether there seems reason to conclude that the public revenue from irrigated lands would be seriously affected in the event of all restrictions as to the locality of the wells being abandoned and the rule of exemption being made absolute and simple as preferred by the Honorable Court."

* 30th May 1854.

11. Subsequently, in 1855, the distance of 100 yards was reduced to 10 yards from a tank-bund and 50 yards from a river or channel, and this latter distance of 50 yards was reduced to 10 yards by a subsequent order.

12. The ryots have all along been under the belief that lands irrigated from wells beyond the prescribed distance were not to be charged water-rate, and now to charge them with the water-rate would be unadvisable and would almost amount to a breach of promise on the part of Government. I would, therefore, suggest that the irrigation from wells which are now beyond the prescribed distance be not interfered with.

13. PARAGRAPH 178.—I am not aware of the principle followed by the Deputy Director in dealing leniently with the lands under the "doruvu" wells on the banks of the Gundlakamma in the Markapur Taluq. It is my view that the lands under these wells should be classed as dry and tirvajasti charged for irrigation from these wells. For, if a ryot whose land adjoins the bank of a river were to construct a "doruvu" well on the bank at some future time, he will have to pay the full water-rate *minus* the one-fourth for lift. This, I think, is not justifiable. I do not think that a ryot who constructs a well some years later should suffer. There should be no difference in the assessment of the lands simply because the wells irrigating some were constructed some years previous to others irrigating other lands.

14. PARAGRAPH 181.—There is no necessity to follow Mr. Minchin's views as the Government have altered their opinion since.

15. PARAGRAPH 184, CLAUSE 2.—The fact of these tanks having received such a supply from a long time gives the tank-owners a right to such supply for the future also, and I think these tanks should be exempted from the operation of the rule.

16. PARAGRAPH 186.—Mr. Farmer has not as yet been able to see the place. This may be disposed of at the time of settlement.

17. PARAGRAPH 195.—My views about the transfer of the lands in the water-spread of tanks to the head of *wet* are given in paragraph 4 *supra*.

18. PARAGRAPH 221.—I think it inexpedient to take the prices of Kurnool in fixing the commutation rates for the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs. These taluqs are widely different from Kurnool. The commutation rates fixed for the Sub-division of Nellore or Kistna might as well be taken because these taluqs are really just as much connected with them as with Cumbum. Mr. Cox, after making the deductions on account of merchants' profits' fixes the commutation rates at Rupees 125 for jonna, Rupees 90 for korra, and Rupees 120 for paddy. These rates are higher than those fixed for the Guntur portion of the Kistna District, the average in that district being Rupees 122½ for jonna and Rupees 108½ for paddy. I may also state that the commutation rate for paddy for Nellore is lower than that for Kurnool, although the rate for jonna is higher. It is my opinion that the commutation rates to be fixed for Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs should be much lower than the rates at Kurnool or Nellore or Kistna. These two taluqs are detached taluqs, being separated from the other portion of the Kurnool District and from the adjoining districts of Kistna and Nellore by ranges of hills. There were no facilities of communication for these taluqs with Kistna, Nellore, or Kurnool during the year, the prices of which are taken into account in fixing the commutation rates. The very fact of these taluqs being cut off from other portions of the Kurnool and the Kistna and Nellore Districts makes the demand for the commodities raised there less, and this less demand necessarily causes a fall in price. Besides the great cost of transport to Nellore, Kistna, or Kurnool will oblige merchants to buy at a lower price. In consideration of all these circumstances, I think that the commutation rates for Combum and Markapur Taluqs should be lower.

19. PARAGRAPH 230.—The Deputy Director's estimates of the cultivation expenses appear to be a guess. He thinks that the particulars of cultivation expenses as given by the ryots are very conflicting, as the item of cost of bullocks per acre varies from 6 Annas and 5 Pies in one quotation to Rupees 2-8-0 in another. I do not think there is anything strange in the variation in the cost, and I think the real average should be ascertained, and that average adopted in our calculations. The Deputy Director states that he has taken the average of the ryot's rates for

the item cost of agricultural implements, and, though rather below the figure fixed for Budwail, &c., may be taken as quite fair. This is strange; the ryots' figures were not taken where they were high, but where low they were followed. I think it is but equitable that the ryots' figures should be taken for all the items whether high or low. I append to this four statements* showing the cultivation expenses for wet and dry for a number of villages, and it will appear therefrom how the figures vary. The cost was first taken for cultivation with one pair of ploughing bullocks, and then it was reduced to the cost of cultivation per acre; 37½ acres of dry land or four acres of wet land being taken as the extent cultivable with one pair of bullocks. It will be seen from these statements that the cultivation expenses differ for each of the twenty villages given in the statements.

* Received from Tahsildar.

20. I must say I do not like the block system.

21. I would rather not have composition for second-crop assessment. It will require us to interfere more than need be with the distribution of water; it is better to leave this as much as possible with the villagers themselves. Even now very few tanks hold enough water to allow of second-crop cultivation, and, if additional inducement is given to cultivate a second crop, there will be a still greater number of applicants that will have to be refused water, and I suppose it would be our duty to see that the compounders obtained water first.

ENCLOSURE 1 to No. 1.

Statement showing the Expenses attending Wet Cultivation of one Acre in the Markapur Taluq.

Items.	Big Villages.										Average.	
	Yadavalli.	Dupad.	Markapur.	Yandapalli.	Mallapata.	Amanigudipadu.	Gajjalakonda.	Vemulakota.	Yerragondapalem.	Idupur.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Value of bullocks	50 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	45 8 0	
Agricultural implements.	3 11 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	6 4 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 9 4	
Wages of servants ...	6 0 0	8 4 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	7 10 5	
Cost of seed	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 5	
Price of labor	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	3 2 0	
Value of manure	5 0 0	3 2 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 14 2	
Total ...	68 15 0	75 10 0	46 12 0	46 0 0	68 4 0	72 4 0	67 8 0	71 0 0	71 0 0	71 8 0	65 14 1	

Statement showing the Expenses attending Wet Cultivation of one Acre in the Markapur Taluq—(*Continued*).

Items.	SMALL VILLAGES.										Average.
	Nagulavaram.	Yachavaram.	Tangiralapalli.	Kalanutala.	Lellapalli.	Devarajagattu.	Gollavidipi.	Kolabhimanipadu.	Jammanapalli.	Nikarampalli.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of bullocks	10 0 0	20 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	50 0 0	20 0 0	23 0 0
Agricultural implements.	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 15 7
Wages of servants... ...	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	7 12 0
Cost of seed	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 15 7
Price of labor	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 5
Value of manure	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 10 5
Total ...	25 12 0	37 0 0	27 8 0	31 12 0	34 4 0	67 12 0	27 8 0	39 12 0	70 0 0	37 8 0	39 14 0

KURNOOL,
8th August 1876.

(Signed) M. VENCATACHELLUM,
Deputy Collector, for Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE 2 to No. 1.

Statement showing the Expenses attending Dry Cultivation of one Acre in the Markapur Taluq.

Items.	BIG VILLAGES.										Average.
	Yadavalli.	Dupad.	Markapur.	Yandapalli.	Mallapata.	Amanigudipadu.	Gajjalakonda.	Vemulakota.	Yerragondapalem.	Idupur.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of bullocks... ...	5 6 0	5 6 0	3 4 0	2 11 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	4 14 4
Agricultural implements.	0 6 4	0 15 7	0 8 8	0 15 7	0 8 8	0 15 7	0 11 10	0 12 1	0 11 3	0 11 3	0 11 8
Wages of servants ...	0 10 5	0 14 3	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 4	0 13 4
Cost of seed	0 0 10	0 3 6	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 2 8	0 2 2	0 1 9
Price of labor	0 6 6	0 5 8	0 5 2	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 1 8	0 7 0	0 4 4	0 7 0	0 5 5
Value of manure	0 8 8	0 5 5	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 2	0 1 8	0 1 4	0 2 8	0 3 3
Total ...	7 6 9	8 2 5	5 1 0	4 15 5	7 5 8	7 12 7	7 5 4	7 10 5	7 10 7	7 11 5	7 1 9

Statement showing the Expenses attending Dry Cultivation of one Acre in the Markapur Taluq—(*Continued*).

Items.	SMALL VILLAGES.										Average.
	Nagulavaram.	Yachavaram.	Tangiralapalli.	Kalanutula.	Lellapalli.	Devarajagattu.	Gollavidipi.	Vikarampalli.	Kolabhimanipadu.	Jammanupalli.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	21	22	23
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of bullocks	1 1 3	2 2 7	1 5 8	1 10 0	2 2 7	5 6 0	1 1 3	2 2 7	2 7 0	5 6 0	2 7 8
Agricultural implements.	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 3	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 7 9	0 7 4	0 8 8	0 6 11
Wages of servants ...	0 14 8	0 14 8	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 12 1	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 8	0 13 5
Cost of seed	0 0 5	0 1 8	0 1 4	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 2 1	0 2 8	0 1 8
Price of labor	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 3 6	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 4 3	0 3 10	0 4 3	0 4 4
Value of manure	0 0 10	0 1 8	0 0 10	0 3 6	0 2 2	0 4 3	0 3 10	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 3	0 2 10
Total ...	2 12 5	3 15 10	2 15 7	3 6 11	3 11 3	7 4 7	2 15 5	4 0 9	4 4 9	7 8 6	4 4 10

KURNOOL,
8th August 1876.

(Signed) M. VENCATACHELLUM,
Deputy Collector, for Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE 3 to No. 1.

Statement showing the Expenses attending Dry Cultivation of one Acrein the Cumbum Taluq.

Items.	BIG VILLAGES.										Average.
	Mundlapad.	Gadikota.	Cumbum.	Giddalur.	Palakavidu.	Racherla.	Komaravolu.	Vuyyalavadu.	Ardavidu.	Akavidu.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. P.	RS. A. P.
Value	1 3	2 15 5	4 5 2	5 6 0	5 6 0	4 9 4	4 5 2	4 14 0	4 1 0	4 2	4 4 8
Agricultural implements.	0 8 7	0 9 2	0 7 9	0 10 3	0 8 6	0 8 1	0 7 7	0 9 4	0 8 6	0 8 1	0 8 7
Wages of servants ...	1 1 3	1 2 7	1 1 3	1 3 0	0 15 2	1 2 2	1 3 0	1 1 3	1 0 5	1 2 2	1 1 7
Cost of seed	0 2 7	0 2 7	0 2 7	0 2 11	0 2 2	0 2 10	0 2 7	0 2 10	0 2 2	0 2 7	0 2 7
Price of labor...	1 5 7	1 4 9	0 13 0	0 14 8	0 12 1	0 13 5	0 12 6	0 12 1	0 11 8	0 11 3	0 14 4
Value of manure	0 4 3	0 5 2	0 8 7	0 9 5	0 7 9	0 9 5	0 9 0	0 8 2	0 7 9	0 8 7	0 7 9
Total...	6 1 6	6 7 8	7 6 4	8 14 3	8 3 8	7 13 3	7 7 10	7 15 8	6 15 6	7 5 10	7 7 6

Statement showing the Expenses attending Dry Cultivation of one Acre in the Cumbum Taluq—(*Continued*).

Items.	SMALL VILLAGES.										Average.
	Salakalavidu.	Jampalachervu.	Madanapullalachervu.	Basinepalli.	Galijerugulla.	Konapalli.	Chintalapalli.	Pusalapadu.	Somidevipalli.	Pitikayagulla.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		23
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of bullocks	4 5 2	4 1 0	3 12 6	4 14 0	4 1 0	3 12 6	3 12 6	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 1 0	4 4 0
Agricultural implements.	0 7 9	0 7 0	0 7 9	0 7 4	0 6 6	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 7 9	0 7 0
Wages of servants ...	0 14 3	0 13 2	0 13 7	0 14 3	0 13 7	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 3	0 14 3	0 13 7	0 13 8
Cost of seed	0 1 7	0 1 5	0 1 10	0 1 8	0 1 7	0 1 10	0 1 10	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 10	0 1 9
Price of labor	0 9 10	0 8 7	0 8 10	0 9 5	0 9 3	0 10 2	0 10 2	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 2	0 9 4
Value of manure	0 8 7	0 8 3	0 9 3	0 9 6	0 8 3	0 7 9	0 7 9	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 9 7	0 8 9
Total...	6 15 2	6 7 5	6 5 9	7 8 2	6 8 2	6 2 11	6 2 11	7 7 10	7 7 10	6 10 11	6 12 6

KURNOOL,
8th August 1876.

(Signed) M. VENCATACHELLUM,
Deputy Collector, for Acting Collector.

ENCLOSUEE 4 to No. 1.

Statement showing the Expenses attendingone Acre of Wet Cultivation in Cumbum Taluq.

Items.	BIG VILLAGES.										Average.
	Mundlapad.	Gadikota.	Cumbum.	Giddalur.	Palakavidu.	Raicherla.	Komoravolu.	Vuyyalavadu.	Ardavidu.	Akavidu.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of bullocks	25 0 0	27 8 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	42 8 0	40 0 0	45 0 0	37 8 0	40 0 0	39 12 0
Agricultural implements.	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 10
Wages of servants	10 0 0	10 12 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	8 12 0	10 8 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	10 8 0	10 3 2
Cost of seed	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Price of labor	12 8 0	12 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	7 0 0	7 12 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 8 0	8 4 5
Value of manure	2 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 9
Total ...	56 8 0	60 4 0	68 8 0	82 12 0	76 8 0	72 10 0	69 8 0	73 14 0	64 8 0	68 4 0	69 5 2

Statement showing the Expenses attending one Acre of Wet Cultivation in Cumbum Taluq—(*Continued*).

Items.	Small Villages.												Average.	
	Salakalavidu.		Jampalacheruvu.		Madanapullalacheruvu.		Basinepalli.		Galijerugulla.		Konapalli.		Chintalapalli.		Pusalapadu.		Somidevipalli		Pittkaygulla.			
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
	13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23	
Value of bullocks	40	0 0	37	8 0	36	8 0	45	0 0	37	8 0	36	8 0	36	8 0	45	0 0	45	0 0	37	8 0	39	11 2
Agricultural implements.	4	8 0	4	0 0	4	8 0	4	0 0	3	12 0	3	4 0	3	4 0	4	4 0	4	4 0	4	8 0	4	0 9
Wages of servants ...	8	4 0	7	10 0	7	14 0	8	4 0	7	14 0	7	8 0	7	8 0	8	4 0	8	4 6	7	14 0	7	14 9
Cost of seed	0	15 0	0	14 0	1	1 0	1	0 0	0	15 0	1	1 0	1	1 0	1	2 0	1	2 0	1	1 0	1	0 5
Price of labor	5	12 0	5	0 0	5	2 0	5	8 0	5	7 0	5	14 0	5	14 0	5	12 0	5	12 0	5	6 0	5	8 8
Value of manure	5	0 0	4	13 0	5	7 0	5	9 0	4	12 0	4	8 0	4	8 0	5	7 0	5	7 0	5	10 0	5	1 8
Total ...	64	7 0	59	13 0	60	8 0	69	9 0	60	4 0	58	11 0	58	11 0	69	13 0	69	13 0	61	15 0	63	5 5

(Signed) M. VENCATACHELLUM,
Deputy Collector, for Acting Collector.

KURNOOL,
8th August 1876.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

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 Cuddapah, 5th September 1876, No. 818-338.

IN reply to your official memorandum of the 17th ultimo, No. 3,055-340, calling for any remarks that I might have to make on the Kurnool Collector's letter of the 8th idem, No. 783, commenting on certain points touched on in my settlement report for the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs, I beg to make the following observations.

2. PARAGRAPH 4 ON PARAGRAPH 157 OF THE SETTLEMENT REPORT.—Lands in the water-spread of tanks have been transferred to the head of wet under the rules contained in paragraph 16 of the Director's circular issued on the subject of the revsion of wet ayacuts which received the sanction of the Board of Revenue. It need cause no confusion in the accounts as it is proposed to enter a remark against every number so treated with a view to its not being given out again in putta when once relinquished, and as only such lands will come under this head as it is deemed objectionable, with reference to the well-being of the tank, that they should be cultivated, no remission will, under any circumstances, be granted for any damage to crops on them, so that there will be no difficulty on this score.

3. A reference on the subject of these tank-bed lands appears, from paragraph 1 of Proceedings, No. 2,511-252, dated 22nd June, to have been made to the Board of Revenue, but the result is not yet known.

4. PARAGRAPH 5 ON PARAGRAPH 158 OF THE REPORT.—The transfers here too have been made with reference to the same rules quoted above (*vide* paragraph 17, clause 3), and I need hardly repeat again what I have already said under this head in my letter of the 19th May last, No. 417-1,654, upon the objections raised by the Collector of Cuddapah to the increase made to the wet ayacuts in this district. It is not intended that lands which only *occasionally* grow a wet crop and take water should be transferred, but those which *invariably* do so, so that, if the taking of the water by the occupiers of the tirvajasti lands had in any way really injured the ryots who hold regular wet fields, they would have called out before and put a stop to the water being drawn off to other lands. Even after our adjustment of the wet ayacuts, which I do not at all expect will be quite perfect, any modifications can be made by the Revenue authorities which may seem necessary from representations that may be made to them each year at the time of Jammabandy.

5. PARAGRAPHS 6 TO 12 ON PARAGRAPH 177 OF THE REPORT.—I have given Board's Proceedings of the 23rd October 1873, No. 2,169, as my authority for the course pursued in treating as wet lands watered from wells in the midst of, or adjoining, wet cultivation, but I admit that there are some difficulties in the way of accepting this as a hard-and-fast rule, and yet it seems necessary that some rule should be fixed. The discussion which I believe is now going on with reference to wet wells as they are sometimes called will, I hope, soon set this matter at rest. It might perhaps be as well to bring before the Board the view in which Mr. Foster puts the matter in paragraph 7 of his letter.

6. PARAGRAPH 13 ON PARAGRAPH 178 OF THE REPORT.—I believe that Mr. Rundall, in discussing my settlement proposals, has taken the same view as Mr. Foster with reference to the lands under doruvu wells on the banks of the Gundlakamma, viz., that they should be classed as dry and charged water-rate.

7. I do not know how far Mr. Foster may be correct in his views as to the right which tank-owners have established to the supply of water from a Government source that they have hitherto enjoyed free of charge. As explained in my report, the opposite course which I adopted was approved of by the then Collector Mr. Hope.

8. PARAGRAPH 18 ON PARAGRAPH 221 OF THE REPORT.—The fact that the actual selling prices of grain in both the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs compare favorably with the twenty years' averages taken for the Kurnool District as explained in paragraphs 224 to 227 of my report shows, I think, that we have not dealt unfairly in adopting the latter standard as one commutation rate for these two taluqs.

9. PARAGRAPH 19 ON PARAGRAPH 230 OF THE REPORT.—I will not remark on the statement of cultivation expenses sent in by Mr Foster more than just to say that I am at a loss to understand why there should be any real reason for such a difference in the cost of agricultural implements between the two large villages of Markapur and Vemalakota only two miles apart, or still more between Vemulakota and Nagalavaram, which are even nearer together, while the great variation in the value of bullocks is yet more unaccountable between the two last adjoining villages. Supposing there might be a difference of Rupees 50, or even

Cost of Agricultural Implements in Dry.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Markapur	0	8	8
Vemulakota	0	12	1
Nagalavaram	0	7	0

Value of Bullocks.

Vemulakota	5	6	0
Nagalavaram	1	1	3

100 Rupees (an extreme case), in the price of a pair of bullocks, that apportioned over 37½ acres and over a series of years—for bullocks are not used up in one year—cannot possibly make the difference shown; hence I would still say that the quotations given by the ryots are *most unaccountable*. I know from my own experience again and again that, if you let a ryot put down what he likes as his cultivation expenses and afterwards go over it with him, he will show you with the greatest barefacedness that he is cultivating, and has been cultivating for years past, at a clear loss and that he could not afford to pay even the lowest rate of assessment per acre. The same refers to all the ryots in a village and even a group of villages.

10. In the case of the two taluqs under discussion I may mention that I held punchayets of the ryots from all the surrounding villages at four central stations in each taluq fixed by the Tahsildar and there got them to discuss and put down the figures they considered fair, and these I went over afterwards with them, the Tahsildar or a Revenue Inspector being always present. In this way as much reliable information as possible was elicited from them which helped me in coming to what seemed a fair conclusion where I could not conscientiously accept their figures.

11. In such an intricate calc[illegible] it is very difficult, if not impossible, to give a definite explanation for every item, and I th[illegible]. Foster would find it harder than he expected if he tried to work the matter out. With reference to his remark that it would have been fairer to have taken the average of the ryots' figures in the case of value of bullocks too, I may mention that the amount I fixed on was just what was quoted by the ryots in two of the four stations that I made in the Cumbum Taluq.

12. PARAGRAPH 21.—The composition for second crop, being made with reference to the facilities already existing for getting water, need not, I think, in any way require the Revenue authorities to interfere in the future distribution of the water. Should any difficulty afterwards arise, as Mr. Foster anticipated, perhaps the Collector might be authorized to cancel the arrangements and introduce fasaljasti.

13. The Collector's letter and its enclosures are herewith returned.

THE report will accordingly be ordered to lie over.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

To the Director Revenue Settlement.

Read also the following:—

From R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 23rd October 1877, No. 2,383-47.

I HAVE the honor to submit a scheme for the settlement of the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs of the Kurnool District.

2. This was prepared by Mr. Cox in 1875 and forwarded to the Board by Mr. Rundall in 1876, but, owing to the differences between these officers as to rates of assessment, &c., the scheme was referred to me for an expression of opinion. This I was unable to give at that time, but, having now visited the spot, I am able to advise the Board as to the best mode of treating these taluqs.

3. The Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs lie between the Nallamalla and Velagunda hill ranges at the head of a valley about 150 miles long at the lower end of which lie the Budwail and Silhout Taluqs of Cuddapah. The soil is poor, and, were it not for a fine stretch of rice land under the Cumbum tank, there would be nothing special to distinguish this tract from the poorer part of the Budwail Taluq. The revenue, which has steadily declined since the commencement of the present century, aggregates but two lakhs of rupees, and about three-fourths of the puttadars pay four rupees and under per annum.

4. The bulk of the soil is red with a stretch of black ground between Cumbum and Markapur which Mr. Cox has laid out in three sorts with the addition of a fourth

sort for clay. For the red soils he had but two sorts, but introduced a third after the classification was made. This, as Mr. Rundall points out in paragraph 18 of his report, requires some further adjustment of the fields affected. I propose having all the lands re-examined and the field classification tested by the application of blocks, but this can be easily done at settlement and need in no way hinder the passing of orders now. When testing the classification the anomalous entry of certain wet lands as "permanently-improved wet" will be got rid of, and the omission to enter dry lands supplied by Government wells as "permanently-improved dry" can be rectified. The treatment moreover of cultivation in the beds of tanks, particularly the large area in the water-spread of the Cumbum tank, requires revision, and the best mode of dealing with this will probably be to charge it as manawari at one rate higher than the highest ordinary dry rate of the village as in the Chingleput District. With these alterations, which will hardly affect the financial results, Mr. Cox's table of classes and sorts may be allowed to stand.

5. Mr. Cox has adopted the district commutation rate of 120 Rupees per garce for paddy and 125 Rupees for jonna, and has calculated the value of korra at 90 Rupees per garce. The two former have already received the sanction of Government for application in the Pattikonda Taluq. The introduction of a lower price for an inferior grain here is all in favor of the ryots and is but fair in a tract of which three-fourths is red and thus mostly unsuited for jonna. The application of the rates, viz., 125 to the entire black series and an average struck on the prices of jonna and korra to the entire red series is somewhat cumbersome, as it gives two commutation rates for dry land; but as the average for red soil is but Rupees 107-8-0, and the ordinary selling price of korra is very much in excess of that figure, no objection need here be taken.

6. Mr. Cox proposes three groups both for dry and wet, but Mr. Rundall reduces these to two for dry. I am inclined to support Mr. Cox's arrangement, as with three sorts he needs more grouping than he would if using a more elastic table. Mr. Cox's first group moreover for both dry and wet is specially reserved for the best Cumbum villages, the second and third groups being intended for general application.

7. The cultivation expenses proposed by Mr. Cox are approved by Mr. Rundall, so I need not further remark on them. They approximate very closely to those proposed by Mr. Banbury for Pattikonda.

8. The reduction proposed for baling is 1 Rupee an acre.

9. Mr. Rundall proposes classing the lands under doruvu wells as dry and charging them with water-rate, but, if treated as "baling" with no charge for second crop, they will be equally leniently dealt with and their treatment will be in conformity with the practice observed in Cuddapah.

10. The area to be compounded as second crop consists of some 2,000 acres under the Cumbum tank. The figures for this are not given in detail, but, if compounded at one-third of 9½ Rupees, the Rupees 14,000 of second-crop revenue seem likely to be reduced to Rupees 6,000. Neither Mr. Cox or Mr. Rundall give any information on this point, but it is probable that there are other areas in different parts of these taluqs that may be compounded at settlement.

11. The experiments made to ascertain the yield of the staple crops were 950, a number that Mr. Rundall regards as insufficient. When checked, however, by the local experience of the Government officers and principal ryots, this number should, I think, be sufficient, but the sufficiency of the number does not affect the case, as Mr. Cox rarely bases his results on experiment or on recorded opinion, but takes an approximation of the ascertained yield for the first sort of any one series for dry land and adjusts a graduated scale to the lower sorts without much regard to experi-

ment. The result arrived at, however, is sufficiently near the results worked out for adjoining taluqs and gives 360 Madras measures of grain as the maximum yield of the best *bona fide* dry land (3·1) and 1,200 Madras measures as the maximum yield of wet land, an average in accordance with that arrived at for Tinnevelly, Godavery, Kistna, and Kurnool and intermediate between those determined for Pattikonda on one side and for Budwail and Sidhout on the other.

Pattikonda	360
Budwail and Sidhout	400

Rejecting the exceptional series 2·1 and 2·2, the use of which has been discontinued for many years past, as all wet lands are virtually permanently improved.

12. Mr. Rundall makes some slight alterations in the proposed yield for dry, but raises the wet yield in the higher and reduces it in the lower sorts of each series. Neither these or Mr. Cox's figures bear any relation to the result of experiment made in paddy or to the opinion of the people, but viewing the results arrived at further on, in framing a table of rates, I am inclined to support Mr. Cox's scale which commences with a 9½ Rupees rate and has mostly steps of but 1 Rupee downwards, whereas Mr. Rundall's, commencing with 12 Rupees, has inconvenient jumps and cannot be so readily applied to the small differences of soil and irrigation that indicate 4·2, 4·3, &c. To make Mr. Cox's table, however, applicable to a scale in which 2·1 and 2·2 have been eliminated as mentioned above, it will be necessary to apply the 9½ Rupees rate to 4·1 as the highest wet taram, the others remaining unaltered. This will allow of the best lands under the Cumbum tank being suitably charged and will give an easy table for application elsewhere in these taluqs. To secure uniformity and to avoid sudden jumps of 50 per cent. in some dry rates, I have altered 4 Annas into 6 Annas in the cases shown in black type.

13. The following is the table proposed :—

DRY.									WET.								
Class and Sort.		First Group.			Second Group.			Third Group.	Class and Sort.		First Group.			Second Group.			Third Group.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.
III ...	1	3	8	0	3	0	0	2 4 0	IV ...	1	9	8	0	7	8	0	6 8 0
III ...	2	3	0	0	2	4	0	1 8 0	III ...	1	7	8	0	6	8	0	5 8 0
III ...	1								IV ...	2							
IV ...	2	2	4	0	1	8	0	1 0 0	III ...	2							
III ...	3								IV ...	3							
IV ...	2	1	8	0	1	0	0	0 12 0	VI ...	1	6	8	0	5	8	0	4 8 0
V ...	1								VII ...	1							
VI ...	1	1	8	0	1	4	0	1 0 0	III ...	3							
VI ...	2								V ...	1							
VII ...	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0 12 0	VI ...	2	5	8	0	4	8	0	3 8 0
III ...	4								VII ...	2							
IV ...	3								VIII ...	1							
V ...	2								III ...	4							
VI ...	3	1	0	0	0	12	0	0 8 0	V ...	2							
VII ...	2								VI ...	3	4	8	0	3	8	0	2 8 0
VIII ...	1								VII ...	3							
V ...	3								VIII ...	2							
VII ...	3	0	12	0	0	8	0	0 6 0	V ..	3							
VIII ...	2								VIII ...	3	3	8	0	2	8	0	2 8 0
VIII ...	3	0	8	0	0	6	0	0 4 0									

14. The financial results of this settlement, as proposed by Mr. Cox, are a reduction of Rupees 13,000, while Mr. Rundall proposes a reduction of Rupees 5,000. Some re-adjustment of grouping and revision of classification will enable the officer who makes the settlement to work out results probably between these figures. Some

reduction, however, must be anticipated as there are many anomalies to redress. The dry lands for instance in some villages are now rated unusually high, and there is always some loss by compounding for double crop.

15. I am anxious to complete these taluqs and propose putting in a strong force to settle them simultaneously as soon as the famine is over. With these the Kurnool District will be finished, and I shall then be able to add one more to the list of districts for which settlement data can be given to the Government of India.

WITH the foregoing letter the Director of Revenue Settlement submits a revised scheme for the settlement of the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs of the Kurnool District. The scheme, as originally prepared, was not in all respects satisfactory, and there was such a divergence of opinion on some points between the then Acting Director Mr. Rundall and the Deputy, who drew up the scheme, Mr. Cox, that the matter was referred to the present Director for an expression of his opinion.

2. The settlement of the district commenced in 1864 with the settlement of Kurnool proper comprising the taluqs of Nandikotkúr, Nandial, Sirwell, and Ramalkota; a separate scheme was approved for Pattikonda in 1872, and the Koilkuntla Taluq was dealt with in connection with the taluqs of Proddatur, Jammalmadugu, and Cuddapah, the whole tract being intersected by the Kandair river and forming the valley known by that name. This is, therefore, the fourth scheme that affects the Kurnool District. The tract of country now under consideration constituting the Head Assistant Collector's Division, 85 miles long by 35 broad, is the northern half of a long and narrow valley, running nearly due north and south, between the Nallamallais separating it from the rest of Kurnool on the west and the Velligondas which intervene between it and Nellore on the east. In general characteristics these taluqs resemble those at the lower end of the valley attached to Cuddapah, namely, Budwail, Sidhout, and Pullampett, and it seems to have been at one time in comtemplation to include them all in one scheme. In fact prior to 1858 the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs formed part of Cuddapah; two years later a portion of the latter taluq, consisting of 99 villages, was transferred to Nellore and is now comprised in the Kanigiri Taluq of that district. With the exception of a stretch of fine land under the Cumbum Tank, the tract under consideration is poor; the population is sparse, averaging only 195 to the square mile in Cumbum and 110 in Markapur, but a very considerable portion of the 1,472 square miles of country consists of hill and jungle; excluding this area, the figures become 317 and 184 per square mile respectively. Streams are numerous, but the only river of any size is the Gundlakumma, which flows through the Cumbum tank. Communications are few and bad, especially in Markapur. This division comes within the influence of both monsoons, the average rainfall for the ten years ending 1874 being given as 30·32 inches for Cumbum and 29·9 for Markapur; the accuracy of the returns, however, is questioned.

3. In the first portion of his report Mr. Cox gives some interesting particulars regarding the early history of the country. The assessment has remained unchanged from the time of its imposition by Sir Thomas Munro at the commencement of the present century with the exception of the 25 per cent. deductions on dry and wet lands and 33 per cent. on garden lands granted in Fasli 1231, known as the "Choudhaye" and "Tissaye" and some minor concessions of a later date in favor of lands long waste or insufficiently irrigated. The average revenue for the decade ending Fasli 1282, the year with which the results of the present proposals are compared, was only Rupees 2,17,878, and the figures adduced by Mr. Cox show that there has been little or no expansion since the earliest years of the administration. The existing rates are very numerous and confusing, there being no less than 233 "dry," 215 "wet," and 161 "tirvajasti" rates in Cumbum, ranging from Annas 5 to Rs. 21-2-4; these and other anomalies, such as the charge of fasaljasti on lands registered as double crop when certain second crops are grown thereon, will disappear, and special remissions, except such as the Board have directed to be treated as inams (Proceedings,

dated 4th January 1877, No. 19), will cease. According to Mr. Rundall's figures the existing average rates calculated on the area by the revenue accounts was—

	Dry.			Wet.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cumbum	0	15	6	7	5	1
Markapur	0	10	11	6	7	5

If the calculation, however, be made on the actual area ascertained by survey, the excess discovered being 10·40 and 13·29 per cent. in the occupied dry area and 7·64 and 11·91 in the occupied wet in Cumbum and Markapur respectively, the averages will stand thus :—

	Dry.			Wet.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cumbum	0	14	1	6	13	0
Markapur	0	9	8	5	12	2

The percentage of Inam land is very large, being nearly equal to the occupied Government area in Cumbum and not much less in Markapur. The percentage of agriculturists is 50 in the former and 65 in the latter taluq according to the quinquenial returns ; the average extent of the holdings is small, and about three-fourths of the puttadars pay on an average Rupees 4 or under per annum.

4. In these taluqs red soils largely predominate, no less than 75 and 90 per cent. of the classified area in the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs, respectively, falling under this series. Mr. Cox's original classification appears to have been made with only two "sorts" under each class of red soil, but a third "sort" was subsequently added ; black sand and black loam had three sorts, black clay alone being rated under four "sorts." About half the whole area falls under the two lowest "sorts" of red loam. The third "sort" having been added after the classification was made, some further adjustment of the fields affected is stated to be necessary, but this can be done at the time of introduction of the new settlement, as it will not affect the results to any appreciable extent. The class "permanently improved irrigated" will be eliminated, the land under that head being transferred to best black loam, the former being a variety that cannot in fairness be said to exist in the case of one field more than in that of another, as all lands levelled and irrigated are undoubtedly permanently improved.

5. As regards grouping, Mr. Cox proposed three groups under both wet and dry for Cumbum ; in the former case to admit of certain lands under the Cumbum tank and exceptionally good sources of irrigation like channels from the Gundlakumma and Sagilair being treated separately, and in the latter to provide for a tract of very superior soil. In Markapur all the villages are included in the second and third groups. Mr. Rundall, however, considered that the whole of Markapur and Cumbum, except the specially fertile tract referred to, might be treated under one group in respect of dry, and that the first group in Cumbum should be limited to the villages under the Cumbum tank, the rest of the irrigation being placed in the second and third groups, and modified the grouping accordingly. Mr. Puckle, however, prefers Mr. Cox's arrangement as giving greater facility for treating the lands with regard to distinctive peculiarities of soil, situation, &c., more especially as the classification table in use is limited to three "sorts" for each class of soil except black clay.

6. The revision of the wet ayacut will have the effect of increasing the area classed as irrigated in both taluqs, the net result of the transfers proposed being an increase of nearly 3,000 acres, the bulk of which belongs to Markapur. Of the total area to be transferred from dry to wet, nearly half consists of lands within the water-spread of tanks. The best mode of treating tank-bed occupation is a point on which the several officers who have dealt with the scheme under review differ ; it was separately submitted for the Board's decision in connection with the settlement of these very taluqs, but had not been disposed of when Mr. Rundall reviewed Mr. Cox's proposal. The latter has classed all cultivation in tank-beds as "wet ;" to this Mr. Foster, then Collector of Kurnool, objected on the ground that the transfer was arbitrary and would press heavily on the ryots and would also necessitate the grant of larger remissions ; he suggested

Vide his remarks on the scheme contained in letter, dated 8th August 1876.

that the lands should be taken up by Government on payment of compensation and transferred to "Poramboke." Mr. Rundal's views are fully set forth in his letter embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th August 1876, No. 2,049. He showed that the rule was necessary, and had been generally adhered to in the settlement of Nellore, but that an exception must be made in the case of lands usually cultivated with dry crops on the upper margins of very large tanks submerged to their full extent only in exceptional seasons. The Board approved this mode of treatment. Mr. Puckle, however, suggests the treatment of such lands as manavari, one rate higher than the highest ordinary dry rate of the village being imposed, as was done for the manavari lands in Chingleput. The financial effect of this proposition cannot be gathered without information as to the assessment to be imposed according to each mode of procedure and the amount of remissions in past years ; but it seems unnecessary that revenue should be sacrificed (the probable result) in respect of land which must be of superior quality, and the cultivation of which was in most cases originally an encroachment. The Board prefer the course followed in Nellore and the principles indicated in their Proceedings of the 12th August 1876, No. 2,049. The fact that it is advisable to rate such lands so as to discourage, as far as possible, extension of cultivation must not be lost sight of

Vide also Mr. Banbury's remarks at paragraph 22 of his review of the scheme for the settlement of Budwail, Sidhout, and Pullampett.

Proceedings, dated 12th August 1876, No. 2,049.

7. Besides tank-bed occupation, a large area of land now registered as "dry," but on which tirvajasti has been paid for several years past, is to be transferred to the head of "Wet." Mr. Foster objected to this proposal on the ground that the tank-supply is usually insufficient for the present registered ayacut, and that the transfer will prejudicially affect the ryots who hold the lands now classed as wet and involve loss to the State by entailing the grant of remissions. Mr. Cox explains that it is not intended to transfer land on which a wet crop is occasionally grown, but only such as invariably produce wet crops. The course proposed is in accordance with the rules of the department ; and, as the re-adjustment is carried out in communication with the Revenue Authorities and exceptional cases will receive due consideration, there is no necessity for a departure from the principles which have been approved for general adoption. Similar instructions were issued in regard to the revision of tank ayacuts in Cuddapah.

Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd August 1872, No. 1,663.

8. Another point on which there is some divergence of opinion is as to the best mode of treating "Doruvu" and "Itifak" wells, the former term being applied to wells situated immediately on the banks of rivers and streams of sufficient importance to be considered Government sources, the latter to such as lie within the prescribed limits (ten yards) of any Government source or are situated in the midst of wet cultivation or so close to it as to derive their supply in the main from surplus flow or percolation from a Government source. Mr. Cox proposes to treat lands under such sources in the same way as similar lands in Cuddapah, viz., to class them as "wet," making the usual deduction of Rupee 1 per acre for baling, and imposing no charge for second crop. Mr. Rundall and Mr. Foster, however, are in favor of classing the land under Doruvu wells as dry and levying the usual water-rate, subject to the ordinary deduction for lift whenever the river irrigation is utilised, which is stated to have been the mode of adjustment adopted in Nellore with respect to similar wells lower down on the Gundlakamma. It is observed, however, that, in forwarding Mr. Rundall's scheme for the sub-division, Mr. Banbury expressed himself as in favor of the mode of treatment adopted in Cuddapah ; the point is not noticed in the Board's Proceedings and Government Order. The financial results of the two different plans do not appear to differ materially, and the practice observed in Cuddapah, which possesses the advantage of fixing the charge and is approved by Mr. Puckle, should be followed.

Vide paragraphs 50 and 51 of Mr. Rundall's review of the present scheme.

Vide Mr. Banbury's remarks at paragraphs 40 and 41 of his review of the scheme for settlement of the north-western taluqs of Cuddadah.

9. The subject of "Itifak" wells is not noticed either by Mr. Rundall or Mr. Puckle. In his letter of the 8th August 1876, Mr. Foster enters fully into the subject, and traces the history of the rules relating to the assessment of lands irrigated by means of wells constructed by private individuals, urging that no charge whatever should be made for such irrigation, and that the land should be classed as "Dry." The question of a relaxation of the rules in this direction was discussed recently in the Board's Proceedings, dated 4th January 1877, No. 24, and was referred to Collectors for report. Pending the decision of the point, which is one of considerable difficulty, the cultivation must be treated as wet in accordance with the practice which has hitherto prevailed.

10. In deciding upon the representative crops to be adopted as standards in estimating the grain and money values of the outturn, the area under the several crops appears to have been duly considered; the figures adduced show that about 51 and 44 per cent. of the dry land under cultivation in the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs, respectively, produces crops which may be classed as superior. It is proposed to take jonna as the sole representative crop for the Regar series, and jonna and korra, which is the staple crop of the red lands, in equal proportions for the red soils. This accords with the course pursued in the Cuddapah Taluqs and Koilkuntla, and is approved by Mr. Puckle. For wet lands paddy is taken.

11. The commutation rates proposed are the same as those adopted for Pattikonda, the last taluq settled, and are based on the prices prevailing throughout the district for the series of twenty years (fasli 1255—1274) fixed by Government. Price lists for the two taluqs to which the proposals relate are not procurable for the whole period, but from the figures which are available it seems that, although prices in both taluqs ruled lower than the district averages during the broken period, they are not below such averages for the whole series, except in the case of korra in Markapur, and that the returns of subsequent years show that prices almost invariably ruled higher than the proposed rates. This is one of the points on which exception was taken by Mr. Foster. He points out that these taluqs are detached from the rest of the district and that lower rates were adopted for the adjoining taluqs of Kistna and Nellore. Compared with the rates* accepted for the Budwail, Sidhout, and Pullampett Taluqs of Cuddapah, which constitute a portion of the same valley, and may more fitly be taken for purposes of comparison than Kurnool proper or Pattikonda, the rates proposed for the tract under consideration appear fair and both Mr. Rundall and Mr. Puckle consider them moderate.

	Paddy.	Jonna.	Korra.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Per garce	125	120	90

	Jonna.	Korra.	Paddy.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
* Per garce...	139	100	126

12. The experiments made to ascertain the yield of each soil were 950 in number; these Mr. Rundall thinks insufficient especially as regards paddy, and he has accordingly revised the grain values, being of opinion, from a consideration of the money-rates resulting and from a consideration of those adopted for the eastern taluqs of Cuddapah, that the superior soils would be too leniently treated, whilst the assessment of the ordinary soils would be unduly enhanced by the application of Mr. Cox's table. Mr. Puckle remarks that Mr. Cox rarely bases his results on experiment or on recorded opinion, but takes an approximation of the ascertained yield for the first sort of any one series and adjusts a graduated scale to the lower sorts without much regard to experiment. This is not very satisfactory; but as the experiments were not numerous or varied enough to form definite conclusions upon, and as the results actually arrived at correspond very nearly with those worked out for adjoining taluqs, the defect does not seem to be of much practical consequence. The maximum figures taken are 1,200 Madras measures for paddy and 360 for dry grains. Mr. Puckle proposes to leave Mr. Cox's estimate of yield unaltered as the money-rates worked out therefrom are better suited to the circumstances of the area under report than those put forward by Mr. Rundall for adoption.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Financial Results on the Wet and Dry Lands of the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs, as per several Schemes submitted.

Wet or Dry	Taluq.	Items.	Groups.	As per original Scheme received from Mr. Cox.			As per Acting Director's Proposal.			Comparisons.		
				Extent.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Columns 6 and 9	Columns 6 and 12.	Columns 9 and 12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	14	15	16
				ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dry.	Cumbum.	By Settlement	1	8,168	13,493	1 10 5	8,168	13,032	1 9 6	— 461	..	+ 461
			2	51,511	44,316	0 13 9	70,040	63,509	0 12 3	+ 9,193	.. 497	+ 8,696
			3	18,529	9,721	0 8 5	..	..	..	+ 9,721	+ 499	+ 10,220
		Total ..	..	78,208	67,530	0 13 10	78,208	66,541	0 13 7	— 979	+ 996	+ 1,975
		By Revenue	..	70,843	70,120	0 15 10	70,843	70,120	0 15 10	..	..	..
		Difference	..	+ 7,365	— 2,600	..	+ 7,365	— 3,579	..	..	..	..
		Per-centage	..	14	4	..	14	5	..	..	..	..
	Markapur.	By Settlement	2	17,035	12,306	0 11 7	83,788	45,203	0 8 8	32,897	— 32,706	— 32,706
			3	66,753	32,734	0 7 10	..	...	..	— 32,734	+ 35,179	+ 35,179
		Total ..	..	83,788	45,040	0 8 7	83,788	45,203	0 8 8	+ 163	+ 2,636	+ 2,473
	Total.	By Revenue	..	73,961	50,930	0 11 0	73,961	50,930	0 11 0	..	..	..
		Difference	..	+ 9,827	— 5,890	..	+ 9,827	— 5,727	..	..	..	..
		Per-centage	..	13	12	..	13	11	..	..	..	..
		By Settlement	1	8,168	13,483	1 10 5	8,168	13,032	1 9 6	— 451	.. 688	+ 451
			2	68,546	57,310	0 13 5	153,828	98,712	0 10 3	— 42,090	+ 41,402	+ 41,402
			3	85,282	45,399	0 8 6	..	..	..	— 42,455	+ 2,944	+ 45,399
		Total ..	..	161,996	1,16,192	0 11 6	161,996	1,11,744	0 11 1	— 816	+ 3,632	+ 4,448
		By Revenue	..	144,804	1,21,050	0 13 5	144,804	1,21,050	0 13 5	..	..	..
		Difference	..	+ 17,192	— 4,588	..	+ 17,192	— 9,306	..	..	..	..
		Per-centage	..	12	4	..	12	8	..	..	..	..
Wet.	Cumbum.	By Settlement	1	3,264	27,097	8 4 10	2,822	25,467	9 0 5	— 1,350	280	+ 1,630
			2	3,828	23,178	6 0 11	3,927	27,738	7 1 0	+ 4,508	62	+ 4,570
			3	471	2,296	4 14 0	814	4,821	5 14 9	+ 2,526	1	— 2,525
		Total ..	..	7,563	52,571	6 15 3	7,563	58,026	7 10 9	+ 5,684	+ 229	— 5,455
		By Settlement	1	3,264	26,817	8 3 5	2,822	25,467	9 0 5	— 1,350	+ 280	+ 1,630
			2	3,828	23,230	6 1 1	3,927	27,738	7 1 0	+ 4,508	— 62	+ 4,570
			3	471	2,295	4 14 0	814	4,821	5 14 9	+ 2,526	— 1	— 2,525
		Total ..	..	7,563	52,342	6 14 9	7,563	58,026	7 10 9	+ 5,684	+ 229	— 5,455

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Financial Results on the Wet and Dry Lands of the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs, &c.—(*Continued*).

Wet or Dry.	Taluq.	Items.	Group.	AS PER ORIGINAL SCHEME RECEIVED FROM MR. COX.			AS PER ACTING DIRECTOR'S PROPOSAL.			AS PER DIRECTOR'S FINAL REVISION.			COMPARISON.		
				Extent.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Columns 6 and 12.	Columns 9 and 12.	Columns 6 and 12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.
				ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Wet—(*Continued*).	Cumbum (*Contd*).	By Revenue	..	7,026	53,936	7 10 10	7,026	53,936	7 10 10	7,026	63,936	7 10 10	..	..	..
		Difference	..	537	— 1,604	..	537	+ 4,090	..	537	— 1,365	..	1,955	1,955	1,955
		Per-centage	..	8	— 3	..	8	+ 8	..	8	— 2	..	— 2	— 2	— 2
	Markapur.	By Settlement	2	3,273	17,933	5 7 8	3,273	19,888	6 1 8	3,273	17,933	5 7 8	+ 1,955	+ 1,955	+ 1,955
			3	2,288	8,280	3 9 11	2,288	9,677	4 3 8	2,288	8,280	3 9 11	+ 1,397	+ 1,397	+ 1,397
		Total	..	5,561	26,213	4 11 6	5,561	29,565	5 5 1	5,561	26,213	4 11 6	+ 3,352	— 3,363	— 3,363
		By Revenue	..	4,969	29,752	5 15 10	4,969	29,752	5 15 10	4,969	29,752	5 15 10	..	..	..
		Difference	..	592	— 3,541	..	592	— 187	..	592	— 3,539	..	..	..	..
		Per-centage	..	12	12	..	12	1	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
	Total.	By Settlement	1	3,264	26,817	8 3 5	2,822	25,467	9 0 5	3,264	27,097	8 4 10	+ 280	+ 1,630	+ 1,630
			2	7,101	41,163	5 12 9	7,200	47,626	6 9 10	7,101	41,111	5 12 8	+ 62	+ 6,515	+ 6,515
			3	2,759	10,573	3 13 4	3,102	14,498	4 10 9	2,759	10,576	3 13 4	+ 3	+ 3,922	+ 3,922
		Total	..	13,124	78,553	5 15 9	13,124	87,591	6 10 9	13,124	78,784	6 0 1	+ 231	+ 8,807	— 8,807
		By Revenue	..	11,995	83,688	6 15 8	11,995	83,688	6 15 8	11,995	83,688	6 16 8	..	..	..
		Difference	..	1,129	— 5,135	..	1,129	+ 3,903	..	1,129	— 4,904	..	..	..	..
		Per-centage	..	9	6	..	9	5	..	9	6	..	..	..	..
		By Settlement	..	175,120	1,91,113	1 1 6	175,120	1,99,335	1 2 3	175,120	1,04,976	1 1 10	+ 3,863	+ 4,359	— 4,359
		By Revenue	..	156,799	2,04,738	1 4 11	156,799	2,04,738	1 4 11	156,799	2,04,738	1 4 11	..	..	..
		Difference	..	+ 18,321	— 13,625	..	+ 18,321	— 5,403	..	+ 18,321	— 9,762	..	..	..	..
		Per-centage	..	12	7	..	12	3	..	12	5	..	..	..	..
Total Dry and Wet.			..												

13. The cultivation expenses conform to those adopted for the rest of the district. Mr. Foster objected to some of the items as not sufficiently liberal, but the Board think they have been fixed with due care, and that the allowance is sufficient; indeed, Mr. Rundall considers the cost of cultivation high. The rates proposed are enumerated at paragraph 13 of Mr. Puckle's letter, and are identical with those recommended by Mr. Cox with the slight exception that the highest rate, Rs. 9-8-0 per acre, is applied to the best black loam instead of to "permanently improved" wet land, and that 6 annas have been substituted for 4 annas in two of the lower dry rates. These rates seem judicious and quite liberal enough.

14. The financial result of applying the proposed rates to the areas under each class in comparison with the old assessment, *i.e.*, according to the revenue accounts for Fasli 1282, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Money Rates.	REVENUE.			SETTLEMENT.		DIFFERENCE.		Per-centage of Column 8.
	Area.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS.
				Dry.				
RS. A. P.								
3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 0 0	1,029	3,785	3 10 10	1,071	3,213 0 0	+ 42	— 572 0 0	15
2 4 0	3,132	7,867	2 8 2	3,325	7,481 4 0	+ 193	— 385 12 0	5
1 8 0	6,573	12,657	1 14 10	6,940	10,410 0 0	+ 367	— 2,247 0 0	17
1 4 0	3,855	6,751	1 12 0	4,215	5,268 12 0	+ 360	— 1,482 4 0	22
1 0 0	19,882	23,734	1 3 1	21,600	21,600 0 0	+ 1,718	— 2,134 0 0	9
0 12 0	32,658	26,808	0 13 2	36,403	27,302 4 0	+ 3,745	+ 494 4 0	2
0 8 0	51,256	28,346	0 8 10	57,729	28,864 8 0	+ 6,473	+ 518 8 0	2
0 6 0	25,118	10,232	0 6 6	29,063	10,898 10 0	+ 3,945	+ 666 10 0	7
0 4 0	1,057	277	0 4 2	1,337	334 4 0	+ 280	+ 57 4 0	21
Total	144,560	1,20,457	0 13 5	161,683	1,15,372 10 0	+ 17,123	— 5,084 6 0	4
Lands under special rates	244	593	2 6 10	313	819 13 0	+ 69	+ 226 13 0	38
Total	144,804	1,21,050	0 13 5	161,996	1,16,192 7 0	+ 17,192	— 4,857 9 0	4
				Wet.				
9 8 0	1,717	18,232	10 9 10	1,823	17,318 8 0	+ 106	— 913 8 0	5
7 8 0	2,051	18,665	9 1 7	2,151	16,132 8 0	+ 100	— 2,532 8 0	14
6 8 0	2,363	18,053	7 10 3	2,561	16,646 8 0	+ 198	— 1,406 8 0	8
5 8 0	2,666	16,408	6 2 6	2,912	16,016 0 0	+ 246	— 392 0 0	2
4 8 0	1,860	8,105	4 5 3	2,068	9,306 0 0	+ 208	+ 1,201 0 0	15
3 8 0	1,225	3,913	3 3 1	1,457	5,099 8 0	+ 232	+ 1,186 8 0	30
2 8 0	113	312	2 12 2	152	380 0 0	+ 39	+ 68 0 0	22
Total	11,995	83,688	6 15 7	13,124	80,899 0 0	+ 1,129	— 2,789 0 0	3
Deduct Baling	..*	..	..	..	2,115 0 0	..	..	..
Balance	11,995	83,688	6 15 7	13,124	78,784 0 0	+ 1,129	— 4,904 0 0	6
Total Dry and Wet ..	156,799	2,04,738	..	175,120	1,94,976 7 0	+ 18,321	— 9,761 9 0	5

It will be seen that notwithstanding an increase in area of 18,321 acres, or 12 per cent. on the paimash area, a decrease of Rs. 9,762* (five per cent.) nearly equally divided between wet and dry, is the result of Mr. Puckle's proposals, compared with a decrease of Rs. 13,625 (7 per cent.) according to Mr. Cox's scheme and of Rs. 5,403 (three per cent.) according to Mr. Rundall. No less than 90 per cent. of the dry land is assessed at one rupee and under; the wet lands are equally divided between the three highest and four lowest classes. Compared with the average assessment of the past five years as given at paragraph 66 of Mr. Rundall's report, viz., Rs. 2,04,698, the proposed settlement involves a loss of Rs. 9,700, but this appears to be unavoidable as some lands are very highly assessed at present, and the proposed treatment of the area under Doruvu wells and compo-

	Dry. RS.	Wet. RS.
* Cumbum	— 1,604	— 1,365
Markapur	— 3,264	— 3,539

sition for second crop must involve a reduction of the demand. The officer introducing the settlement will have to exercise considerable discretion in revising some of the details of classification, and will be instructed to adjust the revision of assessments so as to avoid any needless sacrifice of revenue. A comparative statement showing the financial results of the three schemes in one view is annexed.

15. The unoccupied cultivable dry waste is 21 per cent. of the whole area in Cumbum and 43 per cent. in Markapur; it has been lightly assessed at an average of 9 annas and 6 pies and 6 annas and 5 pies in the two taluqs respectively.

16. The village-cess has already been imposed, and the village establishments re-organised.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Sub-Secretary.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 1st April 1878, No. 502.

Land Revenue, No. 1.

THESE papers relate to the revision of the settlement of the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs of the Kurnool District, the remaining six taluqs of the district having been already settled.

2. His Grace the Governor in Council accepts, with the following remarks, the proposals for the settlement which have been carefully drawn up, revised, and discussed.

3. The omission to grant the old Choudhaye (25 per cent.) remission on lands watered by *private wells* should be rectified in the present settlement, if this has not been already done.

4. About 75 and 90 per cent. of the classified area in the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs, respectively, belongs to the red series. The anomalies pointed out by Mr. Rundall in the classification of this land as made by Mr. Cox should be rectified in accordance with Mr. Puckle's suggestion at the time of the intended re-examination and adjustment of the field classification by the application of blocks.

5. As regards the exceptional series, the anomalous entry of certain wet land in the Cumbum Taluq as "permanently improved irrigated" should be got rid of as proposed by Mr. Puckle and approved by the Board, and the omission to enter dry lands supplied by Government wells as "permanently improved dry" should be rectified. The wet area in question is no doubt fine land as compared with other wet fields in the tract itself, but not exceptionally so with reference to the average of wet land in the Presidency generally which should be the standard of comparison.

6. Mr. Cox's arrangement of three groups both under "dry" and "wet" approved by Mr. Puckle and the Board should be adopted in preference to Mr. Rundall's plan which provides for only two groups under "dry." The former, as remarked by Mr. Puckle, gives greater facility for treating the lands with regard to distinctive peculiarities of soil and situation. The first group under "wet" need not necessarily be limited to the villages under the Cumbum tank as proposed by Mr. Rundall, but should be extended to similar exceptionally good sources of irrigation, like channels from the Gundlakamma and Sagiter as originally classed by Mr. Cox and approved by Mr. Puckle.

7. As regards tank-bed cultivation, the Government accept Mr. Rundall's view concurred in by the Board, viz., all such land should be treated as "wet" excepting some usually cultivated with dry crops on the upper margin of large tanks. Tank-bed lands are not "manavari" or rain irrigated, and the principle does not apply. The proposal of the late Collector, Mr. Foster, to take up such land on payment of compensation and transfer it to "Poramboke" is not feasible.

8. In dealing with "dry" land which has been paying Tirwajasti for several years, and which it is proposed to transfer to "wet," care should be taken that only land that has been brought under the influence of some permanent source of irrigation is so transferred.

9. Land under Doruvu wells should be treated according to the plan adopted in Nellore in respect to similar land lower down the Gundlakamma, viz., it should be classed as "dry" and water-rate levied, subject to the usual deduction of one rupee per acre for lift whenever the river irrigation is utilised.

10. In regard to the "Itifak" wells His Grace in Council is inclined to regard them as private works whose extension is to be encouraged; and the Government desire no longer to withhold the privileges conceded to such property elsewhere.

11. Mr. Puckle's conclusions regarding the grain-values and money-rates, both of which have the Board's approval, are accepted.

12. The loss involved by the proposed settlement is about Rs. 9,760, or nearly 5 per cent. on the revenue of fasli 1282; but this appears to be unavoidable. Both taluqs are exceptionally poor and backward, the Cumbum Valley excepted, besides being inaccessible and unhealthy. Great moderation of assessment is indispensable. The results have on the whole come out more favorably than the Government anticipated, and are accepted without hesitation. The exercise of careful discretion on the part of the settling officer in revising the details of classification may, however, obviate the expected loss of revenue to some extent.

13. To encourage cultivation of Government unoccupied waste low provincial rates of assessment should be provided.

14. It is observed that the village-cess has already been introduced into these taluqs on the old assessment, and has proved easy and advantageous.

(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. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of {1878} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated April 1st.

Read.

Encl.

G.O., 1st April 1878, No. 502.

APRIL.

Nos. 8-9.

Settlement of the Cumbum and Markapur Talugs in Kurnool District.—Accepting with remarks the proposals for the —.

Rev: Deptt.

(5)

a Memo: for Orders.

Pros: Board of Revenue.

Reviewing revised scheme for the Settlement of Cumbum and Markapur Talugs of Kurnool District. } H. E. 29th November 1877 No. 5707.

The Kurnool district consists of eight Government Talugs, of which six lying to the west of the Nallamalla Hills have been settled at various times, and proposals for settling the remaining two, Cumbum and Markapur, which are cut off from the rest of the District by the lofty range of the said Hills, and which constitute the Division of the Head Assistant Collector, are submitted in the present correspondence.

2. The Scheme was originally prepared

* Kurnool Proper, G.O. 5th Augt 1864 No. 1409.

Palli Konda Talug, G.O. 14th May 1872 No. 798 14.

Koilkuntla Talug, G.O. 5th July 1873 No. 1145.

prepared by Mr. Cox, Dy Director in 1875, and forwarded to the Board by Mr. Rundall the then Dy Director in 1876, but owing to the differences between these Officers as to rates of assessment, &c., it was referred to Mr. Pickle, the present Director for an expression of his opinion. This he was unable to give at that time, but having since visited the spot, now submits a revised scheme.

3. The tract comprising the two Talugs in question forms a long and narrow strip of country, 86 miles long and 35* broad, situated between the Nallamallas on the west and the Velligondas on the East. These Talugs formerly belonged to Cuddapah Distt and were transferred to Kurnool in

* Under 25 miles excluding Nallamalla Hill Range.

All land waters Poor Small volume — Cumbum Tank excepted —

* Vide para 3 of Mr. Pickle's letter 23-10-77.

(16)

in 1858, but two years later 99 villages of Markapur were transferred to the Kanigiri Talug of Nellore District. Numerous small streams intersect the country, and the only river of any size is the Gundlakamma which flows through the Cumbum Tank. The soil however is generally poor, and with the exception of the fine rice land commanded by the Cumbum Tank, it is similar to the poorer part of the Kandukur Talug in Cuddapah District. About three-fourths of the Pattadars pay four Rupees and under per annum.

4. At the commencement of the present century, these Talugs were Painaished (measured) and settled by Sir Thomas Munro as part of the Cuddapah District, and the assessment was reduced in

no F. 1281 at 25* per cent on dry and wet lands and 33 per cent on garden lands, and some minor concessions were made later on. The 25 per cent remission however was not by an oversight granted on lands watered by private wells, although the Board reiterated the sanction in their Proceedings dated 9th May 1866 No. 3267.

* 'Choudhaye' or 'Vissaye'

It is carried out or rather recognized.

5. Present Revenue and rates.

The proposals in the present scheme are based on the Revenue accounts of F. 1282. The occupied area and assessment of that year were as follows:-

Talugs	Dry.		Wet		Total	
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment
	Acres	₹. Rs.				
Cumbum	70,843	70,120	7,026	53,936	77,869	1,24,056
Markapur	73,961	50,930	4,969	29,752	78,930	80,682
Total.	1,44,804	1,21,050	11,995	83,688	1,56,799	2,04,738

* According to Mr. Cox, there has been little or no extension since the earliest years of the administration.

And little is to be expected for years to come. The Country is rugged as a whole & rocky. The Peasantry are devoted to agriculture & possess a considerable capital

* Vide paras 7 & 16 of Mr. Rundall's report and para 3 of Board's Proceedings 5107.

The present rates are complicated and very many, (17) ranging from 5 Annas to Rs. 21-2-4. The excess in the area discovered by Survey is 10·20 and 13·29 per Cent in the occupied 'Dry' and 7·64 and 11·91 in the occupied 'wet' areas in Cumbum and Markapur respectively. The average rates according to the Revenue and Survey areas stand thus.

Taluks	Accg to Rev: areas		Accg to Survey areas	
	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
Cumbum	0-15-6	7-5-1	0-14-1	6-13-0
Markapur	0-10-11	6-7-5	0-9-8	5-12-2

Paras 122 to 126 of Mr Cox's report
" 18 to 21 of Mr Rundall's report
4 of Mr Pickles report
4 of Board's Proceedings.

Note. The Tables given in paras 19 & 20 of Mr Rundall's report comprise only the occupied area. Vide paras 243 & 245 of Mr Cox's report.

The per centage of Inam land in the Division is nearly equal to the Government occupied area, and the excess in it by Survey is 5·82 and 10·66 per Cent in Cumbum and Markapur respectively.

6. Classification of Soils. The

Subjoined

subjoined Table exhibits the distributions of the soils as adopted by Mr Cox and accepted by Mr Puckle with slight modifications. The area herein given includes unoccupied land and Inams - Vide paras 106 & 122 of Mr Cox's report.

Series	Description of Soils	Class & sort		Cumbum Area	Cumbum Percentage	Markapur Area	Markapur Percentage	Total Area	Total Percentage
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
Exceptional (a)	Permanently improved land	II	1	2,482	"	"	"	2,482	"
			2	130	"	"	"	130	"
			Total	2,612	1·39	"	"	2,612	0·63.
Black Cotton (Regar) (b)	Clayey	III	1	7,433	"	548	"	7,981	"
			2	9,235	"	290	"	9525	"
			3	8,618	"	1,257	"	9,875	"
			4	4,584	"	2596	"	7,183	"
	Loamy	IV	1	6,418	"	5,391	"	9,809	"
			2	5,680	"	6260	"	11,940	"
			3	2,228	"	5697	"	7,925	"
	Sandy	V	1	·79	"	11	"	90	"
			2	137	"	299	"	436	"
			3	990	"	3,251	"	4,241	"
			Total	45405	24·10	23,600	10·42	69,005	16·63.
Red Sal (c)	Clayey	VI	1	11,573	"	1678	"	13251	"
			2	5,887	"	748	"	6635	"
			3	3,699	"	41	"	3740	"
	Loamy	VII	1	29,136	"	17,187	"	46323	"
			2	34,232	"	99,132	"	133,364	"
			3	26,159	"	4463	"	30,622	"
	Sandy	VIII	1	4,558	"	3908	"	8466	"
			2	10,377	"	72092	"	82469	"
			3	14,790	"	3,551	"	18,341	"
Total				140,411	74·51	202,800	89·58	343211	82·74
Grand Total				188,428	100	226,400	100	414,828	100.

The

2/2

Practically no unimproved area

* 'Exceptional' (a) The whole of the permanently improved land is the wet area of the Cumbum Taluq, and the bulk of it is under the Cumbum Tank. It is valuable land being cultivated with sugarcane, betel leaf, turmeric and other similar crops. Mr Randall agrees with him - Dr Hope doubts the propriety of classing the whole of this land under the exceptional series, and considers that

that 412 acres out
of it may be rated
either as ——"——
II. 2 or the lower
cost which is equiva-
lent to the best
ordinary soil IV.
1 (Black Loam), or
as III. 1 (Black clay).
On this point Mr.
Buckle observes thus:-
"When testing the
classification, the
anomalous entry
of certain wet
lands as "permanent-
ly improved wet"
will be got rid of,
and the omission
to

to enter dry lands
supplied by (19) Govt.
wells as "permanently
improved dry" can
be rectified." The
Board express their
concurrence in the
above views in
the following terms.
The class "permanently
improved irrigated"
will be eliminated,
the land under
that head being
transferred to best
black loam, the
following being
a

a variety that can
not in fairness
be paid to exist
in the case of
one field more
than in that of
another, as all
lands levelled
and irrigated are
undoubtedly perma-
nently improved".
Mr. Buckle and
the Board are
thus unanimous
in thinking that
the "permanently
improved

I Wd accept Mr Solomon
Said in Calcutta & have upheld
high demand Rate pitched
Special conditions, viewed
broadly and on Mr Standard
of dry Land generally

improved and
irrigated" under
the exceptional
series for Lumbum
Taluq should be
done away with.
The "permanently
improved by" known
will be introduced
hereafter and the
table of rates at
para 13 of Mr
Buckle's Report
provides for this
under

under II and

II 2.

(b) 'Black loam' and 'black sand' are ralled under three sorts 'black clay' alone being ralled under four. This arrangement has the approval of all the officers acquainted

(c)

× Black Cotton

× Red Lab

(c) About 15 and 90 per cent of the classified area in the Cumbum and Markapur Talukas respectively belongs to the red series, all of which was originally classified by Mr. Cox with only two sorts under each class, but afterwards a third was added by him in consultation with Mr. Puckle. Mr. Rundall however found on examining the details that each village had still only two sorts under each class of soil, the area originally registered as first and second sort respectively having been amended under the three sorts to either first and second, first and third, or second and third. He further noticed that "lands belonging to the Red series and in the midst thereof, had been included under the Black series to some extent"

On

On these points Mr. Puckle observes that the classification "requires some further adjustment of the fields affected", and proposes "having all the lands re-examined and the field classification tested by the application of blocks". He thinks that "this can be easily done at settlement and need in no way hinder the passing of orders now." The Board add that this measure "will not affect the results to any appreciable extent."

This is Mr. P. Special idea & in practice is thoroughly ill-advised attempt at very minute classification: produced results which are more apparent than real & confuse the people who judge practical conditions - the fact is that neither as regard production ~~taxation~~ power or rent much distinction exists

* Vide. Paras 196 to 206 of Mr. Cox's report
Paras 24 & 25 of Mr. Rundall's report
Para 6 of Mr. Puckle's report
Para 5 of Board's Progs.

7. Grouping. * The following table exhibits Mr. Cox's arrangement

Taluks	Dry					Wet				
	1st Group	2nd Group	3rd Group	Villages containing no dry	Total villages	1st Group	2nd Group	3rd Group	Villages containing no wet	Total villages
Cumbum	8	41	21	2	72	14	41	10	7	72
Markapur	"	13	56	"	69	"	22	24	20	69
Total villages	8	54	77	2	141	14	63	34	27	141

(22)

The first group both under dry and wet is confined to the Cumbum Taluk. The dry land affected by this grouping is in 8 villages situated in the middle of the Cumbum Taluk and the tract is stated to be of very superior soil.

With the exception of this tract Mr Rundall would

† Yes - But rather as compared with the land within a tract of very low average Raw as intervening with superior condition

would treat all the dry land in Cumbum and Markapur Taluks under one group, but Mr Puckle prefers Mr Coy's arrangement as

* giving greater facility for treating the Land with regard to distinctive peculiarities of soil, situation, &c, more especially as the classification table in use is limited to three "sorts" for each class of soil except black clay". The second and third

vide para 5 of 13th Proc.

third groups to the under dry and wet are intended for general application. The 1st group under wet is specially reserved for the best Cumbum villages, viz, those commanded by the Cumbum Tank and the exceptionally good sources of irrigation, Lake channels from the Gundlakamma and Sagileru. Mr Rundall however considered that the 1st group should be limited to the villages under the Cumbum Tank, the rest of the irrigation being placed in the

(23)

the second and third Groups.
Mr. Ruckle is in favour of
Mr. Cox's arrangement which
the Board do not object to.

8 Revision of the Ayacut.

The following figures show
the present and the revised
wet Ayacut.

	According to Rev: Accts	Revised wet Ayacut	Difference
	acres	acres	acres
Cumbum —	12,861 —	13056 —	+ 195
Markapur —	7632 —	10421 —	+ 2789
Total.	20493 —	23477 —	+ 2984

Of the increase of the 'wet'
Ayacut, 195 acres are to be
in Cumbum Taluk and
2789 acres in Markapur
(a) Of the area (acres 5300)
to be transferred from 'dry'
to 'wet' 2388 acres consist
of kandbed cultivation
There is considerable
divergence

Accepted

* Paras 151 to 195 of Mr Cox's report
Paras 40 to 51 of Mr Rundall's report
Paras 8, 9 & 10 of Mr Ruckle's report
Paras 6 to 9 of Bd's Pros:

⊗ Note

	Acres
Present wet Ayacut —	20493
Transfer from 'wet' to 'dry' —	2316
Remainder -	18177
Transfer from 'dry' to 'wet' -	5300
Revised 'wet' Ayacut -	23477

In backward Taluqs
unproved Ayacut may to
be expected & this and later
factors & indications of
increase in Cultivation

This is out of the question

We accept the Bd's view
that the lands are not
Manavari or rain-irri-
gated - the principle does
not apply

(21)

divergence of opinion as to the best mode of treating this cultiva-tion. Mr. Cox has elapsed it all as wet; to this Mr. Foster, the then Collector of Kurnool, objected chiefly on the score that it would press heavily on the ryots and would also necessitate the grant of larger remissions. He would take it up on payment of com-pensation and transfer to Prambokes. The Board support Mr. Rundall's plan of treating (as in Nellore) these lands as 'wet' excepting e.g. some 'usually cultivated with dry crops on the upper margins of very large tanks submerged to their full extent only in exceptional seasons,' and disapprove Mr. Ruckle's proposal to treat such lands as 'manavari,' for reasons given in their separate Proceedings on the

subject

subject dated 13th August 1876 Nr 2049.

(b) Besides the tank bed cultivation, there is now some more 'dry' land which has been paying Sirvajasta for several years and which it is proposed to transfer to 'wet'. Mr. Foster objects to this proposal, but Mr. Cox has explained that land which has been invariably, not occasionally, producing wet crop is intended to be thus transferred, the Board support this course as consistent with the recognized principle* of the Department, and remark that 'exceptional cases will receive due consideration'

(c) There is some difference of opinion among the several officers who have dealt with the scheme under review as to the treatment of "Doruvu" and "Ittifak" wells. The Board consider that the practice observed in Cuddapah which is approved by Mr. Pickle should be followed, viz the land should be

* The principle is this "If the land gets irrigation enough for 'wet' crops, it is 'wet' land, and if not it is 'dry' land". Boards Pro. 22nd August 1872 Nr 1663 Para 3.

accept Mr Robertson's Concld - in principle

Ø for definitions of these terms vide para 8 of the Board's review.

in disposing of this point attention is solicited to paras 48 & 51 of Mr Rendall's report, where he gives strong reasons for the course advocated by him.

I hold with Mr Rendall of both the private works - those explicitly encouraged and latterly little importance attached to the Ittifak wells - & therefore I am disposed to concur with the Board in allowing a drawback & accepting Mr Robertson's precedent - but the interest is not large either way

be treated as 'being' with no charge for second crop, the reduction for dealing being one rupee per acre. The other plan advocated by Messrs Rendall and Foster is that adopted in Nellore in regard to similar wells lower down on the Pandla = Ramma; viz the land under Doruvu wells should be classed as 'dry' and the usual water rate levied, subject to the ordinary deduction for lift - wherever the river irrigation is utilized. The Board observe that the financial effects of the two plans do not appear to differ materially.

(d) Both the present and the late Directors were silent on the subject of the Ittifak wells, but the Board have separately called for report from Collectors on the general

general question of relaxing the rules in favor of lands irrigated by means of private wells, and pending the decision of the point, they advise that "the cultivated area must be treated as wet in accordance with the practice which has hitherto prevailed."

9. Standard Crops*. For wet lands paddy has been taken as usual; Cholum for the regar series, and Cholum and Cumboo in equal proportions for the red soils. In adopting these crops as standards for estimating the grain & money values of the outturn, the area under the several crops appears to have been duly considered.

10. Commutation Rates. The following Table exhibits them in comparison with those already adopted in adjoining tracts.

	Paddy	Cholum	Cumboo	Arugu
Kurnool Proper	105	110	a	60
Patti Ronda	125	120	"	a
Koil Kuntla	139	126	100	a
Cumbum & Giddalur	125	120	90	a
Budwail, Sidhout & Pullampett Talugs in Cuddapah Dt	139	100	126	a

The rates proposed are the same as those adopted for Patti Ronda. Mr Foley thought these to be high in consideration of the peculiar local disadvantages of the country & in comparison

Good market are poor & communications bad

for the moment to pass over the consideration of the "Hudleston-Cain" rates I shall refer without further delay for report.

* Paras 207 to 220 of Mr Cox's report
Paras 22 & 23 of Mr Rundall's report
Para 10 of Board's Pros:

account-

Paras 221 to 229 of Mr Cox's report
Paras 34 & 35 of Mr Rundall's do-
Para 5 of Mr Due Ble's report
Para 11 of the Board's Pros:

Paras 214 to 220 of Mr Cox's report
" 36 to 38 " " Rundall's "
" 11 & 12 " " Pickle's "
" 12 of Bd's Pros.

(26)

comparison of the lower rates adopted for the adjoining Talukes of Kistna & Nellore. But the Board rightly point out that the rates should be compared with those accepted for the Budwail, Sidhout and Pullampett Talukes of Cuddapah Districts which constitute a portion of the same valley. They consider the rates fair; so do also Messrs Rundall & Pickle.

11 Grain values. Altogether 950 measurements were made, 224 of Paddy, 160 of Cholum and 566 of Cumboo - a number which Mr Rundall and Mr Pickle regard as insufficient, the latter observes that the sufficiency or otherwise of the number does not matter much as the results are rarely based by Mr Cox on experiments, but on an approximation of the ascertained yield for the first sort from which a graduated scale to the lower sorts

sorts was adjusted without much regard to experiment. He supports Mr Cox's scale as it is sufficiently near the results worked out for the adjoining Talukas, and as the money rates worked out therefrom are better adapted to the tract under consideration than those recommended by Mr Rundall. The maximum grain values adopted are 1200 Madras Measures for paddy and 360 for dry grains- The Board accept Mr Puckle's conclusion

12. Cultivation Expenses* - These are very nearly equal to those proposed for Pattikonda by Mr Bambury, the late Director. As there is no difference of opinion about them between Mr Cox & Mr Rundall, Mr Puckle observes that he "need not further remark on them". They are Rs 4-8-6 & Rs 16-12-0 respectively per acre of 'dry' & 'wet'. Mr Foster does not think these rates are sufficiently liberal, while Mr Rundall thinks they

Accpt.

Paras 230 to 235 of Mr Cox's report
Para 39 of Mr Rundall's report
Para 7 of Mr Puckle's report
Para 13 of Bd's Proc.

* Para 19 of Mr Foster's letter of 8 Sept 1876 & 783 & the statements appended to it.
Paras 9, 10 & 11 of Mr Cox's letter of 5 Sep 1876 No 818-338-
Both recorded in the Bd's Proc. under review

* Para 236 to 242 of Mr Cox's report.
" 52 to 57 of Mr Rundall's report.
" 12 & 13 of Mr Puckle's report.
" 13 of Bd's Proc. (Letter part)

(2)

they are high - In regard up this matter - attention is solicited to the marginally noted papers, wherein Messrs Foster and Cox give reasons for the opinion they entertain. The Board consider that the rates above noted down have been fixed with due care and that the allowance is sufficient"

13. Money Rates* - In remarking upon the rates proposed by Messrs Cox & Rundall, Mr Puckle observes as follows:—

+ + "Having the results arrived at further on, in framing

framing a table of rates, I am inclined to support Mr Cox's scale which commences with a 9½ Rupees rate & has mostly steps of but one rupee downwards, whereas Mr Rundall's, commencing with Rupees 12, has occasional jumps and cannot be so readily applied to the small differences of soil and irrigation that indicate 4.2, 4.3 &c.

The table of rates kindly proposed by Mr Luckle is

as given in para 13 of his letter. The rates proposed are the same as those originally recommended by Mr Cox, the only difference being the highest rate Rupees 9-8 per acre is applied to IV.1 the best black loam instead of the permanently improved wet land, and six annas have been substituted for 4 annas in two of the lower dry rates with a view to securing uniformity and avoiding needless jumps of

To

50 per cent.

14. Financial Results* This is carefully summarised in para 14 of the Bds Rr. under review, and a statement comparing the financial results of the three schemes in review is appended. The loss involved by the proposed settlement is Rs 9761 or nearly five per cent but this cannot be very well helped as some lands the Bd Remark are very highly assessed at

* Paras 243 to 247 of Mr Cox's report
" 58 to 64 of Mr Rundall's do
" 14 of Mr Puckle's report
" 14 of Bds Proc

+ Mr Cox's
Mr Rundall's
Mr Puckle's

Both Talugs are exceptional poor and backward - the Cumbum valley especially - inaccessible - unhealthy - great moderation of assessment is undoubtedly - the same relief has long been a desideratum - On this respect the assessments have come out better (financially) than I expected and I now accept unhesitatingly

at present, and the proposed treatment of the area under "Dorawa" wells and Composition for second crop must involve a reduction of the demand". The exercise of careful discretion on the part of the Settling Officer in revising the details of classification might make up the expected loss of Revenue to some extent

This & the most moderate we have seen

15. Village Service Cess* The Village Cess has already been introduced into these Taluks along with the other Taluks of the Kurnool District, and the present revision of assessment will probably slightly reduce the amount of the Cess to be levied

* Para 252 of Mr Cox's report
" 71 of Mr Rundall's "
16 of Bds Proc

This has been done in the old assessm & has proved easy & advantageous.

16. Unoccupied Waste* The unoccupied cultivable area is 84385 acres dry and 1539 Acres wet and the proposed average rates per

* Para 257 of Mr Cox's report
Paras 67 & 69 of Mr Rundall's do

acre

In Coimbatore a provisional assessment advisable

acre are as follow

	dry Rs. as. p	wet Rs. as. p
Cumbum	0 . 9 . 6	6 . 0 . 3
Markapur	0 . 6 . 5	4 . 2 . 2

The present average rates per acre for occupied 'dry' area in Cumbum and Markapur are respectively as. p 13 . 7 and as. p 8 . 6. Messrs Cox and Rundall characterize the proposed average rates for 'unoccupied' as "moderate". A late Collector of Kurnool Mr. Menchin recommended that the rates for dry should descend to 2 annas, but Mr. Rundall considers that there is no occasion for a lower rate than 4 As., especially as half the unoccupied area is proposed to be assessed at that rate. He however observes that "during the introduction, the unoccupied lands should be

be further scrutinized for each village, and lowered if necessary." The lowest 'dry' and 'wet' rates as per Mr. Pucklés Table (para 13) are as follows

	1st Comp Rs. as. p	2nd Comp Rs. as. p	3rd Comp. Rs. as. p
dry	0 - 8 - 0	0 . 6 . 0	0 . 4 . 0
wet	3 . 8 . 0	2 . 8 . 0	2 . 8 . 0

Mr Sellon has been carefully done — devised & discussed (many & with ability Dwo. accord with Circumstances

of? Dist

General. The debates have been discussed & explanations of the G.O. Mr. Westropp and details &c are already printed in the previous papers & are not necessary for our purpose. I mention this in case it is proposed to turn the Proc. to Mr Sellon

(20)

Memo for Orders

Proposals for settlement of Cumbum & Markapur Talukhs Kurnool Dist.

No 5346

Coo

RC 8 Mar 58 R 19/3/58
C. 1 Mar 58 R 11/3/58

Loa 202 Vol

(32) 15

Revenue Dep.t

No. 502

Proceedings of the Madras Govt

under date the 1st April 58.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue reviewing revised scheme for the Settlement of Cumbum and Markapur Talukhs of Kurnool District.

H.E. 29th November 1877 No 5107.

These papers relate to the revision of the Settlement of the Cumbum and Markapur Talukhs of the Kurnool District, the remaining six Talukhs of the District having been already settled.

2. His Grace the Governor in Council accepts, with the following remarks, the proposals for the Settlement which have been carefully drawn up, revised and discussed.

3. The omission to grant the old

old Choudhary (2.5 per cent)
remission on lands watered by
private wells should be rectified in the present Settlement,
if this has not been already done.

4 About 75 and 90 per cent
of the classified area in the
Cumbum and Markapur Taluks
respectively belongs to the red
series. The anomalies pointed
out by Mr Benedall in the classi-
fication of this land as made
by Mr Cox, should be rectified,
in accordance with Mr Buckle's
suggestion, at the time of the intend-
ed reexamination and adjust-
ment of the field classifi-
cation by the application of blocks.

5. As regards the exceptional
series, the anomalous entry of
certain wet land in the Cumbum
Taluk as "permanently improved
irrigated" should be got rid of
as proposed by Mr Buckle and
approved by the Board, and

omission to enter dry lands
supplied by Government wells
as "permanently improved dry"
should be rectified. The wet
area in question is no doubt fine
land as compared with the other
wet fields in the tract itself,
but not exceptionally so with
reference to the average of wet
land in the Presidency generally
which should be the standard
of comparison.

6. Mr Cox's arrangement of three
groups both under 'dry' and 'wet'
approved by Mr Buckle and the
Board, should be adopted in
preference to Mr Benedall's plan
which provides for
having only two groups under
'dry'. The former, as remarked
by Mr Buckle, gives greater facility
for treating the lands with regard
to distinctive peculiarities of
soil and situation &c. The
1st group under 'wet' need not
necessarily be limited to the
village

villages under the Ambum tank
as proposed by Mr Rendall, but
should be extended to similar
exceptionally good sources of
irrigation, like Chanals from
the Gundlakamma and Sajjeru
as originally classed by Mr
Cox and approved by Mr Pauklé.

7. As regards tank-fed cultivation, the Government accept Mr Rendall's view concurred in by the Board-viz- all such land should be treated as 'wet' excepting some usually cultivated with dry crops on the upper margin of large tanks. Tank-fed lands are not 'Manavari' or rain-irrigated and the principle does not apply. The proposal of the late Collector, Mr Foster, ~~to~~ to take up such land on payment of Compensation and transfer it to 'Poramboke' is not feasible.

8. ~~In regard to~~ In dealing with "dry" land which has been paying Tirwajadi for several years and which it is proposed to transfer to "wet," care should be taken that only land that has been brought under the influence of some permanent source of irrigation is so transferred.

9. Land under Darcoms should be treated according to the plan adopted in Bellary in respect to similar land lower down the Gundlakamma viz- it should be classed as "dry" and water-rate levied subject to the usual deduction of one rupee per acre for lift whenever the river irrigation is utilized.

10. In regard to the "Nifaki" wells His Grace in Council

Council is inclined to regard them as private works whose extension is to be encouraged, but as the general question of relaxing the existing rules is under consideration it will suffice to treat them as usual pending the final decision.

Ryd the Govt. decision as Lough to withhold the privileges conceded to such proposals elsewhere

This is not precisely in accordance with the notes of the majority but it is submitted that the question should be settled after full discussion of Members' notes as not personal

11. Mr. Puckle's conclusions regarding the grain values and money rates, both of which have the Board's approval, are accepted.

12. The loss involved by the proposed settlement is about Rs 97760 or nearly 5 per cent on the Revenue of

of faslı 1282, but this appears to be unavoidable. Both Taluqs are exceptionally poor and backward - the Cumbum valley excepted, besides being inaccessible and unhealthy. Great moderation of assessment is indispensable. The results have on the whole come out more favorably than the Government anticipated and are accepted without hesitation. The exercise of careful discretion on the part of the settling officer in revising the details of classification, may however obviate the expected loss of

Revenue

Revenue to some extent.

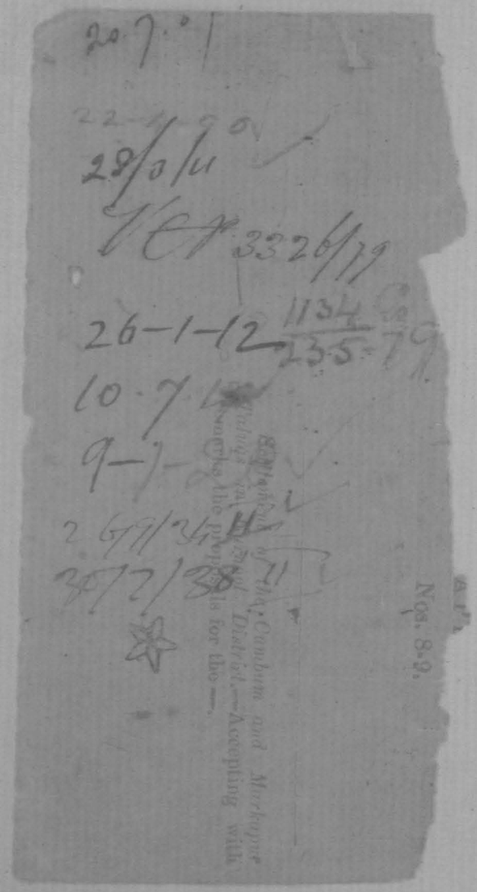
13. To encourage cultivation of Government unoccupied waste low provisional rates of assessment should be provided.

14. It is observed that the village cess has already been introduced into these Talugs on the old assessment and has proved easy and advantageous

14 To the Board of Rev 2/9-4/78
2 4 the Directors of Rev Settl
1 4 the Supdg Rev Survey

9.0.

Settlement of Cure-
lum & Mar Caspu
tatuKs -


207.1
22-1-90
28/0/11
VCP 3326/19
26-1-12 1134 Ca 235-79
10.7
9-1-
2677/24
3077/38
Nos. 8-9.
Constitution and Marlborough Districts—Accepting with
for the—