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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

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4TH MARCH 1889, No. 144, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 24th September 1888, No. 525:—

W. WILSON, Esq., M.A., C.S.

Resolution—dated 24th September 1888, No. 525.

In a letter No. 228-94, dated 27th April 1888, printed as an enclosure to these proceedings, the Deputy Commissioner in charge of No. II Party, Colonel C. J. Stuart, submitted proposals for the settlement of the three Government taluks of Vizagapatam, viz., Pálkonda, Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi. These three taluks together form but a small portion of the Vizagapatam district, which is chiefly zemindari, comprising only 782 square miles out of a total of 16,992 square miles. The Commissioner has not been able, for reasons that will appear in the course of these proceedings, to recommend Colonel Stuart's proposals for the acceptance of Government, and the scheme that follows, prepared by the Commissioner after a visit to Pálkonda, is practically a new and entirely different one from that submitted by Colonel Stuart.

2. *General description of the tract under report.*—Pálkonda is on the eastern border of the district and adjoins the south-western portion of Ganjam; Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi are in the south-west corner of it and adjoin the north-eastern portion of the Godáviri. Pálkonda and Golgonda are inland taluks; Sarvasiddhi has for one of its boundaries the Bay of Bengal. The three taluks came into the possession of Government at different times and in different ways. Pálkonda was forfeited in 1833 at the end of a rebellion that broke out in 1827; Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi were purchased at public auctions held for arrears in 1837 and 1844.

3. *Area dealt with.*—When Colonel Stuart submitted his report, the classification of Golgonda was not completed, and that of Sarvasiddhi had not been begun. His proposals were based mainly, therefore, on the classified figures for Pálkonda. There are data immediately available, however, which make it possible at once to determine for all the grains to be adopted as standards for the valuation of soils, their prices, the cost of cultivation and the resulting money rates. Survey areas have been so far received completely for Pálkonda only. That taluk, which according to the revenue accounts was supposed to contain a total area of acres 53,146; has by survey been found to measure acres 96,142, an increase of 81 per cent. This result makes it impossible to deal with the figures given in paragraph 23 of Colonel Stuart's report, as the areas given therein are reputed not survey areas, and conclusions drawn from them would, in the face of the results for Pálkonda, have no statistical value. Of the survey area of Pálkonda, acres 77,747, or 81 per cent., belong to Government, and acres 18,395, or 19 per cent., are inam. Of the Government area, acres 25,947 or about a third are poramboke or non-arable. Of the total arable area, Government and inam, acres 36,871, or 52 per cent., are wet, and acres 33,324, or 48 per cent., dry. Of the Government dry area of acres 27,217; acres 13,405, or just half, are not in occupation. Of the Government wet area of acres 24,583, only acres 660, or about 3 per cent., are unoccupied. Of the Government occupation of acres 37,735, acres 23,923, or 63 per cent., are wet. *Primi facie*, therefore, Pálkonda is a well-favored land.

4. *Population.*—At the census of 1881, the Government villages in it contained a population of 200,232, or about 1,335 to the square mile, of whom 72,674, or 36 per cent., were agriculturists and 127,558, or 64 per cent., were not connected with agriculture.

5. *Holdings*.—The Government occupation of acres 37,735 is held on 4,840 pattas, all of which are "single" pattas; this gives an average of nearly 8 acres to the patta or holding. Of the total number of pattas, 2,099, or 43 per cent., are under Rs. 10 a year; 1,246, or 25.7 per cent., are for sums between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30; 621, or 13 per cent., are for sums between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50. Eighty-two per cent. of the pattas, therefore, are for sums of less than Rs. 50 a year.

6. *Communications, ports and markets*.—The taluk is connected by good roads with the ports of Calingapatam through Chicacole and of Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam through Vizianagrum, and there is now no unreasonable hope that in a not distant future the district will be traversed by a coast line of railway connecting Madras directly with Calcutta, and that this again will be linked to the Central Provinces system of railways by a line connecting them with the port of Bimlipatam and opening up a tract of rich and fertile, but at present little known and inaccessible, country to commerce and enterprise.

7. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall is good, 43 inches, and is well distributed over the year: the principal fall is in the south-west monsoon from April to September, during which about two-thirds of the year's supply is obtained. The rainiest months are July, August, September and October, during which some 60 per cent. of the whole year's fall is received, but good rains may generally be looked for in May and June.

8. *Irrigation*—(a) *Sources*.—The best irrigation in the tracts to be settled is derived from river channels, hill streams and natural lakes locally known as "Avas." The rivers are the Nagavali, which in its lower course is known as the Languliya or Chicacole river of Ganjam, and the Suvarnamukhi, a tributary of it, in the Palkonda taluk, and the Varáha nadi and Sárada nadi in the Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks; the Varáha nadi irrigates in both these taluks; the Sárada nadi only in Sarvasiddhi, so far as Government is concerned.

The "Avas" or natural lakes are two in number, viz., the Komaravolu ava in the north-east of Golconda and the Kondakerla ava in the north of Sarvasiddhi.

The other sources of irrigation are numerous hill streams and streams and rainfed tanks of varying certainty and capacity.

The Nagavali has no anicuts and only one of its seven channels is provided with a head sluice. On the Varáha nadi there are seven anicuts three of which belong to Government, and on the Sárada nadi there are seven anicuts, not six as stated in paragraph 31 of Colonel Stuart's report, all of which belong to Government.

The Komaravolu ava is supplied by a channel from a branch of the Varáha nadi. The Kondakerla ava is supplied by a channel led from the Godairy anicut on the Sárada nadi.

(b) *Classes*.—Colonel Stuart distributes the irrigation of the tracts under four groups, viz.:—

First Class.—All irrigation under the channels of the Nagavali river, tanks directly fed by them and rainfed tanks of eight months' supply and upwards.

Second Class.—All irrigation under the river channels of Varáha nadi and Sárada nadi, tanks indirectly fed by the Nagavali river channels as well as rainfed tanks affording supply from five to eight months, and all irrigation from important hill streams, viz., Suvarnamukhi, Vottigadda, Jamparakotagadda, Malligadda, Potulagadda, Onigadda and Bodderu and the avas or lakes of Komaravolu and Kondakerla.

Third Class.—All irrigation under rainfed tanks of an ordinary character affording supply from three to five months and also ordinary hill streams.

Fourth Class.—Small, shallow and indifferent tanks affording less than three months' supply, as likewise drainage sources.

9. The Collector considers that the irrigation under the Varáha nadi and Sárada nadi including that under the avas fed by them, which Colonel Stuart places in his second group, should, down to certain points, be included in the first, and the Commissioner observes that the anicuts which dam these rivers and the Komaravolu ava channel are works for which a continuous revenue record is maintained and are

presumably, therefore, of considerable importance. The ayacut of the Komaravolu ava is acres 241; that of the Kondakerla ava is acres 1,555. These are reputed or curnam's areas; the survey areas have not yet been furnished completely.

10. Another of the sources entered in Colonel Stuart's second group, viz., the Suvarnamukhi, requires special notice. The Suvarnamukhi is a tributary of the Nagavali, and the Sekharapilly channel, from which the lands under it are irrigated, has a survey ayacut, including inams, of acres 2,366, of which acres 1,489 belong to Government and all but acres 23 are in occupation. Its ayacut and occupation are about a third of the ayacut (acres 6,720) and occupation (acres 4,657) under all seven channels of the Nagavali put together. The lands under the Suvarnamukhi are as good and the irrigation supplied by it is as sure and plentiful as that under the Nagavali, and there is no good reason why it should be placed in a lower group. The main channel to be sure has a long lead in the river bed which involves yearly reconstruction and yearly expense, but under present conditions similar work and similar expense are imposed on the ryots holding under the other river channels of the taluk.

11. The *quality* of the irrigation supplied by these small rivers may be judged by the fact that every year almost without fail the channels of the Nagavali and Suvarnamukhi supply water enough for a double crop. The second crop is not always paddy—in the higher wet lands it is generally indigo or ragi or Sunn hemp, or other crop that requires less water than paddy.

12. The irrigation of Palkonda well deserves attention: its resources are numerous and the present works are capable of much improvement. Its capabilities have been already partially examined (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 1207, dated 8th May 1879, and No. 367, dated 17th April 1888) and various improvements have been suggested. It is a land of hills and streams and valleys; as yet only one of its hill streams is provided with a masonry anicut; all the others have only temporary dams. That the improvement of the channels and storage tanks would materially extend the area of wet cultivation is doubtful, for most of the lands that are not now irrigated are probably on too high a level for any irrigation that is possible to reach them; but the improvements that have been suggested would unquestionably improve the quality and increase the security of the supply of the lands that are now irrigated.

13. The foregoing remarks will have suggested the propriety of some modification being made in Colonel Stuart's proposed wet grouping, and the suggestion derives further support from the following considerations. If the figures at paragraph 65 of his report be examined, it will be seen that, on revenue areas, the averages of the present assessments of the lands, which Colonel Stuart includes in his 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups, are respectively as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
2nd Group ...	5	15	3
3rd " ...	5	13	2
4th " ...	5	11	7

that is to say, there is between the assessments of the lands included in the 2nd and 3rd groups a difference of only 2 annas and 1 pie; between the assessments of the lands included in the 3rd and 4th groups a difference of only 1 anna and 7 pies; and between the assessments of the 2nd and 4th groups a difference of only 3 annas and 8 pies, and this in assessments averaging from Rs. 5½ to Rs. 6. The present average assessment of the lands which Colonel Stuart places in his 1st group is Rs. 8-9-8 an acre, and when it is remembered that the present assessments are always collected in full and that no remissions are granted, the figures might suggest a doubt as to the necessity for more than two wet groups at the most. The irrigation sources of the district all belong to the class of ordinary agricultural works, and, considering their nature, the Commissioner believes that no better basis of grouping can be adopted than is afforded by the division of such works in the administrative accounts into major (*i.e.*, imperial) and minor; but while adopting for 1st group works the line which divides imperial from minor works, viz., a minimum ayacut of acres 200, he would sub-divide the minor works into three classes, viz., those irrigating acres 50 and less than acres 200, (2) those irrigating 10 acres but less than 50, and (3) those irrigating less than 10 acres.

The grouping which the Commissioner would propose in supersession of Colonel Stuart's is therefore as follows:—

- 1st Group.—Works with an ayacut of acres 200 and over.
 2nd do. Do. do. of acres 50 but less than acres 200.
 3rd do. Do. do. of acres 10 but less than acres 50.
 4th do. Do. do. of less than 10 acres.

In the 1st would be included the Nagavali, the Suvarnamukhi, the Sárada nadi (including the Kondakerla aya) and Varáha nadi (including the Komaravole aya) river systems and the more important of the hill streams.

The works included in the 2nd and 3rd groups demand no special notice. A list of all showing their capacity and the acreage irrigated by them will be found in appendix A.

14. The ayacut of a work is its irrigating capacity theoretically.

The occupation under it is the ryots' measure of its practical capacity.

The greater its capacity the more important the work. Measured by this standard the foregoing grouping will, it is believed, pretty accurately represent the relative values of the various sources of irrigation in the district.

15. Subjoined is an abstract of the various sources and of the acreage under them in the different groups:—

Sources.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	Total.	Remarks.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	
1. River channels ..	41	..	..	..	41	Information as to acreage is not available in the Board's office.
2. Tanks ..	18	96	415	344	873	
3. Hill streams ..	15	18	11	9	53	
Total ..	74	114	426	353	967	

16. *Classification of villages so far as their dry lands are concerned.*—Colonel Stuart proposes (paragraph 39) that villages should, so far as their dry lands are concerned, be placed in three classes. The first comprises all villages on both banks of the Nagavali; the third the villages at the base of the Pálkonda and Merangi hills which are remote from roads and markets and are feverish and unhealthy and exposed to the ravages of wild animals. In the first class are included 77 and in the third class 39 villages. Between these there are 11 villages which, without further explanation, Colonel Stuart places in the second class. All but one of these villages either border on or are within 3 miles of the main road that runs through the heart of the taluk from Chicacole by way of Pálkonda to Párvatipur. In the matter of roads and in accessibility to markets and ports, they are in no way worse off than any of the villages on the Nagavali which have been placed in the first class, while many of them are actually better. The Commissioner is unable, therefore, to recommend Colonel Stuart's proposals for adoption, and considers that two classes will be sufficient in grading villages so far as their dry lands are concerned. In the first will be included the larger number of the villages in the taluk. In the second only such villages as from their remoteness from roads, inaccessibility to ports and markets, unhealthiness and exposure to the ravages of wild animals are not so advantageously placed as those in the first class. Thus re-arranged the first class will contain 99 and the second 28 villages.

17. *Soils and their classification.*—The soils of Pálkonda belong to the regur or black-cotton and the red ferruginous series, the former representing 41 per cent. and the latter 56 per cent. of the arable area.

The regur soils are nearly equally divided between regur clay and regur loam; the former represents 41 per cent. and the latter 52 per cent. of the whole. Regur sand stands for only 7 per cent.

In the red ferruginous series clay soils are not found and the area is divided between red loam and red sand, the former being largely predominant and representing 67 per cent. of the whole or about double the area of the red sands.

18. In the details of classification and the merging of soils the standard scale has been followed.

19. *Standard grains.*—For wet lands paddy is as usual adopted as the sole standard. For dry lands Colonel Stuart adopts ragi and cumbu in equal shares for all three taluks. From the table of produce given under paragraph 49 of his report, the following results appear. Premising that the areas are reputed or curnam's areas, and that the figures represent the averages for the five years ending with fasli 1296, it appears that the following is the order of importance judged by area of cultivation of the various products raised in the three taluks of Pálkonda, Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi, respectively.

The taluks, it will be remembered, are not portions of a single continuous tract. Pálkonda is separated from Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi by many miles of intervening zemindari, and is, moreover, in its products largely affected by the circumstance that, for upwards of 40 years, it has been rented to and managed by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, whose influence on its products will be apparent from the following percentages of crops grown during the five years ending with fasli 1296:—

	Per cent.
(1) Indigo ...	46
(2) Ragi ...	13
(3) Sugar-cane ...	12
(4) Pulses ...	9
(5) Oil-seeds ...	8
(6) Horse-gram ...	3
(7) (a) Cumbu	each ... 2
(b) Shamai	
(c) Cotton	
(d) Other crops	
(8) Tobacco ...	1

Nearly half the taluk is under indigo for the supply of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s factories. Ragi, which stands second in the order of importance, represents 13 per cent. of the cropped area, but cumbu stands for only 2. Clearly, therefore, cumbu has no right to be regarded as a staple product of Pálkonda and no right to consideration as a standard for its settlement. Were the cultivation of indigo to cease, it would in all probability be replaced for the most part by ragi for the growth of which the lands now devoted to indigo are peculiarly suited. Ragi alone should be the standard for dry lands in Pálkonda as it was for the adjacent Chicacole taluk of Ganjam.

The conditions of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi are different from those of Pálkonda and differ also from each other, but they agree in this, that the relative proportion of cumbu to ragi, which are by far the most important of their food products, is roughly speaking 2 to 1; in Golgonda it is rather less, viz., 15 to 9; in Sarvasiddhi it is rather more, viz., 39 to 14. The following abstracts will make this plain:—

Golgonda.	Per cent.	Sarvasiddhi.	Per cent.
(1) Pulses ...	18	(1) Cumbu ...	39
(2) Oil-seeds ...	17	(2) Ragi ...	14
(3) Cumbu ...	15	(3) Oil-seeds ...	14
(4) Ragi ...	9	(4) Horse-gram ...	8
(5) (a) Cholum	each ... 7	(5) Pulses ...	7
(b) Shamai		(6) Other crops ...	4
(c) Arika		(7) (a) Cholum	each ... 3
(6) Horse-gram ...	6	(b) Cotton	
(7) Cotton ...	4	(8) (a) Tobacco	each ... 2
(8) Other crops ...	3	(b) Topes	
(9) (a) Sugar-cane	each ... 2	(9) (a) Shamai	each ... 1
(b) Korra		(b) Arika	
(c) Topes		(c) Sugar-cane	
(10) Tobacco ...	1	(d) Korra	2

For these two taluks, therefore, cumbu and ragi are properly taken as standards, but for the proportion adopted by Colonel Stuart, viz., half each, should be substituted that of 2 to 1 which more accurately represents their actual conditions.

20. *Prices and commutation rates.*—In his despatch of 8th March 1888, No. 5, Revenue, recorded in G.O., No. 268, Revenue Department, dated 14th April 1888, the Secretary of State directed that “in future the commutation rate should be taken at the average of the market prices for the immediately preceding twenty non-famine years *minus* such allowance as might be found necessary on account of the difference between market prices and ryots’ prices.”

The twenty years’ period to be adopted for these proposals should run from fasli 1277 to fasli 1296 both inclusive, but in it occurred three years of famine, viz., faslis 1286, 1287 and 1288. Colonel Stuart, therefore, rejected these and substituted others for them, but he does not appear to have noticed that the prices of one of the years he has retained, viz., fasli 1281, were higher than those of two of his rejected years, viz., fasli 1276 and fasli 1286.

Fasli 1281 was not a famine year, but the Secretary of State’s order seems necessarily to imply that the prices of all years whether recognized as famine years or not that are either equal to or higher than those of the rejected famine years should be rejected also.

It is observed that if the figures for fasli 1281 were altogether omitted and the average struck on the figures for the remaining nineteen years only, the results would, after the deduction of 15 per cent. made by Colonel Stuart on account of the differences between the market prices and the ryots’ prices, be as follows:—

	RS.
(1) Paddy	105
(2) Cumbu	114
(3) Ragi	125

If again the figures for fasli 1297—a non-famine year—viz.:—

(1) Paddy	123
(2) Cumbu	145
(3) Ragi	164

be substituted for those of fasli 1281, the result would, after a similar deduction, be as follows:—

	RS.
(1) Paddy	105
(2) Cumbu	114
(3) Ragi	126

Neither of these two sets of figures differ materially from those of Colonel Stuart, viz.:—

	RS.
(1) Paddy	106
(2) Cumbu	116
(3) Ragi	127

but as the latter of them is arrived at in strict accordance with the Secretary of State’s instructions, and is moreover in the ryots’ favor by giving slightly lower prices, it is substituted for the commutation prices proposed by Colonel Stuart.

21. In the neighbouring district of Ganjam cumbu was not adopted as a standard, but the prices taken for paddy and ragi, which were the staples adopted for wet and dry lands, respectively, were Rs. 80 and Rs. 105.

22. The subjoined table shows the prices taken for these three grains in all preceding settlements wherein they have been adopted as standards:—

Grain.	DISTRICTS.												
	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Kistna.		Nellore.	Cuddapah.	Kurnool.	Chingleput.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevely.
			Masulipatam.	Guntur.									
Paddy ..	80	72	90	100	107	126	110† & 120†	105	95	108	67	123‡	108
Ragi ..	105	66	..	..	..	..	..	142	126	..	83	..	..
Cumbu ..	..	60	70	..	*107	*130	..	..	115	123	83	114	..

* Relate to the Sub-divisions.

† Kurnool proper.

‡ Pattikonda.

23. *Grain values.*—Colonel Stuart states at paragraph 56 of his report that the rates adopted in the neighbouring district of Ganjam for paddy and ragi have been adopted for these grains in Vizagapatam also, while for cumbu he has (paragraph 58) taken the rates adopted in North Arcot. An examination of his tables shows, however, that in no case have the gradations adopted for paddy and ragi in Ganjam and for cumbu in North Arcot been maintained, while no explanation of the variations is given.

(a) *Wet.*—The grain values adopted for paddy in Ganjam were the lowest of any settlement yet made and ranged from a maximum of 800 Madras measures for the best soil in the highest class, of villages to a minimum of 420 for the worst soil in the lowest.

The following table shows the range of the paddy values of soils in Madras measures, taken in all settlements up to date:—

Districts.	Maximum.		Minimum.	
	M.	M.	M.	M.
Ganjam	...	800	...	420
Godavari	...	1,200	...	*333
Kistna	...	†1,000	...	†240
Nellore	...	‡1,100	...	‡200
Cuddapah	...	§900	...	§650
Kurnool	...	1,300	...	320
Chingleput	...	**1,100	...	**300
North Arcot	...	††1,200	...	††350
South Arcot	...	960	...	320
Trichinopoly	...	1,200	...	500
Madura	...	1,100	...	400
Tinnevely	...	960	...	288
Coimbatore	...	1,000	...	400
Salem	...	1,200	...	480
	...	960	...	300
	...	960	...	288

* Western Delta.
† Eastern and Central Delta.
‡ Masulipatam Delta.
§ Guntur.

|| Principal division.
** Koilkuntla.
†† Kurnool Proper and Pattikonda.
‡‡ Cumbum and Markapur.

In Nellore the maximum was Madras measures 900, and in Salem, Trichinopoly and Chingleput the maximum was Madras measures 960. In no other settlement has the maximum been less than Madras measures 1,000.

The soils in the valley of the Nagavali and of its tributary, the Suvarna-mukhi, are rich and fertile and grow paddy and sugar-cane and indigo luxuriantly. In no respect can the best villages of the Palkonda taluk be regarded as inferior to the 2nd-class villages of the uplands of the Kistna and the Godavari. Their lands are as fertile, their irrigation is, if anything, more secure, while they are nearer the coast and ports. The people themselves estimate the average produce of wet lands, taking all soils together, at a garce to two acres. A local garce is equal to 1,800 seers

of 80 tolas or to 1,200 Madras measures. The average production of the wet lands of Pálkonda, taking all soils together, is therefore, in the estimation of the people themselves, 600 Madras measures to the acre. If this be the average, the maximum must, since the soils vary considerably in quality, be very much higher, and the Commissioner would fix it at Madras measures 1,000, which is less than the 1,066 Madras measures adopted for the uplands of the Godáviri and the 1,100 Madras measures taken for the uplands of the Kistna. The maximum taken for Ganjam is, in the Commissioner's opinion, altogether too low for Pálkonda.

The wet scale of grain values of Vizagapatam would, therefore, run as follows:—

CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.								PROPOSED GRAIN VALUES.			
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	900	800	700
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	900	800	700	600
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	800	700	600	500
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	700	600	500	400
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	600	500	400	400
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	400	400	400
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	400	400	400

(b) *Dry*.—For dry the standard grains adopted (*supra* paragraphs 19 to 22) are ragi and cumbu; the former alone for Pálkonda, but both for Golconda and Sarvasiddhi—ragi in the proportion of one-third and cumbu of two-thirds. The grain values adopted for ragi in Ganjam are adopted for Vizagapatam, but without the arbitrary and unexplained variations shown at paragraph 58 of Colonel Stuart's report.

Cumbu was not taken as a standard in Ganjam, but it was in the settlement of the Godáviri, the north-eastern portion of which marches with the Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks, nearly 30 years ago. It has been taken as a staple crop in ten settlements altogether, and the scale which the Commissioner proposes for it is based on the average of the maximum and minimum outturns taken in all as shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Godáviri—	M.M.	M.M.
Eastern and Central Delta ..	600	66
Upland ..	600	66
Western Delta ..	600	133
Kistna—		
Masulipatam portion ..	280	60
Nellore Sub-division ..	325	60
North Arcot ..	340	115
South Arcot ..	380	110
Trichinopoly ..	480	240
Madura ..	275	100
Coimbatore ..	250	100
Cuddapah ..	260	80
Salem—		
Southern portion ..	456	192
Northern portion ..	384	168
Total ..	5,230	1,490
Average ..	402	115

* The maximum value is for 3rd group villages.

The Commissioner would fix the maximum at 400 and the minimum at 110 Madras measures and the scale for cumbu would run as follows:—

400	200
350	150
300	110
250	

24. *Allowance for vicissitudes of season*.—From the grain values assigned to the different classes and sorts of soils, Colonel Stuart proposes to make the usual deduction of one-fifth for vicissitudes of season for both wet and dry. The Collector, Mr. H. G. Turner, in a letter, No. 1473, dated 21st June 1888, printed with these Proceedings, considers that for the Pálkonda and Golconda taluks, which are well watered and seldom suffer from drought, an allowance of 15 per cent. would suffice, while for the Sarvasiddhi taluk, which is always the first to suffer from drought or excess of rain, a deduction of a fifth would be reasonable. The Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks are contiguous to each other, and though there may be minor points of contrast between them; it is not probable that in the main their climatic conditions vary so materially as to require different treatment in this respect. In the District Manual, moreover, it is stated (page 318) that Sarvasiddhi, "besides the advantage of its vicinity to the coast, comprises a large extent of the best wet land in the district." The Commissioner would, therefore, adopt the 20 per cent. deduction recommended by Colonel Stuart for all the taluks alike; it is the rate that has been taken in all recent settlements and in tracts as highly favored in the matter of irrigation, *e.g.*, the Bhaváni channel lands of Coimbatore, as is either Pálkonda or Golconda. In Ganjam the allowance was 25 per cent. for dry, but only $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for the 1st group of wet. For the 2nd group of wet, 15 per cent. and for the 3rd and 4th groups, 25 per cent. was allowed. In the case of, 1st group wet the original proposals for the settlement of that district provided no allowance for vicissitudes of season, but in submitting revised proposals under the Board's instructions, the then Director, Mr. Puckle, explained that he had deducted $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on this account. The reason for making a deduction so unusually low was probably that Mr. Goodrich, in submitting the original proposals for the settlement of Ganjam, was of opinion that none was necessary, because the irrigation from the Langulya—in its upper course the Nagavali of Pálkonda—was never known to fail.

25. *Cultivation expenses*.—The scale of cultivation expenses adopted by Colonel Stuart (paragraphs 60 and 61 of the report) is perfectly arbitrary. It purports to be based on that adopted for Ganjam, "but showing a slight increase," the principle of which is not apparent and is not explained. The reason for the increase is said to be "due to the high price of wood for agricultural implements and the higher wages demanded by the laboring classes." On this the Collector (paragraph 15 of his letter) remarks that "there is no reason why larger allowance should be made for cultivation expenses here than in Ganjam. Wood required for agricultural implements is even now given free of charge and the rates of wages are nearly equal in both districts."

Subjoined is a statement showing the rate of wages that ruled in the two districts on the 30th June and 31st December of each of the 12 years from 1875 to 1886:—

Year.	ON 30TH JUNE.		ON 31ST DECEMBER.	
	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.
1875 ..	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1876 ..	3 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0
1877 ..	3 12 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
1878 ..	3 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
1879 ..	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
1880 ..	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
1881 ..	4 0 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 3 0
1882 ..	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
1883 ..	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0
1884 ..	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1885 ..	3 8 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0
1886 ..	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0
Total ..	43 12 0	50 3 0	41 8 0	49 15 0
Average ..	3 10 0	4 2 11	3 7 4	4 2 7
Difference ..	..	0 8 11	..	0 11 3
Percentage ..	..	+ 15.4	..	+ 20.3

from which it appears that on the 30th June the average rate of wages in Vizagapatam was 15.4 per cent. higher than the rate in Ganjam, and on the 31st December it was in Vizagapatam higher than in Ganjam by 20.3 per cent. The Commissioner considers it unnecessary, however, to discuss the question further on these lines. He agrees with the Deputy Commissioner and the Collector in thinking that the Ganjam scale of expenses may be adopted as the basis of that to be taken for Vizagapatam, but thinks that in the absence of any special inquiry on the subject, the most simple and at the same time the most reasonable way of discounting the undoubtedly greater cost of labor in Vizagapatam and possibly of other items that enter into the expenses of cultivation would be to increase the Ganjam scale in the same proportion as the commutation prices adopted for Vizagapatam exceed those taken for Ganjam.

In Ganjam the price taken for paddy was Rs. 80 a garce; in Vizagapatam it is proposed to take Rs. 105 or, roughly speaking, one-third more.

For ragi again the price taken in Ganjam was Rs. 105, while that proposed for Vizagapatam is Rs. 126 or one-fifth more.

For cumbu the price taken for which is Rs. 114 against the Rs. 126 taken for ragi, the Commissioner proposes to frame a scale of expenses by reducing the scale framed for ragi in the same proportion as the price of cumbu is less than that of ragi, that is by one-tenth nearly.

The application of these principles results in the following scale of cultivation expenses:—

Tarams.	DRY (RAGI).			DRY (CUMBU).		WET (PADDY).		
	Expenses adopted for ragi in Ganjam.	Add one-fifth.	Total expenses proposed for ragi in Palkonda.	Deduct one-tenth from expenses for ragi, column 4.	Net expenses proposed for cumbu.	Expenses adopted in Ganjam.	Add one-third.	Total expenses proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 ..	RS. A. P. 4 1 10	RS. A. P. 0 13 2	RS. A. P. 4 15 0	RS. A. P. 0 7 11	RS. A. P. 4 7 1	RS. A. P. 7 10 3	RS. A. P. 2 8 9	RS. A. P. 10 3 0
2 ..	3 14 2	0 12 5	4 10 7	0 7 5	4 3 2	7 4 0	2 6 8	9 10 8
3 ..	3 10 5	0 11 8	4 6 1	0 7 0	3 15 1	6 15 9	2 5 3	9 5 0
4 ..	3 8 7	0 11 4	4 3 11	0 6 9	3 13 2	6 11 4	2 3 9	8 15 1
5 ..	3 6 9	0 10 11	4 1 8	0 6 2	3 11 1	6 7 0	2 2 4	8 9 4
6 ..	3 4 11	0 10 7	3 15 6	0 6 4	3 9 2	..	..	..
7 ..	2 14 2	0 9 3	3 7 5	0 5 6	3 1 11	..	..	..

26. *Money Rates.*—The application of the foregoing figures to the grain values results in the following scale of money rates for each class and sort of soil in the several groups of wet and dry lands:—

Wet scale for the whole district.

CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.				Outturn of paddy.	Value at Rs. 105 per garce.	Deduct one-fifth for vicissitudes of season, &c.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half net.	PROPOSED RATES.			
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.							1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
1 ..	1	..	..	..	RS. A. P. 32 13 0	RS. A. P. 6 9 0	RS. A. P. 26 4 0	RS. A. P. 10 3 0	RS. A. P. 16 1 0	RS. A. P. 8 0 0	RS. A. P. 8 0 0	RS. A. P. 7 0 0	RS. A. P. 5 8 0	RS. A. P. 4 8 0
2 ..	2	..	..	..	30 8 6	6 14 6	23 10 0	9 10 8	13 15 4	6 15 8	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0
3 ..	3	..	..	..	26 4 0	5 4 0	21 0 0	8 5 0	11 11 0	5 13 6	5 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
4 ..	4	..	..	..	22 16 6	4 9 6	18 6 0	8 15 1	9 6 11	4 11 5	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
5 ..	5	..	..	..	19 11 0	3 15 0	15 12 0	8 9 4	7 2 8	3 9 4	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
6 ..	..	..	..	..	16 6 6	3 4 6	13 2 0	8 3 0	4 15 0	2 7 6	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

Dry scale for Palkonda (made applicable to the whole district).

CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.				Outturn of ragi.	Value at Rs. 126 per garce.	Deduct one-fifth for vicissitudes of season, &c.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half net.	PROPOSED RATES.	
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.							1st Class.	2nd Class.
1 ..	1	..	..	..	M. M. 375	RS. A. P. 2 15 3	RS. A. P. 11 13 0	RS. A. P. 4 15 0	RS. A. P. 6 14 0	RS. A. P. 3 7 0	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	RS. A. P. 2 8 0
2 ..	2	..	..	..	325	14 12 3	10 3 10	4 10 7	5 9 3	2 12 7	2 0 0	2 0 0
3 ..	3	..	..	..	250	12 12 9	8 10 7	4 6 1	4 4 6	2 2 3	2 0 0	1 8 0
4 ..	4	..	..	..	225	10 13 3	7 14 0	4 3 11	3 10 1	1 13 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
5 ..	5	..	..	..	200	9 13 6	7 1 5	4 1 8	2 15 9	1 7 11	1 4 0	1 0 0
6 ..	..	..	..	..	160	6 4 10	6 4 10	3 15 6	1 9 3	0 12 7	0 12 0	0 8 0

TENTATIVE scale of dry rates for Gōlgōnda and Sarvasiddhi taluks worked out on the basis of cumbu and ragi combined in the proportion of 2 to 1.

GRAIN VALUES.									
Primary tarams.	Cumbu.			Ragi.			Total, two-thirds cumbu and one- third ragi, columns 4 and 7.	Deduct one-fifth for vicissitudes of season, &c.	Re- mainder.
	Outturn.	Value at Rs. 114 per garce.	Two-thirds value.	Outturn.	Value at Rs. 126 per garce.	One-third value.			
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10
	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 ..	400	14 4 0	9 8 0	375	14 12 3	4 14 9	14 6 9	2 14 2	11 8 7
2 ..	350	12 7 6	8 5 0	325	12 12 9	4 4 3	12 9 3	2 8 3	10 1 0
3 ..	300	10 11 0	7 2 0	275	10 13 3	3 9 9	10 11 9	2 2 4	8 9 5
4 ..	250	8 14 6	5 15 0	250	9 13 6	3 4 6	9 3 6	1 13 6	7 6 0
5 ..	200	7 2 0	4 12 0	225	8 13 9	2 15 3	7 11 3	1 8 8	6 2 7
6 ..	150	5 5 6	3 9 0	200	7 14 0	2 10 0	6 3 0	1 3 10	4 15 2
7 ..	110	3 14 8	2 9 10	160	6 4 10	2 1 7	4 11 5	0 15 1	3 12 4

Primary tarams.	DEDUCT CULTIVATION EXPENSES.					Net differ- ence of columns 10 and 15.	Half net.	Proposed rates.
	Cumbu.		Ragi.		Total, two- thirds cumbu and one- third ragi, columns 12 and 14.			
	Full.	Two-thirds.	Full.	One-third.				
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 ..	4 7 1	2 15 5	4 15 0	1 10 4	4 9 9	6 14 10	3 7 5	3 0 0
2 ..	4 3 2	2 12 9	4 10 7	1 8 10	4 5 7	5 11 5	2 13 8	2 8 0
3 ..	3 15 1	2 10 1	4 6 1	1 7 4	4 1 5	4 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
4 ..	3 13 2	2 8 9	4 3 11	1 6 8	3 15 5	3 6 7	1 11 3	1 8 0
5 ..	3 11 1	2 7 5	4 1 8	1 5 11	3 13 4	2 5 3	1 2 7	1 0 0
6 ..	3 9 2	2 6 1	3 15 6	1 5 2	3 11 3	1 3 11	0 10 0	0 8 0
7 ..	3 1 11	2 1 3	3 7 5	1 2 6	3 3 9	0 8 7	0 4 3	0 4 0

27. The rates range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2 in wet and from Rs. 3 to annas 8 in dry. The existing rates are very numerous and very various and range in dry from annas 1 to Rs. 9-2-9 and in wet from annas 9-10 to Rs. 24-9-2. In the Honjeram estate which is administered with Pālkōnda, the wet rates are, as a rule, exceptionally heavy and range from Rs. 7 to Rs. 18.

The conditions of the Honjeram lands, which are irrigated from the Nagavali, are not different from those of the Pālkōnda lands under the same river, and the estate is, when rain falls, practically inaccessible owing to the want of roads; the only explanation of the comparatively high rates, prevailing there seems to be that Honjeram never belonged to Pālkōnda but formed a separate estate and that the rates prevailing in the two estates, when they came into the possession of Government, have been continued without alteration down to the present time, for, as in Ganjam, there has never till now been either a survey or settlement of either.

28. The rates proposed by Colonel Stuart range from Rs. 6½ to Rs. 2 in wet and Rs. 3½ to Annas 4 in dry; the 4-anna rate being the lowest in his proposed third group of dry villages, which, for reasons stated *supra*, paragraph 16, the Commissioner has discarded. His lowest dry rate for second group dry villages is, as proposed by the Commissioner, 8 annas. It will be observed that in Colonel Stuart's wet scale, the rates from Rs. 3 downwards vary by gradations of 4 annas—a difference much too small, in the Commissioner's opinion, to be admissible in a wet scale. Colonel Stuart's highest dry rate is Rs. 3½, whereas the Commissioner proposes Rs. 3. As already stated, however, Colonel Stuart has varied arbitrarily and without explanation the grain values and cultivation expenses for Ganjam, which he proposes to adopt as the basis of his calculations.

29. The foregoing remarks refer so far as dry rates are concerned to Pālkōnda only. Sarvasiddhi and Gōlgōnda are not yet ready for settlement, but it will be observed that the dry scale for them worked out on the basis of cumbu and ragi combined is so nearly similar to that proposed for Pālkōnda on the basis of ragi alone that the Commissioner would suggest the adoption of the Pālkōnda dry scale for Sarvasiddhi and Gōlgōnda also. This will obviate the anomaly of two different dry scales for the same district.

30. *Financial Results.*—The application of these (the Commissioner's) money rates to areas gives the following financial results:—

Abstract of Financial Results.

Dry or wet.		Grouping.	AS PER REVENUE.				Extent as per survey.	AS PER COLONEL STUART'S PROPOSALS.				AS PER COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSALS.		DIFFERENCE IN ASSESSMENT.			
			Extent.		Assess-ment.	Average.		As per Colonel Stuart's proposals.	As per Commissioner's proposals.	DIFFERENCE IN AREA, COLUMNS 3 AND 6.		DIFFERENCE IN ASSESSMENT.					
										Extent.	Percent- age.	Amount, columns 4 & 7.	Percent- age.	Amount, columns 4 & 9.	Percent- age.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Dry	1st Class	ACRES. 6,527	RS. 18,253	RS. A. P. 2 12 9	ACRES. 11,491	RS. 20,593	RS. A. P. 1 12 8	RS. 17,374	RS. A. P. 1 8 2	RS. A. P. 1 9 5	ACRES. 4,964	+	RS. 2,340	+	RS. 879	+	
	2nd Class	1,021	2,104	2 1 0	2,321	2,608	1 2 0	2,640	1 1 1	0 14 6	+	1,300	+	504	+	436	
	Total, Dry	7,548	20,357	2 11 2	13,812	23,201	1 10 11	19,914	1 7 1	1 7 7	+	6,264	+	2,844	+	443	
	1st Class	8,588	61,179	7 1 11	10,696	51,556	4 13 1	71,020	6 10 3	5 11 6	+	2,108	+	9,623	+	9,841	
	2nd Class	4,418	25,650	6 12 3	6,153	23,498	3 13 1	30,777	5 0 2	4 2 9	+	1,705	+	2,152	+	5,127	
Wet	3rd Class	4,162	23,354	5 10 6	5,995	20,168	3 5 10	22,527	3 11 7	3 14 4	+	1,833	+	3,186	+	827	
	4th Class	750	4,038	5 6 2	1,079	3,943	3 1 7	2,869	2 10 6	3 11 10	+	339	+	695	+	1,169	
	Total, Wet	17,948	1,14,221	6 5 9	23,923	98,565	4 1 11	1,27,193	5 5 0	4 12 5	+	5,975	+	15,656	+	12,972	
	Total, Dry and Wet	25,496	1,34,578	..	37,735	1,21,766	..	1,47,107	..	..	+	12,239	+	12,812	+	12,529	
	Double-crop assessment Wet, including double-crop assessment	17,948	1,14,221	..	23,923	1,14,673	..	1,47,973	..	..	+	5,975	+	453	+	33,752	
	Total, dry and wet, including double-crop assessment	25,496	1,34,578	..	37,735	1,37,874	..	1,67,887	..	..	+	12,239	+	3,296	+	33,309	

31. In dry (occupied) the reputed area is increased from acres 7,548 to acres 13,812, or by 83 per cent., while in wet (occupied) the reputed area is increased from acres 17,948 to acres 23,923, or by 33 per cent. The increase in occupied wet and dry combined is from acres 25,496 to acres 37,735, or by 48 per cent. The assessment of occupied dry is not materially altered, being by settlement Rs. 19,914 as against the present revenue assessment of Rs. 20,357, or a decrease of somewhat more than 2 per cent. The assessment of occupied wet is raised from Rs. 1,14,221 to Rs. 1,27,193, or by 11 per cent., while for wet and dry combined the assessment is raised from Rs. 1,34,578 to Rs. 1,47,107, or by 9 per cent.

32. If Colonel Stuart's proposals were accepted, the results would be an increase of 14 per cent. in dry, a decrease of 14 per cent. in wet, and a decrease on the whole of 9 per cent. on the existing assessments, that is to say, the assessments of the lands that are best able to bear an increase are reduced and the assessments of the lands which are least able to bear an increase are enhanced. It must be remembered, however, that the present wet assessments include the charge for second-crop, whereas both the Commissioner's and Colonel Stuart's proposals embrace only the first-crop charge. For all practical purposes, however, only the lands under the channels of the Nagavali and its tributary the Suvarnamukhi can be regarded as permanent double-crop lands. On all other wet lands second crop cultivation is casual only.

If the second-crop charge on the Nagavali and Suvarnamukhi lands be calculated on Colonel Stuart's figures and at full half-rates, his wet assessment would be increased by Rs. 16,108 and would be almost identical with the existing assessment, Rs. 1,14,573, against Rs. 1,14,221, and the financial results of his proposals on the whole would be an increase of revenue of 2 per cent. against an increase of area by survey of 48 per cent.

If the second-crop charge on the same lands be calculated on the figures proposed by the Commissioner and at full half-rates, the wet assessment proposed by the Commissioner would be raised by Rs. 20,780 and would amount on the whole to Rs. 1,47,973, being an increase of 29.5 per cent. on the present assessment against an increase in area by survey of 33 per cent., while the result on the whole wet and dry and including second-crop charge would be an increase in revenue of 25 per cent. against an increase in area by survey of 48 per cent.

As noted in paragraph 11 *supra*, however, the second-crop grown on much of the double-crop land of the Nagavali and Suvarnamukhi river channels is not paddy, for the growth of which the water-supply is insufficient, and on such lands the charge for second-crop should not, in the Commissioner's opinion, exceed one-third of the first-crop charge. The chief crops grown on them are indigo, ragi, sunn-hemp and the like—crops which require water to start them but very little afterwards, and, in all cases, much less than paddy throughout the growing season. They are, as a rule, on much too high a level to secure a full supply of water for a second-crop of paddy. What lands should be charged with the full half-rate for second-crop and what with the compounded rate of one-third is matter for determination by the settling officer when introducing the settlement.

33. Incidence of Assessment.—The subjoined statement shows the incidence of the proposed assessments:—

Dry.				Wet.			
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent. age.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Percent. age.	Assessment.
RS. A.	ACS. CT.		RS. A.	RS. A.	ACS. CT.		RS. A.
3 0	81 39	0.59	244 3	8 0	2,953 18	12.35	23,625 7
2 8	856 06	6.20	2,135 3	7 0	5,711 98	17.43	39,983 13
2 0	2,430 29	17.60	4,860 9	5 8	4,159 59	23.88	22,932 11
1 8	4,080 74	29.54	6,121 2	4 8	4,899 93	20.48	22,049 10
1 4	3,104 38	22.48	3,880 8	3 8	3,596 60	15.04	12,588 2
1 0	1,251 65	9.06	1,251 10	2 8	1,662 26	6.94	4,155 10
0 12	1,668 41	12.08	1,251 5	2 0	929 17	3.88	1,858 2
0 8	338 95	2.45	169 8	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13,811 87	100	19,914 0	Total ..	23,922 71	100	1,27,193 7
Average, Rs. ..	..	..	1 7 1	Average ..	..	..	5 5

34. In dry, the rates for which in Pálkonda range from Annas 8 to Rs. 3, more than three-fourths (78·68 per cent.) of the soils are assessed at rates varying from 1 to 2 rupees—the highest percentage 29·54 is assessed at Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$, the next highest 22·48 per cent. at Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$, while 17·60 per cent. fall under the Rs. 2 rate. Only 81 acres fall under the highest rate of Rs. 3.

35. In wet nearly 60 per cent. of the area falls under rates varying from Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. $5\frac{1}{2}$. There are acres 2,953 or 12·35 per cent. under the highest rate (Rs. 8) and acres 5,712 or 17·43 per cent. under the second rate of Rs. 7. The average assessment per acre is in dry Rs. 1-7-1 and in wet Rs. 5-5-0. The present average assessment per acre on *reputed* areas is (*vide* statement in paragraph 30 *supra*), Rs. 2-11-2, but on *survey* areas Rs. 1-7-7 or 6 pies per acre more than the average of the proposed assessments. In wet, the present average assessment on *reputed* areas is Rs. 6-5-9, but on *survey* areas Rs. 4-12-5 or As. 8-7 per acre less than the average of the proposed assessments. It appears, therefore, that the averages of the proposed assessments in wet and dry do not differ materially from the present average assessments taken on survey areas. The average rates on Colonel Stuart's proposals were for dry Rs. 1-10-11, being As. 3-4 higher than the average of present assessments on survey areas, and for wet Rs. 4-1-11, being As. 10-6 less than the average of present assessments on survey areas. The Collector, in commenting upon the financial results of Colonel Stuart's proposals, which he describes in one place as "very disappointing" and in another as "not very satisfactory" took exception to them specially on the ground that "from the average rates it seemed clear that the dry lands were assessed more heavily and the wet lands more lightly than before, though, as a fact, the wet lands of Pálkonda were more fertile and yielded a good wet crop, while the dry lands were generally poor and did not yield to any considerable extent such valuable products as tobacco, chillies, cotton, &c. The dry lands, therefore, required a more lenient consideration, but the results of the settlement were not so."

36. Colonel Stuart's proposals added 14 per cent. to the dry assessment; the Commissioner leaves it practically unchanged and for this there is, in the Commissioner's opinion, good cause. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in area revealed by survey in existing holdings, it will be remembered (paragraph 3 *supra*) that only half the arable area in dry is in occupation, and this being so any increase to existing assessments is hardly to be expected and would certainly be impolitic.

37. It will be observed from the statement given at paragraph 30 *supra*, that, notwithstanding an increase of 44 per cent. in area, the assessment of wet groups III and IV is diminished, the former by 3 the latter by 29 per cent.; but the reduction is, in the Commissioner's opinion, justifiable on consideration of the nature of the sources of irrigation in these groups. They are generally petty and are on the average very much smaller and much more uncertain than the sources of groups I and II. In the third group there are 426 sources, viz., 415 tanks and 11 hill streams, and the average ayacut to a source is only acres 21. In the fourth group there are 353 sources, viz., 344 tanks and 9 hill streams, and the average ayacut to a source is only acres 5·3. The average ayacut under the first group is 222 and under the second group is acres 33. The highest ayacut in the fourth group is acres 9·97, the lowest acres 0·27. All the works in the fourth group are of the most petty description, and the Commissioner would, if there be no objection from the point of view of the Irrigation Department, most strongly recommend their transfer to the ryots interested in them at a special and all-round rate of Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0 an acre. The average assessment of the lands in this group on the rates proposed by the Commissioner is Rs. 2-10-6 an acre. The total area in the group is 1,079 acres and the proposed assessment on settlement rates Rs. 2,869.

38. *Sources of Future Revenue.*—In Pálkonda there are only acres 660 of wet waste; their assessment is Rs. 2,791, giving an average of Rs. 4-3-8 per acre. In dry there are acres 15,405 of classified dry waste; their assessment is Rs. 15,438, giving an average of Rs. 1-2-5 per acre. The Collector, in paragraph 5 of his letter, already quoted, questions apparently the policy of assessing the classified waste so highly as it is. Referring to the failure of the liberal policy of the renters, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., to stimulate any marked extension of cultivation as is shown by the fact that only half the arable dry area is in occupation, Mr. Turner questions

whether a settlement that works out *average* rates for wet and dry waste that are higher than the *lowest* rates for wet and dry lands in occupation is likely to be more successful. The answer is obvious that in a settlement waste lands are classified and assessed according to their quality just as occupied lands are.

39. *Gradual Imposition of Assessments in cases of Large Increase.*—In this, as has happened in all other settlements, there will be cases in which the increase on existing assessments may be very considerable, and the Commissioner recommends that the usual indulgence be conceded of assessing increases of 25 per cent. and over by yearly instalments.

40. In recommending his proposals for the acceptance of Government the Commissioner observes that the rates proposed by him are moderate; that the dry assessments are for reasons given left practically unchanged, notwithstanding a very large increase in the holdings revealed by survey, while in the case of wet lands—assuming the second-crop charge to be assessed at full half-rates—the increase in the assessment is by no means in proportion to the increase in area revealed by the survey.

41. *Miscellaneous.*—There are certain minor points connected with the settlement that require notice. These are as follows:—

(1) Colonel Stuart, at paragraphs 46 and 47 of his report and the Collector at paragraph 13 of his letter commenting thereon, recommend that *manavari* or rain-fed paddy lands should be treated as ordinary dry lands and not as in other settlements by assessing them at one rate higher than their classification as dry would make proper. The Commissioner fully concurs in the recommendation and observes that the rain which is the sole source of irrigation of these lands is not provided by Government, but is heaven-sent, and that the high bunds which enclose these *manavari* lands and conserve the rainfall, which converts them into paddy fields, are constructed at the sole cost of the ryots. It is contrary to the often-declared policy of the Government to treat such lands as other than dry. The total extent of them in Pálkonda is 141 acres.

(2) As has been usual in other settlements, irrigation by lift will be allowed for by the reduction of the assessment at the rate of one rupee per acre.

42. In conclusion, the Commissioner begs to draw the attention of Government to certain of the provisions in the renewal lease for five years ending in 1891 granted to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. in 1888.

The lessees covenant, among other things, to pay over and above the rent certain of Rs. 1,26,500 a year "such further rent as shall from time to time be demanded by the lessor in the event of any increase of revenues accruing to the lessees during the term of their lease by reason of any improvements being made at the cost of the lessor to the now existing irrigation works or any of them."

They further covenant, subject to two months' notice, "at any time during the term of their lease to submit to such revision by or on behalf of the lessor of the assessment of the demised premises as may at the date of the lease be in course of introduction throughout the Northern Circars of the Presidency of Madras."

There is a marked contrast between the terms of this covenant and that quoted before it, and, in the absence of any special provision to the contrary, it seems to the Commissioner that the interpretation of it would be held to be that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. would, if they accept the revision of assessments, have to bear the loss if the assessments were reduced on revision, but that, on the other hand, they would in equity be entitled without further payment than of the rent certain of Rs. 1,26,500 to the benefit of any increase in the assessments that the revision resulted in. This, so far as the latter contingency is concerned, was not the intention of Government nor was it contemplated by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., as appears from their letters recorded in Board's Proceedings, No. 470, dated 23rd February 1886, and No. 855, dated 7th April 1886, wherein they wrote as follows:—

"We understand that with a certain exception the terms of the new lease will be identical with those of the lease just expiring until the fresh settlement of the taluk is finished, after which an equitable addition will be made to the rent, bearing a relation to such increased assessment as the new settlement will justify."

It does not appear that this somewhat indefinite understanding was ever reduced to precision and it certainly is not formulated in express terms in any of the covenants of the lease.

According to the Commissioner's reading of the lease, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. could not, if the revised settlement be introduced during the currency of their lease, be called upon to pay the increase beyond their stipulated rent of Rs. 1,26,500 that the proposals now submitted involve. Should the Government concur in this view, the Commissioner would suggest that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. be invited to execute a supplementary document binding them to pay the excess difference between their rent certain of Rs. 1,26,500 and the revised assessments, subject to an allowance of 10 per cent. for the trouble of collection. Should they decline to enter into such an engagement, the only course left in the event of the Commissioner's proposals being accepted, would be to postpone the introduction of the new rates till after the expiry of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s lease. The objections to this course are obvious.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Appendix A and a Map in original to be returned.
" Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Settlement, Party No. II.
" Collector of Vizagapatam.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

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From Colonel C. J. STUART, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. II, Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director in the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Waltair, 27th April 1888, No. 228-94.

With reference to the latter part of paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 199, dated 6th July 1887, I have the honor to submit proposals for the settlement of the Palkonda taluk of the Vizagapatam district, which, if approved, may be extended to the other two taluks of the district.

2. *Opening Remarks.*—The whole of the district was formerly under zemindari tenure up to the year 1802. Subsequently the marginally-noted estates were annexed by Government, and they now form the three taluks of the district.

Palkonda	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Honzaram	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Golgonda	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Kottakoda	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Vemulapudi	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Sarvasiddhi	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Rajala	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Kondakerla	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Velchur Kodur	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Demili	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Kotture	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Rayavaram	Now forming Palkonda taluk.

3. In the District Manual of Vizagapatam, compiled by Mr. D. F. Carmichael, M.C.S., full details are given of the disturbances caused by the zemindars or proprietors of the above mentioned estates in former years and the circumstances which led to their being annexed by Government. It is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate

the same, but I give below the dates of the various insurrections and the periods at which the estates lapsed to Government.

4. In the year 1827 a disturbance arose in the zemindari of Palkonda, which did not terminate till 1833, when it was declared forfeited to Government and the zemindar with his family removed as State prisoners to Vellore. The estate was leased to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. in 1846.

5. The Honzaram estate, consisting of thirteen jiroiyati and two shrotriem villages, was purchased by the Collector on behalf of Government for arrears of revenue on the 18th October 1811 and was managed by him up to July 1846, when it was leased with Palkonda to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

6. In the year 1836 a disturbance arose in Golgonda, and Jamma Devamma, a widow of the former zemindar, was barbarously murdered by a party of hill peons. The incapacity of the zemindar and his resignation in favor of the widow were the chief causes of this unfortunate event. On the trial of the case, the zemindar was convicted and sent as a prisoner for life to the fort of Gooty, where he subsequently died, and in the following year (1837) the estate was put up to public auction for arrears of revenue and knocked down to Government for the sum of 100 rupees. Kottakota and Vemulapudi estates were also bought by Government in the year 1831.

7. The Rajah of Vizianagram purchased the estate of Sarvasiddhi in 1810 and afterwards sold it to Sagi Ramachendrarazu, his maternal aunt's husband, whose son fell into arrears of revenue to the extent of Rs. 21,632, and it was subsequently purchased by Government at the public sale on the 3rd January 1831 for Rs. 750. The other minor estates, with the exception of Rayavaram, were also purchased by Government for arrears of revenue in the years 1831 and 1844.

8. The estate of Rayavaram was transferred to Government in the year 1844 for Rs. 30,000 by the proprietor, Gode Surya Narayana Row, on account of certain disputes between his own ryots and the ryots of Sarvasiddhi regarding irrigation rendering his position extremely irksome and unpleasant.

9. For the said causes the twelve estates specified above passed into the hands of Government, and now form the three Government taluks in the district, and to which the revision of assessment is to be applied.

10. *Revenue History.*—The Northern Circars, now consisting of the districts of the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, were formerly under zemindari tenure. Prior to the year 1794 the superintendence of the zemindaries and the management of the estates which lapsed to Government during the late disturbances, &c., were vested in a Chief and Council stationed at Masulipatam, a Chief and Council at Vizagapatam, and a Resident at Ganjam. These divisions, however, did not compose the districts as now constituted and seem only to have lasted till 1803, when they were altered and the present zillahs or collectorates formed.

11. The most ancient revenue system established in the country was the Asarah or division of the produce, but in the Government estates, as well as in many zemindaries, this was often effected through the intervention of a renter, but subsequently various systems were followed. Rents were received in kind on account of the

poverty of the ryots; some received their rents in money, others had fixed money rents either for a term of years or without limitation, and others again made their settlements with the ryots or heads of villages or with renters.

12. As the particulars of the above systems have been described at length by Mr. Carmichael in his manual of the district, I will merely note below the number of estates existing at the beginning of the century and the changes which have since taken place.

13. At the time of the permanent settlement (1799) there were sixteen ancient zemindari estates and twenty-six proprietary estates in the district. Of these, two ancient zemindaries and ten proprietary estates, specified in paragraph 2 *supra*, lapsed to Government for arrears of revenue, &c.

14. The land revenue of the district was mostly paid by the zemindars. The three Government taluks consist, as has been already stated, of portions of lapsed zemindaries. The lands were never at any time surveyed, not even roughly. The revenue demanded from the ryots was the same as they were in the habit of paying for their farms at the time the lapse took place, and for newly-occupied lands the rate paid on the adjoining lands of the same class was charged. To remedy these anomalies the survey and settlement of the district have been undertaken, the former has been nearly completed, and the new rates of assessment will also be introduced shortly. With this, the share of Government in the land will be determined and money rates fixed accordingly.

15. For the reasons stated above the existing rates of assessment in the taluk under report vary considerably; poor lands being heavily assessed while rich soils have been lightly rated.

16. In this district the present wet assessment is consolidated for any number of crops, and it has therefore been taken throughout this report for comparison with the settlement first-crop charge. This mode of comparison was directed to be followed in North Arcot (*vide* Director's Proceedings, No. 1961-269, dated 9th August 1882).

17. *Boundaries and general description of the District.*—The Vizagapatam district is bounded on the north by the district of Ganjam and the Central Provinces, on the east by Ganjam and the sea, on the south by the sea and the Godavari district, and on the west by the Central Provinces. It comprises fourteen zemindaries, thirty-nine proprietary estates, and three Government taluks. The country consists chiefly of hills and jungles, and parts of it are considered unhealthy.

18. Of the three Government taluks, Palkonda contains the best lands, Golconda comes next with good irrigation, and lastly Sarvasiddhi lying on the sea coast. When heavy rains fall, the river passing through the last taluk sweeps away the crops and covers other parts with sand.

19. The present rates in dry range from As. 1-4 to Rs. 11, and in wet from As. 2-10 to Rs. 33.

20. *Comparison of villages as per Revenue and Survey.*—The following statement shows the number of ryotwari and other villages of different tenures both by survey and revenue accounts in the three taluks of the district. The reduction in the changes made during survey:—

Taluk.	VILLAGES AS PER REVENUE ACCOUNTS.			VILLAGES AS SURVEYED.			Remarks.
	Government.	Agraharams.	Total.	Government.	Agraharams.	Total.	
1. Palkonda	177	85	262	127	85	212	* Six Government villages and six Agraharams were excluded from survey.
2. Golconda	182	79	261	70	79	155	
3. Sarvasiddhi	165	12	177	75	12	87	
Total ..	524	176	700	278	176	454	

21. The Government villages noted below were excluded from survey owing to the unhealthy nature of the tract, and the same course will be followed by the Settlement

ment department. These villages were omitted from the table above shown (paragraph 20) under both heads:—

Golconda Taluk.

Survey Nos.		No. as per Revenue.	No. as per Survey.
145	Adakula ...	...	...
	Ankappalem ...	...	...
	Bakulur ...	...	...
	Kinchili ...	...	...
	Kristnapuram ...	...	...
	Nellikurapalem ...	...	...
159	Garidi ...	1	1
166	Kittabu ...	1	1
	Sarugudu ...	...	...
	Daddagulu ...	...	...
115	Latchannapalem ...	7	1
	Masampet ...	...	...
	Rajaram ...	...	...
	Ramannapalem ...	...	...
	Yarakannapalem ...	...	...
162	Veravaram ...	1	1
165	Yerranabilli ...	1	1
Total ...		17	6

22. *Population and Agricultural Statistics.*—Particulars of agricultural and non-agricultural population, number of houses of all kinds, and agricultural stock are shown in the following table:—

Taluk.	POPULATION.			Houses of all kinds.	AGRICULTURAL STOCK.			
	Agri-culturists.	Non-Agri-culturists.	Total.		Tilling cattle.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Sheep.
Palkonda	72,674	127,558	200,232	43,866	6,318	1,990	975	32,806
Golconda	33,800	63,948	97,748	14,854	19,994	16,331	8,322	32,806
Sarvasiddhi	52,909	78,845	131,754	14,523	15,726	6,792	5,879	6,995
Total ..	159,383	270,351	429,734	73,243	42,338	24,113	15,176	72,607

The proportion of agricultural to the non-agricultural class is 58 per cent.

23. Further statistics as to the number of pattas and of ploughs and the average assessment and extent of each patta holding and area to each plough on the average for each taluk of the district are abstracted in the annexed statement:—

Taluku.	FASLI 1296.				Number of pattas for fasli 1296.	Number of ploughs.	Average assessment of each patta holding, columns 2 and 6.	Average extent of each patta holding, columns 5 and 6.	Average area to each plough, columns 5 and 7.
	Assess-ment.	Occupied area.							
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Palkonda	RS. 1,34,448	ACS. 7,539	ACS. 17,935	ACS. 25,474	4,840	4,800	RS. A. P. 27 12 6	ACS. C. 5 26	ACS. C. 5 31
Golconda	90,399	37,927	11,090	49,017	3,727	8,293	24 4 1	13 15	5 91
Sarvasiddhi	1,23,999	26,578	16,161	42,739	3,390	7,809	36 9 3	12 61	5 47
Total ..	3,48,846	72,044	45,186	117,230	11,957	20,902	29 2 10	9 80	5 61

It will be seen from the above that the average extent of each patta, as well as the average area to each plough, is higher in Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks than in Palkonda, while the average assessment of each patta holding is highest in Sarvasiddhi.

24. *Rent Roll.*—The subjoined return shows the rent roll of each of the taluks of the district for fasli 1296. It will be seen that nearly half the pattas are under Rs. 10:—

Rent Roll, single and joint pattas.

Taluks.	RYOTS PAYING																		Total.	
	Under. Rs. 10.		10		30		50		100		250		500		Upwards of Rs. 1,000					
			and under																	
	30		50		100		250		500		1,000									
	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.		Total.
Palkonda ..	2,099	..	1,246	..	621	..	630	..	228	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	4,840	..	4,840	
Golgonda ..	1,685	279	632	198	236	152	197	177	91	66	6	8	..	..	..	..	2,847	880	3,727	
Sarvasiddhi ..	724	217	699	361	382	221	298	261	86	115	10	13	..	2	1	..	2,200	1,190	3,390	
Total ..	4,508	496	2,577	559	1,239	373	1,125	438	405	181	31	21	1	2	1	..	9,887	2,070	11,957	

25. *Past Revenue from 1865-66 to 1886-87 excluding two Famine years (20 years).*—The following statement exhibits the revenue demand for 20 years, exclusive to two famine years, from fasli 1275 to fasli 1296 for three taluks:—

Years.	Total assessment including dry and wet and tirvajasti or water-rate.	Deduct remissions.	Remainder.
1	2	3	4
1865-66 (1275) ..	RS. 3,26,405	RS. 44,788	RS. 2,81,617
1866-67 (1276) ..	3,17,124	268	3,16,856
1867-68 (1277) ..	3,18,407	142	3,18,265
1868-69 (1278) ..	3,18,044	61,753	2,56,291
1869-70 (1279) ..	3,22,632	36	3,22,596
1870-71 (1280) ..	3,24,926	11,389	3,13,537
1871-72 (1281) ..	3,27,786	79,420	2,48,365
1872-73 (1282) ..	3,26,142	101	3,26,041
1873-74 (1283) ..	3,25,055	8	3,25,047
1874-75 (1284) ..	3,28,658	211	3,28,447
1875-76 (1285) ..	3,31,972	12,987	3,18,985
1876-77 (1286) ..	3,35,425	3,850	3,31,575
1877-78 (1287) ..	3,43,333	..	3,43,333
1878-79 (1288) ..	3,43,315	5,072	3,38,243
1879-80 (1289) ..	3,43,841	8	3,43,833
1880-81 (1290) ..	3,44,313	1,632	3,42,682
1881-82 (1291) ..	3,45,889	6,660	3,39,229
1882-83 (1292) ..	3,43,374	10,366	3,33,008
1883-84 (1293) ..	3,44,078	72,847	2,71,231
1884-85 (1294) ..	3,49,110	4,685	3,44,425
Total ..	66,59,829	3,16,223	63,43,606
Average ...	3,32,991	15,811	3,17,180

26. *Survey Areas.*—In the following statement a comparison is instituted between the survey areas and the old revenue extent under the several heads of Occupied, Unoccupied, Inam, &c., for the Palkonda taluk.

Comparison of Revenue and Survey Areas.

Taluk.	Dry or Wet.	GOVERNMENT AREA.					
		Occupied.			Unoccupied.		
		Revenue.	Survey.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Survey.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palkonda ..	Dry ..	ACRES. 7,548	ACRES. 13,812	ACRES. + 83	ACRES. 5,481	ACRES. 13,405	ACRES. + 145
	Wet ..	17,948	23,923	+ 33	462	660	+ 46
	Total ..	25,496	37,735	+ 48	5,943	14,065	+ 137

Taluk.	Dry or wet.	INAM AREA.			PORAMBOKE AREA.			TOTAL AREA.		
		Revenue.	Survey.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Survey.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Survey.	Percentage.
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Palkonda ..	Dry ..	ACRES. 2,863	ACRES. 6,107	ACRES. + 113	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wet ..	7,588	12,288	+ 62	11,256	25,947	+ 131	53,146	96,142	+ 81
	Total ..	10,451	18,395	+ 76	..	..	..	..	..	..

It will be seen from the above that the increase by survey is 48, 137, 76 and 81 per cent. on occupied, unoccupied, inam and total ayacut, respectively. This is due to encroachments and defective estimated areas in the revenue accounts.

27. *Rainfall.*—The following statement shows the rainfall in the Government taluks of the district for the preceding ten years. The chief months of South-west monsoon are August and September and those of the North-east monsoon October and November, or four months in all in which heavy falls of rain are invariably registered in this district:—

STATEMENT showing the rainfall in the Vizagapatam district for 10 years from 1877-78 to 1886-87 in inches and tenths.

Faslis.	Official years.	SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.						
		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1287 ..	1887-78 ..	INCHES. 1.7	INCHES. 8.0	INCHES. 2.2	INCHES. 3.1	INCHES. 3.9	INCHES. 7.8	INCHES. 26.7
1288 ..	1878-79 ..	1.1	5.1	8	8.0	13.6	7.8	38.4
1289 ..	1879-80 ..	..	8.7	5.0	5.1	6.6	6.3	31.7
1290 ..	1880-81 ..	1.2	2.5	6.9	5.8	5.5	5.6	27.5
1291 ..	1881-82 ..	0.8	1.3	9.4	2.8	7.4	8.5	30.2
1292 ..	1882-83 ..	1.8	4.6	2.3	5.0	5.0	11.6	30.3
1293 ..	1883-84 ..	0.7	1.7	3.6	3.0	9.0	4.4	22.4
1294 ..	1884-85 ..	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.7	7.3	10.8	27.6
1295 ..	1885-86 ..	1.7	3.7	5.6	6.2	4.6	6.1	26.9
1296 ..	1886-87 ..	..	5.6	4.2	11.7	10.4	7.2	39.1
Total for 10 years.		11.0	43.0	44.0	53.4	73.3	76.1	300.8
Average for 10 years.		1.1	4.3	4.4	5.3	7.3	7.6	30.1

Statement showing the rainfall in the Vizagapatam district—*cont.*

Faslia.	Official years.	NORTH-EAST MONSOON.							Total of both seasons.
		October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1287 ..	1877-78 ..	INCHES 4.0	INCHES 0.1	INCHES ..	INCHES 1.1	INCHES 1.0	INCHES 0.4	INCHES 6.6	INCHES 33.3
1288 ..	1878-79 ..	9.9	3.3	15.4	..	..	0.4	29.0	67.4
1289 ..	1879-80 ..	5.2	7.2	0.2	..	..	0.3	12.9	44.6
1290 ..	1880-81 ..	7.2	4.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	..	13.4	40.9
1291 ..	1881-82 ..	4.5	4.4	..	..	..	3.1	12.0	42.2
1292 ..	1882-83 ..	4.3	0.2	8.0	..	..	..	5.3	35.6
1293 ..	1883-84 ..	7.0	0.9	1.1	..	..	0.9	9.9	32.3
1294 ..	1884-85 ..	2.6	..	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.1	5.3	32.9
1295 ..	1885-86 ..	5.0	3.9	3.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	14.2	44.1
1296 ..	1886-87 ..	11.4	5.1	2.2	..	..	1.3	20.0	59.1
Total for 10 years.		61.1	29.8	23.9	1.8	3.1	8.9	128.6	429.4
Average for 10 years.		6.1	3.0	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	12.9	43.0

28. *Rivers, &c., passing through the District.*—The rivers passing through the district are as follows:—

1. Nagavali or Langulia.
2. Varahanadi.
3. Saradanadi.
4. Komaravolu Ava (Lake).
5. Kondakerla Ava (Lake).
6. Gostani.
7. Bimlipatam river.

29. The Nagavali rises in the Eastern Ghâts and flows in an easterly direction joining the sea near Chicacole, of the Ganjam district. It forms a boundary between the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts. It has two important feeders, the Makkuva and Sálur branchés.

30. The Varahanadi river rises in the hills, twenty miles to the north-west of Narsapatnam (the head-quarter station of the Golgonda taluk), takes a south-easterly direction for about forty-five miles, and falls into the sea at Wattada. Across this river there are three anicuts or dams belonging to Government and four belonging to the proprietors through whose lands the river flows. Gubhada anicut is an important one and is of great service in supplying the Narsapatnam and Baligottam Pedda tank and ensuring water for cattle all the year round.

31. The Saradanadi rises in Madgole estate and takes a south-westerly direction through the Golgonda taluk, emptying itself into the sea at Wattada. This river is crossed by six anicuts or dams leading off to various channels.

32. The two natural avas or lakes of Komaravolu and Kondakerla are situated in the north-east and north of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks, respectively. These two lakes always hold sufficient water to give the paddy crop one good wetting, in case the November rains fail.

33. The Gostani and Bimlipatam rivers rise in the Eastern Ghâts and take their course through the Vizianagrum zemindari, flowing into the sea at Konada and Bimlipatam, respectively.

34. The Nagavali river irrigates the Pálkonda taluk, while the other two rivers (Varahanadi and Saradanadi) and the two lakes irrigate the Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks. The last two rivers afford a supply to the lands in the Vizianagrum zemindari.

35. *Irrigation Sources.*—The number of tanks, channels and other sources of irrigation existing in the Pálkonda taluk are tabulated in the annexed statement:—

Particulars.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Total.
River channels	34	7	22	11	41
Hill-streams	..	20	..	..	53
Tanks	..	64	191	618	873
Total ..	34	91	213	629	967

36. Almost all the tanks in the taluk under report are insignificant and their bunds have no stone revetments or proper sluices. The ryots generally let out the water by cutting the bunds every year. Many of the tanks are so small that no profit to Government would accrue by any outlay for their repair. It would be better to hand over such tanks to the ryots at the time of settlement if they are willing to undertake to keep them in good condition. The chief source in the taluk is the Nagavali river, the irrigation from which will be placed under the first group as done by Mr. Goodrich in the settlement of the Chicacole taluk, of the Ganjam district.

37. *Classes of Irrigation Works.*—For the several sources of irrigation shown in paragraph 35, four classes have been assigned as specified below:—

First class.—All irrigation under the channels of the Nagavali river, tanks directly fed by them, and rain-fed tanks of eight months' supply and upwards.

Second class.—All irrigation under the river channels of Varahanadi and Saradanadi tanks indirectly fed by the Nagavali river channels as well as rain-fed tanks affording supply from five to eight months, and all irrigation from important hill streams, viz., Suvarnamukhi, Vottigadda, Jamparakotagadda, Malligadda, Potulagadda, Onigadda and Bodderu, and the avas or lakes of Komaravolu and Kondakerla.

Third class.—All irrigation under rain-fed tanks of an ordinary character affording supply from three to five months, and also ordinary hill streams.

Fourth class.—Small, shallow and indifferent tanks affording less than three months' supply, as likewise drainage sources.

38. *Grouping of Villages as regards dry cultivation.*—The grouping has been arranged after careful consideration of the situation of the villages with reference to local and special advantages.

39. Three groups have been adopted for the Pálkonda taluk. The villages bordering on both sides of the important river called Nagavali or Langulia have been placed in the first group, remote and unhealthy villages adjoining the Pálkonda hills in the third, and a few villages situated between the above two in the second group. The number of villages falling under each class is shown below:—

	Number of villages.
First group	77
Second do.	11
Third do.	39
Total ..	127

40. The villages of the Golgonda taluk, a less populous tract and in some parts unhealthy, and those of Sarvasiddhi on the sea-coast containing chiefly sandy arenaceous soils of a less productive nature may be placed uniformly under the second group. Some of the more remote jungle villages in this taluk, however, may, perhaps, have to be classed eventually in the third group.

41. *Communications.*—Formerly the district was in great want of roads. In the year 1862, the Maharaja of Vizianagrum contributed a large sum towards their construction, and two roads from Vizagapatam and Vizianagrum to Kasipur were opened out. Since then, improvements in communications have been made and many roads constructed by the Department of Public Works. The district is now well off in this respect as will be seen by the sketch enclosed.

42. Besides the above, the navigation canal of the Godáviri river which runs as far as Sámalkót, separating Vizagapatam from the Godáviri district, is another means of communication. This canal crosses the Godáviri as far as Bezváda (in the Kistna district), where two railway lines meet, viz., one from Bezváda direct to Hyderabad, and the other from Sitanagaram (the southern bank of the Kistna river) to the Guntakal junction. The former is nearly completed, and the latter is expected to be

opened within six months at the latest. Merchants will then be able to forward their goods by road as far as Sámalkót, thence by canal to Bezváda, and afterwards by rail to different parts of the Presidency, and the traffic of the district will thus be considerably extended.

43. *Emigration.*—Emigration to the Mauritius, Rangoon and Burma generally from Vizagapatam is brisk. The large wages obtainable in those places have attracted many of the laboring classes.

44. *Sea-coast and Sea-ports.*—The sea-coast of the district measured in a direct line from Tuni of the Godávári district on the south to the right bank of the Chicacole river (Nágávali) extends about 110 miles. The chief ports in the district, where merchandise is carried on at present, are Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam. The export trade consists chiefly of rice, piece-goods, seeds, hides and horns, drugs, sugar, jaggery, rum, indigo, gram, tobacco, gunnies, turmeric and chillies, while the import trade is wine and spirits, oilmanstores, cotton, wool, twist and thread, &c.

45. *Markets.*—The local markets existing in the district are shown below. These are held on different days of the week :—

Pálkonda taluk	in 10 villages.
Golgonda do.	in 12 do.
Sarvasiddhi do.	in 13 do.
Zemindari estate	in 56 do.

Total ... 91

46. *Manavari or Rainfed Lands.*—The subjoined shows the area and assessments of the lands solely dependent on local rainfall in the Pálkonda taluk :—

Items.	Area.		Assessment.		
	ACS.	C.	RS.	A	P.
As per Revenue	88	77	467	5	3
As per Settlement	140	78	294	12	0
Difference	+ 52	1	— 172	9	3

These lands though included with dry have been specially treated in the settlements of the Goomsur taluk of the Ganjam district and Chingleput and Conjeeveram taluks in the Chingleput district.

Vide Mr. A. E. C. Stuart's report, para. 7 on Goomsur settlement, printed in G.O., No. 1563, dated 14th December 1883. Director's report to the Board of Revenue, No. 2813-80-A., dated 15th July 1876, para. 34, on the settlement of Chingleput and Conjeeveram taluks.

47. The manavari lands in this district are similar to those in Goomsur, which were assessed at a money rate just above the rate of the dry lands in the blocks in which they were found. This method of adopting two rates for one block was objected to in Board's Proceedings, No. 364, dated 27th September 1887, when approving of the abstracts of fifty-five villages of the Dindigul taluk of the Madura district, and as I consider that the wet crops on these lands are dependent altogether on rainfall which does not in any way interfere with Government works of irrigation, they should be included under the head of "ordinary dry" which has accordingly been done, and I trust will meet with approval. The loss by this arrangement will be Rs. 172-9-3. In cases where these lands are in a measure dependent on Government supplies have of course been transferred to "ordinary wet;" the area therefore above shown is exclusive of such lands.

48. *The Classification of Soils.*—According to the present practice in the department, this operation was conducted fieldwar in the first instance and afterwards laid out into blocks. The following table shows the distribution of soils under each taram or class and sort of the classification table. This includes all lands except porambokes :—

Description of soil.	Taram or class.	EXTENT UNDER						
		First sort.	Second sort.	Third sort.	Fourth sort.	Fifth sort.	Total.	Percent-ago.
Regur	III	ACS. 4,743	ACS. 1,964	ACS. 2,461	ACS. 1,957	ACS. 1,365	ACS. 12,490	18
	IV	6,781	4,970	2,260	947	992	15,950	23
	V	521	615	321	61	639	2,157	3
	VII	9,218	6,837	4,697	3,474	2,332	26,558	38
	VIII	3,023	2,892	3,112	1,952	2,060	13,039	18
Total		24,286	17,278	12,851	8,391	7,388	70,194	100

It will be seen that 44 per cent. or two-fifths of the area falls under the Regur and 56 per cent. or three-fifths under the Red ferruginous series. No lands have been classified under the head of "permanently improved" or taram II. Lands of the arenaceous series will only be found in the Sarvasiddhi taluk near the sea-coast, and as it would be difficult to divide these into five sorts, three only have been adopted as done in the settlements of coast districts.

49. *Standards of Commutation Crops.*—The following table shows the area under each crop cultivated in each taluk and in the district from fasli 1292 to 1296 :—

Crops.	PÁLKONDA.			GOLGONDA.			SARVASIDDHI.		
	Total of past five faslis.	Average.	Percent-ago of averages.	Total of past five faslis.	Average.	Percent-ago of averages.	Total of past five faslis.	Average.	Percent-ago of averages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Paddy, 1st-crop	ACS. 53,480	C. 48	ACS. 10,696	ACS. 73,970	C. 52	ACS. 14,794	ACS. 113,747	C. 66	ACS. 22,750
Do. 2nd-crop	12,865	46	2,573	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	66,345	94	13,269	73,970	52	14,794	113,747	66	22,750
Cumbu	1,767	49	353	44,616	28	8,924	65,608	10	21,869
Oil-seeds	6,044	65	1,209	48,122	88	9,625	38,916	5	7,783
Ragi	10,303	83	2,061	27,763	58	5,553	38,872	61	7,775
Horse-gram	1,045	26	523	18,250	51	3,650	22,183	89	4,437
Pulses	2,979	77	1,490	20,601	80	10,301	8,058	13	4,029
Cholum	..	..	..	19,461	14	3,893	8,168	82	1,622
Chama	1,514	48	303	20,101	68	4,021	4,363	65	872
Cotton	593	16	296	11,712	7	2,342	9,899	95	1,980
Arika or varagu	..	..	..	20,451	64	4,090	2,761	81	562
Indigo	14,668	0	7,334	..	0	..	191	92	38
Sugarcane	9,926	23	1,985	6,373	49	1,075	2,420	98	484
Tobacco	221	41	111	3,158	45	632	5,288	63	1,058
Korra or tenai	..	..	..	4,872	1	974	2,867	36	574
Other crops	668	0	334	2,420	0	1,210	5,014	0	2,507
Topes	..	..	..	2,746	0	915	3,532	0	1,177
Total	49,732	28	15,999	249,652	20	57,205	218,085	90	56,757
Grand Total	116,078	22	..	323,622	72	..	331,833	56	..

50. It will be seen that the crops have been arranged in the order of their importance in extent. White paddy has been taken as the standard crop for wet as usual. For dry the percentages of sazza or cumbu and ragi are greater than any other food product. The poorer classes of the people chiefly subsist on these grains. In Ganjam, ragi was taken by Mr. Goodrich as the standard crop for dry. In the District Manual, Mr. Carmichael mentions ragi and sazza as the chief dry grains of the district, and considering the present state of cultivation, ragi and sazza may be accepted as the standard dry crops for this district.

51. *Commutation Price.*—The prices of the district for the twenty non-famine years ending with fasli 1296, both according to the district and Board's lists, are recorded in the subjoined statement for the standard crops of white paddy, ragi and sazza :—

Per Grace, 3,200 Madras Measures.

Faslis.	PADDY, 1ST SORT.		PADDY, 2ND SORT.		AVERAGE FOR PADDY.		CUMBU.		RAGI.	
	As per district price list.	As per Board's list.	As per district price list.	As per Board's list.	As per district price list.	As per Board's list.	As per district price list.	As per Board's list.	As per district price list.	As per Board's list.
1272	128	128	119	119	123	123	131	131	142	142
1273	118	118	104	104	111	111	116	116	126	126
1274	156	156	145	145	150	150	156	156	170	170
1277	85	85	77	77	81	81	76	76	96	96
1278	148	149	137	136	142	142	161	161	185	185
1279	154	152	140	139	147	145	160	161	172	168
1280	133	133	122	126	127	129	139	143	145	143
1281	175	174	162	161	168	167	191	190	198	196
1282	125	146	82	133	103	139	131	158	166	177
1283	99	98	94	92	96	95	105	108	126	126
1284	129	122	111	111	120	116	125	124	132	137
1285	142	125	123	114	132	119	122	135	148	163
1289	128	122	112	115	120	118	125	133	148	163
1290	111	95	97	90	104	92	108	103	119	119
1291	131	128	117	121	124	124	118	134	131	147
1292	137	127	123	123	130	125	130	144	150	159
1293	121	117	121	116	121	116	122	127	138	142
1294	135	135	129	128	132	131	127	134	141	146
1295	155	155	147	144	151	149	142	155	151	160
1296	148	141	143	126	145	133	131	141	142	150
Total ..	2,658	2,606	2,405	2,420	2,527	2,505	2,586	2,731	2,885	2,989
Average ..	133	130	120	121	126	125	129	136	144	149
Deduct 15 per cent. for ryot's selling price ..	..	..	..	..	19	19	19	20	22	22
Commutation rate arrived at ..	..	..	..	..	107	106	110	116	122	127

52. It will be seen from the annexed statement that the prices of the three years out of the last 20 faslis and two years above fasli 1277 are very high and they are, therefore, excluded as famine years. The prices of faslis 1272 to 1274 are taken instead of faslis 1286 to 1288—

Fasli.	WHITE PADDY.		CUMBU.		RAGI.	
	As per district return.	As per Board's list.	As per district return.	As per Board's list.	As per district return.	As per Board's list.
1275 ..	208	208	222	222	239	239
1276 ..	158	157	164	165	208	197
1286 ..	160	153	178	174	188	198
1287 ..	277	256	209	302	337	343
1288 ..	244	199	228	226	253	252

53. It will be observed from the averages of the twenty non-famine years that the prices both as per district returns and Board's list are not identical. I have, therefore, adopted the figures according to the Board's list, assuming that the calculations therein are more correct.

54. As directed in paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 6th December 1887, No. 1134, Revenue, the average of the twenty non-famine years, deducting therefrom 15 per cent. on account of the difference between the ryot's and the market prices, has been taken as the commutation price, and the net results after deducting the allowance are as under:—

Crops.	District returns.	Board's list.
White paddy	RS. 107	RS. 106
Ragi	122	127
Sazza	109	116

55. *Grain Values.*—According to the method approved in the orders quoted in the margin, these have to be fixed with reference to the average outturn of the adjoining or similarly circumstanced settled districts and are not to be based upon actual experiments of produce as has hitherto been the practice. However, in accordance with a requisition made by Mr. W. Wilson, in his circular printed in G.O., No. 1615, dated 21st December 1883, twenty-three crop experiments were made in the Palkonda taluk by the subordinate officers of the Revenue Department and 30 kyles by the Settlement subordinates since the receipt of Board's Proceedings, No. 509, dated 13th December last. As these experiments were not sufficient of themselves to ascertain the actual yield of the different soils, I have thought it safer to take also into consideration the standards adopted for other settled districts.

56. The grain values fixed for ragi and paddy crops in the adjoining settled district of Ganjam have been adopted. The other dry product (cumbu or sazza) was not taken as a staple crop for the Ganjam district and grain values are not, therefore, available; but it being one of the staple crops for the recently-settled districts of North Arcot and South Arcot, the grain values shown in the reports for those districts have been transposed for this.

57. In the Godavari settlement, cumbu or sazza crop was taken as one of the staple crops for dry, but the appendices of the report showing the grain values are neither available in this office nor have they been received with the report books of that district, forwarded to me for reference with Board's Proceedings, No. 700, dated 27th ultimo; besides there is a vast difference between the system of settlement of the Godavari conducted nearly 30 years ago, and that in vogue at present. For these reasons, I have made no attempt to obtain the grain values of the Godavari district.

58. The following table shows the grain values of Ganjam and North Arcot and the outturn proposed for Vizagapatam for the several classes of irrigation sources and for the several groups of dry villages in the different tarans or classes and sorts of soils:—

Wet.

CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.								1ST-CLASS IRRIGATION.	PROPOSED FOR VIZAGAPATAM.			
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	Outturn of white paddy per acre, Ganjam.	1st-class irrigation.	2nd-class irrigation.	3rd-class irrigation.	4th-class irrigation.
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	800	710	620	570
2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	700	710	620	570	520
3	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	600	620	570	520	470
4	4	2	3	2	2	1	..	600	570	520	470	440
5	5	3	4	3	3	2	1	420	520	470	440	410
6	..	4	5	4	..	3	2	..	470	440	410	380
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	3	..	440	410	380	330

Dry.

CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.								1ST GROUP.	PROPOSED FOR VIZAGAPATAM.			1ST GROUP.	PROPOSED FOR VIZAGAPATAM.		
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	Outturn cumbu per acre, North Arcot.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	Outturn ragi per acre, Ganjam.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	380	340	300	375	375	335	295
2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	340	340	300	260	325	335	295	255
3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	290	300	260	210	275	295	255	205
4	3	2	3	2	1	..	..	250	260	210	180	250	255	205	175
5	4	3	4	3	2	1	..	220	210	180	150	225	205	175	145
..	5	4	5	4	3	2	1	180	180	150	120	200	175	145	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	150	150	120	100	160	145	115	95
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	3	130	120	100	80	..	115	95	75

59. *Allowance for vicissitudes of Season.*—This was allowed from 15 to 25 per cent. in the districts heretofore settled. The considerations which should determine this deduction are the general run of seasons and the extent of land left fallow. Under this deduction, provision is usually made for unprofitable areas, such as ridges, small rocks, channels, &c., included in the ryots' holdings. I propose that one-fifth or 20 per cent. for both dry and wet lands should be allowed for this district and calculations have been made accordingly.

60. *Cultivation Expenses.*—As done in other recent settlements, an average of the cultivation expenses of similarly-circumstanced settled districts has been adopted but showing a slight increase. This is due to the high price of wood for agricultural implements and the higher wages demanded by the laboring classes. The wood used here for agricultural implements is generally procured in the reserved forests of the Forest department, the officers of which will not allow the felling of trees without payment of seigniorage. The extension of railway lines and roads give ample employment to the laboring classes who will not, therefore, undertake agricultural work for lower wages; the increase, therefore, in the figures under this head for the above reasons may be accepted.

61. The following statement exhibits the particulars and shows the gradation of the proposed allowance for cultivation expenses under the several classes of irrigation works and under the several groups of dry villages for different tarams or classes and sorts of soils:—

Wet.

Class and sort of soil.								1st CLASS IRRIGATION.	Proposed for Vizagapatam.			
								Cultivation expenses per acre.				
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	Ganjam.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 10 3	8 4 0	7 14 0	7 8 0	7 2 0
1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	7 4 0	7 14 0	7 8 0	7 2 0	6 13 0
2	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	6 15 9	7 8 0	7 2 0	6 13 0	6 8 0
3	4	2	3	2	1	..	..	6 11 4	7 2 0	6 13 0	6 8 0	6 3 0
4	5	3	4	3	2	1	..	6 7 0	6 13 0	6 8 0	6 3 0	5 14 0
5	..	4	5	4	..	3	2	..	6 8 0	6 3 0	5 14 0	5 9 0
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	3	..	6 3 0	5 14 0	5 9 0	4 12 0

Dry.

Class and sort of soils.								1st GROUP.	Proposed for Vizagapatam.			
								Cultivation expenses per acre.				
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	Ganjam.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 1 10	4 8 0	4 5 0	4 1 0	3 13 0
2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3 14 2	4 5 0	4 1 0	3 13 0	3 5 0
3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	3 10 5	4 1 0	3 13 0	3 5 0	2 14 6
4	3	2	3	2	1	..	..	3 8 7	3 13 0	3 5 0	2 14 6	2 8 0
5	4	3	4	3	2	1	..	3 6 9	3 5 0	2 14 6	2 8 0	2 2 0
..	5	4	5	4	3	2	1	3 4 11	2 14 6	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2 14 2	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 14 0
..	..	5	..	6	..	..	3	..	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0

62. *Money Rates.*—In the next statement I give the money rates which I propose adopting with the process by which they have been arrived at:—

Wet.

Grain values.	Value, at Rs. 106 per garce.	Deduct one-fifth for vicissitudes of season.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Total, columns 3 and 4.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
800	26 8 0	5 4 10	8 4 0	12 9 3	10 15 1	5 7 7	6 8 0
710	23 8 4	4 11 3	7 14 0	11 9 8	8 14 11	4 7 6	5 8 0
620	20 8 7	4 1 9	7 2 0	10 14 5	7 15 8	3 15 10	4 0 0
570	18 14 1	3 12 5	7 2 0	10 4 1	6 15 6	3 7 9	3 8 0
520	17 3 7	3 7 1	6 13 0	9 9 10	5 15 7	2 15 9	3 0 0
470	15 9 1	3 1 10	6 8 0	9 1 8	5 7 6	2 11 9	2 12 0
440	14 9 2	2 14 8	6 3 0	8 9 6	4 15 10	2 7 11	2 8 0
410	13 9 4	2 11 6	5 14 0	8 1 3	4 8 2	2 4 1	2 4 0
380	12 9 5	2 8 3	5 9 0	6 15 0	3 15 11	1 15 11	2 0 0
330	10 14 11	2 3 0	4 12 0				

Dry.

CUMBU.		RAGI.		Gross value.	Average.	Deduct one-fifth for vicissitudes of season.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Total, columns 7 and 8.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate per acre.
Grain values.	Value, at Rs. 116 per garce.	Grain values.	Value, at Rs. 127, per garce.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M. M.	RS. A. P.	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
380	13 12 5	375	14 14 1	28 10 6	14 5 3	2 13 10	4 8 0	7 5 10	6 15 5	3 7 8	3 8 0
340	12 5 2	335	13 4 9	25 9 11	12 12 11	2 8 11	4 5 0	6 13 11	5 15 0	2 15 6	3 0 0
300	10 14 0	295	11 11 4	22 9 4	11 4 8	2 4 2	4 1 0	6 6 2	4 15 6	2 7 9	2 8 0
260	9 6 9	255	10 1 11	19 8 8	9 12 4	1 15 3	3 13 0	5 12 3	4 0 1	2 0 0	2 0 0
210	7 9 10	205	8 2 2	15 12 0	7 14 0	1 5 6	3 5 0	4 14 2	2 15 10	1 7 11	1 8 0
180	6 8 5	175	6 15 1	13 7 6	6 11 9	1 5 6	2 14 6	4 4 0	2 7 9	1 3 11	1 4 0
150	5 7 0	145	5 12 1	11 3 1	5 9 6	1 1 11	2 8 0	3 9 11	1 15 7	0 15 10	1 0 0
120	4 5 7	115	4 9 0	8 14 7	4 7 4	0 14 3	2 2 0	3 0 3	1 7 1	0 11 7	0 12 0
100	3 10 0	95	3 12 4	7 6 4	3 11 2	0 11 10	2 0 0	2 11 10	0 15 4	0 7 8	0 8 0
80	2 14 5	75	2 15 8	5 14 1	2 15 1	0 9 5	1 14 0	2 7 5	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 4 0

63. These rates for the several classes of wet and groups of dry, according to soils, stand as under:—

Wet.

TARAM OR CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.								CLASS OF IRRIGATION.			
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
2	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
3	4	2	3	2	2	1	..	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
4	5	3	4	3	2	3	2	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
5	..	4	5	4	..	..	3	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0

Dry.

TARAM OR CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.								GROUP OF VILLAGES.		
II.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0

64. The rates proposed for the several classes of irrigation works and the dry groups of villages for the whole district when merged, resolve themselves into ten for both wet and dry, as shown below:—

Number.				WET.	DRY.
				Rate per acre.	Rate per acre.
1	..	..	..	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	..	..	..	6 8	3 8
3	..	..	..	5 8	3 0
4	..	..	..	4 8	2 8
5	..	..	..	4 0	2 0
6	..	..	..	3 8	1 8
7	..	..	..	3 0	1 4
8	..	..	..	2 12	1 0
9	..	..	..	2 8	0 12
10	..	..	..	2 4	0 8
11	..	..	..	2 0	0 4

65. *Financial Results.*—The annexed is an abstract of the financial results by the application of the money rates to the classification of wet and dry lands of the Palkonda taluk:—

Wet or dry.	Group or class.	AS PER REVENUE OF FASLI 1296.			AS PER SETTLEMENT.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Survey area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wet	1st class ..	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.
	2nd do. ..	3,747 50	32,249 7 2	8 9 8	4,647 26	25,764 3
	3rd do. ..	4,935 77	29,381 9 2	5 15 3	5,984 31	26,234 14
	4th do. ..	5,754 64	33,500 8 1	5 13 2	7,907 36	29,927 6
	Total ..	3,510 16	19,089 0 4	5 11 7	5,383 78	16,638 10
Dry	1st group ..	5,189 7	15,215 3 2	2 14 11	5,080 45	17,160 13
	2nd do. ..	638 14	1,400 11 0	2 3 2	929 13	1,543 7
	3rd do. ..	1,720 32	3,741 9 4	2 2 10	3,802 29	4,496 13
	Total ..	7,547 53	20,357 7 6	2 11 2	13,811 87	23,201 1
	Grand Total ..	25,495 60	1,34,578 0 3	..	37,734 58	1,21,766 2

Wet or dry	Group or class.	AS PER SETTLEMENT —cont.	COMPARISON.			
			Extent.		Assessment.	
		Average.	Area.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
		8	9	10	11	12
Wet	1st class ..	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	+	+	+
	2nd do. ..	5 8 8	899 78	24	6,485 4	20
	3rd do. ..	4 6 2	1,048 54	21	3,146 11	11
	4th do. ..	3 12 6	2,152 72	37	3,573 2	11
	Total ..	3 1 5	1,873 62	53	2,450 6	13
Dry	1st group ..	4 4 11	5,974 64	33	15,655 7	14
	2nd do. ..	1 14 3	3,891 38	75	1,945 10	13
	3rd do. ..	1 10 7	290 99	45	142 12	10
	Total ..	1 2 11	2,081 97	121	755 4	20
	Grand Total ..	1 10 11	6,264 34	83	2,843 10	14
		..	12,238 98	48	12,811 14	10

66. The decrease in wet is due to the comparison between the old consolidated assessment and the settlement 1st crop charge, which was pointed out as the best method of instituting a fair comparison in Director's Proceedings, No. 1961-269, dated 9th August 1882. If, however, a deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the consolidated assessment be made, as done in similar cases in some former settlements, an increase of Rs. 22,418, instead of a decrease of Rs. 15,655, would be the result; however, the deficiency would be made good by the compulsory charge of 2nd crop assessment on lands irrigated by 1st class sources and by compounding lands under others.

67. In dry, the increase is moderate if the average rates shown in columns 5 and 8 are compared and the excess area by survey (viz., 83 per cent.) shown in column 10 is taken into consideration; relief when necessary will be given in individual cases at the time of the introduction of settlement.

68. For easy reference, the average assessment per acre according to existing and proposed rates is shown below:—

Dry or wet.	Average per acre, old assessment over old extent.	Average per acre, old assessment over new survey area.	Average per acre, settlement assessment over survey area.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry ..	2 11 2	1 7 7	1 10 11
Wet ..	6 5 10	4 12 5	4 1 11

The averages in the last column may be accepted as very moderate and fair when the percentages of increase in area, viz., 83 and 33 in dry and wet, respectively, are taken into consideration.

69. The annexed table shows the classification and assessment of the occupied lands of the taluk under report :—

Wet.

SOIL.		AREA.				ASSESSMENT.			
Class or taram.	Sort.	Revenue area.	Survey area.	Difference, columns 3 and 4.	Percent- age.	As per Revenue account.	As now proposed.	Difference, columns 7 and 8.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III.	1	ACS. C. 2,151 65	ACS. C. 2,864 19	+ 712 54	+ 33	RS. A. P. 16,541 6 10	RS. A. P. 14,034 1 0	- 2,507 6 0	- 15
	2	867 8	1,043 80	+ 176 72	+ 20	4,698 10 10	4,057 1 0	- 641 10 0	- 13
	3	829 78	1,294 48	+ 464 70	+ 56	3,651 6 8	4,260 15 0	+ 609 9 0	+ 17
	4	288 8	642 38	+ 354 30	+ 88	1,238 0 5	1,562 3 0	+ 324 3 0	+ 26
	5	94 43	172 25	+ 77 82	+ 83	173 9 1	446 1 0	+ 272 8 0	+ 157
IV.	1	4,231 2	5,917 10	+ 1,686 8	+ 40	26,303 0 10	24,360 5 0	- 1,942 12 0	- 7
	2	3,956 57	4,390 66	+ 434 9	+ 11	30,562 13 0	23,579 15 0	- 6,982 14 0	- 23
	3	1,739 82	2,535 90	+ 796 8	+ 46	12,386 0 2	10,836 7 0	- 1,549 9 0	- 13
	4	687 53	1,136 89	+ 449 36	+ 65	4,325 14 5	4,021 6 0	- 304 8 0	- 7
	5	88 20	160 34	+ 72 14	+ 82	466 1 10	501 5 0	+ 35 3 0	+ 8
V.	1	32 94	44 60	+ 11 66	+ 36	116 1 6	124 13 0	+ 8 12 0	+ 8
	2	6,505 6	8,268 39	+ 1,763 33	+ 27	47,856 14 11	39,063 14 0	- 8,793 0 0	- 18
	3	45 21	74 12	+ 28 91	+ 64	363 7 2	283 1 0	- 80 6 0	- 22
	4	25 1	48 35	+ 23 34	+ 92	158 3 0	158 0 0	- 0 3 0	- ..
	5	9 57	19 43	+ 9 86	+ 100	62 11 0	64 15 0	+ 2 4 0	+ 3
VII.	1	0 63	2 42	+ 1 79	+ 200	7 14 0	6 1 0	- 1 13 0	- 25
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	80 42	144 32	+ 63 90	+ 80	592 3 2	512 1 0	- 80 2 0	- 14
	4	3,471 86	4,149 63	+ 677 77	+ 20	21,383 13 10	17,288 11 0	- 4,095 3 0	- 19
	5	1,884 11	2,695 9	+ 810 98	+ 43	9,873 0 2	9,191 1 0	- 681 15 0	- 7
VIII.	1	790 99	1,185 23	+ 397 24	+ 50	3,454 3 11	3,600 6 0	+ 146 2 0	+ 4
	2	209 97	319 86	+ 109 89	+ 52	605 13 7	852 2 0	+ 246 4 0	+ 41
	3	23 2	39 42	+ 16 40	+ 70	77 6 1	93 15 0	+ 16 9 0	+ 22
	4	6,379 95	8,392 23	+ 2,012 28	+ 32	35,394 5 7	31,026 3 0	- 4,368 3 0	- 12
	5	348 19	530 1	+ 181 82	+ 52	2,222 3 8	1,816 12 0	- 405 8 0	- 18
Total ..	1	180 22	283 94	+ 103 72	+ 58	771 14 3	821 6 0	+ 49 8 0	+ 6
	2	108 91	205 78	+ 96 87	+ 88	775 11 8	642 11 0	- 133 1 0	- 30
	3	86 4	128 87	+ 42 83	+ 50	232 2 9	312 7 0	+ 80 4 0	+ 34
	4	28 26	52 7	+ 23 81	+ 86	71 15 11	109 6 0	+ 37 6 0	+ 51
	5	751 62	1,200 67	+ 449 5	+ 60	4,074 0 3	3,602 10 0	- 471 6 0	- 12
Total ..		17,948 7	23,922 71	+ 5,974 64	+ 33	1,14,220 8 9	98,665 1 0	- 15,555 7 0	- 14

Dry.

SOIL.		AREA.				ASSESSMENT.			
Class or taram.	Sort.	Revenue area.	Survey area.	Difference, columns 3 and 4.	Percent- age.	As per Revenue account.	As now proposed.	Difference, columns 7 and 8.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III.	1	ACS. C. 27 37	ACS. C. 38 0	+ 10 63	+ 41	RS. A. P. 92 11 7	RS. A. P. 132 8 0	+ 39 12 0	+ 43
	2	32 6	54 31	+ 22 25	+ 69	63 0 9	149 13 0	+ 86 12 0	+ 138
	3	52 72	103 45	+ 50 73	+ 96	126 12 0	235 0 0	+ 108 4 0	+ 85
	4	89 79	120 62	+ 30 83	+ 34	159 10 5	223 13 0	+ 64 3 0	+ 40
	5	192 32	340 83	+ 148 51	+ 78	207 0 0	511 3 0	+ 304 3 0	+ 147
IV.	1	394 26	657 21	+ 262 95	+ 67	649 2 9	1,252 5 0	+ 603 2 0	+ 93
	2	404 3	481 61	+ 77 58	+ 19	1,742 15 5	1,392 12 0	- 350 3 0	- 20
	3	258 62	357 49	+ 98 97	+ 38	785 6 1	849 1 0	+ 63 11 0	+ 8
	4	177 23	249 9	+ 71 86	+ 41	391 0 0	460 2 0	+ 69 2 0	+ 18
	5	37 78	154 58	+ 116 80	+ 308	74 9 9	231 13 0	+ 157 3 0	+ 209
V.	1	324 92	479 9	+ 154 17	+ 47	263 1 11	598 14 0	+ 335 12 0	+ 128
	2	1,202 48	1,721 86	+ 519 38	+ 43	3,257 1 2	3,532 10 0	+ 275 9 0	+ 8
	3	116 54	196 91	+ 80 37	+ 68	524 11 5	491 9 0	- 33 2 0	- 6
	4	159 1	241 73	+ 82 72	+ 52	463 4 9	468 2 0	- 0 3 0	- ..
	5	117 29	158 12	+ 40 83	+ 35	305 2 8	237 4 0	+ 67 15 0	+ 22
VII.	1	2 86	22 38	+ 19 52	+ 667	8 2 7	28 0 0	+ 19 13 0	+ 250
	2	190 24	403 75	+ 213 51	+ 113	156 12 5	302 14 0	+ 146 2 0	+ 93
	3	685 94	1,022 89	+ 436 95	+ 75	1,463 1 10	1,527 13 0	+ 64 11 0	+ 4
	4	1,187 35	1,457 95	+ 270 60	+ 23	3,994 0 4	3,783 9 0	- 210 7 0	- 5
	5	614 52	984 33	+ 369 81	+ 60	1,839 1 4	2,051 4 0	+ 212 3 0	+ 12
VIII.	1	509 46	796 47	+ 287 1	+ 56	1,050 13 0	1,307 13 0	+ 257 0 0	+ 24
	2	377 34	964 5	+ 586 71	+ 156	752 12 0	1,167 3 0	+ 404 7 0	+ 54
	3	201 65	569 80	+ 368 15	+ 182	234 6 3	503 9 0	+ 269 3 0	+ 115
	4	2,890 32	4,772 60	+ 1,882 28	+ 65	7,871 0 11	8,803 6 0	+ 932 6 0	+ 12
	5	636 29	1,131 2	+ 494 73	+ 78	2,317 2 4	2,483 11 0	+ 166 9 0	+ 7
Total ..	1	621 13	1,336 17	+ 715 4	+ 115	2,127 15 2	2,395 4 0	+ 267 5 0	+ 13
	2	526 46	1,269 86	+ 743 40	+ 141	1,436 11 11	1,728 9 0	+ 291 13 0	+ 20
	3	269 97	732 17	+ 462 20	+ 171	647 13 1	770 14 0	+ 123 1 0	+ 19
	4	420 68	1,168 9	+ 747 41	+ 177	587 6 4	706 9 0	+ 119 3 0	+ 20
	5	2,474 53	5,637 31	+ 3,162 78	+ 128	7,117 0 10	8,084 15 0	+ 967 14 0	+ 14
Total ..		7,547 53	13,811 87	+ 6,264 34	+ 83	20,357 7 6	23,201 1 0	+ 2,843 10 0	+ 14

70. It will be observed from the above that in some instances the percentages of assessment are very high. This is mostly due to the increase in area by survey and in some cases to the existing low rates. The lands of higher percentages except in one instance have been placed in the lowest sorts of soil and no further reduction is possible. A statement of villages (appendix A) in which the increase in area by survey is exceptionally large is herewith submitted for reference.

71. The Agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. and his subordinates in the Palkonda taluk have permitted ryots to extend their cultivation on unoccupied lands under the head of "Dhimat," the meaning of which is not quite clear. Under this head lands have been granted on nominal rates of assessment without the quality of the soil or area of the same being taken into consideration; consequently in some instances fields of several acres in extent according to survey have been recorded in the accounts as comprising a few cents. This, it is said, was done to encourage cultivation and to induce ryots to take up culturable waste. These lands being under permanent cultivation and long enjoyment of the ryots have now been brought to account and shown in the proposals as far as the details were available. It is not certain if any extra assessment has been paid to Government by the renters for this extended cultivation.

72. In the following statement is given the area and assessment falling under each money-rate both for wet and dry.

Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assessment.
<i>Wet.</i>				<i>Dry.</i>			
RS. A. P.	ACS. C.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.		RS. A. P.
6 8 0	1,345 47	6	8,745 9 0	3 8 0	37 0	..	129 8 0
5 8 0	3,690 43	15	20,297 13 0	3 0 0	1,251 38	..	3,754 6 0
4 8 0	4,296 82	18	19,335 9 0	2 8 0	2,034 23	15	5,085 9 0
4 0 0	5,003 98	21	20,016 9 0	2 0 0	2,588 26	19	5,176 11 0
3 8 0	4,357 68	18	15,251 14 0	1 8 0	2,736 49	20	4,104 15 0
3 0 0	3,099 15	13	9,298 3 0	1 4 0	2,048 86	15	2,561 2 0
2 12 0	1,414 17	6	3,888 5 0	1 0 0	886 27	6	886 4 0
2 8 0	520 28	2	1,300 13 0	0 12 0	1,890 43	14	1,417 14 0
2 4 0	163 10	1	367 0 0	0 8 0	..	..	..
2 0 0	31 63	..	63 6 0	0 4 0	338 95	2	84 12 0
Total ..	23,922 71	100	98,565 1 0	Total ..	13,811 87	100	23,201 1 0

73. *Future sources of Revenue.*—The classified waste comprises 660 acres of wet, assessed at Rs. 2,531, and 13,405 acres of dry, assessed at Rs. 19,793. The subjoined table shows the particulars:—

Taluk.	WET.			DRY.		
	Survey area.	Assessment.	Average.	Survey area.	Assessment.	Average.
Palkonda ..	ACS. 660	RS. A. P. 2,331 0 0	RS. A. P. 3 8 7	ACS. 13,405	RS. A. P. 19,793 0 0	RS. A. P. 1 7 7

As a rule the lands left unoccupied are of the poorest description and it is natural, therefore, that the averages of such should be lower than those proposed for occupied lands. At the time of introduction, endeavours will be made to reduce these lands still further.

74. *Second Crop.*—The wet assessment in this district is a consolidated one for any number of crops, but this system will cease to exist when the introduction of the proposed rates is sanctioned and a distinct charge levied for a second crop. As usual the second crop will be charged in the new settlement at—

- (1) One-half of the first-crop assessment under first-class irrigation works.
- (2) One-third of the first-crop assessment under second-class irrigation works, except under superior river channels, where the rate will be half as above.
- (3) One-fourth of the first-crop assessment under third-class irrigation works.
- (4) One-fifth of the first-crop assessment under the fourth-class irrigation works.

75. *Irrigation by lift.*—As usual the allowance for irrigation by lift, viz., Re. 1 an acre will, with your approval, be made applicable to this district also.

76. *Water-rate.*—The Palkonda taluk being under the management of the Agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the charge for the use of water has not been strictly maintained and brought to account. I request, therefore, that specific instructions may be issued for the stringent attention to Board's Standing Order No. 5 (new edition) as soon as the new rates are introduced.

77. *Tank-bed Lands.*—The tanks in the Palkonda taluk are so small that no lands

are, as a rule, cultivated in their beds, but a small area * has been thus recorded.

* Acres 209.
A statement of these lands will be forwarded to the Collector for disposal under G.O., No. 1553, dated 24th July 1879.

78. *Revision of tank ayacuts.*—Statements of lands proposed to be transferred from dry to wet and *vice versa* were prepared during the progress of field work in the Palkonda taluk, but their final disposal will be deferred until the time of introduction when I shall have a better opportunity of ascertaining the wishes of the ryots and consulting the water-rate accounts of the karnams.

79. *Items to be attended to at the introduction of Settlement.*—Besides the above adjustment of wet ayacuts, the following items will also have to be disposed of at the time of settlement:—

- (1) Transfer of pattas.
- (2) Assigning of lands for pasturage.
- (3) Granting additions to village-sites and other porambokes.

80. *Kistbandi.*—This question has been disposed of for the Presidency in G.O., dated 14th November 1886, No. 1033, Revenue, and so no inquiries regarding the same have been made by me.

81. *Village Service Fund.*—This subject will be discussed and reported on in a separate communication as required in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th December 1887, No. 502, on receipt of a table showing the scale of village establishments approved for other districts, and the forms of statements which should accompany the proposals.

82. *Increase of assessment to be levied by increments.*—I request that permission may be granted to adopt the usual procedure as regards the gradual imposition of the increase of assessment in individual cases where it amounts to 25 and 50 per cent. of the old assessment.

83. *Concluding remarks.*—The re-examination of classification of Palkonda was only closed on the 11th of March, and the accounts of some of the villages were not received in office before the 15th of that month. The statement * showing the prices of food-grains of the district was also not received by me until the 13th instant. I regret, therefore, that I was unable to close and submit this report earlier as required in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 119, dated 18th January last. I trust, however, that the details given will be found satisfactory and that the final orders of Government may be issued at an early date.

84. I would here acknowledge the valuable aid received from my Uncovenanted Assistant M. Nursimloo Pantulu in the preparation of this report and the able assistance rendered by my Head Clerk A. Appasami Iyer and Classifier P. Kamaraz in the preparation of the details and statements connected therewith.

APPENDIX A.

Number and name of villages.	AS PER REVENUE.		AS PER SETTLEMENT.		DIFFERENCE.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Percent- age.	Assessment.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Dry.</i>								
1. Chinagora ..	ACS. C. 83 89	RS. A. P. 110 2 6	ACS. C. 342 58	RS. A. P. 171 9 0	+	259 9	+	61 6 0
4. Pedduru ..	27 76	35 6 4	58 14	56 0 0	+	30 38	+	20 10 0
8. Kambara ..	51 94	121 10 11	256 11	253 4 0	+	204 17	+	131 9 0
19. Kumbidichapuram.	35 66	20 7 6	105 5	31 7 0	+	69 39	+	10 15 0
21. Kaviti ..	13 78	28 15 7	29 0	41 4 0	+	15 22	+	12 4 0
26. Udigavalsala Ven- kammamet.	10 59	21 0 3	34 29	38 13 0	+	23 70	+	17 13 0
131. Tudi ..	67 62	148 12 6	159 51	195 13 0	+	91 89	+	47 0 0
39. Adaru ..	19 36	48 15 8	102 90	84 14 0	+	83 54	+	35 14 0
144. Dolamada ..	23 2	70 2 8	78 35	86 11 0	+	55 33	+	16 8 0
143. Talavaram ..	26 99	64 13 0	68 62	83 10 0	+	41 63	+	18 13 0
155. Attuli ..	15 0	30 0 0	29 34	43 1 0	+	14 34	+	13 1 0
157. Chintada ..	7 20	17 3 0	14 91	22 4 0	+	7 71	+	5 1 0
185. Singanavalasa ..	8 26	28 6 0	30 84	43 1 0	+	22 58	+	14 11 0
190. Donkalaparti ..	7 4	28 0 0	22 38	57 13 0	+	15 34	+	29 13 0
117. Tattavada ..	65 58	158 10 2	203 0	250 15 0	+	137 42	+	92 5 0
31. Addurupet ..	2 0	1 12 0	15 75	20 14 0	+	13 75	+	19 2 0
32. Jambada ..	40 28	46 8 4	69 4	80 8 0	+	28 76	+	34 0 0
35. Sorlangi ..	13 17	34 10 8	51 24	68 5 0	+	38 7	+	33 10 0
39. Honjaram ..	7 81	21 2 0	13 49	35 5 0	+	5 68	+	14 3 0
147. Shalipet ..	8 85	12 0 0	24 3	18 0 0	+	15 18	+	6 0 0
148. Ramarapuram ..	36 80	150 6 0	96 5	193 10 0	+	59 25	+	43 4 0
149. Podali ..	29 64	106 10 7	80 96	166 5 0	+	51 32	+	59 11 0
150. Chittapuram ..	20 97	93 3 3	71 96	134 7 0	+	53 99	+	41 4 0
158. Vunukur ..	75 99	170 15 9	129 80	242 10 0	+	53 81	+	71 10 0
164. Arasada ..	131 84	327 0 10	377 59	555 12 0	+	245 75	+	228 11 0
67. Tunivada ..	103 72	205 12 2	199 20	285 8 0	+	95 48	+	79 12 0
173. Jagannadhavals.	23 61	86 0 5	84 65	144 2 0	+	61 4	+	58 2 0
174. Amaram ..	32 83	90 13 3	194 34	261 1 0	+	161 51	+	170 4 0
82. Vangara ..	55 9	226 9 10	144 20	304 5 0	+	89 11	+	77 11 0
185. Talagam ..	90 44	167 4 0	131 66	227 12 0	+	41 22	+	60 8 0
199. Narendrapuram ..	68 17	167 9 4	204 65	259 6 0	+	136 48	+	91 13 0
Total, Dry ..	1,204 90	2,841 0 5	3,424 3	4,458 5 0	+	2,219 13	+	1,617 5 0
<i>Wet.</i>								
149. Podali ..	1 50	4 2 0	4 52	10 3 0	+	3 2	+	6 1 0
198. Devakivada ..	13 70	40 7 1	34 0	85 0 0	+	20 24	+	44 9 0
210. Maravada ..	0 74	5 15 0	2 27	5 2 0	+	1 53	+	0 13 0
Total, Wet ..	16 0	50 8 1	40 79	100 5 0	+	24 79	+	49 13 0

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Vizagapatam, 21st June 1888, No. 1473.

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 999, dated 11th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the scheme for the settlement of the Palkonda taluk.

2. *Paragraph 65 of the scheme.*—The financial results of the settlement are very disappointing. It was anticipated that the survey and settlement of the Palkonda taluk would result in considerable increase of area and revenue. The first expectation is realised, but not the latter.

3. Although the survey shows an increase of 83 per cent. in dry and 33 per cent. in wet or 58 per cent. on the whole, the revenue, according to the settlement rates, shows a net decrease of Rs. 12,810. It is true this deficiency will be made good to some extent by second-crop assessment, but to what extent it is not possible to say at present.

The average extent of second-crop cultivation during the past five years is about acres 10,000. Hitherto this cultivation has been free of charge and the charge of fasaljasti must necessarily discourage second-crop cultivation for a time.

4. Again the scheme does not take into account the loss which must result at least during the first five or six years from relinquishments of lands and from the system of increments proposed to be introduced in paragraph 82.

5. It is true that gain by fresh darkhasts will have to be set against loss by relinquishments. From paragraph 71, it is clear that the renters have offered very liberal inducements for cultivable waste being brought under the plough. In spite of such inducements, the waste referred to in paragraph 73 has not been brought under cultivation. It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that the waste is such as it will not be profitable to the cultivator to take up. Does the introduction of settlement offer any greater inducement for the waste lands being taken up? Far from it. The average wet and dry rates on the waste are Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ and Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$; whereas the lowest wet and dry rates are Rs. 2 and As. 4, respectively. It is indeed proposed to reduce the rates on the waste at the introduction of the settlement. I do not, however, think that any considerable extent of waste land will be taken up so far as we can at present foresee. On the other hand there is reason to suppose that a considerable extent of land will be thrown out or will have to be brought under the increment system. Looking at the higher rates of assessment on waste lands, it may fairly be inferred that many poor lands in occupation must have been heavily assessed, and it is therefore probable that a considerable loss of revenue must result either by relinquishment or recourse to increment system.

6. It is a well known fact that the rates of rents have never been increased since the estates came into our possession in 1846 the increase in revenue being entirely the result of increased cultivation, while in all the surrounding zemindaris they have risen 50 per cent., if not cent. per cent. The reason is not far to seek. Prices have considerably risen since then, communications have been opened, trade developed and demand has increased.

7. Taking all the above circumstances into consideration, I cannot but consider that the financial results of the settlement are not very satisfactory.

8. Palkonda is considered the best taluk in the district, and if with regard to such taluk the financial results are so bad, they must be worse with regard to Sarvasiddhi which is considered the worst taluk.

9. *Paragraph 37—Classification of irrigation works.*—The proposal to classify irrigation under the channels of the Nagavali river in the Palkonda taluk tanks directly fed by them, and rainfed tanks of 8 months' supply and upwards under first class seems proper. I would further include under this class irrigation under the several anicuts on the Varaha river in Golconda taluk up to and including the village of Pulaparti and the irrigation under the Kottakota river, under the Komarole and the Kondakirla avas or lakes, and also under the Sarada river up to and including the Kummrapalli anicut.

10. The irrigation under the Khandi and the Marripalem anicuts as well as under the Varaha river below Pulaparti may be treated as second class.

11. I have, however, referred this question for the opinion of my Principal Assistant Collector and his views on the matter will be submitted in due course.

12. *Paragraph 40—Grouping of villages.*—The proposal for the grouping of villages in the Palkonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks seems to be fair. The lands of the Golconda taluk are considered to be more fertile than those of the Sarvasiddhi taluk and it seems, therefore, desirable that some of the best villages in the former should be classed under the first group.

13. *Paragraph 46—Rainfed wet lands.*—The proposal to treat this class of lands as dry in the Palkonda taluk seems reasonable, and the loss involved in consequence of the arrangement is only Rs. 172-9-3, which is trifling.

14. *Paragraph 48—Classification of the soil.*—The highest class adopted is III. It seems proper that wet lands entirely fit for sugar-cane cultivation having the

advantages of first-class irrigation sources may be classed under taram II as permanently improved lands. If, however, only dry zarub lands come under this class, lands of the above description may be charged with the highest wet rate. The highest wet rate is Rs. 6-8-0 and the survey area assessed at this rate is only acres 1,345-47—

* Vide paragraph 49.

vide paragraph 72. The wet lands in Pálkonda taluk are considered rich lands and nearly 10,000* acres are cultivated

with sugar-cane, and I think all lands fit for sugar-cane cultivation may without hardship be assessed at the highest wet rate.

15. *Paragraph 61—Allowances for cultivation expenses.*—There is no reason why larger allowance should be made for cultivation expenses here than in Ganjam. Wood required for agricultural implements is even now given free of charge and the rates of wages are nearly equal in both districts. So far as the cultivation expenses are concerned, the Ganjam rates may, I think, be adopted for Pálkonda and Golgonda as the labor and wood are cheaper than in Sarvasiddhi which may be made an exception, and the rates now proposed may, if necessary, be applied to that taluk.

16. *Paragraph 62—Vicissitudes of season.*—As regards the allowance made for vicissitudes of season, Sarvasiddhi requires different treatment from Pálkonda and Golgonda. The two latter taluks being well supplied with means of irrigation, they seldom suffer from drought, whereas Sarvasiddhi is the first taluk to suffer either from drought or from excess of rains. It seems, therefore, reasonable to allow 20 per cent. to Sarvasiddhi and 15 per cent. to the other two taluks.

17. *Paragraph 68—Average assessment.*—From the average rates it seems clear that the dry lands are assessed more heavily and the wet lands more lightly than before. It is a fact that the wet lands of this taluk are more fertile and yield good wet crops, while the dry lands are generally poor and do not yield to any considerable extent such valuable products as tobacco, chillies, cotton, &c. The dry lands, therefore, require more lenient consideration. The results of the settlement are, however, not so.

18. *Paragraph 71—Extra charge for additional cultivation in the Pálkonda taluk.*—As the renters of the taluk are only bound to pay the annual rental fixed in their lease, no extra charge is levied from them for extension of cultivation of waste lands. We do not give them any remission for lands relinquished.

19. *Paragraph 76—Water-rate in the Pálkonda taluk.*—So long as the renters pay the fixed annual rental, it is immaterial for Government whether the renters charge water-rate or not. It is their own look out. If the taluk is taken under the direct management of Government, water-rate will of course be charged where it can be imposed.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 29th October 1888, Mis. No. 3315:—

W. WILSON, Esq., M.A., C.S.

Read—Official Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 25th October 1888, No. 151.

Resolution—dated 29th October 1888, Mis. No. 3315.

The Board beg to state that the average area under the different crops has been correctly calculated with reference to the number of years for which figures were available. In the case of indigo, information was available for only two out of the five years adopted, and the average area was therefore taken at one-half instead of at one-fifth.

2. The commutation rates are based on prices revised with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 12th February 1887, No. 289.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 1st November 1888, Mis. No. 3365:—

ABSTRACT.—Informing Government, Revenue Department, that the detailed list of works to be included in Appendix A has been called for from the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Palty No. II, and will be submitted as soon as received.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 12th December 1888, Mis. No. 4024:—

ABSTRACT.—Submitting four lists of Irrigation works in the Pálkonda taluk received from the Deputy Commissioner of No. II Party.

ORDER—dated 4th March 1889, No. 144, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 18.

The papers read above relate to the settlement of the three Government taluks in the district of Vizagapatam, but as no details either of classification or of survey areas have yet been submitted for Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi and as those taluks differ in many respects from Pálkonda, His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable at present to sanction any scheme for their settlement; the remarks which follow are therefore confined to the proposals for the last mentioned taluk.

2. The scheme drawn up by Colonel Stuart gave ten money-rates for both wet and dry lands, varying from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 2 per acre for the former and from Rs. 3-8-0 to four annas an acre for the latter. The result of the application of this table is a decrease as compared with the present assessment of Rs. 15,655 in the case of

		Average per acre.					
		Old assessment over Survey area.			Settlement assessment over Survey area.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Dry	...	1	7	7	1	10	11
Wet	...	4	12	5	4	1	11

irrigated lands and an increase of Rs. 2,844 in dry, the average rates per acre being higher in dry and lower in wet than those which are now in force. Thus the wet assessment, which is admittedly very light on the whole, has been lowered, while the present dry assessment, which is probably sufficiently high, has been increased by 14

per cent. The present wet assessment, however, is consolidated and if this be compared with the total first and second crop assessment proposed by Colonel Stuart the result is that the settlement will practically involve no change in the case of wet lands.

3. The results of Colonel Stuart's scheme were so unsatisfactory that the Commissioner resolved to visit Pálkonda himself and ascertain on the spot whether his Deputy's proposals were justified by the actual facts. Mr. Wilson at once saw that Colonel Stuart's estimate of the outturn of the wet lands was fixed much too low, and he subsequently drew up an entirely new scheme based on a table of grain values beginning with 1,000 Madras measures per acre, with a totally different grouping of the sources of irrigation, a slightly modified commutation rate and a distinct scale of cultivation expenses. His Excellency in Council will now proceed to discuss these proposals in some detail.

4. Sources of irrigation are classified with reference to the degree of certainty with which they can meet the demand imposed upon them, and the ordinary method of ascertaining this is by examining the village accounts and making local inquiries. Mr. Wilson, however, contends that it can be correctly deduced from the size of the ayacuts, and he accordingly classifies the irrigation works of Palkonda under the four following heads:—

I.	Works with an ayacut of not less than 200 acres.	
II.	Do. do. do. 50 „ but less than 200 acres.	
III.	do. do. do. 10 „ „ 50 „	
IV.	Do. do. of less than 10 „	

With reference to this proposal it is sufficient to point out that the grouping should be made with reference to the relation between the ayacut and the supply of water available for irrigating it, and to neglect one of these factors, as Mr. Wilson does, is obviously incorrect. There are some works with an uncertain supply sufficient only for one crop; there are others of which the supply never fails and under which two crops are raised with ease; but it by no means follows that the ayacut of every work of the latter class is greater than that of any work of the former; yet Mr. Wilson's method requires that this should be so.

Colonel Stuart's grouping appears to have been made in accordance with the principles usually followed and it will therefore be adopted by the Government subject to the transfer of the lands under the Swarnamukhi channels from the second to the first class as recommended by the Board. The areas under each class will then be—

	ACS.
I	6,113.43
II	4,518.14
III	7,907.36
IV	5,383.78

Colonel Stuart proposed three groups for dry lands, but Mr. Wilson has shown good reasons for reducing the number to two and the Government accept his recommendation.

5. Paddy has of course been taken as the standard grain for wet lands, while for dry it is proposed to take ragi. Particulars of the cultivation during a series of years are not complete, but according to the figures given in paragraph 49 of Colonel Stuart's report, 46 per cent. of the dry land is cultivated with indigo, ragi being next with 13 per cent. of the dry area. It is impossible to base the scheme on indigo, as there are no statistics regarding its yield and it does not appear in the returns of prices. Ragi must therefore be adopted, and as Mr. Wilson states that the indigo land is well suited for ragi the selection of this grain will probably be in favor of the ryot.

6. The commutation rates arrived at by Mr. Wilson are Rs. 105 per garce for paddy and Rs. 126 for ragi. These are based upon the prices for the last 20 non-famine years, excluding also fasli 1281 when prices were higher than in two of the actual famine years. The difference between merchants' and ryots' prices has been put at 15 per cent., but no inquiry into the actual facts of the case seems to have been made. The allowance is high, but His Excellency in Council is not prepared, in the absence of definite information, to say that it is too high and he accordingly accepts the commutation rates proposed.

7. As already stated, the Commissioner estimates the yield of the best wet land at 1,000 Madras measures of paddy per acre, and he puts the minimum outturn at 400 measures. In Ganjam the grain values assigned to wet lands varied from 800 to 420 Madras measures, but Mr. Wilson has himself seen the Palkonda lands and the Government consider that he has given good reasons for considering the Ganjam maximum too low for Palkonda. The Ganjam scale for the outturn of ragi has been adopted without change, the maximum being 375 and the minimum 160 Madras measures. The dry lands of Palkonda probably differ but little from those of the Ganjam district, and His Excellency in Council thinks that it would be unsafe to value them more highly. He accordingly accepts the Commissioner's proposals for the grain values of both wet and dry lands.

8. It is proposed to make an allowance of 20 per cent. of the estimated annual yield for vicissitudes of the season. Mr. Turner, the Collector, considers this is too high and, having regard to this opinion of an officer who has known the district for a very long time and to the remarks of Mr. Wilson on the great fertility of the Palkonda taluk, His Excellency the Governor in Council is disposed to agree with him. But it is better to err in favor of the ryot in the matter of such concessions as these, and as a lower rate than 20 per cent. has not been taken in any recent settlement the Government accepts the proposal.

9. Mr. Wilson estimates the cultivation expenses in the case of wet lands as one-third higher than in Ganjam, while for dry lands he puts them at one-fifth above the Ganjam figures. The Government is unable to concur either in Mr. Wilson's view that the cost of cultivation is so much greater in Vizagapatam than in Ganjam or in the method by which he arrives at the difference between the two rates, but it seems probable that the Ganjam rates were too low, for they are considerably lower than those adopted in any other settlement. This possible omission to allow enough for cultivation expenses was, however, counterbalanced by the low grain values and low commutation rates adopted for Ganjam. His Excellency in Council resolves, therefore, to accept Mr. Wilson's estimate as the best which can be arrived at without extensive and detailed inquiries.

10. The money-rates given by the valuations and deductions which have been noticed above are as follow:—

						Wet.			Dry.		
						RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	3	0	0
2	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0	2	8	0
3	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	0	2	0	0
4	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	0	1	8	0
5	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	0	1	4	0
6	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	0	1	0	0
7	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	12	0
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0

The value of half the net yield of the best dry land is really Rs. 3-7-5 so that the proper corresponding money-rate would be Rs. 3-8-0. The Commissioner does not notice this point, but his object presumably is to assess the dry lands as lightly as possible and His Excellency in Council shares this view.

11. The present wet assessment of the Palkonda taluk is a consolidated one for any number of crops, but the Commissioner proposes to follow the usual course of treating the lands included in the first wet group as permanent double crop lands and assessing them at one-and-a-half the single crop rates shown above; while the holders of other wet lands would be given the option of compounding for all future second-crop charges by paying an additional annual assessment varying with the nature of the irrigation work from one-third to one-fifth of the single-crop charge; if they decline to compound they would be charged one-half the single-crop assessment for any second crop that they may grow. This, as has been said, is the usual practice, but in Salem a single consolidated charge was fixed and every ryot was then at liberty to grow as many crops as he pleased without incurring any additional liability. This system has been attended with the happiest results both to the people and to the administration, and His Excellency in Council has resolved to direct its adoption for Palkonda where a consolidated assessment has hitherto been in force. The addition to be made to the single-crop assessment will be one-third for first group lands, one-fourth for second group, one-fifth for third, and one-sixth for those in the fourth group. The total consolidated wet assessment will then be Rs. 1,40,142 as compared with Rs. 1,14,221, or an increase of 22.7 per cent. The statement appended to this order shows that the poorer lands, i.e., those under the fourth group, have been very favorably treated, the average assessment having been reduced from Rs. 3-8-9 to Rs. 3-3-6 an acre, and the Government is confident that the other lands can bear without difficulty the increase that has been made to the assessment. The survey, it must be remembered, has disclosed that the actual area of occupied wet lands is 33 per cent. greater than that

12. Taking the wet and dry together the total assessment will be Rs. 1,60,056 as against Rs. 1,34,578 at present. The increase is Rs. 25,468, or 18·9 per cent., and His Excellency in Council is confident that this addition can be paid with ease.

Mr. Wilson also recommends that the maintenance of very small irrigation works should be transferred to the ryots interested at a special reduced assessment. The Government would like to have the opinion of the Collector and the Land Revenue Commissioners upon this suggestion before passing final orders on it, and those officers will accordingly be requested to report on the proposal at an early date.

15. A scheme for the settlement of the Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks should be prepared as soon as details of area and classification are obtained, and submitted to Government with the least possible delay.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture, with 5 enclosures, returned.

Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Judicial Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

80 Copies

APPENDIX.

Taram.		AREAS.				Rates.	ASSESSMENT.				
		First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Total.
1	..	ACS. C.	ACS. C.	ACS. C.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
2	..	1,800 55	798 34	..	..	14,404 6 5	5,588 6 1	..	..	14,404 6 5	
3	..	2,886 6	1,842 42	..	..	20,202 6 9	10,133 5 0	..	..	25,790 12 10	
4	..	568 12	1,253 58	59	..	3,124 10 7	5,641 2 7	..	..	21,764 3 7	
5	..	576 56	1,137 13	245 18	..	2,594 8 8	5,641 2 7	..	..	23,456 1 7	
6	..	180 68	451 19	1,757 26	..	6,310 6 6	1,103 5 0	..	..	14,256 4 4	
7	..	101 48	127 36	1,037 47	..	2,593 12 2	4,752 6 0	..	..	7,918 2 8	
8	..	..	45 25	354 90	..	709 12 10	1,830 3 10	..	..	2,620 8 8	
9	..	..	..	63 57	..	107 2 2	338 4 2	..	..	1,045 6 5	
10	..	..	..	20 44	..	40 14 1	285 5 1	..	..	326 3 2	
Total..		6,113 43	4,518 14	7,907 36	5,383 78	41,212 0 7	23,350 14 9	32,225 3 10	14,857 2 5	1,11,645 6 7	
						Second-crop assessment at 1/2, 1/3 and 1/4					
						13,737 5 6	5,837 11 8	6,445 0 9	2,476 3 1	28,496 5 0	
						Total ..					
						54,949 6 1	29,188 10 5	38,670 4 7	17,333 5 6	1,40,141 10 7	
						Revenue assessment ..					
						40,075 1 9	21,555 14 7	33,500 8 1	19,089 0 4	1,14,220 8 9	
						Difference ..					
						+ 14,874 4 4	+ 7,632 11 10	+ 5,169 12 6	- 1,755 10 10	+ 25,921 1 10	
						Per cent. ..					
						+ 37.1	+ 35.4	+ 15.4	- 9.2	+ 22.7	
						Average rate per acre ..					
						8 15 9	6 7 4	4 14 3	3 3 6	5 13 8	
						Average rate of the old assessment on survey area per acre ..					
						6 8 10	4 12 4	4 3 10	3 8 9	4 12 5	

Govt. of (1889) Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 4th March 1889, No. 144.

MARCH.

Revision of Assessment in the Gov-
ernment Taluks of Vizagapatam.

Passing orders on proposals for the—.

Calo

Revenue Board
(Land Revenue)
MADRAS,

Feb. 1889

18 FEB

RECEIVED

Dear Sir,

Stuart told me that the

Government wishes to know

Paleonda lease matter stand

You have our last Proc.

d. 1st Feb. 89. 543. by which you will

see that we have sent to draft

lease back to Barclay & Kington

to have a clause inserted, as desired

by Wilson, giving full power to

increase the amount due under

the lease if it is increased to

new settlement

free before the

lease is over. The final

as to the reduced rental

returned to Govt in G.O. No.

7. No 252. and after that

desired some further changes

in the villages to be included in the

leased portion, which affected the

rental and on these proposals Govt

passed orders. in G.O. No. 15 Dec. 07

No 1157. The B.O. detained the

papers for some time and eventually

said them to the Govt solicitor for the

49

lease to be drawn up, when

release. With the drafts we

in for amendments as I

told you above. As soon

Barclay sends in copies

prepared. we will submit

to the Govt for their approval

then send it to the Government

Meanwhile the Govt & Co

replied to the Govt. to be,

their rental according to the

new agreement. Yours

Truly
M. H. H. H.

BOARD OF REVENUE, 51
REV. SETT. L. RECORDS & AGRICULTURE,
Madras, 14 February 1889

as Galton



I send you with
figures called for in yours
of yesterday.

Col. Stuart's 1st class
included only lands in de-
te. Vagavale but included
all lands irrigated from
that river.

He put the Swarnamuk-
e of the Vagavale's main
tributaries, in his 2nd class

The Suvarnamukhi is
only 2nd class work
he estimated for 2nd class

His estimate of Rs 16,
under 2nd prop was made
up of

$\frac{1}{2}$ the assessment on his
class lands = (Vide para 6
his report) Rs 12,882

and $\frac{1}{2}$ the assessment on all
Suvarnamukhi lands of
his 2nd class = (Vide Enclosure

Rs 3,226

Total Rs 16,108

Yours sincerely

W. H. H. H.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
REV. SETT. L. RECORDS & AGRICULTURE
Madras, 14 FEB 1899

Dear Galton - 53

In continuation of
my note of today, I send
you herewith a Tamil
Statement of classified
according to my grouping.
This may be useful to you.

Yours sincerely

W. H. H. H.

55

Statement showing Tarawuan Classification

55

1st Class. 2nd Class

As per Revenue As per Revenue

Survey Survey

Class Sort Extent Apportionment Extent Extent Apportionment Extent

3	1	1782	85	13971	6	6	2348	4	243	76	1810	5	1	352	8
	2	466	69	2727	0	11	555	90	233	83	1218	1	4	269	28
	3	378	73	1864	0	9	671	81	290	95	1040	13	3	406	37
	4	144	80	715	12	7	306	45	55	18	243	7	8	119	9
	5	65	35	104	10	.	101	80	13	46	39	15	1	33	.
4	1	2800	43	21815	6	1	2953	18	756	21	5710	2	2	992	2
	2	669	48	5742	11	-	928	14	392	90	2539	13	4	559	5
	3	216	30	1454	1	5	358	14	191	54	1226	10	-	301	8
	4	36	28	192	10	1	50	35	24	59	160	10	10	59	9
	5	0	20	0	2	0	0	27	27	76	85	12	2	36	1
	1	22	67	199	15	8	36	84	7	-	75	-	-	10	9
	2	3	-	11	8	-	8	75	12	67	102	3	0	24	5
	3	8	43	58	1	0	16	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	63	7	14	-	2	-
	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1345	87	8613	11	10	1443	54	1104	15	6345	9	7	1394	-
	2	299	88	1592	6	-	358	16	603	57	3213	6	6	915	-
	3	151	22	849	1	11	257	51	258	38	953	6	3	32	-
	4	14	69	36	15	1	28	35	66	88	156	10	11	-	-
	5	3	34	26	13	1	7	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	99	90	742	3	5	160	83	56	10	353	2	5	-	-
	2	17	68	100	13	5	22	43	51	56	256	2	2	-	-
	3	29	64	274	14	2	20	56	8	7	50	10	1	-	-
	4	18	98	80	4	6	42	71	46	70	52	5	3	-	-
	5	12	-	4	-	-	16	77	2	38	8	1	-	-	-
		8538	41	41178	9	5	1069	55	4448	27	25650	2	1	-	-

Vijaypatam

Receipts

57

8

not alone was shown under sundry items against Kolconda and Sarveishi in the ja
was adopted in the Board's statement.
Kolconda and Sarveishi were not given in the Jamabandi statement of this fiscal. The figures
include amounts collected in these taluqs also.
this fiscal. Several aghahars and detached parganas were newly made liable to
quit rent. Hence increase in the amount
in column 4 and 5 omitted. The included in the Jamabandi statement, and
and these figures.

There is due the transfer of the collection of quit rent on dums to Zemindars & Proprietors
collected in this account which had been previously credited to Shrotriam, for
transfer to us of Rs. 6 to him.

Revenue from Agency portion of the Palikonda taluk (Rs 3,908) omitted by mistake.

in col: 5 due chiefly to increase in the rate of Commission on estates, under the control of
Palikonda was brought under Ryotwar Settlement. The sum in it to represent
various alterations in the taluk

Statement showing Tammwar details of the extent under the Revised 1st and 2nd classes of irrigation.

Classifi- cation	Clas. Cont.	Revised 1 st class		Revised 2 nd class	
		As per Revenue accounts	As per Survey	As per Revenue accounts	As per Survey
		Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment
		Acres	Cont.	Acres	Cont.
3	1			1790	99 ✓
	2			342	59 ✓
	3			524	79 ✓
	4			147	86 ✓
	5			94	" ✓
4	1			1800	55 ✓
	2			642	13 ✓
	3			87	41 ✓
	4			18	67 ✓
	5			"	27 ✓
5	1			36	84 ✓
	2			"	" ✓
	3			16	39 ✓
	4			"	" ✓
	5			"	" ✓
7	1			452	91 ✓
	2			88	85 ✓
	3			33	10 ✓
	4			0	88 ✓
	5			7	48 ✓
8	1			12	43 ✓
	2			"	" ✓
	3			15	26 ✓
	4			"	" ✓
	5			"	" ✓
Total		4827	76	4075	19
				6113	43
				3855	51
				2155	14
				4518	14

Details not available

Details not available

Enclosure (B.)

61

Statement showing lands irrigated solely by the Sunamukhi river which should be transferred from the 2nd to 1st class. donees irrigation with reference to paras 9 and 10 of B.P. no 525 of 24-

Cherijats	As per Revenue accounts.						As per Survey.	
	Extent			Assessment			Extent	
	Acres	Cents	Decimals	Rs	As	P	Acres	Cents
3	1	161	24	1447	6	11	214	60
	2	28	60	149	3	9	46	04
	3	199	24	972	-	6	317	20
	4	18	17	73	12	1	28	66
	5	63	24	95	12	-	94	-
4	1	378	87	3265	1	11	455	08
	2	55	44	449	4	1	85	33
	3	8	43	62	7	2	16	42
7	1	124	10	966	9	3	149	12
	2	33	80	293	4	3	45	60
	3	-	33	2	9	10	0	63
	5	3	34	26	13	1	7	48
8	1	1	80	15	11	9	1	30
	3	3	58	5	10	-	4	71

Total 1080 26 7825 10 7 1466 17 ^{*} Col. Stuart's assessment on these lands was Rs 6452.

H. Wilson

PJG. 1/1
revised 12/2/20

Statement showing Taramwar details of the extent under each class of irrigation according to the sub-groups referred to in para 65 of his report.

		1st class or lands under Tatagarati river only		2nd class		3rd class		4th class																				
Classi- fication	As per Revenue acct.	As per Survey	As per Revenue acct.	As per Survey	As per Revenue acct.	As per Survey	As per Revenue acct.	As per Survey	As per Revenue acct.	As per Survey																		
Class	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment																		
	As	a	As	a	As	a	As	a	As	a																		
3	1		1576	39		515	11		682	33																		
	2		296	55		338	32		285	24																		
	3		207	59		382	46		617	97																		
	4		119	20		51	95		244	28																		
	5		119	20		96	54		41	1																		
4	1		1345	47		1253	42		1546	59																		
	2		556	80		551	81		590	21																		
	3		70	99		315	62		377	72																		
	4		18	67		27	4		66	95																		
	5		-	27		13	53		25	23																		
5	1		36	84		-	-		10	91																		
	2		-	-		33	34		-	-																		
	3		16	39		-	-		-	-																		
	4		-	-		-	-		2	42																		
	5		-	-		-	-		-	-																		
7	1		303	82		1224	55		1864	59																		
	2		43	25		553	89		973	70																		
	3		32	47		294	43		283	15																		
	4		-	88		78	99		48	1																		
	5		-	-		7	48		5	98																		
8	1		11	13		155	11		109	69																		
	2		-	-		31	75		69	40																		
	3		10	55		16	26		37	38																		
	4		-	-		42	71		4	16																		
	5		-	-		-	-		20	44																		
Total	3747	50	32249	7	2	4647	26	4935	77	29381	9	2	5984	31	5754	64	3351	8	1	7907	36	3510	16	19089	0	4	5383	78

Details not available

Details not available

Details not available

Details not available

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

J. GROSE, ESQ., M.A., C.S.

READ—the following letter from Colonel C. J. STUART, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. II, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Waltair, 19th November 1887, No. 706:—

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Revenue, in their Proceedings, No. 2326, dated 20th September 1882, ruled that crop experiments might be dispensed with in all future settlements, and the average outturn of the adjoining settled districts adopted.

2. The adjoining settled districts of Vizagapatam are Ganjam and Godáviri, but both of them were classified in three sorts of soil, while in the later settlement operations five sorts have been adopted, and as the average outturn of the grain values of the adjoining settled districts cannot be taken as a guide in the case of Vizagapatam settlement, I request that sanction may be accorded for crop experiments being made by this department in the taluks to be taken up in this district.

3. Early orders are solicited on the subject, and to avoid delay I may be informed the same by wire.

RESOLUTION—dated 14th December 1887, No. 509.

In the above letter Colonel Stuart asks sanction for making *kyles* or crop experiments in the Vizagapatam district, because (he says) the “average outturn of the grain values of the adjoining settled districts cannot be taken as a guide in the case of the Vizagapatam settlement,” owing to the fact that, in the adjoining districts of Ganjam and Godáviri, the soils were classified into three sorts only, while in the later settlements five sorts have been adopted.

2. The Board consider that the data on record in connection with the settlements already carried out are sufficient, and that it is unnecessary to make any new *kyles* (crop experiments) systematically in order to ascertain the yield of different soils in the Vizagapatam district. In framing his averages, the Deputy Commissioner may reasonably take into consideration the standards adopted for all other settled districts similarly circumstanced, whether they are adjoining districts or not; what particular districts should be treated as being similarly situated is a point for consideration by the Deputy Commissioner. As regards the adjoining districts of Ganjam and Godáviri, it may be noted that when the outturn of the highest sort is fixed that of the lower sorts, whether they are three, four or five, can be safely determined.

3. The Board observe, however, that numerous *kyles* have been made in the Vizagapatam district by the subordinate officers of the Revenue Department in accordance with a requisition made by Mr. Wilson in his circular printed in G.O., No. 1615,* dated 21st December 1883.

* Communicated with Director's Proceedings, dated 21st January 1884, No. 119. The statements showing the results of these *kyles* will now be forwarded to Colonel Stuart for such use as he may

think fit to make of them. The Board will not also object to a few experiments

2 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 14TH DEC. 1887, No. 509.

being made in selected localities by the officers of the Party to see how the highest grain values adopted for other districts should be modified to suit the lower sorts of soils. These experiments should be confined to crops now on the ground and should not be allowed to delay the preparation of the general scheme for the district.

Ordered that the following telegram be despatched:—

Your letter, 19th November; a few kyles may be made but systematic experiments unnecessary. Order follows.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioner, No. II Party.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1887.

Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),
MADRAS.

Printed January 7th, 1888.

Proceedings, 14th Dec. 1887, No. 509.

Passing orders as to kyles or crop experi-
ments in Vizagapatam.

69
BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 27TH SEPT. 1887, No. 364.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

J. GROSE, Esq., M.A., C.S.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 31st August 1887, Mis. No. 2133:—

ABSTRACT.—Returning, with remarks, the pass abstracts of fifty-five villages of the Dindigul taluk, and requesting to submit them revised as pointed out.

READ—the following letter from G. P. CLERK, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. III, Madura, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Dindigul, 12th September 1887, No. 282:—

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2133, dated 31st August 1887, I have the honor to resubmit the financial abstracts of the fifty-five villages of the Dindigul taluk returned with the above, the necessary modifications having been effected in accordance with the Board's orders.

2. In revising these abstracts the classification of small areas of dry land has been reduced to that of the wet block in which they are situated, and as regards the wet lands in dry blocks, the classification of the latter has been raised except in cases where the wet lands are over 8 acres in extent when separate blocks have been made of the wet lands.

3. I would respectfully beg to point out to the Board that I did not introduce the system of this district of having separate sorts for dry and wet lands in the same block. When I took charge of this party last year, I found this system in force, and as the Palni and Periyakulam taluks had been settled in that manner, I concluded that this method had the approval of the Director.

4. Immediately after taking charge I noticed this anomaly, and would have put a stop to it but for the following reasons. The settlement dry rates are so very low that almost all the lands have been placed in the highest sorts. The wet rates are fairly high, and as the old rates were very low, the lands have been reduced a sort or two in many cases. The consequence is that where the dry lands have to be reduced to the classification of the wet block, there is a totally unnecessary loss of revenue, and for the same reason where the wet lands have to be raised to the classification of the dry block, there is a large increase on the wet, the dry block having been placed as stated above in the highest sort.

5. As regards the reducing the dry sort to the wet sort, there is no particular objection, as it merely entails a loss of revenue, the amount of which is not great. The case however is different where the wet sort has to be raised to the dry sort.

6. In no district in the presidency are there so many small tanks under 10 acres in ayacut. In the two taluks of Dindigul and Melūr there are many hundreds of tanks, the ayacuts of which average about 4 acres. There are in some villages 50 or 60 of these small tanks scattered over the country in the large dry blocks. As stated above these large blocks are mostly 8—1 and 7—1. The correct classification of these wet lands will be about 7—3 rate for single crop, Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. The present revenue rate will be about the same, Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. As these lands have to be raised to 7—1, the rate will be Rs. 4-8-0 per acre, or an increase of 80 per cent. The total amount of increase will not be great, but it will be a matter of some difficulty

2 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGR.), 27TH SEPT. 1887, No. 364.

to justify the increase at appeal time when the individual ryots appear. Should the ryots agree to take over these small tanks at special rates, the above objection will not hold good, and I am in hopes that such will be the case, judging from the appeals already heard in the Dindigul taluk. To place all these wet lands in separate blocks would treble the number of blocks and add enormously to the work of the office and delay the completion of settlement work.

7. In the blocking originally adopted by Colonel Stuart, different sorts were formed into one block, in some cases to avoid the formation of numerous small blocks. Mr. Wilson when preparing his scheme raised the dry lands one sort all round in the Central Office, and I obtained a list of such modifications. The wet lands have likewise been reduced a sort in many cases to avoid a very large increase in assessment.

RESOLUTION—dated 27th September 1887, No. 364.

The pass abstracts received with the above letter are generally approved and are herewith returned with the following remarks.

2. According to these lists the decrease under dry is greater by Rs. 216, while the increase under wet is raised by Rs. 694, so that there is a net increase of Rs. 478 as compared with the figures given in the pass abstracts submitted by the Deputy Commissioner with his letter, dated 23rd August 1887, No. 253. The increase under

No. 102. Tottanattu.	No. 30. Puttur.	wet appears to be rather large in the villages noted in the margin; but the Board will leave it to Mr. Clerk to decide whether the rates should be lowered by one taram in the case of the blocks placed in the third group. For the Puttur village (No. 30) the irrigation works are placed partly in the third group and partly in the fourth, though the source of supply appear to be the same. If the wet lands in the third group are transferred to the fourth group, the rates will not be so high as at present. If the above reductions are carried out, the increase in the wet assessment will be reduced by Rs. 235.
„ 27. Ayalur.	„ 55. Velvarkottai.	

3. Referring to paragraph 3 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, the Board regret that the mistake was not at once brought to the notice of the Director.

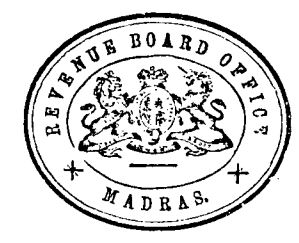
4. Colonel Stuart will now be requested to explain why he allowed the classification of lands in the same block to be carried out in contravention of the rules of the department.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioner of Party No. III, ✓
with fifty-five statements returned,
„ Deputy Commissioner of Party No. II, ✓

Exd. W. J. Lewis.



1887.
Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),
MADRAS.

Printed October 10th.

Proceedings, 27th Sept. 1887, No. 364.

Approving pass abstracts of fifty-five villages
of the Dindigul taluk with remarks.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Dated 2nd November 1888.

No. 2214 Routine.

W. Wilson Esquire M.A.; C.S.

READ..... Memorandum, dated 31st October
1888, requesting to be furnished with
copies of certain papers for reference.
(For C 27262)

Resolution

A copy of the first two papers
asked for is submitted. The Board
regret that the third paper has been
mislaid and is not forthcoming.
A copy will be obtained from the
Deputy Commissioner's Office and
forwarded.

(True Extract)

M. J. S. S. S.
Secretary.

To The Under Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with 2 enclosures.

E. J. S.

1888.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

To

*The Secretary to Govt.
Revenue Deptt.*



No. of Enclosures. 2

Memorandum, dated 2nd November 1888.
No. 2214 - *Mis. Routine.*

Subject.

*Forwarding copies of
certain papers asked for
and regretting that the
Mr. is not forth coming
stating
& that a copy of it will
be obtained from the
Commissioner's Office
and forwarded.*

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 24TH SEPT. 1888, No. 525.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

W. WILSON, ESQ., M.A., C.S.

RESOLUTION—dated 24th September 1888, No. 525.

In a letter, No. 228-94, dated 27th April 1888, printed as an enclosure to these proceedings, the Deputy Commissioner in charge of No. II Party, Colonel C. J. Stuart, submitted proposals for the settlement of the three Government taluks of Vizagapatam, viz., Palkonda, Golconda and Sarvasiddhi. These three taluks together form but a small portion of the Vizagapatam district, which is chiefly zemindari, comprising only 782 square miles out of a total of 16,992 square miles. The Commissioner has not been able, for reasons that will appear in the course of these proceedings, to recommend Colonel Stuart's proposals for the acceptance of Government, and the scheme that follows, prepared by the Commissioner after a visit to Palkonda, is practically a new and entirely different one from that submitted by Colonel Stuart.

2. *General description of the tract under report.*—Palkonda is on the eastern border of the district and adjoins the south-western portion of Ganjam; Golconda and Sarvasiddhi are in the south-west corner of it and adjoin the north-eastern portion of the Godavari. Palkonda and Golconda are inland taluks; Sarvasiddhi has for one of its boundaries the Bay of Bengal. The three taluks came into the possession of Government at different times and in different ways. Palkonda was forfeited in 1833 at the end of a rebellion that broke out in 1827; Golconda and Sarvasiddhi were purchased at public auctions held for arrears in 1837 and 1844.

3. *Area dealt with.*—When Colonel Stuart submitted his report, the classification of Golconda was not completed, and that of Sarvasiddhi had not been begun. His proposals were based mainly, therefore, on the classified figures for Palkonda. There are data immediately available, however, which make it possible at once to determine for all the grains to be adopted as standards for the valuation of soils, their prices, the cost of cultivation and the resulting money rates. Survey areas have been so far received completely for Palkonda only. That taluk, which according to the revenue accounts was supposed to contain a total area of acres 53,146, has by survey been found to measure acres 96,142, an increase of 81 per cent. This result makes it impossible to deal with the figures given in paragraph 23 of Colonel Stuart's report, as the areas given therein are reputed not survey areas, and conclusions drawn from them would, in the face of the results for Palkonda, have no statistical value. Of the survey area of Palkonda, acres 77,747, or 81 per cent., belong to Government, and acres 18,395, or 19 per cent., are inam. Of the Government area, acres 25,947 or about a third are poramboke or non-arable. Of the total arable area, Government and inam, acres 36,871, or 52 per cent., are wet, and acres 33,324, or 48 per cent., dry. Of the Government dry area of acres 27,217, acres 13,405, or just half, are not in occupation. Of the Government wet area of acres 24,583, only acres 660, or about 3 per cent., are unoccupied. Of the Government occupation of acres 37,735, acres 23,923, or 63 per cent., are wet. *Primâ facie*, therefore, Palkonda is a well-favored land.

4. *Population.*—At the census of 1881, the Government villages in it contained a population of 200,232, or about 1,335 to the square mile, of whom 72,674, or 36 per cent., were agriculturists and 127,558, or 64 per cent., were not connected with agriculture.

*The figure for 1881
is wrong.
Vide enclosure paper*

Wm

5. *Holdings*.—The Government occupation of acres 37,735 is held on 4,810 pattas, all of which are "single" pattas; this gives an average of nearly 8 acres to the patta or holding. Of the total number of pattas, 2,099, or 43 per cent., are under Rs. 10 a year; 1,246, or 25.7 per cent., are for sums between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30; 621, or 13 per cent., are for sums between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50. Eighty-two per cent. of the pattas, therefore, are for sums of less than Rs. 50 a year.

6. *Communications, ports and markets*.—The taluk is connected by good roads with the ports of Calingapatam through Chicacole and of Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam through Vizianagrum, and there is now no unreasonable hope that in a not distant future the district will be traversed by a coast line of railway connecting Madras directly with Calcutta, and that this again will be linked to the Central Provinces system of railways by a line connecting them with the port of Bimlipatam and opening up a tract of rich and fertile, but at present little known and inaccessible, country to commerce and enterprise.

7. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall is good, 43 inches, and is well distributed over the year: the principal fall is in the south-west monsoon from April to September, during which about two-thirds of the year's supply is obtained. The rainiest months are July, August, September and October, during which some 60 per cent. of the whole year's fall is received, but good rains may generally be looked for in May and June.

8. *Irrigation*—(a) *Sources*.—The best irrigation in the tracts to be settled is derived from river channels, hill streams and natural lakes locally known as "Avas."

The rivers are the Nagavali, which in its lower course is known as the Languliya or Chicacole river of Ganjam, and the Suvarnamukhi, a tributary of it, in the Palkonda taluk, and the Varáha nadi and Sárada nadi in the Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks; the Varáha nadi irrigates in both these taluks; the Sárada nadi only in Sarvasiddhi, so far as Government is concerned.

The "Avas" or natural lakes are two in number, viz., the Komaravolu ava in the north-east of Golconda and the Kondakerla ava in the north of Sarvasiddhi.

The other sources of irrigation are numerous hill streams and streams and rainfed tanks of varying certainty and capacity.

The Nagavali has no anicuts and only one of its seven channels is provided with a head sluice. On the Varáha nadi there are seven anicuts three of which belong to Government, and on the Sárada nadi there are seven anicuts, not six as stated in paragraph 31 of Colonel Stuart's report, all of which belong to Government.

The Komaravolu ava is supplied by a channel from a branch of the Varáha nadi. The Kondakerla ava is supplied by a channel led from the Godairy anicut on the Sárada nadi.

(b) *Classes*.—Colonel Stuart distributes the irrigation of the tracts under four groups, viz.:—

First Class.—All irrigation under the channels of the Nagavali river, tanks directly fed by them and rainfed tanks of eight months' supply and upwards.

Second Class.—All irrigation under the river channels of Varáha nadi and Sárada nadi, tanks indirectly fed by the Nagavali river channels as well as rainfed tanks affording supply from five to eight months, and all irrigation from important hill streams, viz., Suvarnamukhi, Vottigadda, Jamparakotagadda, Malligadda, Potulagadda, Onigadda and Bodderu and the avas or lakes of Komaravolu and Kondakerla.

Third Class.—All irrigation under rainfed tanks of an ordinary character affording supply from three to five months and also ordinary hill streams.

Fourth Class.—Small, shallow and indifferent tanks affording less than three months' supply, as likewise drainage sources.

9. The Collector considers that the irrigation under the Varáha nadi and Sárada nadi including that under the avas fed by them, which Colonel Stuart places in his second group, should, down to certain points, be included in the first, and the Commissioner observes that the anicuts which dam these rivers and the Komaravolu ava channel are works for which a continuous revenue record is maintained and are

presumably, therefore, of considerable importance. The ayacut of the Komaravolu ava is acres 241; that of the Kondakerla ava is acres 1,555. These are reputed or curnam's areas; the survey areas have not yet been furnished completely.

10. Another of the sources entered in Colonel Stuart's second group, viz., the Suvarnamukhi, requires special notice. The Suvarnamukhi is a tributary of the Nagavali, and the Sekharapilly channel, from which the lands under it are irrigated, has a survey ayacut, including inams, of acres 2,366, of which acres 1,489 belong to Government and all but acres 23 are in occupation. Its ayacut and occupation are about a third of the ayacut (acres 6,720) and occupation (acres 4,657) under all seven channels of the Nagavali put together. The lands under the Suvarnamukhi are as good and the irrigation supplied by it is as sure and plentiful as that under the Nagavali, and there is no good reason why it should be placed in a lower group. The main channel to be sure has a long lead in the river bed which involves yearly reconstruction and yearly expense, but under present conditions similar work and similar expense are imposed on the ryots holding under the other river channels of the taluk.

11. The *quality* of the irrigation supplied by these small rivers may be judged by the fact that every year almost without fail the channels of the Nagavali and Suvarnamukhi supply water enough for a double crop. The second crop is not always paddy—in the higher wet lands it is generally indigo or ragi or Sunn hemp, or other crop that requires less water than paddy.

12. The irrigation of Palkonda well deserves attention: its resources are numerous and the present works are capable of much improvement. Its capabilities have been already partially examined (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 1207, dated 8th May 1879, and No. 367, dated 17th April 1888) and various improvements have been suggested. It is a land of hills and streams and valleys; as yet only one of its hill streams is provided with a masonry anicut; all the others have only temporary dams. That the improvement of the channels and storage tanks would materially extend the area of wet cultivation is doubtful, for most of the lands that are not now irrigated are probably on too high a level for any irrigation that is possible to reach them; but the improvements that have been suggested would unquestionably improve the quality and increase the security of the supply of the lands that are now irrigated.

13. The foregoing remarks will have suggested the propriety of some modification being made in Colonel Stuart's proposed wet grouping, and the suggestion derives further support from the following considerations. If the figures at paragraph 65 of his report be examined, it will be seen that, on revenue areas, the averages of the present assessments of the lands, which Colonel Stuart includes in his 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups, are respectively as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
2nd Group	5	15	3
3rd "	5	13	2
4th "	5	11	7

that is to say, there is between the assessments of the lands included in the 2nd and 3rd groups a difference of only 2 annas and 1 pie; between the assessments of the lands included in the 3rd and 4th groups a difference of only 1 anna and 7 pies; and between the assessments of the 2nd and 4th groups a difference of only 3 annas and 8 pies, and this in assessments averaging from Rs. 5½ to Rs. 6. The present average assessment of the lands which Colonel Stuart places in his 1st group is Rs. 8-9-8 an acre, and when it is remembered that the present assessments are always collected in full and that no remissions are granted, the figures might suggest a doubt as to the necessity for more than two wet groups at the most. The irrigation sources of the district all belong to the class of ordinary agricultural works, and, considering their nature, the Commissioner believes that no better basis of grouping can be adopted than is afforded by the division of such works in the administrative accounts into major (*i.e.*, imperial) and minor; but while adopting for 1st group works the line which divides *imperial* from *minor* works, viz., a minimum ayacut of acres 200, he would sub-divide the minor works into three classes, viz., those irrigating acres 50 and less than acres 200, (2) those irrigating 10 acres but less than 50, and (3) those irrigating less than 10 acres.

1669
11-8-79

4 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 24TH SEPT. 1888, No. 525.

The grouping which the Commissioner would propose in supersession of Colonel Stuart's is therefore as follows:—

1st Group.—Works with an ayacut of acres 200 and over.	
2nd do. Do. do. of acres 50 but less than acres 200.	
3rd do. Do. do. of acres 10 but less than acres 50.	
4th do. Do. do. of less than 10 acres.	

In the 1st would be included the Nagavali, the Suvarnamukhi, the Sárada nadi (including the Kondakerla ava) and Varáha nadi (including the Komaravole ava) river systems and the more important of the hill streams.

The works included in the 2nd and 3rd groups demand no special notice. A list of all showing their capacity and the acreage irrigated by them will be found in appendix A.

14. The ayacut of a work is its irrigating capacity theoretically.

The occupation under it is the ryots' measure of its practical capacity.

The greater its capacity the more important the work. Measured by this standard the foregoing grouping will, it is believed, pretty accurately represent the relative values of the various sources of irrigation in the district.

15. Subjoined is an abstract of the various sources and of the acreage under them in the different groups:—

Sources.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	Total.	Remarks.
1. River channels ..	No. 41	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. 41	Information as to acreage is not available in the Board's office.
2. Tanks ..	18	96	415	344	873	
3. Hill streams ..	15	18	11	9	53	
Total ..	74	114	426	353	967	

16. *Classification of villages as for as their dry lands are concerned.*—Colonel Stuart proposes (paragraph 39) that villages should, so far as their dry lands are concerned, be placed in three classes. The first comprises all villages on both banks of the Nagavali; the third the villages at the base of the Pálkonda and Merangi hills which are remote from roads and markets and are feverish and unhealthy and exposed to the ravages of wild animals. In the first class are included 77 and in the third class 39 villages. Between these there are 11 villages which, without further explanation, Colonel Stuart places in the second class. All but one of these villages either border on or are within 3 miles of the main road that runs through the heart of the taluk from Chicacole by way of Pálkonda to Párvatipur. In the matter of roads and in accessibility to markets and ports, they are in no way worse off than any of the villages on the Nagavali which have been placed in the first class, while many of them are actually better. The Commissioner is unable, therefore, to recommend Colonel Stuart's proposals for adoption, and considers that two classes will be sufficient in grading villages so far as their dry lands are concerned. In the first will be included the larger number of the villages in the taluk. In the second only such villages as from their remoteness from roads, inaccessibility to ports and markets, unhealthiness and exposure to the ravages of wild animals are not so advantageously placed as those in the first class. Thus re-arranged the first class will contain 99 and the second 28 villages.

17. *Soils and their classification.*—The soils of Pálkonda belong to the regur or black-cotton and the red ferruginous series, the former representing 41 per cent. and the latter 56 per cent. of the arable area.

The regur soils are nearly equally divided between regur clay and regur loam; the former represents 41 per cent. and the latter 52 per cent. of the whole. Regur sand stands for only 7 per cent.

In the red ferruginous series clay soils are not found and the area is divided between red loam and red sand, the former being largely predominant and representing 67 per cent. of the whole or about double the area of the red sands.

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18. In the details of classification and the merging of soils the standard scale has been followed.

19. *Standard grains.*—For wet lands paddy is as usual adopted as the sole standard. For dry lands Colonel Stuart adopts ragi and cumbu in equal shares for all three taluks. From the table of produce given under paragraph 49 of his report, the following results appear. Premising that the areas are reputed or curnam's areas, and that the figures represent the averages for the five years ending with fasli 1296, it appears that the following is the order of importance judged by area of cultivation of the various products raised in the three taluks of Pálkonda, Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi, respectively.

The taluks, it will be remembered, are not portions of a single continuous tract. Pálkonda is separated from Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi by many miles of intervening zemindari, and is, moreover, in its products largely affected by the circumstance that, for upwards of 40 years, it has been rented to and managed by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, whose influence on its products will be apparent from the following percentages of crops grown during the five years ending with fasli 1296:—

	Per cent.
(1) Indigo ..	46
(2) Ragi ..	13
(3) Sugar-cane ..	12
(4) Pulses ..	9
(5) Oil-seeds ..	8
(6) Horse-gram ..	3
(7) (a) Cumbu	each
(b) Shamai	
(c) Cotton	
(d) Other crops	
(8) Tobacco ..	2
	1

Nearly half the taluk is under indigo for the supply of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s factories. Ragi, which stands second in the order of importance, represents 13 per cent. of the cropped area, but cumbu stands for only 2. Clearly, therefore, cumbu has no right to be regarded as a staple product of Pálkonda and no right to consideration as a standard for its settlement. Were the cultivation of indigo to cease, it would in all probability be replaced for the most part by ragi for the growth of which the lands now devoted to indigo are peculiarly suited. Ragi alone should be the standard for dry lands in Pálkonda as it was for the adjacent Chicacole taluk of Ganjam.

The conditions of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi are different from those of Pálkonda and differ also from each other, but they agree in this, that the relative proportion of cumbu to ragi, which are by far the most important of their food products, is roughly speaking 2 to 1; in Golgonda it is rather less, viz., 15 to 9; in Sarvasiddhi it is rather more, viz., 39 to 14. The following abstracts will make this plain:—

Golgonda.	Per cent.	Sarvasiddhi.	Per cent.
(1) Pulses ..	18	(1) Cumbu ..	39
(2) Oil-seeds ..	17	(2) Ragi ..	14
(3) Cumbu ..	15	(3) Oil-seeds ..	14
(4) Ragi ..	9	(4) Horse-gram ..	8
(5) (a) Cholum	each	(5) Pulses ..	7
(b) Shamai		(6) Other crops	4
(c) Arika		(7) (a) Cholum	each
(6) Horse-gram ..	6	(b) Cotton	
(7) Cotton ..	4	(8) (a) Tobacco	each
(8) Other crops ..	3	(b) Topes	
(9) (a) Sugar-cane	each	(9) (a) Shamai	each
(b) Korra		(b) Arika	
(c) Topes		(c) Sugar-cane	
(10) Tobacco ..	1	(d) Korra	1

For these two taluks, therefore, cumbu and ragi are properly taken as standards, but for the proportion adopted by Colonel Stuart, viz., half each, should be substituted that of 2 to 1 which more accurately represents their actual conditions.

20. *Prices and commutation rates.*—In his despatch of 8th March 1888, No. 5, Revenue, recorded in G.O., No. 268, Revenue Department, dated 14th April 1888, the Secretary of State directed that "in future the commutation rate should be taken at the average of the market prices for the immediately preceding twenty non-famine years minus such allowance as might be found necessary on account of the difference between market prices and ryots' prices."

The twenty years' period to be adopted for these proposals should run from fasli 1277 to fasli 1296 both inclusive, but in it occurred three years of famine, viz., faslis 1286, 1287 and 1288. Colonel Stuart, therefore, rejected these and substituted others for them, but he does not appear to have noticed that the prices of one of the years he has retained, viz., fasli 1281, were higher than those of two of his rejected years, viz., fasli 1276 and fasli 1286.

Fasli 1281 was not a famine year, but the Secretary of State's order seems necessarily to imply that the prices of all years whether recognized as famine years or not that are either equal to or higher than those of the rejected famine years should be rejected also.

It is observed that if the figures for fasli 1281 were altogether omitted and the average struck on the figures for the remaining nineteen years only, the results would, after the deduction of 15 per cent. made by Colonel Stuart on account of the differences between the market prices and the ryots' prices, be as follow:—

(1) Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.
(2) Cumbu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
(3) Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125

If again the figures for fasli 1297—a non-famine year—viz.:—

(1) Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
(2) Cumbu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
(3) Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164

be substituted for those of fasli 1281, the result would, after a similar deduction, be as follows:—

(1) Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.
(2) Cumbu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
(3) Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126

Neither of these two sets of figures differ materially from those of Colonel Stuart, viz.:—

(1) Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.
(2) Cumbu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
(3) Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127

but as the latter of them is arrived at in strict accordance with the Secretary of State's instructions, and is moreover in the ryots' favor by giving slightly lower prices, it is substituted for the commutation prices proposed by Colonel Stuart.

21. In the neighbouring district of Ganjam, cumbu was not adopted as a standard, but the prices taken for paddy and ragi, which were the staples adopted for wet and dry lands, respectively, were Rs. 80 and Rs. 105.

22. The subjoined table shows the prices taken for these three grains in all preceding settlements wherein they have been adopted as standards:—

Grain.	DISTRICTS.												
	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Kistna.		Nellore.	Cuddapah.	Kurnool.	Chingleput.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevely.
			Masulipatam.	Guntur.									
Paddy	80	72	90	100	107	126	110 & 120†	105	95	108	67	123‡	108
Ragi	105	66	..	..	..	..	..	142	126	..	83	..	..
Cumbu	..	60	70	..	*107	*130	..	..	115	123	83	114	..
												104	96

* Relate to the Sub-divisions.

† Kurnool proper.

‡ Pattikonda.

23. *Grain values.*—Colonel Stuart states at paragraph 56 of his report that the rates adopted in the neighbouring district of Ganjam for paddy and ragi have been adopted for these grains in Vizagapatam also, while for cumbu he has (paragraph 58) taken the rates adopted in North Arcot. An examination of his tables shows, however, that in no case have the gradations adopted for paddy and ragi in Ganjam and for cumbu in North Arcot been maintained, while no explanation of the variations is given.

(a) *Wet.*—The grain values adopted for paddy in Ganjam were the lowest of any settlement yet made and ranged from a maximum of 800 Madras measures for the best soil in the highest class of villages to a minimum of 420 for the worst soil in the lowest.

The following table shows the range of the paddy values of soils in Madras measures, taken in all settlements up to date:—

Districts.	Maximum.		Minimum.	
	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
Ganjam	...	...	800	420
Godavari	...	...	1,200	*333
Kistna	...	...	1,000	†240
Nellore	...	...	\$1,100	‡200
Cuddapah	...	...	900	\$650
Kurnool	...	...	1,300	500
Chingleput	...	...	1,300	320
North Arcot	...	...	†1,100	†320
South Arcot	...	...	††1,200	*300
Trichinopoly	...	...	960	††350
Madura	...	...	1,200	320
Tinnevely	...	...	1,100	500
Coimbatore	...	...	960	400
Salem	...	...	1,000	288
	...	...	1,200	400
	...	...	1,200	480
	...	...	960	300
	...	...	960	288

* Western delta.

† Eastern and Central delta.

‡ Masulipatam delta.

\$ Guntur.

|| Principal division.

¶ Koilkuntla.

** Kurnool Proper and Pattikonda.

†† Cumbum and Markapur.

In Nellore, the maximum was Madras measures 900, and in Salem, Trichinopoly and Chingleput the maximum was Madras measures 960. In no other settlement has the maximum been less than Madras measures 1,000.

The soils in the valley of the Nagavali and of its tributary, the Suvaramukhi, are rich and fertile and grow paddy and sugar-cane and indigo luxuriantly. In no respect can the best villages of the Palkonda taluk be regarded as inferior to the 2nd-class villages of the uplands of the Kistna and the Godavari. Their lands are as fertile, their irrigation is, if anything, more secure, while they are nearer the coast and ports. The people themselves estimate the average produce of wet lands, taking all soils together, at a garce to two acres. A local garce is equal to 1,800 seers

of 80 tolas or to 1,200 Madras measures. The average production of the wet lands of Pálkonda, taking all soils together, is therefore, in the estimation of the people themselves, 600 Madras measures to the acre. If this be the average, the maximum must, since the soils vary considerably in quality, be very much higher, and the Commissioner would fix it at Madras measures 1,000, which is less than the 1,066 Madras measures adopted for the uplands of the Godávári and the 1,100 Madras measures taken for the uplands of the Kistna. The maximum taken for Ganjam is, in the Commissioner's opinion, altogether too low for Pálkonda.

The wet scale of grain values of Vizagapatam would therefore run as follows:—

CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.								PROPOSED GRAIN VALUES.			
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	900	800	700
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	900	800	700	600
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	800	700	600	500
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	700	600	500	400
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	600	500	400	400
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	500	400	400	400
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	400	400	400	400

(b) Dry.—For dry the standard grains adopted (*supra* paragraphs 19 to 22) are ragi and cumbu; the former alone for Pálkonda, but both for Golconda and Sarvasiddhi—ragi in the proportion of one-third and cumbu of two-thirds. The grain values adopted for ragi in Ganjam are adopted for Vizagapatam, but without the arbitrary and unexplained variations shown at paragraph 58 of Colonel Stuart's report.

Cumbu was not taken as a standard in Ganjam, but it was in the settlement of the Godávári, the North-eastern portion of which marches with the Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks, nearly 30 years ago. It has been taken as a staple crop in ten settlements altogether, and the scale which the Commissioner proposes for it is based on the average of the maximum and minimum outturns taken in all as shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Godávári—	M.M.	M.M.
Eastern and Central delta	600	66
Upland	600	66
Western delta	600	133
Kistna—		
Masulipatam portion	280	60
Nellore Sub-division	325	60
North Arcot	340	115
South Arcot	380	110
Trichinopoly	480	240
Madura	275	100
Coimbatore	250	100
Cuddapah	260	80
Salem—		
Southern portion	456	192
Northern portion	384	168
Total ..	5,230	1,490
Average ..	402	115

* The maximum value is for 3rd Group villages.

The Commissioner would fix the maximum at 400 and the minimum at 110 Madras measures and the scale for cumbu would run as follows:—

400	200
350	150
300	110
250	

24. Allowance for vicissitudes of season.—From the grain values assigned to the different classes and sorts of soils, Colonel Stuart proposes to make the usual deduction of one-fifth for vicissitudes of season for both wet and dry. The Collector, Mr. H. G. Turner, in a letter, No. 1473, dated 21st June 1888, printed with these Proceedings, considers that for the Pálkonda and Golconda taluks, which are well watered and seldom suffer from drought, an allowance of 15 per cent. would suffice, while for the Sarvasiddhi taluk, which is always the first to suffer from drought or excess of rain, a deduction of a fifth would be reasonable. The Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks are contiguous to each other, and though there may be minor points of contrast between them, it is not probable that in the main their climatic conditions vary so materially as to require different treatment in this respect. In the District Manual, moreover, it is stated (page 318) that Sarvasiddhi, "besides the advantage of its vicinity to the coast, comprises a large extent of the best wet land in the district." The Commissioner would, therefore, adopt the 20 per cent. deduction recommended by Colonel Stuart for all the taluks alike; it is the rate that has been taken in all recent settlements and in tracts as highly favored in the matter of irrigation, *e.g.*, the Bhaváni channel lands of Coimbatore, as is either Pálkonda or Golconda. In Ganjam the allowance was 25 per cent. for dry, but only $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for the 1st group of wet. For the 2nd group of wet, 15 per cent. and for the 3rd and 4th groups, 25 per cent. was allowed. In the case of 1st group wet the original proposals for the settlement of that district provided no allowance for vicissitudes of season, but in submitting revised proposals under the Board's instructions, the then Director, Mr. Puckle, explained that he had deducted $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on this account. The reason for making a deduction so unusually low was probably that Mr. Goodrich, in submitting the original proposals for the settlement of Ganjam, was of opinion that none was necessary, because the irrigation from the Langulya—in its upper course the Nagavali of Pálkonda—was never known to fail.

*25. Cultivation expenses.—The scale of cultivation expenses adopted by Colonel Stuart (paragraphs 60 and 61 of the report) is perfectly arbitrary. It purposes to be based on that adopted for Ganjam, "but showing a slight increase," the principle of which is not apparent and is not explained. The reason for the increase is said to be "due to the high price of wood for agricultural implements and the higher wages demanded by the laboring classes." On this the Collector (paragraph 15 of his letter) remarks that "there is no reason why larger allowance should be made for cultivation expenses here than in Ganjam. Wood required for agricultural implements is even now given free of charge and the rates of wages are nearly equal in both districts."

Subjoined is a statement showing the rate of wages that ruled in the two districts on the 30th June and 31st December of each of the 12 years from 1875 to 1886:—

Year.	ON 30TH JUNE.		ON 31ST DECEMBER.	
	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.
1875	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1876	3 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0
1877	3 12 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
1878	3 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
1879	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
1880	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
1881	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 3 0
1882	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0
1883	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0
1884	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1885	3 8 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0
1886	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0
Total ..	43 12 0	50 3 0	41 8 0	49 15 0
Average ..	3 10 0	4 2 11	3 7 4	4 2 7
Difference ..	..	0 8 11	..	0 11 3
Percentage ..	..	+ 15.4	..	+ 20.3

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from which it appears that on the 30th June the average rate of wages in Vizagapatam was 15.4 per cent. higher than the rate in Ganjam, and on the 31st December it was in Vizagapatam higher than in Ganjam by 20.3 per cent. The Commissioner considers it unnecessary, however, to discuss the question further on these lines. He agrees with the Deputy Commissioner and the Collector in thinking that the Ganjam scale of expenses may be adopted as the basis of that to be taken for Vizagapatam, but thinks that in the absence of any special inquiry on the subject, the most simple and at the same time the most reasonable way of discounting the undoubtedly greater cost of labor in Vizagapatam and possibly of other items that enter into the expenses of cultivation would be to increase the Ganjam scale in the same proportion as the commutation prices adopted for Vizagapatam exceed those taken for Ganjam.

In Ganjam the price taken for paddy was Rs. 80 a garce; in Vizagapatam it is proposed to take Rs. 105 or, roughly speaking, one-third more.

For ragi again the price taken in Ganjam was Rs. 105, while that proposed for Vizagapatam is Rs. 126 or one-fifth more.

For cumbu the price taken for which is Rs. 114 against the Rs. 126 taken for ragi, the Commissioner proposes to frame a scale of expenses by reducing the scale framed for ragi in the same proportion as the price of cumbu is less than that of ragi, that is by one-tenth nearly.

The application of these principles results in the following scale of cultivation expenses:—

Tarams.	DRY (RAGI).			DRY (CUMBU).		WET (PADDY).		
	Expenses adopted for ragi in Ganjam.	Add one-fifth.	Total expenses proposed for ragi in Palkonda.	Deduct one-tenth from expenses for ragi, column 4.	Net expenses proposed for cumbu.	Expenses adopted in Ganjam.	Add one-third.	Total expenses proposed.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	4 1 10	0 13 2	4 15 0	0 7 11	4 7 1	7 10 3	2 6 8	9 10 8
2	3 14 2	0 12 5	4 10 7	0 7 5	4 3 2	7 4 0	2 5 3	9 5 0
3	3 10 5	0 11 8	4 6 1	0 7 0	3 15 1	6 15 9	2 3 9	8 15 1
4	3 8 7	0 11 4	4 3 11	0 6 9	3 13 2	6 11 4	2 2 4	8 9 4
5	3 6 9	0 10 11	4 1 8	0 6 7	3 11 1	6 7 0	..	..
6	3 4 11	0 10 7	4 1 8	0 6 4	3 9 2	..	..	..
7	2 14 2	0 9 3	3 7 5	0 5 6	3 1 11	..	..	..

26. Money Rates.—The application of the foregoing figures to the grain values results in the following scale of money rates for each class and sort of soil in the several groups of wet and dry lands:—

Wet scale for the whole district.

CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.				PROPOSED RATES.				Half net.	Net.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Remainder.	Deduct one-fifth for vicissitudes of season, &c.	Value at Rs. 126 per garce.	Outturn of ragi.	Outturn of paddy.
				1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.								
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	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.	M. M.	M. M.
1	1	1	1	8 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	16 1 0	10 3 0	26 4 0	32 13 0	1,000	1,000
2	2	2	2	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	7 0 0	6 15 4	13 15 4	9 10 8	23 10 0	29 8 6	800	800
3	3	3	3	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	11 11 0	9 5 0	8 15 1	21 0 0	26 4 0	700	700
4	4	4	4	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	9 6 11	8 15 1	8 9 4	18 6 0	22 15 6	600	600
5	5	5	5	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	7 2 8	8 15 1	8 3 0	15 12 0	19 11 0	..	..
6	6	6	6	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	4 15 0	8 3 0	..	13 2 0	16 6 6	..	..

Dry scale for Palkonda (made applicable to the whole district).

CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.				PROPOSED RATES.				Half net.	Net.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Remainder.	Deduct one-fifth for vicissitudes of season, &c.	Value at Rs. 126 per garce.	Outturn of ragi.	Outturn of paddy.
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.								
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	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.	M. M.	M. M.
1	1	1	1	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 7 0	6 14 0	4 15 0	11 13 0	2 15 3	14 12 3	375	375
2	2	2	2	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 7	5 9 3	4 10 7	10 3 10	2 8 11	12 12 9	325	325
3	3	3	3	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 3 3	4 4 6	4 6 1	8 10 7	2 2 8	10 13 3	275	275
4	4	4	4	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	3 10 1	4 3 11	7 14 0	1 15 6	9 13 6	250	250
5	5	5	5	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 7 11	2 15 9	4 1 8	6 4 10	1 12 4	8 13 9	225	225
6	6	6	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 2 9	2 5 4	3 7 6	5 4 0	1 9 2	7 14 0	200	200
7	7	7	7	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 7	1 9 3	3 7 6	5 0 8	1 4 2	6 4 10	160	160

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TENTATIVE scale of dry rates for Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks worked out on the basis of cumbu and ragi combined in the proportion of 2 to 1.

Primary tarams.	GRAIN VALUES.									
	Cumbu.				Ragi.				Deduct one-fifth for vicissi- tudes of season, &c.	Re- mainder.
	Outturn.	Value at Rs. 114 per garce.	Two-thirds value.		Outturn.	Value at Rs. 126 per garce.	One-third value.	Total, two-thirds cumbu and one- third ragi, columns 4 and 7.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	400	14 4 0	9 8 0	375	14 12 3	4 14 9	14 6 9	2 14 2	11 8 7	
2	350	12 7 6	8 5 0	325	12 12 9	4 4 3	12 9 3	2 8 3	10 1 0	
3	300	10 11 0	7 2 0	275	10 13 3	3 9 9	10 11 9	2 2 4	8 9 6	
4	250	8 14 6	5 15 0	250	9 13 6	3 4 6	9 3 6	1 13 6	7 6 0	
5	200	7 2 0	4 12 0	225	8 13 9	2 15 3	7 11 3	1 8 8	6 2 7	
6	150	5 5 6	3 9 0	200	7 14 0	2 10 0	6 3 0	1 3 10	4 15 2	
7	110	3 14 8	2 9 10	160	6 4 10	2 1 7	4 11 5	0 15 1	3 12 4	

DEDUCT CULTIVATION EXPENSES.											
Primary tarams.	Cumbu.		Ragi.		Total, two- thirds cumbu and one- third ragi, columns 12 and 14.	Net differ- ence of columns 10 and 15.	Half net.	Proposed rates.			
	Full.	Two-thirds.	Full.	One-third.							
	11	12	13	14							
	15	16	17	18							
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
1	4 7 1	2 15 5	4 15 0	1 10 4	4 9 9	6 14 10	3 7 5	3 0 0			
2	4 3 2	2 12 9	4 10 7	1 8 10	4 5 7	5 11 5	2 13 8	2 8 0			
3	3 15 1	2 10 1	4 6 1	1 7 4	4 1 5	4 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0			
4	3 13 2	2 8 9	4 3 11	1 6 8	3 15 5	3 6 7	1 11 3	1 8 0			
5	3 11 1	2 7 5	4 1 8	1 5 11	3 13 4	2 5 3	1 2 7	1 0 0			
6	3 9 2	2 6 1	3 15 6	1 5 2	3 11 3	1 3 11	0 10 0	0 8 0			
7	3 1 11	2 1 3	3 7 5	1 2 6	3 3 9	0 8 7	0 4 3	0 4 0			

27. The rates range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2 in wet and

The existing rates are very

27. The rates range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2 in wet and from Rs. 3 to annas 8 in dry. The existing rates are very numerous and very various and range in dry from annas 1 to Rs. 9-2-9 and in wet from annas 9-10 to Rs. 24-9-2. In the Honjeram estate which is administered with Palkonda, the wet rates are, as a rule, exceptionally heavy and range from Rs. 7 to Rs. 18.

The conditions of the Honjeram lands, which are irrigated from the Nagavali, are not different from those of the Palkonda lands under the same river, and the estate is, when rain falls, practically inaccessible owing to the want of roads; the only explanation of the comparatively high rates, prevailing there seems to be that Honjeram never belonged to Palkonda but formed a separate estate and that the rates prevailing in the two estates, when they came into the possession of Government, have been continued without alteration down to the present time, for, as in Ganjam, there has never till now been either a survey or settlement of either.

28. The rates proposed by Colonel Stuart range from Rs. 6½ to Rs. 2 in wet and Rs. 3½ to Annas 4 in dry; the 4-anna rate being the lowest in his proposed third group of dry villages, which, for reasons stated *supra*, paragraph 16, the Commissioner has discarded. His lowest dry rate for second group dry villages is, as proposed by the Commissioner, 8 annas. It will be observed that in Colonel Stuart's wet scale, the rates from Rs. 3 downwards vary by gradations of 4 annas—a difference much too small, in the Commissioner's opinion, to be admissible in a wet scale. Colonel Stuart's best dry rate is Rs. 3½, whereas the Commissioner proposes Rs. 3. As already stated, however, Colonel Stuart has varied arbitrarily and without explanation the values and cultivation expenses for Ganjam, which he proposes to adopt as the basis of his calculations.

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29. The foregoing remarks refer so far as dry rates are concerned to Palkonda only. Sarvasiddhi and Golconda are not yet ready for settlement, but it will be observed that the dry scale for them worked out on the basis of cumbu and ragi combined is so nearly similar to that proposed for Palkonda on the basis of ragi alone that the Commissioner would suggest the adoption of the Palkonda dry scale for Sarvasiddhi and Golconda also. This will obviate the anomaly of two different dry scales for the same district.

30. *Financial Results.*—The application of these (the Commissioner's) money rates to areas gives the following financial results:—

ABSTRACT OF Financial Results.

Dry or wet.	Grouping.	AS PER REVENUE.				Extent as per survey.	AS PER COLONEL STUART'S PROPOSALS.				AS PER COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSALS.				AVERAGE OF PRESENT REVENUE ASSESSMENT ON SURVEY.				DIFFERENCE IN AREA, COLUMNS 3 AND 6.				DIFFERENCE IN ASSESSMENT.			
		Extent.		Assessment.	Average.		Assessment.	Average rate.	RS. A. P.	RS.	ACRBS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	ACRBS.	Extent.	Percent. age.	Average columns 4 and 6.	Percent. age.	As per Colonel Stuart's proposals.		As per Commissioner's proposals.					
		RS.	ACRBS.		RS. A. P.														RS.	Amount, columns 4 & 7.	Percent. age.	Amount, columns 4 & 9.	Percent. age.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
Dry	1st Class	6,927	18,253	2 12 9	11,491	20,593	1 12 8	17,374	1 8 2	1 9 6	4,964	76	2,340	13	879	4.8	2,340	13	879	4.8	2,340	13	879	4.8		
	2nd Class	1,021	2,104	2 1 0	2,321	2,608	1 1 2 0	2,640	1 1 1	0 14 6	1,300	127	604	24	433	20.7	604	24	433	20.7	604	24	433	20.7		
	Total, Dry	7,948	20,357	2 11 2	13,812	23,201	1 10 11	19,914	1 7 1	1 7 7	6,264	83	2,844	14	443	2	2,844	14	443	2	2,844	14	443	2		
Wet	1st Class	8,588	61,179	7 1 11	10,696	51,556	4 13 1	71,020	6 10 3	5 11 6	2,108	25	9,623	16	9,841	16	9,623	16	9,841	16	9,623	16	9,841	16		
	2nd Class	4,448	25,650	5 12 3	6,153	28,498	3 13 1	30,777	5 0 2	4 2 9	1,705	38	2,162	8	6,427	20	2,162	8	6,427	20	2,162	8	6,427	20		
	3rd Class	4,162	23,354	5 10 6	6,995	20,168	3 5 10	22,527	3 11 7	3 14 4	1,833	44	3,186	14	827	3	3,186	14	827	3	3,186	14	827	3		
Wet	4th Class	750	4,038	5 6 2	1,079	3,343	3 1 7	2,869	2 10 6	3 11 10	329	44	693	17	1,169	29	693	17	1,169	29	693	17	1,169	29		
	Total, Wet	17,948	1,14,221	6 5 9	23,923	98,565	4 11 11	1,27,193	5 5 0	4 12 5	5,975	33	15,636	14	12,972	11	15,636	14	12,972	11	15,636	14	12,972	11		
	Total, Dry and Wet	25,496	1,34,578	..	37,735	1,21,766	..	..	1,47,107	..	..	12,239	48	12,812	9.5	12,529	9	12,812	9.5	12,529	9	12,812	9.5	12,529	9	
Wet	Double-crop assessment including double-crop assessment	..	..	..	..	16,108	..	20,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total, dry and wet, including double-crop assessment	17,948	1,14,221	..	23,923	1,14,673	..	1,47,973	..	..	5,975	33	453	..	33,752	29.6	453	..	33,752	29.6	453	..	33,752	29.6		
	Total, dry and wet, including double-crop assessment	25,496	1,34,578	..	37,735	1,37,874	..	1,67,887	..	..	12,239	48	3,296	2	33,300	25	3,296	2	33,300	25	3,296	2	33,300	25		

31. In dry (occupied) the reputed area is increased from acres 7,548 to acres 13,812, or by 83 per cent., while in wet (occupied) the reputed area is increased from acres 17,948 to acres 23,923, or by 33 per cent. The increase in occupied wet and dry combined is from acres 25,496 to acres 37,735, or by 48 per cent. The assessment of occupied dry is not materially altered, being by settlement Rs. 19,914 as against the present revenue assessment of Rs. 20,357, or a decrease of somewhat more than 2 per cent. The assessment of occupied wet is raised from Rs. 1,14,221 to Rs. 1,27,193, or by 11 per cent., while for wet and dry combined the assessment is raised from Rs. 1,34,578 to Rs. 1,47,107, or by 9 per cent.

32. If Colonel Stuart's proposals were accepted, the results would be an increase of 14 per cent. in dry, a decrease of 14 per cent. in wet, and a decrease on the whole of 9 per cent. on the existing assessments, that is to say, the assessments of the lands that are best able to bear an increase are reduced and the assessments of the lands which are least able to bear an increase are enhanced. It must be remembered, however, that the present wet assessments include the charge for second crop, whereas both the Commissioner's and Colonel Stuart's proposals embrace only the first-crop charge. For all practical purposes, however, only the lands under the channels of the Nagavali and its tributary the Suvarnamukhi can be regarded as permanent double-crop lands. On all other wet lands second-crop cultivation is casual only.

If the second-crop charge on the Nagavali and Suvarnamukhi lands be calculated on Colonel Stuart's figures and at full half-rates, his wet assessment would be increased by Rs. 16,108 and would be almost identical with the existing assessment, Rs. 1,14,673, against Rs. 1,14,221, and the financial results of his proposals on the whole would be an increase of revenue of 2 per cent. against an increase of area by survey of 48 per cent.

If the second-crop charge on the same lands be calculated on the figures proposed by the Commissioner and at full half-rates, the wet assessment proposed by the Commissioner would be raised by Rs. 20,780 and would amount on the whole to Rs. 1,47,973, being an increase of 29.5 per cent. on the present assessment against an increase in area by survey of 33 per cent., while the result on the whole wet and dry and including second-crop charge would be an increase in revenue of 25 per cent. against an increase in area by survey of 48 per cent.

As noted in paragraph 11 *supra*, however, the second crop grown on much of the double-crop land of the Nagavali and Suvarnamukhi river channels is not paddy, for the growth of which the water-supply is insufficient, and on such lands the charge for second crop should not, in the Commissioner's opinion, exceed one-third of the first-crop charge. The chief crops grown on them are indigo, ragi, sunn-hemp and the like—crops which require water to start them but very little afterwards, and, in all cases, much less than paddy throughout the growing season. They are, as a rule, on much too high a level to secure a full supply of water for a second crop of paddy. What lands should be charged with the full half-rate for second crop and what with the compounded rate of one-third is matter for determination by the settling officer when introducing the settlement.

33. *Incidence of Assessment.*—The subjoined statement shows the incidence of the proposed assessments:—

Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent. age.	Assessment.	WET.			
				Rate per acre.	Area.	Percent. age.	Assessment.
RS. A.	ACS. CT.	..	RS. A.	RS. A.	ACS. CT.	RS. A.	..
3 0 ..	81 39	0.59	244 3	8 0	2,953 18	12.35	23,625 7
2 8 ..	856 06	6.20	2,135 3	7 0	5,711 98	17.43	39,983 13
2 0 ..	2,430 29	17.60	4,860 9	6 8	4,169 59	23.88	22,932 11
2 0 ..	4,080 74	29.54	6,121 2	4 8	4,899 93	20.48	22,049 10
1 8 ..	3,104 38	22.48	3,880 8	3 8	3,596 60	15.04	12,588 2
1 4 ..	1,251 65	9.06	1,251 10	2 8	1,662 26	6.94	4,155 10
1 0 ..	1,668 41	12.08	1,251 5	2 0	929 17	3.88	1,858 2
0 12 ..	338 95	2.45	169 8	..	..	..	..
0 8 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13,811 87	100	19,914 0	Total ..	23,922 71	100	1,27,193 7
Average, Rs. ..	..	..	1 7 1	Average ..	..	..	5 5

34. In dry, the rates for which in Palkonda range from Annas 8 to Rs. 3, more than three-fourths (78.68 per cent.) of the soils are assessed at rates varying from 1 to 2 rupees—the highest percentage 29.51 is assessed at Rs. 1½, the next highest 22.48 per cent. at Rs. 1¼, while 17.60 per cent. fall under the Rs. 2 rate. Only 81 acres fall under the highest rate of Rs. 3.

35. In wet nearly 60 per cent. of the area falls under rates varying from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 5½. There are acres 2,953 or 12.35 per cent. under the highest rate (Rs. 8) and acres 5,712 or 17.43 per cent. under the second rate of Rs. 7. The average assessment per acre is in dry Rs. 1-7-1 and in wet Rs. 5-5-0. The present average assessment per acre on *reputed* areas is (*vide* statement in paragraph 30 *supra*), Rs. 2-11-2, but on *survey* areas Rs. 1-7-7 or 6 pies per acre more than the average of the proposed assessments. In wet, the present average assessment on *reputed* areas is Rs. 6-5-9, but on *survey* areas Rs. 4-12-5 or As. 8-7 per acre less than the average of the proposed assessments. It appears, therefore, that the averages of the proposed assessments in wet and dry do not differ materially from the present average assessments taken on survey areas. The average rates on Colonel Stuart's proposals were for dry Rs. 1-10-11, being As. 3-4 higher than the average of present assessments on survey areas, and for wet Rs. 4-1-11, being As. 10-6 less than the average of present assessments on survey areas. The Collector, in commenting upon the financial results of Colonel Stuart's proposals, which he describes in one place as "very disappointing" and in another as "not very satisfactory" took exception to them specially on the ground that "from the average rates it seemed clear that the dry lands were assessed more heavily and the wet lands more lightly than before, though, as a fact, the wet lands of Palkonda were more fertile and yielded a good wet crop, while the dry lands were generally poor and did not yield to any considerable extent such valuable products as tobacco, chillies, cotton, &c. The dry lands, therefore, required a more lenient consideration, but the results of the settlement were not so."

36. Colonel Stuart's proposals added 14 per cent. to the dry assessment; the Commissioner leaves it practically unchanged and for this there is, in the Commissioner's opinion, good cause. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in area revealed by survey in existing holdings, it will be remembered (paragraph 3 *supra*) that only half the arable area in dry is in occupation, and this being so any increase to existing assessments is hardly to be expected and would certainly be impolitic.

37. It will be observed from the statement given at paragraph 30 *supra*, that, notwithstanding an increase of 44 per cent. in area, the assessment of wet groups III and IV is diminished, the former by 3 the latter by 29 per cent.; but the reduction is, in the Commissioner's opinion, justifiable on consideration of the nature of the sources of irrigation in these groups. They are generally petty and are on the average very much smaller and much more uncertain than the sources of groups I and II. In the third group there are 426 sources, viz., 415 tanks and 11 hill streams, and the average ayacut to a source is only acres 21. In the fourth group there are 353 sources, viz., 344 tanks and 9 hill streams, and the average ayacut to a source is only acres 5.3. The average ayacut under the first group is 222 and under the second group is acres 33. The highest ayacut in the fourth group is acres 9.97, the lowest acres 0.27. All the works in the fourth group are of the most petty description, and the Commissioner would, if there be no objection from the point of view of the Irrigation Department, most strongly recommend their transfer to the ryots interested in them at a special and all-round rate of Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0 an acre. The average assessment of the lands in this group on the rates proposed by the Commissioner is Rs. 2-10-6 an acre. The total area in the group is 1,079 acres and the proposed assessment on settlement rates Rs. 2,869.

38. *Sources of Future Revenue.*—In Palkonda there are only acres 660 of wet waste; their assessment is Rs. 2,791, giving an average of Rs. 4-3-8 per acre. In dry there are acres 13,405 of classified dry waste; their assessment is Rs. 15,438, giving an average of Rs. 1-2-5 per acre. The Collector, in paragraph 5 of his letter, already quoted, questions apparently the policy of assessing the classified waste so highly as it is. Referring to the failure of the liberal policy of the renters, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., to stimulate any marked extension of cultivation as is shown by the fact that only half the arable dry area is in occupation, Mr. Turner questions

whether a settlement that works out *average* rates for wet and dry waste that are higher than the *lowest* rates for wet and dry lands in occupation is likely to be more successful. The answer is obvious that in a settlement waste lands are classified and assessed according to their quality just as occupied lands are.

39. *Gradual Imposition of Assessments in cases of Large Increase.*—In this, as has happened in all other settlements, there will be cases in which the increase on existing assessments may be very considerable, and the Commissioner recommends that the usual indulgence be conceded of assessing increases of 25 per cent. and over by yearly instalments.

40. In recommending his proposals for the acceptance of Government the Commissioner observes that the rates proposed by him are moderate; that the dry assessments are for reasons given left practically unchanged, notwithstanding a very large increase in the holdings revealed by survey, while in the case of wet lands—assuming the second-crop charge to be assessed at full half-rates—the increase in the assessment is by no means in proportion to the increase in area revealed by the survey.

41. *Miscellaneous.*—There are certain minor points connected with the settlement that require notice. These are as follows:—

(1) Colonel Stuart, at paragraphs 46 and 47 of his report and the Collector at paragraph 13 of his letter commenting thereon, recommend that *manavari* or rain-fed paddy lands should be treated as ordinary dry lands and not as in other settlements by assessing them at one rate higher than their classification as dry would make proper. The Commissioner fully concurs in the recommendation and observes that the rain which is the sole source of irrigation of these lands is not provided by Government, but is heaven-sent, and that the high bunds which enclose these *manavari* lands and conserve the rainfall, which converts them into paddy fields, are constructed at the sole cost of the ryots. It is contrary to the often-declared policy of the Government to treat such lands as other than dry. The total extent of them in Palkonda is 141 acres.

(2) As has been usual in other settlements, irrigation by lift will be allowed for by the reduction of the assessment at the rate of one rupee per acre.

42. In conclusion, the Commissioner begs to draw the attention of Government to certain of the provisions in the renewal lease for five years ending in 1891 granted to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. in 1888.

The lessees covenant, among other things, to pay over and above the rent certain of Rs. 1,26,500 a year "such further rent as shall from time to time be demanded by the lessor in the event of any increase of revenues accruing to the lessees during the term of their lease by reason of any improvements being made at the cost of the lessor to the now existing irrigation works or any of them."

They further covenant, subject to two months' notice, "at any time during the term of their lease to submit to such revision by or on behalf of the lessor of the assessment of the demised premises as may at the date of the lease be in course of introduction throughout the Northern Circars of the Presidency of Madras."

There is a marked contrast between the terms of this covenant and that quoted before it, and, in the absence of any special provision to the contrary, it seems to the Commissioner that the interpretation of it would be held to be that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. would, if they accept the revision of assessments, have to bear the loss if the assessments were reduced on revision, but that, on the other hand, they would in equity be entitled without further payment than of the rent certain of Rs. 1,26,500 to the benefit of any increase in the assessments that the revision resulted in. This, so far as the latter contingency is concerned, was not the intention of Government nor was it contemplated by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., as appears from their letters recorded in Board's Proceedings, No. 470, dated 23rd February 1886, and No. 855, dated 7th April 1886, wherein they wrote as follows:—

"We understand that with a certain exception the terms of the new lease will be identical with those of the lease just expiring until the fresh settlement of the taluk is finished, after which an equitable addition will be made to the rent, bearing a relation to such increased assessment as the new settlement will justify."

It does not appear that this somewhat indefinite understanding was ever reduced to precision and it certainly is not formulated in express terms in any of the covenants of the lease.

According to the Commissioner's reading of the lease, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. could not, if the revised settlement be introduced during the currency of their lease, be called upon to pay the increase beyond their stipulated rent of Rs. 1,26,500 that the proposals now submitted involve. Should the Government concur in this view, the Commissioner would suggest that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. be invited to execute a supplementary document binding them to pay the excess difference between their rent certain of Rs. 1,26,500 and the revised assessments, subject to an allowance of 10 per cent. for the trouble of collection. Should they decline to enter into such an engagement, the only course left in the event of the Commissioner's proposals being accepted, would be to postpone the introduction of the new rates till after the expiry of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co's lease. The objections to this course are obvious.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Appendix A and a Map in original to be returned.
Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Settlement, Party No. II.
Collector of Vizagapatam.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

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From Colonel C. J. STUART, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. II, Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director in the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Waltair, 27th April 1888, No. 228-94.

With reference to the latter part of paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 199, dated 6th July 1887, I have the honor to submit proposals for the settlement of the Palkonda taluk of the Vizagapatam district, which, if approved, may be extended to the other two taluks of the district.

2. Opening Remarks.—The whole of the district was formerly under zemindari tenure up to the year 1802. Subsequently the marginally-noted estates were annexed by Government, and they now form the three taluks of the district.

Palkonda	...	Now forming Palkonda taluk.
Honzaram	...	...
Golgonda	...	Now forming Golconda taluk.
Kottakoda	...	...
Vemulapudi	...	...
Sarvasiddhi	...	...
Rajala	...	...
Kondakerla	...	Now forming Sarvasiddhi taluk.
Velehur Kodur	...	...
Demili	...	...
Kotture	...	...
Rayavaram	...	...

3. In the District Manual of Vizagapatam, compiled by Mr. D. F. Carmichael, M.C.S., full details are given of the disturbances caused by the zemindars or proprietors of the above mentioned estates in former years and the circumstances which led to their being annexed by Government. It is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate

the same, but I give below the dates of the various insurrections and the periods at which the estates lapsed to Government.

4. In the year 1827 a disturbance arose in the zemindari of Palkonda, which did not terminate till 1833, when it was declared forfeited to Government and the zemindar with his family removed as State prisoners to Vellore. The estate was leased to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. in 1846.

5. The Honzaram estate, consisting of thirteen jiroiyati and two shrotriem villages, was purchased by the Collector on behalf of Government for arrears of revenue on the 18th October 1811 and was managed by him up to July 1816, when it was leased with Palkonda to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

6. In the year 1836 a disturbance arose in Golconda, and Jamma Devamma, a widow of the former zemindar, was barbarously murdered by a party of hill peons. The incapacity of the zemindar and his resignation in favor of the widow were the chief causes of this unfortunate event. On the trial of the case, the zemindar was convicted and sent as a prisoner for life to the fort of Gooty, where he subsequently died, and in the following year (1837) the estate was put up to public auction for arrears of revenue and knocked down to Government for the sum of 100 rupees. Kottakota and Vemulapudi estates were also bought by Government in the year 1831.

7. The Rajah of Vizianagrum purchased the estate of Sarvasiddhi in 1810 and afterwards sold it to Sagi Ramachendrarazu, his maternal aunt's husband, whose son fell into arrears of revenue to the extent of Rs. 21,632, and it was subsequently purchased by Government at the public sale on the 3rd January 1831 for Rs. 750. The other minor estates, with the exception of Rayavaram, were also purchased by Government for arrears of revenue in the years 1831 and 1844.

8. The estate of Rayavaram was transferred to Government in the year 1844 for Rs. 30,000 by the proprietor, Gode Surya Narayana Row, on account of certain disputes between his own ryots and the ryots of Sarvasiddhi regarding irrigation rendering his position extremely irksome and unpleasant.

9. For the said causes the twelve estates specified above passed into the hands of Government, and now form the three Government taluks in the district, and to which the revision of assessment is to be applied.

* Palkonda, Golconda and Sarvasiddhi.

10. Revenue History.—The Northern Circars, now consisting of the districts of the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, were formerly under zemindari tenure. Prior to the year 1794 the superintendence of the zemindaries and the management of the estates which lapsed to Government during the late disturbances, &c., were vested in a Chief and Council stationed at Masulipatam, a Chief and Council at Vizagapatam, and a Resident at Ganjam. These divisions, however, did not compose the districts as now constituted and seem only to have lasted till 1803, when they were altered and the present zillahs or collectorates formed.

11. The most ancient revenue system established in the country was the Asarah or division of the produce, but in the Government estates, as well as in many zemindaries, this was often effected through the intervention of a renter, but subsequently various systems were followed. Rents were received in kind on account of the

poverty of the ryots; some received their rents in money, others had fixed money rents either for a term of years or without limitation, and others again made their settlements with the ryots or heads of villages or with renters.

12. As the particulars of the above systems have been described at length by Mr. Carmichael in his manual of the district, I will merely note below the number of estates existing at the beginning of the century and the changes which have since taken place.

13. At the time of the permanent settlement (1799) there were sixteen ancient zemindari estates and twenty-six proprietary estates in the district. Of these, two ancient zemindaries and ten proprietary estates, specified in paragraph 2 *supra*, lapsed to Government for arrears of revenue, &c.

14. The land revenue of the district was mostly paid by the zemindars. The three Government taluks consist, as has been already stated, of portions of lapsed zemindaries. The lands were never at any time surveyed, not even roughly. The revenue demanded from the ryots was the same as they were in the habit of paying for their farms at the time the lapse took place, and for newly-occupied lands the rate paid on the adjoining lands of the same class was charged. To remedy these anomalies the survey and settlement of the district have been undertaken, the former has been nearly completed, and the new rates of assessment will also be introduced shortly. With this, the share of Government in the land will be determined and money rates fixed accordingly.

15. For the reasons stated above the existing rates of assessment in the taluk under report vary considerably; poor lands being heavily assessed while rich soils have been lightly rated.

16. In this district the present wet assessment is consolidated for any number of crops, and it has therefore been taken throughout this report for comparison with the settlement first-crop charge. This mode of comparison was directed to be followed in North Arcot (*vide* Director's Proceedings, No. 1961-269, dated 9th August 1882).

17. *Boundaries and general description of the District.*—The Vizagapatam district is bounded on the north by the district of Ganjam and the Central Provinces, on the east by Ganjam and the sea, on the south by the sea and the Godavari district, and on the west by the Central Provinces. It comprises fourteen zemindaries, thirty-nine proprietary estates, and three Government taluks. The country consists chiefly of hills and jungles, and parts of it are considered unhealthy.

18. Of the three Government taluks, Palkonda contains the best lands, Golconda comes next with good irrigation, and lastly Sarvasiddhi lying on the sea coast. When heavy rains fall, the river passing through the last taluk sweeps away the crops and covers other parts with sand.

19. The present rates in dry range from As. 1-4 to Rs. 11, and in wet from As. 2-10 to Rs. 33.

20. *Comparison of villages as per Revenue and Survey.*—The following statement shows the number of ryotwari and other villages of different tenures both by survey and revenue accounts in the three taluks of the district. The reduction in the number of ryotwari villages is due to the amalgamation of small villages and other changes made during survey:—

Taluk.	VILLAGES AS PER REVENUE ACCOUNTS.			VILLAGES AS SURVEYED.			Remarks.
	Government.	Agraharams.	Total.	Government.	Agraharams.	Total.	
1. Palkonda	177	85	262	127	85	212	* Six Government villages and six Agraharams were excluded from survey.
2. Golconda	182	79	261	76	79	155	
3. Sarvasiddhi	165	12	177	75	12	87	
Total ..	524	176	700	278	176	454	

21. The Government villages noted below were excluded from survey owing to the unhealthy nature of the tract, and the same course will be followed by the Settle-

ment department. These villages were omitted from the table above shown (paragraph 20) under both heads:—

Golconda Taluk.								No. as per Revenue.	No. as per Survey.
Survey Nos.									
145	Adakula	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
	Ankorpalem	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bakulur	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kinchili	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kristnapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...		
159	Nellikurapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Garidi	...	...	...	...	...	...		
166	Kittabu	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	(Sarugudu	...	...	...	...	...	...		
115	Daddagulu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
	Latchannapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Masampet	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Rajaram	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ramannapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...		
162	Yarakannapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Veravaram	...	...	...	...	...	...		
165	Yerranabilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ..								17	6

22. *Population and Agricultural Statistics.*—Particulars of agricultural and non-agricultural population, number of houses of all kinds, and agricultural stock are shown in the following table:—

Taluk.	POPULATION.			Houses of all kinds.	AGRICULTURAL STOCK.			
	Agri-culturalists.	Non-Agri-culturalists.	Total.		Filling & cattle.	Cows.	Shee-buffaloes.	Sheep.
Palkonda	72,674	127,558	200,232	43,866	6,618	1,990	975	32,806
Golconda	33,800	63,948	97,748	14,854	19,994	16,331	8,322	32,806
Sarvasiddhi	52,909	78,845	131,754	14,523	15,726	5,792	5,879	6,995
Total ..	159,383	270,351	429,734	73,243	42,338	24,113	15,176	72,607

The proportion of agricultural to the non-agricultural class is 58 per cent.

23. Further statistics as to the number of pattas and of ploughs and the average assessment and extent of each patta holding and area to each plough on the average for each taluk of the district are abstracted in the annexed statement:—

Taluku.	FASLI 1296.				Number of pattas for fasli 1296.	Number of ploughs.	Average assessment of each patta holding, columns 2 and 6.	Average extent of each patta holding, columns 5 and 6.	Average area to each plough, columns 5 and 7.
	Assessment.	Occupied area.							
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.			RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	ACS. C.
Palkonda	1,34,448	7,539	17,935	25,474	4,840	4,800	27 12 6	5 26	5 31
Golconda	90,399	37,927	11,090	49,017	3,727	8,293	24 4 1	13 15	5 91
Sarvasiddhi	1,23,999	26,578	16,161	42,739	3,390	7,809	36 9 0	12 61	5 47
Total ..	3,43,846	72,044	45,186	117,230	11,957	20,902	29 2 10	9 80	5 61

It will be seen from the above that the average extent of each patta, as well as the average area to each plough, is higher in Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks than in Palkonda, while the average assessment of each patta holding is highest in Sarvasiddhi.

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24. *Rent Roll*.—The subjoined return shows the rent roll of each of the taluks of the district for fasli 1296. It will be seen that nearly half the pattas are under Rs. 10:—

Rent Roll, single and joint pattas.

Taluka.	RYOTS PAYING																		
	Under Rs. 10.		10		30		50		100		250		500		Upwards of Rs. 1,000		Total.		
			and under																
			30		50		100		250		500		1,000						
	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Single.	Joint.	Total.
Palkonda ..	2,099	..	1,246	..	621	..	630	..	228	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	4,840	..	4,840
Golgonda ..	1,685	279	632	198	236	152	197	177	91	66	6	8	..	..	..	..	2,847	880	3,727
Sarvasiddhi.	724	217	699	361	382	221	298	261	86	115	10	13	..	2	1	..	2,200	1,190	3,390
Total ..	4,508	496	2,577	559	1,239	373	1,125	438	405	181	31	21	1	2	1	9	9,887	2,070	11,957

25. *Past Revenue from 1865-66 to 1886-87 excluding two Famine years (20 years)*.—The following statement exhibits the revenue demand for 20 years, exclusive to two famine years, from fasli 1275 to fasli 1296 for three taluks.

Years.	Total assessment including dry and wet and Tirvajasti or water-rate.	Deduct remissions.	Remainder.
1	2	3	4
1865-66 (1275) ..	RS. 3,26,405	RS. 44,788	RS. 2,81,617
1866-67 (1276) ..	3,17,124	268	3,16,856
1867-68 (1277) ..	3,18,407	142	3,18,265
1868-69 (1278) ..	3,18,044	61,753	2,56,291
1869-70 (1279) ..	3,22,632	86	3,22,546
1870-71 (1280) ..	3,24,926	11,389	3,13,537
1871-72 (1281) ..	3,27,786	79,420	2,48,365
1872-73 (1282) ..	3,26,142	101	3,26,041
1873-74 (1283) ..	3,25,055	8	3,25,047
1874-75 (1284) ..	3,23,658	211	3,23,447
1875-76 (1285) ..	3,31,972	12,987	3,18,985
1876-77 (1286) ..	3,35,425	3,850	3,31,575
1877-78 (1287) ..	3,43,333	..	3,43,333
1878-79 (1288) ..	3,43,315	15,072	3,28,243
1879-80 (1289) ..	3,43,841	8	3,43,833
1880-81 (1290) ..	3,44,313	1,632	3,42,682
1881-82 (1291) ..	3,45,889	6,660	3,39,229
1882-83 (1292) ..	3,43,374	10,366	3,33,008
1883-84 (1293) ..	3,44,078	72,847	2,71,231
1884-85 (1294) ..	3,49,110	4,685	3,44,425
Total ..	66,59,829	3,16,223	63,43,606
Average ..	3,32,991	15,811	3,17,180

26. *Survey Areas*.—In the following statement a comparison is instituted between the survey areas and the old revenue extent under the several heads of Occupied, Unoccupied, Inam, &c., for the Palkonda taluk:—

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Comparison of Revenue and Survey Areas.

Taluk.	Dry or Wet.	GOVERNMENT AREA.					
		Occupied.			Unoccupied.		
		Revenue.	Survey.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Survey.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palkonda {	Dry	ACRES. 7,548	ACRES. 13,812	ACRES. + 83	ACRES. 5,481	ACRES. 13,405	ACRES. + 145
	Wet	17,948	23,923	+ 33	462	660	+ 46
	Total ..	25,496	37,735	+ 48	5,943	14,065	+ 137

Taluk.	Dry or Wet.	INAM AREA.			PORAMBOKE AREA.			TOTAL AREA.		
		Revenue.	Survey.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Survey.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Survey.	Percentage.
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Palkonda {	Dry	ACRES. 2,863	ACRES. 6,107	ACRES. + 113	11,256	25,947	+ 131	53,146	96,142	+ 81
	Wet	7,568	12,288	+ 62						
	Total ..	10,431	18,395	+ 76						

It will be seen from the above that the increase by survey is 48, 137, 76, and 81 per cent. on occupied, unoccupied, inam and total ayacut, respectively. This is due to encroachments and defective estimated areas in the revenue accounts.

27. *Rainfall*.—The following statement shows the rainfall in the Government taluks of the district for the preceding ten years. The chief months of South-west monsoon are August and September and those of the North-east monsoon October and November, or four months in all in which heavy falls of rain are invariably registered in this district:—

STATEMENT showing the rainfall in the Vizagapatam district for 10 years from 1877-78 to 1886-87 in inches and tenths.

Fasli.	Official years.	SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.							
		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1287 ..	1877-78 ..	INCHES. 1.7	INCHES. 8.0	INCHES. 2.2	INCHES. 3.1	INCHES. 3.9	INCHES. 7.8	INCHES. 26.7	
1288 ..	1878-79 ..	1.1	5.1	2.8	8.0	13.6	7.8	38.4	
1289 ..	1879-80 ..	..	8.7	5.0	5.1	6.6	6.3	31.7	
1290 ..	1880-81 ..	1.2	2.5	6.9	5.8	5.5	5.6	27.5	
1291 ..	1881-82 ..	0.8	1.3	9.4	2.8	7.4	8.5	30.2	
1292 ..	1882-83 ..	1.8	4.6	2.3	5.0	5.0	11.6	30.3	
1293 ..	1883-84 ..	0.7	1.7	3.6	3.0	9.0	4.4	22.4	
1294 ..	1884-85 ..	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.7	7.3	10.8	27.6	
1295 ..	1885-86 ..	1.7	3.7	5.6	5.2	4.6	6.1	26.9	
1296 ..	1886-87 ..	..	5.6	4.2	11.7	10.4	7.2	39.1	
Total for 10 years.		11.0	43.0	44.0	53.4	73.3	76.1	300.8	
Average for 10 years.		1.1	4.3	4.4	5.3	7.3	7.6	30.1	

Statement showing the rainfall in the Vizagapatam district—cont.

Faslis.	Official years.	NORTH-EAST MONSOON.							Total of both seasons.
		October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1287	1877-78	4.0	0.1	...	1.1	1.0	0.4	6.6	33.3
1288	1878-79	9.9	3.3	15.4	...	...	0.4	29.0	67.4
1289	1879-80	5.2	7.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	12.9	44.6
1290	1880-81	7.2	4.7	...	...	...	3.1	13.4	40.9
1291	1881-82	4.5	4.4	...	...	...	...	5.3	35.6
1292	1882-83	4.3	0.2	0.8	...	...	0.9	9.9	32.3
1293	1883-84	7.0	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	5.3	32.9
1294	1884-85	2.6	...	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.4	14.2	41.1
1295	1885-86	5.0	3.9	3.1	0.2	...	1.3	20.0	59.1
1296	1886-87	11.4	5.1	2.2	...	...	...	...	429.4
Total for 10 years.		61.1	29.8	23.9	1.8	3.1	8.9	128.6	43.0
Average for 10 years.		6.1	3.0	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	12.9	4.3

28. Rivers, &c., passing through the district.—The rivers passing through the district are as follows:—

1. Nagavali or Langulia.
2. Varahanadi.
3. Saradanadi.
4. Komaravolu Ava (Lake).
5. Kondakerla Ava (Lake).
6. Gostani.
7. Bimlipatam river.

29. The Nagavali rises in the Eastern Ghâts and flows in an easterly direction, joining the sea near Chicacole, of the Ganjam district. It forms a boundary between the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts. It has two important feeders, the Makkuva and Salûr branches.

30. The Varahanadi river rises in the hills, twenty miles to the north-west of Narsipatnam (the head-quarter station of the Golconda taluk), takes a south-easterly direction for about forty-five miles, and falls into the sea at Wattada. Across this river there are three anicuts or dams belonging to Government and four belonging to the proprietors through whose lands the river flows. Gubhada anicut is an important one and is of great service in supplying the Narsipatnam and Baligottam Pedda tank and ensuring water for cattle all the year round.

31. The Saradanadi rises in Madgole estate and takes a south-westerly direction through the Golconda taluk, emptying itself into the sea at Wattada. This river is crossed by six anicuts or dams leading off to various channels.

32. The two natural avas or lakes of Komaravolu and Kondakerla are situated in the north-east and north of Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks, respectively. These two lakes always hold sufficient water to give the paddy crop one good wetting, in case the November rains fail.

33. The Gostani and Bimlipatam rivers rise in the Eastern Ghâts and take their course through the Vizianagrum zemindari, flowing into the sea at Konada and Bimlipatam, respectively.

34. The Nagavali river irrigates the Pâlkonda taluk, while the other two rivers (Varahanadi and Saradanadi) and the two lakes irrigate the Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks. The last two rivers afford a supply to the lands in the Vizianagrum zemindari.

35. Irrigation Sources.—The number of tanks, channels and other sources of irrigation existing in the Pâlkonda taluk are tabulated in the annexed statement:—

Particulars.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Total.
River channels	...	...	...	...	41
Hill streams	...	...	...	...	53
Tanks	34	7	22	11	873
	...	20	191	618	...
	...	64	...	...	...
Total	34	91	213	629	967

36. Almost all the tanks in the taluk under report are insignificant and their bunds have no stone revetments or proper sluices. The ryots generally let out the water by cutting the bunds every year. Many of the tanks are so small that no profit to Government would accrue by any outlay for their repair. It would be better to hand over such tanks to the ryots at the time of settlement if they are willing to undertake to keep them in good condition. The chief source in the taluk is the Nagavali river, the irrigation from which will be placed under the first group as done by Mr. Goodrich in the settlement of the Chicacole taluk, of the Ganjam district.

37. Classes of Irrigation Works.—For the several sources of irrigation shown in paragraph 35, four classes have been assigned as specified below:—

First class.—All irrigation under the channels of the Nagavali river, tanks directly fed by them, and rain-fed tanks of eight months' supply and upwards.

Second class.—All irrigation under the river channels of Varahanadi and Saradanadi, tanks indirectly fed by the Nagavali river channels as well as rain-fed tanks affording supply from five to eight months, and all irrigation from important hill streams, viz., Suvarnamukhi, Vottigadda, Jamparakotagadda, Malligadda, Potulagadda, Onigadda and Bodderu, and the avas or lakes of Komaravolu and Kondakerla.

Third class.—All irrigation under rain-fed tanks of an ordinary character affording supply from three to five months, and also ordinary hill streams.

Fourth class.—Small, shallow and indifferent tanks affording less than three months' supply, as likewise drainage sources.

38. Grouping of Villages as regards dry cultivation.—The grouping has been arranged after careful consideration of the situation of the villages with reference to local and special advantages.

39. Three groups have been adopted for the Pâlkonda taluk. The villages bordering on both sides of the important river called Nagavali or Langulia have been placed in the first group, remote and unhealthy villages adjoining the Pâlkonda hills in the third, and a few villages situated between the above two in the second group. The number of villages falling under each class is shown below:—

	Number of villages.
First group	77
Second do.	11
Third do.	39
Total	127

40. The villages of the Golconda taluk, a less populous tract and in some parts unhealthy, and those of Sarvasiddhi on the sea-coast containing chiefly sandy arenaceous soils of a less productive nature may be placed uniformly under the second group. Some of the more remote jungle villages in this taluk, however, may, perhaps, have to be classed eventually in the third group.

41. Communications.—Formerly the district was in great want of roads. In the year 1862, the Maharaja of Vizianagrum contributed a large sum towards their construction, and two roads from Vizagapatam and Vizianagrum to Kasipur were opened out. Since then, improvements in communications have been made and many roads constructed by the Department of Public Works. The district is now well off in this respect as will be seen by the sketch enclosed.

42. Besides the above, the navigation canal of the Godâvari river which runs as far as Sâmkôta, separating Vizagapatam from the Godâvari district, is another means of communication. This canal crosses the Godâvari as far as Bezvâda (in the Kistna district), where two railway lines meet, viz., one from Bezvâda direct to Hyderabad, and the other from Sitanagaram (the southern bank of the Kistna river) to the Guntakal junction. The former is nearly completed, and the latter is expected to be

opened within six months at the latest. Merchants will then be able to forward their goods by road as far as Sámalkóta, thence by canal to Bezvada, and afterwards by rail to different parts of the Presidency, and the traffic of the district will thus be considerably extended.

43. *Emigration.*—Emigration to the Mauritius, Rangoon and Burma generally from Vizagapatam is brisk. The large wages obtainable in those places have attracted many of the laboring classes.

44. *Sea-coast and Sea-ports.*—The sea-coast of the district measured in a direct line from Tuni of the Godáviri district on the south to the right bank of the Chicacole river (Nágavali) extends about 110 miles. The chief ports in the district, where merchandise is carried on at present, are Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam. The export trade consists chiefly of rice, piece-goods, seeds, hides and horns, drugs, sugar, jaggery, rum, indigo, gram, tobacco, gunnies, turmeric and chillies, while the import trade is wine and spirits, oilmanstores, cotton, wool, twist and thread, &c.

45. *Markets.*—The local markets existing in the district are shown below. These are held on different days of the week:—

Páikonda taluk	in 10 villages.
Golgonda do.	in 12 do.
Sarvasiddhi do.	in 13 do.
Zemindari estate	in 56 do.

Total ... 91

46. *Manavari or Rainfed Lands.*—The subjoined shows the area and assessments of the lands solely dependent on local rainfall in the Páikonda taluk:—

Items.	Area.		Assessment.		
	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	P.
As per Revenue	88	77	467	5	3
As per Settlement	140	78	294	12	0
Difference	+ 52	1	- 172	9	3

These lands though included with dry have been specially treated in the settlements of the Gumsoor taluk of the Ganjam district and Chingleput and Conjeeveram taluks in the Chingleput district.

Vide Mr. A. E. C. Stuart's report, para. 7 on Gumsoor settlement, printed in G.O., No. 1563, dated 14th December 1883. Director's report to the Board of Revenue, No. 2813—80-A, dated 15th July 1876, para. 34, on the settlement of Chingleput and Conjeeveram taluks.

47. The manavari lands in this district are similar to those in Gumsoor, which were assessed at a money rate just above the rate of the dry lands in the blocks in which they were found. This method of adopting two rates for one block was objected to in Board's Proceedings, No. 364, dated 27th September 1887, when approving of the abstracts of fifty-five villages of the Dindigul taluk of the Madura district, and as I consider that the wet crops on these lands are dependent altogether on rainfall which does not in any way interfere with Government works of irrigation, they should be included under the head of "ordinary dry" which has accordingly been done, and I trust will meet with approval. The loss by this arrangement will be Rs 172-9-3. In cases where these lands are in a measure dependent on Government supplies have of course been transferred to "ordinary wet," the area therefore above shown is exclusive of such lands.

48. *The Classification of Soils.*—According to the present practice in the department, this operation was conducted fieldwar in the first instance and afterwards laid out into blocks. The following table shows the distribution of soils under each taram or class and sort of the classification table. This includes all lands except Porambokes:—

Description of soil.	Taram or class.	EXTENT UNDER.						Total.	Percent- age.	
		First sort.	Second sort.	Third sort.	Fourth sort.	Fifth sort.				
Regur..	III ..	ACS. 4,743	ACS. 1,964	ACS. 2,461	ACS. 1,957	ACS. 1,365	ACS. 12,490	18	44	
	IV ..	6,781	4,970	2,260	947	.992	15,950	23		
	V ..	521	615	321	61	639	2,157	3		
	VII ..	9,218	6,837	4,697	3,474	2,332	26,558	38		
	VIII ..	3,023	2,892	3,112	1,952	2,060	13,039	18		
Red ferruginous.	Total ..	24,286	17,278	12,851	8,391	7,388	70,194	100		

It will be seen that 44 per cent. or two-fifths of the area falls under the Regur and 56 per cent. or three-fifths under the Red ferruginous series. No lands have been classified under the head of "permanently improved" or taram II. Lands of the arenaceous series will only be found in the Sarvasiddhi taluk near the sea-coast, and as it would be difficult to divide these into five sorts, three only have been adopted as done in the settlements of coast districts.

49. *Standards of Commutation Crops.*—The following table shows the area under each crop cultivated in each taluk and in the district from fasli 1292 to 1296:—

Crops.	PÁIKONDA.			GOLGONDA.			SARVASIDDHI.		
	Total of past five faslis.	Average.	Percent- age of averages.	Total of past five faslis.	Average.	Percent- age of averages.	Total of past five faslis.	Average.	Percent- age of averages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Paddy, 1st-crop	ACS. 53,480	C. 48	81	ACS. 73,970	C. 62	100	ACS. 113,747	C. 66	100
Do. 2nd-crop	12,865	46	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	66,345	94	100	73,970	52	100	113,747	66	100
Cumbu ..	1,767	49	2	44,616	28	15	65,608	10	39
Oil-seeds ..	6,044	65	8	48,122	88	17	38,916	5	14
Ragi ..	10,303	83	13	27,763	58	9	38,872	61	14
Horse-gram ..	1,045	26	3	18,250	51	6	22,183	89	8
Pulses ..	2,979	77	9	20,601	80	18	8,058	13	7
Cholum ..	..	..	..	19,461	14	7	8,106	82	3
Chama ..	1,514	48	2	20,101	68	7	4,363	65	1
Cotton ..	593	16	2	11,712	7	4	9,899	95	3
Arika or varagu ..	..	..	..	20,451	64	7	2,761	81	1
Indigo ..	14,668	0	46	0	67	2	191	92	38
Sugarcane ..	9,926	23	12	5,373	49	1	2,420	98	484
Tobacco ..	221	41	1	3,158	45	1	5,288	63	1,058
Korra or tenai ..	..	..	..	4,872	1	2	2,867	36	574
Other crops ..	668	0	2	2,420	0	3	5,014	0	2,507
Topes ..	..	..	..	2,746	0	2	3,532	0	1,177
Total ..	49,732	28	100	249,652	20	100	218,085	90	56,757
Grand Total ..	116,078	22	..	323,622	72	..	331,833	56	..

50. It will be seen that the crops have been arranged in the order of their importance in extent. White paddy has been taken as the standard crop for wet as usual. For dry the percentages of sazza or cumbu and ragi are greater than any other food product. The poorer classes of the people chiefly subsist on these grains. In Ganjam, ragi was taken by Mr. Goodrich as the standard crop for dry. In the District Manual, Mr. Carmichael mentions ragi and sazza as the chief dry grains of the district, and considering the present state of cultivation, ragi and sazza may be accepted as the standard dry crops for this district.

51. *Commutation Price.*—The prices of the district for the twenty non-famine years ending with fasli 1296, both according to the district and Board's lists, are recorded in the subjoined statement for the standard crops of white paddy, ragi and sazza:—

Per Garce, 3,200 Madras Measures.

Faslis.	PADDY, 1ST SORT.		PADDY, 2ND SORT.		AVERAGE FOR PADDY.		CUMBU.		RAGI.	
	As per district price list.	As per Board's list.	As per district price list.	As per Board's list.	As per district price list.	As per Board's list.	As per district price list.	As per Board's list.	As per district price list.	As per Board's list.
1272	128	128	119	119	123	123	131	131	142	142
1273	118	118	104	104	111	111	116	116	126	126
1274	156	156	145	145	150	150	156	156	170	170
1277	85	85	77	77	81	81	76	76	96	96
1278	148	149	137	136	142	142	161	161	185	180
1279	154	152	140	139	147	145	160	161	172	168
1280	133	133	122	126	127	129	139	143	145	143
1281	175	174	162	161	168	167	191	190	198	196
1282	125	146	82	133	103	139	131	158	166	177
1283	99	98	94	92	96	95	95	108	108	126
1284	129	122	111	111	120	116	105	124	125	137
1285	142	125	123	114	132	119	122	135	132	141
1289	128	122	112	115	120	118	125	133	140	139
1290	111	95	97	90	104	92	108	103	119	119
1291	131	128	117	121	124	124	118	134	131	117
1292	137	127	123	123	130	125	130	144	150	149
1293	121	117	121	116	121	116	122	127	138	126
1294	135	135	129	128	132	131	127	134	141	116
1295	155	155	147	144	151	149	142	155	151	110
1296	149	141	143	126	145	133	131	141	142	110
Total ..	2,658	2,606	2,405	2,420	2,527	2,505	2,586	2,731	2,885	2,982
Average ..	133	130	120	121	126	125	129	136	144	148
Deduct 15 per cent. for ryot's selling price.	..	..	..	..	19	19	19	20	22	22
Commutation rate arrived at ..	..	..	..	..	107	106	110	116	122	122

52. It will be seen from the annexed statement that the prices of the three years out of the last 20 faslis and two years above fasli 1277 are very high and they are, therefore, excluded as famine years. The prices of faslis 1272 to 1274 are taken instead of faslis 1286 to 1288—

Fasli.	WHITE PADDY.		CUMBU.		RAGI.	
	As per district return.	As per Board's list.	As per district return.	As per Board's list.	As per district return.	As per Board's list.
1275 ..	208	208	222	222	239	239
1276 ..	158	157	164	165	208	197
1286 ..	160	153	178	174	188	198
1287 ..	277	256	299	302	337	343
1288 ..	244	199	228	226	253	252

53. It will be observed from the averages of the twenty non-famine years that the prices both as per district returns and Board's list are not identical. I have therefore, adopted the figures according to the Board's list, assuming that the calculations therein are more correct.

54. As directed in paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 6th December 1887, No. 1134, Revenue, the average of the twenty non-famine years, deducting therefrom 15 per cent. on account of the difference between the ryot's and the market prices, has been taken as the commutation price, and the net results after deducting the allowance are as under:—

Crops.	District returns.	Board's list.
White paddy	107	106
Ragi	122	127
Sazza	109	116
	110	

55. Grain Values.—According to the method approved in the orders quoted in the margin, these have to be fixed with reference to the average outturn of the adjoining or similarly circumstanced settled districts and are not to be based upon actual experiments of produce as

has hitherto been the practice. However, in accordance with a requisition made by Mr. W. Wilson, in his circular printed in G.O., No. 1615, dated 21st December 1883, twenty-three crop experiments were made in the Palkonda taluk by the subordinate officers of the Revenue Department and 30 kyles by the Settlement subordinates since the receipt of Board's Proceedings, No. 509, dated 13th December last. As these experiments were not sufficient of themselves to ascertain the actual yield of the different soils, I have thought it safer to take also into consideration the standards adopted for other settled districts.

56. The grain values fixed for ragi and paddy crops in the adjoining settled district of Ganjam have been adopted. The other dry product (cumbu or sazza) was not taken as a staple crop for the Ganjam district and grain values are not, therefore, available; but it being one of the staple crops for the recently-settled districts of North Arcot and South Arcot, the grain values shown in the reports for those districts have been transposed for this.

57. In the Godavari settlement, cumbu or sazza crop was taken as one of the staple crops for dry, but the appendices of the report showing the grain values are neither available in this office nor have they been received with the report books of that district, forwarded to me for reference with Board's Proceedings, No. 700, dated 27th ultimo; besides there is a vast difference between the system of settlement of the Godavari conducted nearly 30 years ago, and that in vogue at present. For these reasons, I have made no attempt to obtain the grain values of the Godavari district.

58. The following table shows the grain values of Ganjam and North Arcot and the outturn proposed for Vizagapatam for the several classes of irrigation sources and for the several groups of dry villages in the different tarams or classes and sorts of soils:—

Wet.

CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.								1st-CLASS IRRIGATION.	PROPOSED FOR VIZAGAPATAM.			
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	Outturn of white paddy per acre, Ganjam.	1st-class irrigation.	2nd-class irrigation.	3rd-class irrigation.	4th-class irrigation.
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	800	800	710	620	570
2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	700	710	620	570	520
3	3	1	3	1	1	..	..	600	620	570	520	470
4	4	2	4	2	2	1	..	500	570	520	470	440
5	5	3	5	3	3	2	1	420	520	470	440	410
6	6	4	6	4	4	3	2	..	470	440	410	380
7	7	5	7	5	5	4	3	..	440	410	380	330

Dry.

CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.								1st GROUP.	PROPOSED FOR VIZAGAPATAM.			1st GROUP.	PROPOSED FOR VIZAGAPATAM.		
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	Outturn cumbu per acre, North Arcot.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	Outturn ragi per acre, Ganjam.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	380	380	340	300	375	375	335	295
2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	340	340	300	260	325	335	295	255
3	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	290	300	260	210	275	295	255	205
4	3	2	4	2	1	..	..	250	260	210	180	250	255	205	175
5	4	3	5	3	2	1	..	220	210	180	150	225	205	175	145
6	5	4	6	4	3	2	1	180	180	150	120	200	175	145	115
7	6	5	7	5	4	3	2	150	150	120	100	160	145	115	95
8	7	6	8	6	5	4	3	130	120	100	80	..	115	95	75

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59. Allowance for vicissitudes of Season.—This was allowed from 15 to 25 per cent. in the districts heretofore settled. The considerations which should determine this deduction are the general run of seasons and the extent of land left fallow. Under this deduction, provision is usually made for unprofitable areas, such as ridges, small rocks, channels, &c., included in the ryots' holdings. I propose that one-fifth or 20 per cent. for both dry and wet lands should be allowed for this district and calculations have been made accordingly.

60. Cultivation expenses.—As done in other recent settlements, an average of the cultivation expenses of similarly-circumstanced settled districts has been adopted but showing a slight increase. This is due to the high price of wood for agricultural implements and the higher wages demanded by the laboring classes. The wood used here for agricultural implements is generally procured in the reserved forests of the Forest department, the officers of which will not allow the felling of trees without payment of seigniorage. The extension of railway lines and roads give ample employment to the laboring classes who will not, therefore, undertake agricultural work for lower wages; the increase, therefore, in the figures under this head for the above reasons may be accepted.

61. The following statement exhibits the particulars and shows the gradation of the proposed allowance for cultivation expenses under the several classes of irrigation works and under the several groups of dry villages for different tarams or classes and sorts of soils :—

Wet.

Class and sort of soil.								1ST CLASS IRRIGATION.	Proposed for Vizagapatam.			
								Cultivation expenses per acre.				
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	Ganjam.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 10 3	8 4 0	7 14 0	7 8 0	7 2 0
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7 4 0	7 14 0	7 8 0	7 2 0	6 13 0
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6 15 9	7 8 0	7 2 0	6 13 0	6 8 0
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6 11 4	7 2 0	6 13 0	6 8 0	6 3 0
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 7 0	6 13 0	6 8 0	6 3 0	5 14 0
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	..	6 8 0	6 3 0	5 14 0	5 9 9
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	..	6 3 0	5 14 0	5 9 0	4 12 0

Dry.

Class and sort of soils.								1ST GROUP.	Proposed for Vizagapatam.			
								Cultivation expenses per acre.				
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	Ganjam.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4 1 10	4 8 0	4 5 0	4 1 0	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3 14 2	4 5 0	4 1 0	3 13 0	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3 10 5	4 1 0	3 13 0	3 5 0	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3 8 7	3 13 0	3 5 0	2 14 6	
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3 6 9	3 5 0	2 14 6	2 8 0	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3 4 11	2 14 6	2 8 0	2 2 0	
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2 14 2	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	..	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	

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62. Money rates.—In the next statement I give the money rates which I propose adopting with the process by which they have been arrived at :—

Wet.

Grain values.	Value, at Rs. 106 per garce.	Deduct one-fifth for vicissitudes of season.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Total, columns 3 and 4.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
800	26 8 0	5 4 10	8 4 0	13 8 10	12 15 2	6 7 8	6 8 0
710	23 8 4	4 11 3	7 14 0	12 9 3	10 15 1	5 7 7	5 8 0
620	20 8 7	4 1 9	7 8 0	11 9 8	8 14 11	4 7 6	4 8 0
570	18 14 1	3 12 5	7 2 0	10 14 5	7 15 8	3 15 10	4 0 0
520	17 3 7	3 7 1	6 13 0	10 4 1	6 15 6	3 7 9	3 8 0
470	15 9 1	3 1 10	6 8 0	9 9 10	5 15 7	2 15 9	3 0 0
440	14 9 2	2 14 8	6 3 0	9 1 8	5 7 6	2 11 9	2 8 0
410	13 9 4	2 11 6	5 14 0	8 9 6	4 15 10	2 7 11	2 4 0
380	12 9 5	2 8 3	5 9 0	8 1 3	4 8 2	2 4 1	2 0 0
330	10 14 11	2 3 0	4 12 0	6 15 0	3 15 11	1 15 11	2 0 0

Dry.

CUMBU.		RAOI.		Gross value.	Average.	Deduct one-fifth for vicissitudes of season.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Total, columns 7 and 8.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate per acre.
Grain values.	Value, at Rs. 116 per garce.	Grain values.	Value, at Rs. 127 per garce.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M. M.	RS. A. P.	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
380	13 12 5	375	14 14 1	28 10 6	14 5 3	2 13 10	4 8 0	7 5 10	6 15 5	3 7 9	3 8 0
340	12 5 2	335	13 4 9	25 9 11	12 12 11	2 8 11	4 5 0	6 13 11	5 15 0	2 15 6	2 8 0
300	10 14 0	295	11 11 4	22 9 4	11 4 8	2 4 2	4 1 0	6 5 2	4 15 6	2 7 9	2 8 0
260	9 6 9	255	10 1 11	19 8 8	9 12 4	1 15 3	3 13 0	5 12 3	4 0 1	2 0 0	2 0 0
210	7 9 10	205	8 2 2	15 12 0	7 14 0	1 9 2	3 5 0	4 14 2	2 15 10	1 7 11	1 8 0
180	6 8 5	175	6 15 1	13 7 6	6 11 9	1 5 6	2 14 6	4 4 0	2 7 9	1 3 11	1 4 0
150	5 7 0	145	5 12 1	11 3 1	5 9 6	1 1 11	2 8 0	3 9 11	1 15 7	0 15 10	1 0 0
120	4 5 7	115	4 9 0	8 14 7	4 7 4	0 14 3	2 2 0	3 0 3	1 7 1	0 11 7	0 12 0
100	3 10 0	95	3 12 4	7 6 4	3 11 2	0 11 10	2 0 0	2 11 10	0 15 4	0 7 8	0 8 0
80	2 14 5	75	2 15 8	5 14 1	2 15 1	0 9 5	1 14 0	2 7 5	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 4 0

63. These rates for the several classes of wet and groups of dry, according to soils, stand as under :—

Wet.

TARAM OR CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.								CLASS OF IRRIGATION.			
III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0

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Dry.

TARAM OR CLASS AND SORT OF SOIL.								GROUP OF VILLAGES.		
II.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
4	3	2	3	2	1	..	..	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
5	4	3	4	3	2	1	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
6	5	4	5	4	3	2	1	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0

64. The rates proposed for the several classes of irrigation works and the dry groups of villages for the whole district when merged, resolve themselves into ten for both wet and dry, as shown below :—

Number.	Wet.		Dry.	
	Rate per acre.		Rate per acre.	
1	RS. A. P.	6 8 8	RS. A. P.	3 8 8
2	..	5 8 8	..	3 0 8
3	..	4 8 8	..	2 8 8
4	..	4 0 0	..	2 0 0
5	..	3 8 8	..	1 8 8
6	..	3 0 0	..	1 4 4
7	..	2 12 12	..	1 0 0
8	..	2 8 8	..	0 12 0
9	..	2 4 0	..	0 8 8
10	..	2 0 0	..	0 4 4

65. *Financial results.*—The annexed is an abstract of the financial results by the application of the money rates to the classification of wet and dry lands of the Palkonda taluk :—

Wet or Dry.	Group or class.	AS PER REVENUE OF FASLI 1296.			AS PER SETTLEMENT.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Survey area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wet	1st class	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.
	2nd do.	3,747 50	32,249 7 2	8 9 8	4,647 26	25,764 3
	3rd do.	4,935 77	29,381 9 2	5 15 3	5,984 31	26,234 14
	4th do.	5,754 64	33,500 8 1	5 13 2	7,907 36	29,927 6
	Total ..	3,610 16	19,089 0 4	5 11 7	5,383 78	16,638 10
Dry	1st group	5,189 7	15,215 3 2	2 14 11	9,080 45	17,160 13
	2nd do.	638 14	1,400 11 0	2 3 2	929 13	1,543 7
	3rd do.	1,720 32	3,741 9 4	2 2 10	3,802 29	4,496 13
	Total ..	7,547 53	20,357 7 6	2 11 2	13,811 87	23,201 1
	Grand Total ..	25,495 60	1,34,578 0 3	..	37,734 58	1,21,766 2

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Wet or Dry.	Group or class.	AS PER SETTLEMENT —cont.	COMPARISON.			
			Extent.		Assessment.	
		Average.	Area.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
		8	9	10	11	12
Wet	1st class	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	+	ACS. C.	—
	2nd do.	5 8 8	899 76	24	6,465 4	11
	3rd do.	4 6 2	1,048 54	21	3,146 11	11
	4th do.	3 12 6	2,152 72	37	3,573 2	11
	Total ..	3 1 5	1,873 62	53	2,460 6	13
Dry	1st group	1 14 3	3,891 38	75	1,945 10	13
	2nd do.	1 10 7	290 99	45	142 12	10
	3rd do.	1 2 11	2,081 97	121	755 4	20
	Total ..	1 10 11	6,264 34	83	2,843 10	14
	Grand Total ..	..	12,238 98	48	12,811 14	10

66. The decrease in wet is due to the comparison between the old consolidated assessment and the settlement 1st crop charge, which was pointed out as the best method of instituting a fair comparison in Director's Proceedings, No. 1961-269, dated 9th August 1882. If, however, a deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the consolidated assessment be made, as done in similar cases in some former settlements, an increase of Rs. 22,418, instead of a decrease of Rs. 15,655, would be the result; however, the deficiency would be made good by the compulsory charge of 2nd crop assessment on lands irrigated by 1st class sources and by compounding lands under others.

67. In dry, the increase is moderate if the average rates shown in columns 5 and 8 are compared and the excess area by survey (viz., 83 per cent.) shown in column 10 is taken into consideration; relief when necessary will be given in individual cases at the time of the introduction of settlement.

68. For easy reference, the average assessment per acre according to existing and proposed rates is shown below :—

Dry or Wet.	Average per acre, old assessment over old extent.		Average per acre, old assessment over new survey area.		Average per acre, settlement assessment over survey area.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	2 11 2	1 7 7	1 10 11			
Wet	6 5 10	4 12 5	4 1 11			

The averages in the last column may be accepted as very moderate and fair when the percentages of increase in area, viz., 83 and 33 in dry and wet, respectively, are taken into consideration.

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69. The annexed table shows the classification and assessment of the occupied lands of the taluk under report:—

Wet.

SOIL.		AREA.				ASSESSMENT.			
Class or taram.	Sort.	Revenue area.	Survey area.	Difference, columns 3 and 4.	Percent- age.	As per Rev- enue account.	As now proposed.	Difference, columns 7 and 8.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III.	1	ACS. C. 2,151 65	ACS. C. 2,864 19	+ 712 54	+ 33	RS. A. P. 16,541 6 10	RS. A. P. 14,034 1 0	- 2,507 6 0	- 15
	2	867 8	1,043 80	+ 176 72	+ 20	4,698 10 10	4,057 1 0	- 641 10 0	- 13
	3	829 78	1,294 48	+ 464 70	+ 56	3,651 5 8	4,260 15 0	+ 609 9 0	+ 17
	4	288 8	542 38	+ 254 30	+ 88	1,238 0 5	1,562 3 0	+ 324 3 0	+ 26
	5	94 43	172 25	+ 77 82	+ 83	173 9 1	446 1 0	+ 272 8 0	+ 157
		4,231 2	5,917 10	+ 1,686 8	+ 40	26,303 0 10	24,360 5 0	- 1,942 12 0	- 7
IV.	1	3,956 57	4,390 66	+ 434 9	+ 11	30,562 13 0	23,579 15 0	- 6,982 14 0	- 23
	2	1,739 82	2,535 90	+ 796 8	+ 46	12,386 0 2	10,836 7 0	- 1,549 9 0	- 13
	3	687 53	1,136 89	+ 449 36	+ 65	4,325 14 5	4,021 6 0	- 304 8 0	- 7
	4	88 20	160 34	+ 72 14	+ 82	466 1 10	501 5 0	+ 35 3 0	+ 8
	5	32 94	44 60	+ 11 66	+ 36	116 1 6	124 13 0	+ 8 12 0	+ 8
		6,505 6	8,268 39	+ 1,763 33	+ 27	47,856 14 11	39,063 14 0	- 8,793 0 0	- 18
V.	1	45 21	74 12	+ 28 91	+ 64	363 7 2	283 1 0	- 80 6 0	- 22
	2	25 1	48 35	+ 23 34	+ 92	158 3 0	158 0 0	- 0 3 0	-
	3	9 57	19 43	+ 9 86	+ 100	62 11 0	64 15 0	+ 2 4 0	+ 3
	4	0 63	2 42	+ 1 79	+ 200	7 14 0	6 1 0	- 1 13 0	- 25
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		80 42	144 32	+ 63 90	+ 80	592 3 2	512 1 0	- 80 2 0	- 14
VII.	1	3,471 86	4,149 63	+ 677 77	+ 20	21,383 13 10	17,288 11 0	- 4,095 3 0	- 19
	2	1,884 11	2,695 9	+ 810 98	+ 43	9,873 0 2	9,191 1 0	- 681 15 0	- 7
	3	790 99	1,188 23	+ 397 24	+ 50	3,454 3 11	3,600 6 0	+ 146 2 0	+ 4
	4	209 97	319 86	+ 109 89	+ 52	606 13 7	852 2 0	+ 246 4 0	+ 41
	5	23 2	39 42	+ 16 40	+ 70	77 6 1	93 15 0	+ 16 9 0	+ 22
		6,379 95	8,392 23	+ 2,012 28	+ 32	35,394 5 7	31,026 3 0	- 4,368 3 0	- 12
VIII.	1	348 19	530 1	+ 181 82	+ 52	2,222 3 8	1,816 12 0	- 405 8 0	- 18
	2	180 22	283 94	+ 103 72	+ 58	771 14 3	821 6 0	+ 49 8 0	+ 6
	3	108 91	205 78	+ 96 87	+ 88	775 11 8	542 11 0	- 233 1 0	- 30
	4	86 4	128 87	+ 42 83	+ 50	232 2 9	312 7 0	+ 80 4 0	+ 34
	5	28 26	52 7	+ 23 81	+ 86	71 15 11	109 6 0	+ 37 6 0	+ 51
		751 62	1,200 67	+ 449 5	+ 60	4,074 0 3	3,602 10 0	- 471 6 0	- 12
Total ..	..	17,948 7	23,922 71	+ 5,974 64	+ 33	1,14,220 8 9	98,565 1 0	- 15,655 7 0	- 14

Dry.

SOIL.		AREA.				ASSESSMENT.			
Class or taram.	Sort.	Revenue area.	Survey area.	Difference, columns 3 and 4.	Percent- age.	As per Rev- enue account.	As now proposed.	Difference, columns 7 and 8.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III.	1	ACS. C. 27 37	ACS. C. 38 0	+ 10 63	+ 41	RS. A. P. 92 11 7	RS. A. P. 132 8 0	+ 39 12 0	+ 43
	2	32 6	54 31	+ 22 25	+ 69	63 0 9	149 13 0	+ 86 12 0	+ 138
	3	52 72	103 45	+ 50 73	+ 96	126 12 0	235 0 0	+ 108 4 0	+ 85
	4	89 79	120 62	+ 30 83	+ 34	159 10 5	223 13 0	+ 64 3 0	+ 40
	5	192 32	340 83	+ 148 51	+ 78	207 0 0	511 3 0	+ 304 3 0	+ 147
		394 26	657 21	+ 262 95	+ 67	649 2 9	1,252 5 0	+ 603 2 0	+ 93
IV.	1	404 3	481 61	+ 77 58	+ 19	1,742 15 5	1,392 12 0	- 350 3 0	- 20
	2	258 52	357 49	+ 98 97	+ 38	785 6 1	849 1 0	+ 63 11 0	+ 8
	3	177 23	249 9	+ 71 86	+ 41	391 0 0	460 2 0	+ 69 2 0	+ 18
	4	37 78	154 58	+ 116 80	+ 308	74 9 9	231 13 0	+ 157 3 0	+ 209
	5	324 92	479 9	+ 154 17	+ 47	263 1 11	598 14 0	+ 335 12 0	+ 128
		1,202 48	1,721 86	+ 519 38	+ 43	3,257 1 2	3,532 10 0	+ 275 9 0	+ 8
V.	1	116 54	196 91	+ 80 37	+ 68	524 11 5	491 9 0	- 33 2 0	- 6
	2	159 1	241 73	+ 82 72	+ 52	468 4 9	468 2 0	- 0 3 0	-
	3	117 29	158 12	+ 40 83	+ 35	305 2 8	237 4 0	- 67 15 0	- 22
	4	2 86	22 38	+ 19 52	+ 667	8 2 7	28 0 0	+ 19 13 0	+ 250
	5	190 24	403 75	+ 213 51	+ 113	156 12 5	302 14 0	+ 146 2 0	+ 93
		585 94	1,022 89	+ 436 95	+ 75	1,463 1 10	1,527 13 0	+ 64 11 0	+ 4
VII.	1	1,187 35	1,457 95	+ 270 60	+ 23	3,994 0 4	3,783 9 0	- 210 7 0	- 5
	2	614 52	984 33	+ 369 81	+ 60	1,839 1 4	2,051 4 0	+ 212 3 0	+ 12
	3	509 46	796 47	+ 287 1	+ 56	1,050 13 0	1,307 13 0	+ 257 0 0	+ 24
	4	377 34	964 5	+ 586 71	+ 156	752 12 0	1,157 3 0	+ 404 7 0	+ 54
	5	201 65	569 80	+ 368 15	+ 182	234 6 3	503 9 0	+ 269 3 0	+ 115
		2,890 32	4,772 60	+ 1,882 28	+ 65	7,871 0 11	8,803 6 0	+ 932 5 0	+ 12
VIII.	1	636 29	1,131 2	+ 494 73	+ 78	2,317 2 4	2,483 11 0	+ 166 9 0	+ 7
	2	621 13	1,336 17	+ 715 4	+ 115	2,127 15 2	2,395 4 0	+ 267 5 0	+ 13
	3	526 46	1,269 86	+ 743 40	+ 141	1,436 11 11	1,728 9 0	+ 291 13 0	+ 20
	4	269 97	732 17	+ 462 20	+ 171	647 13 1	770 14 0	+ 123 1 0	+ 19
	5	420 68	1,168 9	+ 747 41	+ 177	587 6 4	706 9 0	+ 119 3 0	+ 20
		2,474 53	5,637 31	+ 3,162 78	+ 128	7,117 0 10	8,084 15 0	+ 967 14 0	+ 14
Total ..	..	7,547 53	13,811 87	+ 6,264 34	+ 83	20,357 7 6	23,201 1 0	+ 2,843 10 0	+ 14

70. It will be observed from the above that in some instances the percentages of assessment are very high. This is mostly due to the increase in area by survey and in some cases to the existing low rates. The lands of higher percentages except in one instance have been placed in the lowest sorts of soil and no further reduction is possible. A statement of villages (appendix A) in which the increase in area by survey is exceptionally large is herewith submitted for reference.

71. The agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. and his subordinates in the Palkonda taluk have permitted ryots to extend their cultivation on unoccupied lands under the head of "Dhimat," the meaning of which is not quite clear. Under this head lands have been granted on nominal rates of assessment without the quality of the soil or area of the same being taken into consideration; consequently in some instances fields of several acres in extent according to survey have been recorded in the accounts as comprising a few cents. This, it is said, was done to encourage cultivation and to induce ryots to take up culturable waste. These lands being under permanent cultivation and long enjoyment of the ryots have now been brought to account and shown in the proposals as far as the details were available. It is not certain if any extra assessment has been paid to Government by the renters for this extended cultivation.

72. In the following statement is given the area and assessment falling under each money-rate both for wet and dry.

36 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 24TH SEPT. 1888, No. 525.

Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent- age.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent- age.	Assessment.
Wet.				Dry.			
Rs. A. P.	ACS. C.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.		RS. A. P.
6 8 0	1,345 47	6	8,745 9 0	3 8 0	37 0	9	129 8 0
5 8 0	3,690 43	15	20,297 13 0	3 0 0	1,251 38	15	3,754 6 0
4 8 0	4,296 82	18	19,335 9 0	2 8 0	2,034 23	19	5,085 9 0
4 0 0	5,003 98	21	20,016 9 0	2 0 0	2,588 26	20	5,176 11 0
3 8 0	4,357 68	18	15,251 14 0	1 8 0	2,736 49	15	4,104 15 0
3 0 0	3,099 15	13	9,298 3 0	1 4 0	2,048 86	6	2,561 2 0
2 12 0	1,414 17	6	3,888 5 0	1 0 0	886 27	14	886 4 0
2 8 0	520 28	2	1,300 13 0	0 12 0	1,890 43	2	1,417 14 0
2 4 0	163 10	1	367 0 0	0 8 0			84 12 0
2 0 0	31 63		63 6 0	0 4 0	338 95		
Total ..	23,922 71	100	99,565 1 0	Total ..	13,811 87	100	23,201 1 0

73. *Future sources of revenue.*—The classified waste comprises 660 acres of wet, assessed at Rs. 2,331, and 13,405 acres of dry, assessed at Rs. 19,793. The subjoined table shows the particulars:—

Taluk.	WET.			DRY.		
	Survey area.	Assessment.	Average.	Survey area.	Assessment.	Average.
Palkonda ..	ACS. 660	RS. A. P. 2,331 0 0	RS. A. P. 3 8 7	ACS. 13,405	RS. A. P. 19,793 0 0	RS. A. P. 1 7 7

As a rule the lands left unoccupied are of the poorest description and it is natural, therefore, that the averages of such should be lower than those proposed for occupied lands. At the time of introduction, endeavours will be made to reduce these lands still further.

74. *Second crop.*—The wet assessment in this district is a consolidated one for any number of crops, but this system will cease to exist when the introduction of the proposed rates is sanctioned and a distinct charge levied for a second crop. As usual the second crop will be charged in the new settlement at—

- (1) One-half of the first-crop assessment under first-class irrigation works.
- (2) One-third of the first-crop assessment under second-class irrigation works, except under superior river channels, where the rate will be half as above.
- (3) One-fourth of the first-crop assessment under third-class irrigation works.
- (4) One-fifth of the first-crop assessment under the fourth-class irrigation works.

75. *Irrigation by lift.*—As usual the allowance for irrigation by lift, viz., Re. 1 an acre, will, with your approval, be made applicable to this district also.

76. *Water-rate.*—The Palkonda taluk being under the management of the Agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the charge for the use of water has not been strictly maintained and brought to account. I request, therefore, that specific instructions may be issued for the stringent attention to Board's Standing Order No. 5 (new edition) as soon as the new rates are introduced.

77. *Tank-bed lands.*—The tanks in the Palkonda taluk are so small that no lands are, as a rule, cultivated in their beds, but a small area* has been thus recorded. A

* Acres 209.

statement of these lands will be forwarded to the Collector for disposal under G.O., No. 1553, dated 24th July 1879.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 24TH SEPT. 1888, No. 525. 37

78. *Revision of tank ayacuts.*—Statements of lands proposed to be transferred from dry to wet and *vice versa* were prepared during the progress of field work in the Palkonda taluk, but their final disposal will be deferred until the time of introduction when I shall have a better opportunity

of ascertaining the wishes of the ryots and consulting the water-rate accounts of the karnams.

79. *Items to be attended to at the introduction of Settlement.*—Besides the above adjustment of wet ayacuts, the following items will also have to be disposed of at the time of settlement:—

- (1) Transfer of pattas.
- (2) Assigning of lands for pasturage.
- (3) Granting additions to village-sites and other porambokes.

80. *Kistbandi.*—This question has been disposed of for the Presidency in G.O., dated 14th November 1886, No. 1033, Revenue, and so no inquiries regarding the same have been made by me.

81. *Village Service Fund.*—This subject will be discussed and reported on in a separate communication as required in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th December 1887, No. 502, on receipt of a table showing the scale of village establishments approved for other districts, and the forms of statements which should accompany the proposals.

82. *Increase of assessment to be levied by increments.*—I request that permission may be granted to adopt the usual procedure as regards the gradual imposition of the increase of assessment in individual cases where it amounts to 25 and 50 per cent. of the old assessment.

83. *Concluding remarks.*—The re-examination of classification of Palkonda was only closed on the 11th of March, and the accounts of some of the villages were not received in office before the 15th of that month. The statement* showing the

* Forwarded with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 658, dated 7th April 1888.

Furnishing both by Com. a statement of prices in the village.

prices of food-grains of the district was also not received by me until the 13th instant. I regret, therefore, that I was unable to close and submit this report earlier as required in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 119, dated 18th January last. I trust, however, that the details given will be found satisfactory and that the final orders of Government may be issued at an early date.

84. I would here acknowledge the valuable aid received from my Uncovenanted Assistant M. Nursimloo Pantulu in the preparation of this report and the able assistance rendered by my Head Clerk A. Appasami Iyer and Classifier P. Kamaraz in the preparation of the details and statements connected therewith.

approving/justified employment of classifier on office work.

38 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 24TH SEPT. 1888, No. 525.

APPENDIX A.

Number and name of villages.	AS PER REVENUE.		AS PER SETTLEMENT.		DIFFERENCE.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Percent- age.	Assessment.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dry.								
1. Chinagora ..	ACS. C. 83 89	RS. A. P. 110 2 5	ACS. C. 342 98	RS. A. P. 171 9 0	+ 259 9	+ 308	+ 61 6 0	+ 55
4. Pedduru ..	27 76	55 6 4	58 14	56 0 0	+ 30 38	+ 107	+ 20 10 0	+ 60
8. Kambara ..	51 94	121 10 11	256 11	253 4 0	+ 204 17	+ 392	+ 131 9 0	+ 108
19. Kumbidichapuram.	35 66	20 7 6	105 5	31 7 0	+ 69 39	+ 192	+ 10 15 0	+ 63
21. Kaviti ..	13 78	28 15 7	29 0	41 4 0	+ 16 22	+ 107	+ 12 4 0	+ 41
26. Udigavalasa Ven- kammampet.	10 59	21 0 3	34 29	38 13 0	+ 23 70	+ 218	+ 17 13 0	+ 86
131. Tudi ..	67 62	148 12 6	159 51	195 13 0	+ 91 89	+ 135	+ 47 0 0	+ 32
39. Adaru ..	19 36	48 15 8	102 90	84 14 0	+ 83 54	+ 442	+ 35 14 0	+ 73
144. Dolamada ..	23 2	70 2 8	78 35	89 11 0	+ 55 33	+ 239	+ 16 8 0	+ 24
53. Talavaram ..	26 99	64 13 0	68 62	83 10 0	+ 41 63	+ 156	+ 18 13 0	+ 29
155. Attali ..	15 0	30 0 0	29 34	43 1 0	+ 14 34	+ 93	+ 13 1 0	+ 83
157. Chintada ..	7 20	17 3 0	14 91	22 4 0	+ 7 71	+ 114	+ 5 1 0	+ 29
185. Singanavalasa ..	8 26	28 6 0	30 84	43 1 0	+ 22 58	+ 288	+ 14 11 0	+ 54
190. Donkalaparti ..	7 4	28 0 0	22 38	67 13 0	+ 15 34	+ 214	+ 29 13 0	+ 107
117. Tattavada ..	65 58	158 10 2	203 0	250 15 0	+ 137 42	+ 206	+ 92 5 0	+ 58
31. Addurupet ..	2 0	1 12 0	15 75	20 14 0	+ 13 75	+ 700	+ 19 2 0	+ 950
32. Jambada ..	40 28	46 8 4	69 4	80 8 0	+ 28 76	+ 73	+ 34 0 0	+ 72
35. Sorlangi ..	13 17	34 10 8	51 24	68 5 0	+ 38 7	+ 292	+ 33 10 0	+ 97
39. Honjaram ..	7 81	21 2 0	13 49	35 5 0	+ 5 68	+ 75	+ 14 3 0	+ 67
147. Shalipet ..	8 85	12 0 0	24 3	18 0 0	+ 15 18	+ 167	+ 6 0 0	+ 50
148. Ramarapuram ..	36 80	150 6 0	96 5	193 10 0	+ 59 25	+ 54	+ 43 4 0	+ 29
149. Podali ..	29 64	106 10 7	80 96	166 5 0	+ 51 32	+ 170	+ 59 11 0	+ 56
150. Chittarapuram ..	20 97	93 3 3	71 56	134 7 0	+ 50 99	+ 243	+ 41 4 0	+ 44
158. Vunukur ..	75 99	170 15 9	129 80	242 10 0	+ 63 81	+ 71	+ 71 10 0	+ 42
164. Arasada ..	131 84	327 0 10	377 59	555 12 0	+ 245 75	+ 186	+ 228 11 0	+ 41
67. Tunivada ..	103 72	205 12 2	199 20	285 8 0	+ 95 48	+ 91	+ 79 12 0	+ 36
173. Jagannadhavalasa ..	23 61	86 0 5	84 65	144 2 0	+ 61 4	+ 254	+ 58 2 0	+ 67
174. Amaram ..	32 83	90 13 3	194 34	261 1 0	+ 161 51	+ 491	+ 170 4 0	+ 187
82. Vangara ..	55 9	226 9 10	144 20	304 5 0	+ 89 11	+ 162	+ 77 11 0	+ 34
185. Talagam ..	90 44	167 4 0	131 68	227 12 0	+ 41 22	+ 46	+ 60 8 0	+ 37
199. Narendrapuram ..	68 17	167 9 4	204 65	259 6 0	+ 136 48	+ 200	+ 91 13 0	+ 55
Total, Dry ..	1,204 90	2,841 0 5	3,424 3	4,458 5 0	+ 2,219 13	+ 184	+ 1,617 5 0	+ 57
Wet.								
149. Podali ..	1 50	4 2 0	4 52	10 3 0	+ 3 2	+ 201	+ 6 1 0	+ 150
198. Devakivada ..	13 70	40 7 1	34 0	85 0 0	+ 20 24	+ 143	+ 44 9 0	+ 113
210. Maravada ..	0 74	5 15 0	2 27	5 2 0	+ 1 53	+ 207	+ 0 13 0	+ 14
Total, Wet ..	16 0	50 8 1	40 79	100 5 0	+ 24 79	+ 156	+ 49 13 0	+ 98

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Vizagapatam, 21st June 1888, No. 1473.

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 999, dated 11th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the scheme for the settlement of the Palkonda taluk.

2. Paragraph 65 of the scheme.—The financial results of the settlement are very disappointing. It was anticipated that the survey and settlement of the Palkonda taluk would result in considerable increase of area and revenue. The first expectation is realised, but not the latter.

3. Although the survey shows an increase of 83 per cent. in dry and 33 per cent. in wet or 58 per cent. on the whole, the revenue, according to the settlement rates, shows a net decrease of Rs. 12,810. It is true this deficiency will be made good to some extent by second-crop assessment, but to what extent it is not possible to say at present.

The average extent of second-crop cultivation during the past five years is about acres 10,000. Hitherto this cultivation has been free of charge and the charge of fasaljasti must necessarily discourage second-crop cultivation for a time.

4. Again the scheme does not take into account the loss which must result at least during the first five or six years from relinquishments of lands and from the system of increments proposed to be introduced in paragraph 82.

5. It is true that gain by fresh darkhasts will have to be set against loss by relinquishments. From paragraph 71, it is clear that the renters have offered very liberal inducements for cultivable waste, being brought under the plough. In spite of such inducements, the waste referred to in paragraph 73 has not been brought under cultivation. It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that the waste is such as it will not be profitable to the cultivator to take up. Does the introduction of settlement offer any greater inducement for the waste lands being taken up? Far from it. The average wet and dry rates on the waste are Rs. 3½ and Rs. 1½; whereas the lowest wet and dry rates are Rs. 2 and As. 4, respectively. It is indeed proposed to reduce the rates on the waste at the introduction of the settlement. I do not, however, think that any considerable extent of waste land will be taken up so far as we can at present foresee. On the other hand there is reason to suppose that a considerable extent of land will be thrown out or will have to be brought under the increment system. Looking at the higher rates of assessment on waste lands, it may fairly be inferred that many poor lands in occupation must have been heavily assessed, and it is therefore probable that a considerable loss of revenue must result either by relinquishment or recourse to increment system.

6. It is a well known fact that the rates of rents have never been increased since the estates came into our possession in 1846 the increase in revenue being entirely the result of increased cultivation, while in all the surrounding zemindaris they have risen 50 per cent., if not cent. per cent. The reason is not far to seek. Prices have considerably risen since then, communications have been opened, trade developed and demand has increased.

7. Taking all the above circumstances into consideration, I cannot but consider that the financial results of the settlement are not very satisfactory.

8. Palkonda is considered the best taluk in the district, and if with regard to such taluk the financial results are so bad, they must be worse with regard to Sarvasiddhi which is considered the worst taluk.

9. Paragraph 37—Classification of irrigation works.—The proposal to classify irrigation under the channels of the Nagavali river in the Palkonda taluk tanks directly fed by them, and rainfed tanks of 8 months' supply and upwards under first class seems proper. I would further include under this class irrigation under the several anicuts on the Varaha river in Golconda taluk up to and including the village of Pulaparti and the irrigation under the Kottakota river, under the Komarole and the Kondakirila avas or lakes, and also under the Sarada river up to and including the Kummarapalli anicut.

10. The irrigation under the Khandi and the Marripalem anicuts as well as under the Varaha river below Pulaparti may be treated as second class.

11. I have, however, referred this question for the opinion of my Principal Assistant Collector and his views on the matter will be submitted in due course.

12. Paragraph 40—Grouping of villages.—The proposal for the grouping of villages in the Palkonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks seems to be fair. The lands of the Golconda taluk are considered to be more fertile than those of the Sarvasiddhi taluk and it seems, therefore, desirable that some of the best villages in the former should be classed under the first group.

13. Paragraph 46—Rainfed wet lands.—The proposal to treat this class of lands as dry in the Palkonda taluk seems reasonable, and the loss involved in consequence of the arrangement is only Rs. 172-9-3, which is trifling.

14. Paragraph 48—Classification of the soil.—The highest class adopted is III. It seems proper that wet lands entirely fit for sugar-cane cultivation having the

advantages of first-class irrigation sources may be classed under taram II as permanently improved lands. If, however, only dry zarub lands come under this class, lands of the above description may be charged with the highest wet rate. The highest wet rate is Rs. 6-8-0 and the survey area assessed at this rate is only acres 1345:47—

* *Vide* paragraph 49.

vide paragraph 72. The wet lands in Palkonda taluk are considered rich lands and nearly 10,000 * acres are cultivated

with sugar-cane, and I think all lands fit for sugar-cane cultivation may without hardship be assessed at the highest wet rate.

15. *Paragraph 61—Allowances for cultivation expenses.*—There is no reason why larger allowance should be made for cultivation expenses here than in Ganjam. Wood required for agricultural implements is even now given free of charge and the rates of wages are nearly equal in both districts. So far as the cultivation expenses are concerned, the Ganjam rates may, I think, be adopted for Palkonda and Gologonda as the labor and wood are cheaper than in Sarvasiddhi which may be made an exception, and the rates now proposed may, if necessary, be applied to that taluk.

16. *Paragraph 62—Vicissitudes of season.*—As regards the allowance made for vicissitudes of season, Sarvasiddhi requires different treatment from Palkonda and Gologonda. The two latter taluks being well supplied with means of irrigation, they seldom suffer from drought, whereas Sarvasiddhi is the first taluk to suffer either from drought or from excess of rains. It seems, therefore, reasonable to allow 20 per cent. to Sarvasiddhi and 15 per cent. to the other two taluks.

17. *Paragraph 68—Average assessment.*—From the average rates it seems clear that the dry lands are assessed more heavily and the wet lands more lightly than before. It is a fact that the wet lands of this taluk are more fertile and yield good wet crops, while the dry lands are generally poor and do not yield to any considerable extent such valuable products as tobacco, chillies, cotton, &c. The dry lands, therefore, require more lenient consideration. The results of the settlement are, however, not so.

18. *Paragraph 71—Extra charge for additional cultivation in the Palkonda taluk.*—As the renters of the taluk are only bound to pay the annual rental fixed in their lease, no extra charge is levied from them for extension of cultivation of waste lands. We do not give them any remission for lands relinquished.

19. *Paragraph 76—Water-rate in the Palkonda taluk.*—So long as the renters pay the fixed annual rental, it is immaterial for Government whether the renters charge water-rate or not. It is their own look-out. If the taluk is taken under the direct management of Government, water-rate will of course be charged where it can be imposed.

Revenue 1888. Sept.

Board of Revenue

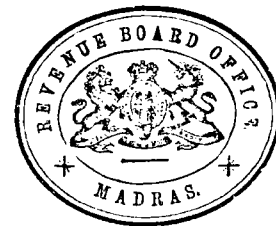
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed October 21st 1888.

Proceedings, 24th Sept. 1888, No. 525.

Submitting to Government proposals for the
revision of assessment in the Government taluks
of the Vizagapatam district.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Dated 29th October 1888.

No. 2315. His

W. Wilson Esqr. M.A. C.S.

READ Official Memorandum from the Secretary to Government

Revenue Department No. 151 dated 25th October 1888.

Resolution

The Board beg to state that the average area under the different crops has been correctly calculated with reference to the number of years for which figures were available. In the case of Indigo, information was available for only two, out of the five years, adopted and the average area was therefore taken at one-half instead of at one-fifth.

2. The commutation rates are based on prices

Prices revised with reference to Board's
 Proceedings 12 February 1887 p. 289.

(True Extract)

W. J. C. Williams
 Secretary

To
 The Secretary to Government
 Rev. Dept.

E. G. W.

Revenue 1888. *Sept.*

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

No. 7464

To

*The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department*

Print

No. of Enclosures.

28 30

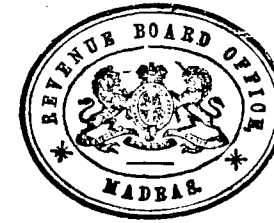
Proceedings, dated

29th October 1888

No. *3315 Mis*

Subject.

*Furnishing certain informa-
-tion in connection with the
Tirugapatam Settlement
Scheme.*



123

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Dated *1st November* 1888.

No. *3365 Mis*

READ *Official Memorandum from the Under
Secretary to Government Revenue Depart-
ment dated 30th October 1888 No. 157.*

Resolution

*The detailed list of works to be
included in appendix A has been called
for from the Deputy Commissioner in
charge of Party No. II and will be sub-
mitted as soon as received. The Deputy
Commissioner has been directed by telegram
to forward it forthwith.*

(True Extract)

*Magnum
Secretary*

*To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.*

Revenue 1888. *de 10th*

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

No 7622

To

*The Secretary to Govt
Revenue Department.*

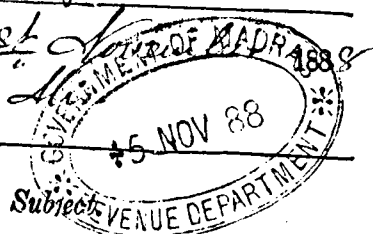
*Collected 13
P.A.*

No. of Enclosures.

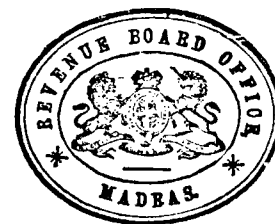
Ord 5 Nov.

Proceedings, dated

12th
No. 3365



*Informing Government
Revenue Department that
the detailed list of works to
be included in appendix
A has been called for
from the Deputy Commr.
of Revenue Settlement
Party No II and will be
submitted as soon as
received.*



127

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Dated 12th December 1888.

No. 4021 *Alis:*

W. Wilson Esquire, M.A., Esq.
READ *Letter from the Deputy Commis-
sioner of Revenue Settlement
Party No II dated 7 November
1888 No. 535-223, forwarding 4
lists of Irrigation works in the
Palhonda Taluk.*

Resolution.

*Submitted in original to
Government with reference to
their Memorandum dated 30
October 1888 No 157.
(True Extract)*

*Myaswan
Secretary*

To

*2d ccv
12-12-88*

*The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with statements in original
to be returned.*

Revenue 1886.
Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

To

Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

No. of Enclosures 4

Proceedings, dated

12th December 1886
No. 4024 Mis.

Subject.

Submitting 4 lists of Irriga-
tion works in the Pal-

konda Taluk received
from the Dy Commr of the
II Party.

Money rate	Double money rate or 1 st Ct.	Double money rate or 2 nd Ct.	Double money rate or 3 rd Ct.	Cultivation (in 1000)	Garijan Cultivation in 1000	Increase of 4 out 5.	P. C. Revenue	Cultivation in 1000
R. as P. 1	R. as P. 1	R. as P. 1	R. as P. 1	R. as P. 1	R. as P. 1	R. as P. 1	R. as P. 1	R. as P. 1
8-0-0	16-0-0	26-0-0	26-0-0	10-0-0	7-10-3	2-5-9	31	10-3-0
7-0-0	14-0-0	23-6-8	23-6-8	9-6-5	7-4-0	2-2-5	29	9-10-8
6-0-0	12-0-0	20-12-10	20-12-10	8-12-10	6-15-9	1-13-1	26	9-5-0
5-0-0	10-0-0	18-3-3	18-3-3	8-3-3	6-11-4	1-7-11	22	8-15-1
4-0-0	8-0-0	15-9-8	15-9-8	7-9-3	6-7-0	1-2-8	18	8-9-9
3-0-0	6-0-0	13-0-0	13-0-0	7-0-0	—	—	—	—
2-8-0	5-0-0	10-6-5	10-6-5	5-6-5	—	—	—	—

Vizagapatam District.

Fasli	Total Holdings.						Waste remitted.						Waste charged.						Actual cultivation.					
	Dry		Wet		Total.		Dry		Wet		Total.		Dry		Wet		Total.		Dry		Wet		Total.	
	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess	Sylent	Assess
	acs	Rs	acs	Rs	acs	Rs	acs	Rs	acs	Rs	acs	Rs	acs	Rs	acs	Rs	acs	Rs	acs	Rs	acs	Rs	acs	Rs
1275	58,097	62,494	24,006	12,9434	82,103	1,91,928	"	"	1,124	5,004	1,434	5,004	5,231	4,329	1,698	9,899	6,729	14,228	52,866	58,15	20,874	114,531	73,740	1,72,696
1276	52,883	56,795	24,009	12,5102	76,892	1,81,897	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,337	4,315	1,120	4,307	7,457	8,622	4,6546	52,49	22,889	1,20,795	69,435	1,73,275
1277	53,407	56,505	24,499	12,6112	77,906	1,82,917	"	"	"	"	"	"	5,356	3,501	532	2,202	5,918	6,003	48,021	53,00	23,967	1,23,910	71,988	1,76,914
1278	53,183	56,288	24,557	12,6037	77,740	1,82,325	"	"	413	1,814	463	1,814	5,222	3,977	306	1,423	5,528	5,300	47,961	52,41	23,758	1,22,800	71,749	1,75,211
1279	55,550	57,334	24,888	12,9477	80,438	1,86,811	"	"	"	"	"	"	5,371	3,968	1,085	4,584	6,456	8,557	50,179	53,35	23,503	1,24,888	73,952	1,75,254
1280	58,820	58,610	25,142	130,573	83,962	1,89,533	"	"	95	2,835	935	2,835	5,787	4,153	2,032	10,099	7,519	14,252	53,338	54,417	22,175	117,609	75,505	1,72,066
1281	63,549	60,905	25,021	12,9580	88,570	1,90,485	"	"	514	23,624	5,134	23,624	7,889	5,402	151	693	8,040	6,095	55,660	55,513	19,736	105,203	75,596	1,62,706
1282	57,850	58,000	24,983	130,835	82,833	1,88,835	"	"	"	"	"	"	7,893	4,584	727	2,828	8,620	7,412	49,957	53,46	24,256	1,28,007	74,213	1,81,423
1283	57,784	58,005	24,993	12,9736	82,777	1,87,741	"	"	"	"	"	"	8,736	6,141	2,942	12,950	11,678	19,091	49,048	57,54	22,051	116,786	71,099	1,68,650
1284	59,114	58,881	25,149	130,469	84,263	1,89,350	"	"	204	50	204	50	5,468	3,721	1,064	4,275	6,532	7,996	53,646	55,110	24,035	1,25,990	71,681	1,80,026
1285	52,996	59,780	25,500	132,080	78,496	1,91,880	"	"	110	4,427	1170	4,427	4,802	4,202	833	3,205	5,635	7,407	48,194	55,513	23,497	1,24,448	70,433	1,75,110
1286	53,399	59,786	25,310	131,226	78,709	1,91,012	"	"	90	3,396	960	3,396	5,488	4,435	1,828	8,071	7,316	12,506	47,911	55,31	22,522	119,759	70,584	1,68,032
1287	53,440	59,513	24,730	128,933	78,170	1,88,746	"	"	267	10,203	2677	10,203	4,394	3,716	515	6,795	4,909	10,511	49,046	56,07	21,538	111,935	74,128	1,83,713
1288	54,738	61,150	25,447	132,129	80,185	1,93,179	"	"	33	1175	338	1175	4,463	3,634	1,267	4,657	5,719	8,291	50,270	57,26	23,858	1,26,197	78,953	1,91,226
1289	58,999	65,878	25,730	133,383	84,729	1,99,261	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,999	4,712	777	3,323	5,776	8,035	54,000	61,16	24,953	1,30,060	75,786	1,85,702
1290	58,509	65,390	25,932	134,430	84,441	1,99,870	"	"	35	3,021	867	3,021	5,892	5,282	1,896	7,865	7,788	13,147	52,617	62,13	23,169	1,23,594	78,130	1,92,422
1291	58,890	64,910	26,147	135,251	85,037	2,00,161	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,886	5,583	541	2,156	6,927	7,739	52,574	59,27	25,126	1,33,095	74,677	1,85,833
1292	57,604	63,685	26,276	135,882	83,880	1,99,567	"	"	"	"	"	"	7,287	6,396	1,916	7,368	9,203	13,704	50,317	57,79	24,360	1,28,574	78,237	1,86,538
1293	58,003	63,671	26,256	135,731	84,259	1,99,402	"	"	253	2,256	503	2,256	7,208	6,107	1,261	4,451	8,469	10,558	50,795	57,79	24,492	1,29,024	75,163	1,87,034
1294	58,149	63,740	26,404	136,264	84,553	2,00,004	"	"	65	2,208	656	2,208	7,716	6,653	1,018	4,109	8,734	10,762	50,443	57,79	24,730	1,29,787	71,284	1,88,322
1295	58,258	63,953	26,454	136,595	84,712	2,00,598	"	"	585	24,718	5,889	24,718	7,208	6,224	331	1,284	7,539	7,508	51,050	57,79	20,234	1,10,593	82,515	1,97,864
1296	63,578	69,357	26,522	136,972	90,100	2,08,326	"	"	35	184	36	184	7,038	6,250	511	2,028	7,549	8,278	56,540	63,14	25,975	1,34,760	82,515	1,97,864

Statement showing
total holdings, waste
remitted, waste charges
& actual Cultivation
in Vizagapatam &
in Faslis 1275 to 1296.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Curr No. 5 72 62, 7454, 7622, & 8667.

From Board of Revenue (Sett. & Rds & Agri.)

Dated

188 .

FOR ORDERS.

I don't think I ever saw a
settlement scheme so purely
arbitrary as this. I think the
present orders should be confined
to Palkonda & that until we
have ~~any~~ separate results
for Golconda & Sarwasidhi
we should say nothing about
them either as regards grouping
or commutation rates, or scale
of rates. They are in different
from Palkonda in Godavery & in
Sangam.

as to grouping I quite agree that
Mr. Wilson's proposals must be
rejected, and then leave nothing
to fall back upon except Mr. Stuart's
in Dry Mr. Wilson's two proposals will
probably do.

Commuted rates as proposed by
him seem right enough, though
the 20 per cent deduction for vicissitudes
of season is rather high.
Cultivation expenses is the element

which lends itself most freely to
manipulation. Mr. Wilson's en-
hancement of the Sangam rates and Sarwasidhi differ in many

The first of the above papers
is the scheme for the settlement
of the Govt. taluks of the Vizag
Dt. The others are connected
papers & containing supplemental
information.

2. It will be seen that the
Comm^r was unable to recommend
the adoption of Col. Stuart's scheme
and that he accordingly went up
to Vizag. and drew up a scheme
of his own. This scheme em-
braces all three taluks but

the financial results are given
for Palkonda alone, full infor-
mation not being available for
the other taluks. Having re-
gard to the fact that Golconda
manipulation. Mr. Wilson's en-
hancement of the Sangam rates and Sarwasidhi differ in many

For the dry lands of Golconda
and Saravandshi Mr. Wilson pro-
poses a settlement based on
~~the~~^{the} ~~lands~~^{cumbar} and razi
combined, but he eventually

The only point calling for consideration is the deduction to be made for the difference between ryots' and merchants' prices. This difference has been taken as 15 per cent., but no inquiries on the subject seem to have been made for none are referred to. The matter is one of some importance and attention should, it is submitted, be drawn to the omission. In the absence of definite information 15 per cent. may, it is thought, be accepted.

The commutation rates proposed are considerably higher than those adopted for the adjoining dists. of Ganjam and Poddana, but they are calculated in accordance with the most recent instructions and fairly represent the average price. In the case of paddy the price during the series of years

Certainly - The Govt. of Madras order says that such allowance is to be made on account of the difference between market prices and ryots' prices "as might be found necessary" 15% is given.

L.H.S.

~~Yes. Cumber is 6% higher than paddy from 1st to 15th April 1904. 15% of 140 = 21. 140 + 21 = 161. 15% of 161 = 24. 161 + 24 = 185. 15% of 185 = 28. 185 + 28 = 213. 15% of 213 = 32. 213 + 32 = 245. 15% of 245 = 37. 245 + 37 = 282. 15% of 282 = 42. 282 + 42 = 324. 15% of 324 = 49. 324 + 49 = 373. 15% of 373 = 56. 373 + 56 = 429. 15% of 429 = 64. 429 + 64 = 493. 15% of 493 = 74. 493 + 74 = 567. 15% of 567 = 85. 567 + 85 = 652. 15% of 652 = 98. 652 + 98 = 750. 15% of 750 = 113. 750 + 113 = 863. 15% of 863 = 129. 863 + 129 = 992. 15% of 992 = 149. 992 + 149 = 1141. 15% of 1141 = 171. 1141 + 171 = 1312. 15% of 1312 = 197. 1312 + 197 = 1509. 15% of 1509 = 226. 1509 + 226 = 1735. 15% of 1735 = 260. 1735 + 260 = 1995. 15% of 1995 = 299. 1995 + 299 = 2294. 15% of 2294 = 344. 2294 + 344 = 2638. 15% of 2638 = 396. 2638 + 396 = 3034. 15% of 3034 = 455. 3034 + 455 = 3489. 15% of 3489 = 523. 3489 + 523 = 4012. 15% of 4012 = 602. 4012 + 602 = 4614. 15% of 4614 = 692. 4614 + 692 = 5306. 15% of 5306 = 796. 5306 + 796 = 6102. 15% of 6102 = 915. 6102 + 915 = 7017. 15% of 7017 = 1053. 7017 + 1053 = 8070. 15% of 8070 = 1211. 8070 + 1211 = 9281. 15% of 9281 = 1392. 9281 + 1392 = 10673. 15% of 10673 = 1601. 10673 + 1601 = 12274. 15% of 12274 = 1841. 12274 + 1841 = 14115. 15% of 14115 = 2117. 14115 + 2117 = 16232. 15% of 16232 = 2435. 16232 + 2435 = 18667. 15% of 18667 = 2799. 18667 + 2799 = 21466. 15% of 21466 = 3220. 21466 + 3220 = 24686. 15% of 24686 = 3703. 24686 + 3703 = 28389. 15% of 28389 = 4258. 28389 + 4258 = 32647. 15% of 32647 = 4897. 32647 + 4897 = 37544. 15% of 37544 = 5632. 37544 + 5632 = 43176. 15% of 43176 = 6476. 43176 + 6476 = 49652. 15% of 49652 = 7448. 49652 + 7448 = 57100. 15% of 57100 = 8565. 57100 + 8565 = 65665. 15% of 65665 = 9850. 65665 + 9850 = 75515. 15% of 75515 = 11327. 75515 + 11327 = 86842. 15% of 86842 = 13026. 86842 + 13026 = 99868. 15% of 99868 = 14980. 99868 + 14980 = 114848. 15% of 114848 = 17227. 114848 + 17227 = 132075. 15% of 132075 = 19811. 132075 + 19811 = 151886. 15% of 151886 = 22783. 151886 + 22783 = 174669. 15% of 174669 = 26200. 174669 + 26200 = 200869. 15% of 200869 = 30130. 200869 + 30130 = 231000. 15% of 231000 = 34650. 231000 + 34650 = 265650. 15% of 265650 = 39848. 265650 + 39848 = 305498. 15% of 305498 = 45825. 305498 + 45825 = 351323. 15% of 351323 = 52698. 351323 + 52698 = 404021. 15% of 404021 = 60603. 404021 + 60603 = 464624. 15% of 464624 = 69694. 464624 + 69694 = 534318. 15% of 534318 = 80148. 534318 + 80148 = 614466. 15% of 614466 = 92170. 614466 + 92170 = 706636. 15% of 706636 = 105995. 706636 + 105995 = 812631. 15% of 812631 = 121895. 812631 + 121895 = 934526. 15% of 934526 = 140179. 934526 + 140179 = 1074705. 15% of 1074705 = 161206. 1074705 + 161206 = 1235911. 15% of 1235911 = 185387. 1235911 + 185387 = 1421298. 15% of 1421298 = 213195. 1421298 + 213195 = 1634493. 15% of 1634493 = 245174. 1634493 + 245174 = 1879667. 15% of 1879667 = 281950. 1879667 + 281950 = 2161617. 15% of 2161617 = 324243. 2161617 + 324243 = 2485860. 15% of 2485860 = 372879. 2485860 + 372879 = 2858739. 15% of 2858739 = 428811. 2858739 + 428811 = 3287550. 15% of 3287550 = 493133. 3287550 + 493133 = 3780683. 15% of 3780683 = 567102. 3780683 + 567102 = 4347785. 15% of 4347785 = 652168. 4347785 + 652168 = 5000000. 15% of 5000000 = 750000. 5000000 + 750000 = 5750000. 15% of 5750000 = 862500. 5750000 + 862500 = 6612500. 15% of 6612500 = 991875. 6612500 + 991875 = 7604375. 15% of 7604375 = 1140660. 7604375 + 1140660 = 8745035. 15% of 8745035 = 1311755. 8745035 + 1311755 = 10056790. 15% of 10056790 = 1508519. 10056790 + 1508519 = 11565309. 15% of 11565309 = 1734796. 11565309 + 1734796 = 13300105. 15% of 13300105 = 1995016. 13300105 + 1995016 = 15295121. 15% of 15295121 = 2294268. 15295121 + 2294268 = 17589389. 15% of 17589389 = 2638408. 17589389 + 2638408 = 20227797. 15% of 20227797 = 3034170. 20227797 + 3034170 = 23261967. 15% of 23261967 = 3489295. 23261967 + 3489295 = 26751262. 15% of 26751262 = 4012689. 26751262 + 4012689 = 30763951. 15% of 30763951 = 4614593. 30763951 + 4614593 = 35378544. 15% of 35378544 = 5306782. 35378544 + 5306782 = 40685326. 15% of 40685326 = 6102799. 40685326 + 6102799 = 46788125. 15% of 46788125 = 6998219. 46788125 + 6998219 = 53786344. 15% of 53786344 = 8067952. 53786344 + 8067952 = 61854296. 15% of 61854296 = 9278144. 61854296 + 9278144 = 71132440. 15% of 71132440 = 10669870. 71132440 + 10669870 = 81802310. 15% of 81802310 = 12270347. 81802310 + 12270347 = 94072657. 15% of 94072657 = 14110898. 94072657 + 14110898 = 108183555. 15% of 108183555 = 16227533. 108183555 + 16227533 = 124411088. 15% of 124411088 = 18661663. 124411088 + 18661663 = 143072751. 15% of 143072751 = 21460913. 143072751 + 21460913 = 164533664. 15% of 164533664 = 24680050. 164533664 + 24680050 = 189213714. 15% of 189213714 = 28382057. 189213714 + 28382057 = 217595771. 15% of 217595771 = 32639366. 217595771 + 32639366 = 250235137. 15% of 250235137 = 37535271. 250235137 + 37535271 = 287770408. 15% of 287770408 = 43165561. 287770408 + 43165561 = 330935969. 15% of 330935969 = 49640395. 330935969 + 49640395 = 380576364. 15% of 380576364 = 57086455. 380576364 + 57086455 = 437662819. 15% of 437662819 = 65649423. 437662819 + 65649423 = 503312242. 15% of 503312242 = 75496836. 503312242 + 75496836 = 578809078. 15% of 578809078 = 86821362. 578809078 + 86821362 = 665630440. 15% of 665630440 = 99844566. 665630440 + 99844566 = 765475006. 15% of 765475006 = 114821251. 765475006 + 114821251 = 880296257. 15% of 880296257 = 132044440. 880296257 + 132044440 = 1012340697. 15% of 1012340697 = 151851105. 1012340697 + 151851105 = 1164191802. 15% of 1164191802 = 174628770. 1164191802 + 174628770 = 1338820572. 15% of 1338820572 = 200823086. 1338820572 + 200823086 = 1539643658. 15% of 1539643658 = 230946549. 1539643658 + 230946549 = 1770590207. 15% of 1770590207 = 265588531. 1770590207 + 265588531 = 2036178738. 15% of 2036178738 = 305426811. 2036178738 + 305426811 = 2341605549. 15% of 2341605549 = 351240832. 2341605549 + 351240832 = 2692846381. 15% of 2692846381 = 403926957. 2692846381 + 403926957 = 3096773338. 15% of 3096773338 = 464516001. 3096773338 + 464516001 = 3561289339. 15% of 3561289339 = 534193401. 3561289339 + 534193401 = 4095482740. 15% of 4095482740 = 614322411. 4095482740 + 614322411 = 4709805151. 15% of 4709805151 = 706470773. 4709805151 + 706470773 = 5416275924. 15% of 5416275924 = 812441389. 5416275924 + 812441389 = 6228717313. 15% of 6228717313 = 934307597. 6228717313 + 934307597 = 7163024910. 15% of 7163024910 = 1074453737. 7163024910 + 1074453737 = 8237478647. 15% of 8237478647 = 1235621797. 8237478647 + 1235621797 = 9473100444. 15% of 9473100444 = 1420965067. 9473100444 + 1420965067 = 10894065511. 15% of 10894065511 = 1634109827. 10894065511 + 1634109827 = 12528175338. 15% of 12528175338 = 1879226301. 12528175338 + 1879226301 = 14407401639. 15% of 14407401639 = 2161110246. 14407401639 + 2161110246 = 16568511885. 15% of 16568511885 = 2485276783. 16568511885 + 2485276783 = 19053788668. 15% of 19053788668 = 2858068300. 19053788668 + 2858068300 = 21911856968. 15% of 21911856968 = 3286778545. 21911856968 + 3286778545 = 25198635513. 15% of 25198635513 = 3779795327. 25198635513 + 3779795327 = 28978430840. 15% of 28978430840 = 4346764626. 28978430840 + 4346764626 = 33325195466. 15% of 33325195466 = 5008779320. 33325195466 + 5008779320 = 38333974786. 15% of 38333974786 = 5750096218. 38333974786 + 5750096218 = 44084071004. 15% of 44084071004 = 6612610651. 44084071004 + 6612610651 = 50696681655. 15% of 50696681655 = 7604502248. 50696681655 + 7604502248 = 58301183903. 15% of 58301183903 = 8745177585. 58301183903 + 8745177585 = 67046361488. 15% of 67046361488 = 10056954223. 67046361488 + 10056954223 = 77103315711. 15% of 77103315711 = 11565497357. 77103315711 + 11565497357 = 88668813068. 15% of 88668813068 = 13290321960. 88668813068 + 13290321960 = 101959135028. 15% of 101959135028 = 15293870254. 101959135028 + 15293870254 = 117253005282. 15% of 117253005282 = 17587950792. 117253005282 + 17587950792 = 134840956074. 15% of 134840956074 = 20226143411. 134840956074 + 20226143411 = 155067099485. 15% of 155067099485 = 23260064923. 155067099485 + 23260064923 = 178327164408. 15% of 178327164408 = 26749074661. 178327164408 + 26749074661 = 205076239069. 15% of 205076239069 = 30761435860. 205076239069 + 30761435860 = 235837674929. 15% of 235837674929 = 35375651240. 235837674929 + 35375651240 = 271213326169. 15% of 271213326169 = 40682008925. 271213326169 + 40682008925 = 311895335094. 15% of 311895335094 = 46784300264. 311895335094 + 46784300264 = 358679635358. 15% of 358679635358 = 53801945304. 358679635358 + 53801945304 = 412481580662. 15% of 412481580662 = 61872237099. 412481580662 + 61872237099 = 474353817761. 15% of 474353817761 = 71153072664. 474353817761 + 71153072664 = 545506890425. 15% of 545506890425 = 81826033564. 545506890425 + 81826033564 = 627332923989. 15% of 627332923989 = 94099938598. 627332923989 + 94099938598 = 721432862587. 15% of 721432862587 = 108214929388. 721432862587 + 108214929388 = 829647791975. 15% of 829647791975 = 124447168796. 829647791975 + 124447168796 = 954094960771. 15% of 954094960771 = 143114239116. 954094960771 + 143114239116 = 1097209199887. 15% of 1097209199887 = 164581379983. 1097209199887 + 164581379983 = 1261790579870. 15% of 1261790579870 = 189268586981. 1261790579870 + 189268586981 = 1451059166851. 15% of 1451059166851 = 217658875028. 1451059166851 + 217658875028 = 1668718041879. 15% of 1668718041879 = 250307706282. 1668718041879 + 250307706282 = 1919025748161. 15% of 1919025748161 = 287853862224. 1919025748161 + 287853862224 = 2206879610385. 15% of 2206879610385 = 331031941558. 2206879610385 + 331031941558 = 2537911551943. 15% of 2537911551943 = 380686732791. 2537911551943 + 380686732791 = 2918598284734. 15% of 2918598284734 = 437789742710. 2918598284734 + 437789742710 = 3356388027444. 15% of 3356388027444 = 503458204117. 3356388027444 + 503458204117 = 3859846231561. 15% of 3859846231561 = 578976934734. 3859846231561 + 578976934734 = 4438823166295. 15% of 4438823166295 = 665823474944. 4438823166295 + 665823474944 = 5104646641239. 15% of 5104646641239 = 765696996186. 5104646641239 + 765696996186 = 5870343637425. 15% of 5870343637425 = 880551545614. 5870343637425 + 880551545614 = 6750895183039. 15% of 6750895183039 = 1012634277456. 6750895183039 + 1012634277456 = 7763529460495. 15% of 7763529460495 = 1164529419074. 7763529460495 + 1164529419074 = 8928058879569. 15% of 8928058879569 = 1339208831935. 8928058879569 + 1339208831935 = 10267267711504. 15% of 10267267711504 = 1540090156726. 10267267711504 + 1540090156726 = 11807357868230. 15% of 11807357868230 = 1771103680235. 11807357868230 + 1771103680235 = 13578461548465. 15% of 13578461548465 = 2036769232270. 13578461548465 + 2036769232270 = 15615230780735. 15% of 15615230780735 = 2342284617110. 15615230780735 + 2342284617110 = 17957515397845. 15% of 17957515397845 = 2693627309677. 17957515397845 + 2693627309677 = 20651142707522. 15% of 20651142707522 = 3097671406128. 20651142707522 + 3097671406128 = 23748814113650. 15% of 23748814113650 = 3562322117050. 23748814113650 + 3562322117050 = 27311136230700. 15% of 27311136230700 = 4096670434605. 27311136230700 + 4096670434605 = 31407806665305. 15% of 31407806665305 = 4711170999796. 31407806665305 + 4711170999796 = 36118977665101. 15% of 36118977665101 = 5417846649765. 36118977665101 + 5417846649765 = 41536824314866. 15% of 41536824314866 = 6230523647230. 41536824314866 + 6230523647230 = 47767347962096. 15% of 47767347962096 = 7165102194314. 47767347962096 + 7165102194314 = 54932450156410. 15% of 54932450156410 = 8239867523462. 54932450156410 + 8239867523462 = 63172317679872. 15% of 63172317679872 = 9475847651981. 63172317679872 + 9475847651981 = 72648165331853. 15% of 72648165331853 = 10897224799780. 72648165331853 + 10897224799780 = 83545390131633. 15% of 83545390131633 = 12531808519745. 83545390131633 + 12531808519745 = 96077198651378. 15% of 96077198651378 = 14411579797707. 96077198651378 + 14411579797707 = 110488778449085. 15% of 110488778449085 = 16573316767363. 110488778449085 + 16573316767363 = 127062095216448. 15% of 127062095216448 = 19059314282467. 127062095216448 + 19059314282467 = 146121409498915. 15% of 146121409498915 = 21918211424837. 146121409498915 + 21918211424837 = 168039620923752. 15% of 168039620923752 = 25205943138563. 168039620923752 + 25205943138563 = 193245564062315. 15% of 193245564062315 = 28986834609347. 193245564062315 + 28986834609347 = 222232398671662. 15% of 222232398671662 = 33334859795749. 222232398671662 + 33334859795749 = 255567258467411. 15% of 255567258467411 = 38335088770112. 255567258467411 + 38335088770112 = 293902347237523. 15% of 293902347237523 = 44085352085628. 293902347237523 + 44085352085628 = 337987699323151. 15% of 337987699323151 = 50698154898473. 337987699323151 + 50698154898473 = 388685854221624. 15% of 388685854221624 = 58302878133244. 388685854221624 + 58302878133244 = 446988732354868. 15% of 446988732354868 = 67048309853230. 446988732354868 + 67048309853230 = 514037042208098. 15% of 514037042208098 = 77105556331215. 51403704220809~~

consideration of the grain
outturn of that grain may be
deferred until more detailed
proposals for the settlement
of Golconda and Sarvaiddi
are received.

b. Cultivation expenses.

Col. Stuart proposed to fix the
cultivation expenses slightly
higher than those of Ganyam
in consideration of the
greater cost of timber and labour.

Mr. H.C. Turner objected to this
and it is submitted that he
was right for wood for agri-
cultural implements is probably
quite as cheap in Vizag with
about 8 sq. miles of reserved
forest as in Ganyam where the
area under the control of the
Forest Dept is much greater.

This greater area is not due
to there being no forests in
Vizag. but mainly to the

fact that most of the

1105
I doubt the accuracy of
the statistics - viz. that
Palkonda is densely
populated as Tanjore. The
assumption that only 86%
of the pop. is agricultural
is also
J.H.S.

1835 should be 1858.
Vizag 40452. Vary
J.H.S.

forest in that district is
Zamindari except in Golconda
where there is a vast extent
of Govt. forest. Nor can
labour be very dear in Palkonda
with a population of 1835 to
the square mile.

Mr. Wilson's proposals for
cultivation expenses are based
on grounds that can only be
described as excessive. The
commutation rate for paddy
in Ganyam was Rs 80 per garca.
in Vizag it is proposed to take
Rs 105 or roughly one-third more.
He therefore proposes to take
the cultivation expenses for wet
land in Vizag at one-third
in excess of those adopted for
Ganyam. Similarly for dry
lands he takes one-fifth
more in the case of Palkonda,
where ragi has been taken
as the standard crop. He
further puts the cost of

cultivating cumbr at one
tenth less than in the case
of ragi because the com-
mutation rates differ by that
amount. It is submitted
that there can be no connection
between the commutation
rates in Ganjam & Vizag
and the respective cost of
cultivation, for the former
were calculated on different
bases. If it is the connection
between wages and the price
of food that Mr. Wilson
has in his mind it will
be sufficient to remark that
the ordinary labourer does not
live on rice and the price
of that grain will therefore
not appreciably enter into
his wages. Mr. Wilson seems
convinced that labour is
dearer in Vizag than in

show that wages are higher
in the former than in the
latter district; but to any one
who knows how those returns
are prepared this argument
will hardly carry conviction.
Mr. Turner maintains that
wages are not appreciably
higher and the great density
of the population of Palkonda
supports this view. The wage
returns too, it must be re-
membered are for the whole
district—not for Palkonda alone.

But the expenses of cultivation
adopted for Ganjam were very
low as compared with those
taken in most other districts and it
is possible that they were
too low, though this error
was probably fully compensated
for by the low return figures
taken. Thus the result was a
scale of money rates varying

Con. of the

from Rs 5.8.0 to Rs 1.4.0 in wet and from Rs 4 to 4 annas in dry; whereas even with the greatly enhanced cultivation expenses Mr. Wilson gets a maximum wet rate of Rs 8, the maximum in dry being Rs 3.0.0 and the minimum 8 annas, though it ought properly to be 4 annas. If these money rates are thought to be high enough Mr. Wilson's cultivation expenses may be left unaltered. The effect of fixing the cultivation expenses at about the amounts taken for Ganjam will be to raise all Mr. Wilson's ^{wet} rates down to and including the Rs 2.8.0 rate by one rupee and some of the Rs 2.0.0 rates will be raised to Rs 2.0.0. In the case of dry the expenses are only 10 per cent in excess of those adopted for Ganjam and but would

the 5.8.0 & 4.8.0 will be increased more than one rupee.

alteration taken in conjunction with the fact that Mr. Wilson has allowed himself a very free hand in rounding off the rates makes an considerable difference in the following table shows rates arrived at by taking the figure for cultivation expenses nearly the same as those of Ganjam.

Taram	M. M.	Outturn at Rs 100 per Baga		Minus 20 per cent.	Ganjam Cultivation Expenses	Cultivation expenses taken to round off figures.		Net	Half net & money rate
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.			R. A. P.	R. A. P.		
1	1000	32. 8. 0	26. 0. 0	7. 10. 3	8. 0. 0	16. 0. 0	9. 0. 0		
2	900	29. 4. 0	23. 6. 5	7. 4. 0	7. 6. 5	16. 0. 0	8. 0. 0		
3	800	26. 0. 0	20. 12. 10	6. 15. 9	7. 4. 10	13. 8. 0	6. 12. 0		
4	700	22. 12. 0	18. 3. 3	6. 11. 4	6. 11. 3	11. 8. 0	5. 12. 0		
5	600	19. 8. 0	15. 9. 8	6. 7. 0	5. 9. 8	9. 0. 0	4. 8. 0		
6	500	16. 4. 0	13. 0. 0		6. 0. 0	7. 0. 0	3. 8. 0		
7	400	13. 0. 0	10. 6. 5		5. 6. 5	5. 0. 0	2. 8. 0		

These rates compare as follows with Mr. Wilson's rates:

Taram.	M ^r Wilson				The above rates.			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	8.0.0	7.0.0	5.8.0	4.8.0	9.0.0	8.0.0	6.12.0	5.12.0
2	7.0.0	5.8.0	4.8.0	3.8.0	8.0.0	6.12.0	5.12.0	4.8.0
3	5.8.0	4.8.0	3.8.0	2.8.0	6.12.0	5.12.0	4.8.0	3.8.0
4	4.8.0	3.8.0	2.8.0	2.0.0	5.12.0	4.8.0	3.8.0	2.8.0
5	3.8.0	2.8.0	2.0.0	2.0.0	4.8.0	3.8.0	2.8.0	2.0.0
6	2.8.0	2.0.0	2.0.0	2.0.0	3.8.0	2.8.0	2.0.0	1.12.0
7	2.0.0	2.0.0	2.0.0	2.0.0	2.8.0	2.0.0	1.12.0	1.8.0

The 1.12.0 or 8.8.0 rates have been seen hardly arbitrary down very low for local rates. It will be observed that in the 5th taram Mr. Wilson makes no distinction between the third & fourth group rates, in the 6th taram the same thing is found but extended to the second group also, which

It will be observed that in the 5th taram Mr. Wilson makes no distinction between the third & fourth group rates, in the 6th taram the same thing is found but extended to the second group also, which

The higher scale would give an assessment about Rs 25,000 in excess of that ~~for~~ given by Mr. Wilson's scale for single crop alone. This would no doubt be far too great an increase but it is thought that Mr. Wilson has gone entirely wrong in his grouping, and it seems probable that with

Mr. Wilson bases his grouping upon the size of the acreage of the irrigation work and his groups are as follow:

~~under the name of Jack and Jack~~
~~under the name of Jack and Jack~~
JKT

I think so - that
is his plan of getting
well and strong.

As web-grasping has refer-
ence to the certainty of supply
Mr. Wilson's reasoning is
obviously entirely wrong for
it is equivalent to saying that
one well is more reliable
than another because it has
a bigger mouth. It is sub-
mitted therefore that Mr.

Wilson's plan must be re-
jected. The result of following
the ordinary method will prob-
ably be a reduction of armen-
ment as Mr. Wilson has got
more works in the higher
Groups than Col. Stuart has.

Mr. Wilson Col. Stuart

	<u>NSafeworks</u>	<u>Nº of work</u>
<u>I</u>	74	34
<u>II</u>	114	91
<u>III</u>	1426	213
<u>IV</u>	353	629

Taking Col. Stuart's grouping
and classification, and the table
of rates drawn up by the undersigned

signed we get the following assessment

Rate R.A.P.	Area Aco.	Assessment Rs.
9.0.0	1345.47	12,109
8.0.0	3690.43	29,523
6.12.0	4296.82	29,004
5.12.0	5003.98	28,773
4.8.0	4357.68	19,610
3.8.0	3899.15	10,847
2.8.0	1414.17	3,535
2.0.0	520.28	1,041
1.12.0	163.10	285
1.8.0	31.63	1,347
Rs. 134,774		

This is for single crop -
and far too high.

Mr. Wilson's grouping and rates give a total wet assessment (exclusive of second crop charges) of Rs. 1,27,193, or

Rs 7,581 less than the above amount. It is not possible to ascertain from the information given what the second crop charge would be but

if Mr. Wilson's recommendation (para 32) to charge only

one-third ^{single crop assessment} for the greater part

of the second crop the total

Second crop ^{charge} would probably

not exceed Rs 14,000 and the wet revenue

I don't know how Wilson gets his figure of 20,000. nor how he 17,000 in his note is the same as 14,000

But for how many years has he only been having a very small land assessment - the one proposed? ^{proposed} ^{the}

Rs. 1,52,000 roughly, and the increase would be 33 per cent, which is exactly the survey increase. Under Mr. Wilson's scheme the increase is 29.5 per cent. The increase is very high in both cases, and from the report's point of view, ^{the} the additional area found by survey does not affect the

matter at all, for he cultivates the same extent of land and pays 33 per cent more in taxes.

If Mr. Wilson's scale of rates be applied to Col. Stuart's grouping the total single crop wet assessment would be about Rs 1,10,000 and taking the second crop charge as Rs 14,000 the grand total for wet becomes Rs 1,24,000, or Rs 10,000 or 8.7 per cent in excess of the present revenue

The land will probably

be a quarter increase the
 this with ease. The scale
 noted in the margin gives
 a total single crop assess-
 ment of Rs. 1,19,034 and
 taking the second crop charge
 as Rs. 16,000 the total wet
 assessment obtained is
 Rs. 1,35,000 which is 18 per
 cent in excess of the present
 charge.

	R.	A.	P.
1	8	0	0
2	7	0	0
3	6	0	0
4	5	0	0
5	4	0	0
6	3	0	0
7	2	8	0
8	2	0	0
9	1	12	0
10	1	8	0

if applied to all. Strands giving
 more irrigation works. J.H.S.

As regards Dry it will
 be observed that Mr. Wilson's
 highest rate is Rs. 3.0.0
 although half the net
 produce of the land to which
 this rate is applied is
 Rs. 3.7.0; but the total
 area under the highest rate
 (para 33) is small and Mr.
 Wilson's rate may perhaps
 be accepted as reasonable.
 The result of his proposals
 is a decrease of 2 per cent
 in dry.

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 Orders are required on the
 recommendations regarding second
 crop charge (para 32), the gradu-
 al imposition of large incre-
 ments (para 39) the treatment
 of manavari lands (para 41)
 and the deduction for irrigation
 by lift (para 41) all the
 recommendations may it is
 thought be accepted. The
 proposal regarding the transfer
 of minor irrigation works to
 the ryots (para 37) shd. be
 referred to the Collector and
 the Land Revenue Commr
 for report.

Lastly as regards para 42
 it will perhaps be sufficient
 to point out that the new
 lease has not yet been
 executed so that there will
 be no difficulty with Messrs
 Arbuthnot & Co.

Yours
 J. J. J.

This scheme has been very
 thoroughly examined by
 his Honor and I am
 generally in his remarks
 As I thought I should
 have pointed the many points
 but he was a less an-
 biting, as the grain values
 which are the starting point
 are not based on actual
 experience but are assumed
 on a consideration of the
 similarity of the conditions
 of the tract dealt with to
 those of previously sold
 tracts. In the present
 case the tract dealt with
 is actually better for im-
 plement is the district of
 Benigan but the grain
 values for paddy are
 for that district are ex-
 ceptionally low and his Honor
 has now put forward for
 assuming a higher standing
 It has proposed as to grain
 values he accepted the value
 of many rates resulting from

of wetland -
 Yes
 It is

it appears to require more
 position in one or two par-
 ticulars. If the grain values
 are rejected the whole scheme
 will have to be revised.

Taking the process in order
 his Honor is grasping at the
 the best in a very prin-
 ciple altogether, as his Honor
 points out - it ignores the
 position of the community &
 the supply which is the main
 consideration and it is to be
 that should structure class
 position should be placed
 in preference - this will
 have the effect of reducing the
 Government though to what
 extent it is impossible to
 estimate. Two classes
 for dry would appear to be
 sufficient.

of irrigation under
 the present system

The power of dry irrigation
 are quite enough - they
 result in much better results
 than the present system
 of the soil - the value
 of it is difficult to say

As regards standard grain
 paddy has to be taken
 as the standard and
 as regards rice the value
 for Paddy in dry. It
 is of course not the same
 as with the T. value can be
 used the latter it is of
 X. value and is more difficult

For Orders

Settlement Scheme for
the Govt. Taluqs of the
Vizagapatam District.

Hon. W^c Garstin
Hon. W^c Stokes.

and Regi must probably
 take its place. Some
 information might have
 been given as to Stuart
 points out in regard to
 the relative values of these two
 Cays but he doubt a more
 direct line to Regi as the
 standard will not be prejudicial
 with the Regi.

For John & Lawrence the
Cumber rather than the
United States. On the other
people looking to the present
of cultivation under each of
these two crops. It would
be well known to the
the submission of a 14th

[illegible]

The grain values are purely
 arbitrary but do not appear
 to be too high - they may be
 accepted - *yes unless the whole scheme
 is done over again at a great
 delay cost All of*
 The clearance for cultivation
 other expenses are also purely
 arbitrary and he has
 estimated is certainly far too
 the right is taken by him
 himself. The fact is he
 thinks that he has a better
 than the lowest it is expenses
 adopted for Surajam when
 he was for Peltanora but having
 found fault with it he
 for fixing them arbitrarily
 he felt bound to have his
 scale on some definite prin-
 ciple and he hit upon the
 expedient of raising the Surajam
 scale in the same proportion
 as the communication prices
 of Vijaya found them for
 Surajam. If this plan
 had been followed with reference
 only to the communication
 rates for Surajam which is the
 staple food grain of the labouring
 classes there would be some hope the wages of labour
 would be raised and the higher cost of the
 land on this point *fixing* items of the cost of cultivation

151
 This would have the effect
 of raising his rate of
 expenses the highest
 namely Rs 8.0
 Rs 7.0
 Rs 6.0
 Rs 5.0
 Rs 4.0
 what is it would then
 the possibility of other expenses
 in the higher trams and
 it is thought that an extra
 degree rate is a sufficiently
 high maximum for work.
 The result therefore, I think
 when plan is put into it
 is thought to be rejected to
 although the method by
 which he has arrived at his
 rate is open to criticism.
 The table drawn up on the
 basis of the Surajam scale
 would result in too great
 an increase of wages
 in the worst lands. The
 increase should however be
 less in the higher trams
 and the difference between
 the rates for the 2nd & 3rd
 trams should be one rupee
 for the 1 1/2th ^{also} and additional
 labour would be provided for
 the inferior lands in the
 lowest trams. The scale

[illegible]

Settlement Scheme for the Govt.
Taluk of Vizagapatnam &c.

Hon. Mr. Garstin.
Hon. Mr. Stokes.

Palkonda Settlement.

I take it that the estimate of an half the 1st class irrigation ^{in each class} ~~lands~~ have been obtained from Taramwar details of the wet lands, have been obtained from the Board and annexed to this charge is purely arbitrary. Note are ~~the~~ ^{two} statements:—
From para 4 of Mr. Stuart's report the usual way of I. Showing the wet area under each class and sort and each crop charge is given; & in some settlements at any rate this composition has been made compulsory in all groups. It is not clear whether it is intended ~~only~~ ^{to enforce the} composition in the first group & to leave it optional in the ^{in Palkonda} others. This however is a vital point in my opinion.
I have taken out the figures of area taramwar under Mr. Stuart's grouping & applied to them Mr. Wilson's rates and then proposed by my hon. the Member, on the supposition that the composition will be ^(on basis of duty) ~~generally~~ enforced. I think the ^{my note. (Ref. to this note)} ~~latter~~ scale of rates works out half the first crop charge of lands too high, and of course then in Group I has been taken as Mr. S's scale based on the Sanjans Cultivation Expenses would be still worse. Mr. Garstin's scale would always or nearly always

be more than this. It is however impossible to say what the excess would be and it is useless to make a guess at it. In para 32 Mr. Wilson recommends that the second crop charge on the greater part of the first Group lands should be fixed at one-third instead of one-half the first crop charge. If the lands assessed bearing the fourths the total assessment be thus treated and the remainder charged full half rates, the second crop charge would be reduced by one-fourth and the result would be as follows:

largely in excess of the new. in the 3, 4, & 5th tarsans which contain the bulk of the lands even allowing for the great increase in survey area & wanting an increase in arable. I think it is too heavy on the whole. I think we had better accept Mr. Wilson's rates. There is some ground for his enhancement of the Ganjam cultivation expenses but if you like accept it as an arbitrary scale. At any rate his proposals are going to be accepted in dry; and they involve a similar enhancement of the cultivation expenses. If this is accepted for dry there is no reason to throw

	U.S. First Scale	U.S. 2 nd Scale	Hon. Mr. Gastrin's Scale
First crop charge	136,431	1,20,449	1,31,396
Second do.	17,854	15,722	16,867
Total	1,54,285	1,36,171	1,48,263
Present assessment	1,14,221	1,14,221	1,14,221
Increase	40,064	21,950	34,042
Percentage increase	35.1	19.2	29.8

If either the Hon. Mr. Gastrin's scale or the second of the scale Mr. Wilson's wet scale applied to Mr. Gastrin's proposal of proposed in my note be adopted before comparison throughout there would be some little difficulty in manipulating the figures so as to arrive at the would be better. Then would find rates in accordance with the 23.7% increase principles on which the Settlement and I think this is supposed to be conducted. For is enough. I should like Mr. Wilson's example, the Rs 8.8.0 rate by taking the maximum outturn as this proposal is rejected. 950 measures and adopting the decision of Ganjam cultivation expenses, about 2% in dry arable. against an increase of 100 measures would not be survey of 83% give the Rs 7.8.0 rate except looks very bad; but I suppose we must take a figure for cultivation expenses lower than that of Ganjam, and that would be arable. The figures about 1000 not look well. It is the least hand written submitted for consideration before the committee whether the best plan would be to state that the proper rates are those given

Rate	Half Net	Remainder	Cultivation Expenses	Less one fourth	Value	Outturn
8.8.0	8.8.6	17.1.0	7.10.3	24.11.3	30.74.0	950
7.8.0	7.6.10	14.13.8	7.4.0	22.1.8	27.10.0	850
6.8.0	6.4.1	12.8.3	6.15.9	19.8.0	24.6.0	750

W.S.
18 Feb.
Mr. Wilson is consulted by all

Mr. Wilson				Mr. Santel			
Acres	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Rate	1 st	2 nd
1.	1801	798	1571	245	8	8 1/2	15309
2.	2886	1842	1571	245	7	7 1/2	21645
3.	508	1842	1571	245	5 1/2	6 1/2	3692
4.	571	1254	3137	1684	4 1/2	5 1/2	3174
5.	181	457	1757	1084	3 1/2	4 1/2	876
6.	101	127	1037	1901	2 1/2	3 1/2	357
7.	..	46	355	910	2	2 1/2	..
8.	..	..	54	469	2	2	..
9.	..	..	20	143	2	1 1/2	..
10.	..	..	32	..	2	1 1/2	..
Survey	6114	4517	7907	5387	2 nd sup.	41317	23346
						20658	7782
						61975	31128
						40075	21556
						576	444
						41317	31225
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						40075	



(continued)

m n	Area under 1st class Irrigation	Under Secretary's first scale		Under Secretary's second scale		Hon. Mr. Gardiner's scale	
		Rate per acre	Assessment	Rate per acre	Assessment	Rate per acre	Assessment
1	1,800	9-0-0	16,204	3	14,404	8-8-0	15,304
2	2,886	8-0-0	23,088	8	20,202	7-8-0	21,645
3	568	6-12-0	3,834	13	3,408	6-8-0	3,692
4	576	5-12-0	3,315	3	2,882	5-8-0	3,171
5	180	4-8-0	812	15	722	4-8-0	812
6	101	3-8-0	355	2	304	3-8-0	355
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total	6,113	43	47,611	9	41,925	6	44,982
Grand total assessment			23,805	12	20,962	11	22,491
Total first+second assessment			1,60,237	0	1,41,411	8	1,53,887
Present assessment			1,14,221	0	1,14,221	0	1,14,221
Increase			46,016	0	27,190	8	39,666
Percentage Increase			40.3		23.8		34.7

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Tiram	Areas					Under. Secy's acord. scale.	assessment.				
	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class	5th class		1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class	Total.
1	1800 53					8 - 0 - 0	14,404 65				14,404 65
2	2886 6	798 34				7 - 0 - 0	29,202 69	5,588 61			25,790 120
3	568 12	1842 42	1546 59			6 - 0 - 0	3,408 116	11,037 84	9,279 87		23,742 125
4	576 56	1253 58	3137 13	245 18		5 - 0 - 0	2882 1210	6,267 145	15,685 105	1225 145	26,062 41
5	180 66	457 19	1757 26	1684 11		4 - 0 - 0	722 103	1804 122	7,029 07	6,736 7	16,292 140
6	101 48	127 36	1037 47	1900 953		3 - 0 - 0	304 79	382 13	3,112 66	5,702 137	9,501 124
7		45 28	357 10	910 122		2 - 8 - 0		113 20	887 40	2,275 49	3,275 109
8			53 57	469 13		2 - 0 - 0			107 07	938 42	1,045 49
9			20 44	142 66		1 - 12 - 0			35 125	249 105	285 610
10				31 63		1 - 8 - 0				47 71	47 71
Total.	6,113 43	4,518 14	7,907 36	5,383 78			41,925 69	25,210 123	36,136 11	17,175 135	120,448 116
2nd Crop.							13,975 23	6,302 41	7,227 55	28,621 03	30,367 130
Total.							55,900 90	31,513 7	43,364 06	20,038 78	150,816 86
Rev. Asst.							40,075 19	21,535 14	33,500 81	19,089 04	114,220 89
Difference							+ 15,825 73	+ 9,977 8	+ 9,863 85	+ 949 74	36,595 159
P.C. of diff. appropriate.							+ 39.4 9	+ 46.2 6	+ 29.4 5	+ 4.9 3	+ 32.0 6
							9 213	6 157	5 78	11 6	6 410

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1. *Amphispiza bilineata* (Aud.)
 2. *Amphispiza bilineata* (Aud.)

11.15. ~~max~~ In next entry the most prominent of the
comparative magnitudes.

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

177
The electric induction
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Mr. Wilson's argument in favour of his plan of classifying irrigation works is as follows:

1. The climatic conditions being the same the possibilities of supply are equal.
2. The bigger the area the bigger the work.
3. The bigger the work the more it will hold.
4. The more it holds the longer it will last.
5. The longer it lasts the greater the security.

Therefore, under the same climatic conditions the greater the area the greater the security.

I think the argument is unsound in its first & four steps & I don't think the plan should be accepted as correct.

'Composition' is doubtless desirable the essence of the compound is that if he is allowed to opt for 'consolidation' is a better term & his taking us back to the old crop system.

As he must decide something definite I would not

Mr. Wilson adheres to his opinion that grouping based on area of aspect will give correct results. He has tested it by comparing grouping done in this way with that based on the ordinary principles in Bellary and Anantapur and he finds that the results are practically identical.

2. Mr. Wilson is entirely opposed to compulsory composition or universal consolidation. Some lands never get a second crop and on a large area it is of the most casual nature. Yet even the lowest scale of composition proposed by the Hon. Mr. Stokes requires that on the worst lands a second crop should be obtained at least once in three years.

3. Mr. Wilson is of opinion that the best set of rates is his standard scale with beginning with Rs. 0.0.0. This is the scale suggested at the end of the Under

increase of 23.8 per cent.
 taking the second crop charge
 as $\frac{1}{2}$ the ^{first} crop charge
 on lands in the first group.
 When the settlement is intro-
 duced the second crop charge
 on such of these lands as
 are not fit to grow paddy
 as a second crop, will be
 taken as $\frac{1}{3}$ first crop assess-
 ment. The reduction caused
 by this concession will
 probably not exceed the
 amount of compounded
 and casual second crop
 charge on lands in
 Groups II, to IV, so that
 the percentage of increase
 will not differ much from
 the figure given above.

4. Mr. Wilson also suggests
 that the $\frac{1}{2}$ of applying his
 standard scales in all settlements
 which have yet to be done

of reference to Mr. Wilson
 objection adopt ^{his} the 8th
 standard scale and
 charge assessment
 second crop ~~assessment~~
 equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the single
 rate on the wet lands
 in the first class only.
 in the case of reasonable
 irrigation of a second
 crop on any of the wet
 lands in other classes
 to charge at the same
 rate for the second crop.
 having $\frac{50\% \text{ of the single}}$
 crop assessment.

I don't know by the way
 does not consider the plan
 of consolidation suitable to
 the Palkonda Taluk -
 like the above limitation
 I think it is suitable.
 The land is very fertile
 & the river never goes
 dry.

24/2/05

Mr. Wilson's argument further
 proposed grouping cannot be
 accepted.
 I don't find anything in the
 argument against my proposed
 for a consolidated assessment
 of farms out very low even in
 the class 4

points out the inconsistency
 181
 of requiring a verification of
 a decision on the present assessment
 & if it raises the rate in the first
 second classes, it does so less than
 Mr. Wilson in the 1st & gives a moder-
 ate rate in the second. It is a good
 lead to the administration to the
 crops to get rid of foul paths; and
 it would be worth even a sacrifice
 of revenue to ^{I think this will}
 be worth it. I ^{think this will}
 stick to my opinion but will not
 further urge it if any honourable
 Colleagues still supports Mr. Wilson.
 Of course I refer to Palkonda only.
 without prejudice to Polgarunda &
 Lawasiddi.

24/2/05

the remaining rates will give
 a very good average of the
 assessment which should be
 changed. But if verification
 throughout insisted upon
 the advantages of having a
 standard scale are nullified
 as there is
 no saving of labour.

22/2/05

Mr. Wilson has been criticised
 his statement being precise & the
 result of the Conference has
 been embodied in the proposed
 brief notes.
 As regards fixing the question
 of the revenue has been settled. Mr.
 Wilson's plan is not based on
 any sound principle & it is a
 mere accident of the fixing
 of the revenue that the proposed
 plan is better than the present one.

Mr. Wilson lets them land off
 extremely lightly when only
 a one crop rate is imposed.

usual method.
 In 1881 objects to compulsory
 composition. He says the tax
 matters in question on the part
 of the Government. The object of
 the second tax change is
 a more direct tax to the
 This principle was followed
 in the 1881 & 1882, but
 is universally. In the last
 statement it is known
 the land was looked at as
 entirely different in nature & value
 and in some 2 years to
 composition in a more direct
 as the land was changed for
 revenue composition was
 made to 3/4 of the single
 crop rate. In 1881
 the 1882, the 1883
 is stated to be in the
 1884 of the 1885
 later 227 in 1882, 1883
 302 of the 1884. The 1885
 included amounts that the
 rights of the land in
 the district can be made
 show a second crop. The
 1886 kind of the 1887
 system. The 1888 is a change
 to the 1889, the 1890
 that district. But the 1891
 is a more direct composition
 is becoming a 1892
 the 1893 that it is in
 an 1894 system in 1895
 and that the 1896 is the
 change of the 1897

in the papers put up

in 1885 53 of the 1886
 history of the 1887
 period in 1888. 27. Sept
 1889 to 1890.

The statement astounds me.
 The chief to everybody - surely
 I got - of getting rid of facts
 facts in question is enormous.
 Inigation in Palkonda is not
 nearly so lucrative as it is
 in Salem, and the people are
 used to a consolidated assess-
 ment. It seems from that
 Palkonda is just the place for
 it.

No.

Dated

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FOR ORDERS.

after the 1881
 as the 1882 is the
 the first crop change as the
 in a too high a level of
 1883 to be 1884
 after the 1885 and 1886
 1887... The 1888
 in 1889. During the 1890
 the 1891 is a
 1892 crop change. The
 value of composition at
 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 etc.
 The 1893 is a
 1894 22.7 a 1895
 Composition with the 1896
 1897 is the 1898
 during the 1899. There is a

Including composition the average in the 4th class
 rate in the fourth group is only a moderate increase on the
 Rs 3.3.6.
 When the system is adopted the third class, but the 1896
 will be a large increase in the 1897 is included in the
 1898. The 1899 will be greater than the 1896
 with the 1897. The 1898 will be greater than the 1896
 1899. The 1899 is a moderate increase on the

Change is made to the trees
and condition.

L'Orin reports that
one of his students who
which is identical with
the land survey, sent
scale, should be applied

The results of applying
this are shown in one of
the statements appended.

If the second crop change
is not considered but
taken at 1/2 the first crop,

change on lands in the first
class the result is a

reduction in value of 23.5
percent. The scale is

more uniform than his, as
it avoids the drop from
1/2 to 1/4 at the 5 1/2 acre point.

There, but of course it
cannot be considered as
from the other grain values.

The scale considered as the
most correct is known,
equally arbitrary, as his.

It would be very in the

Why go to a purely arbitrary
scale, when you have got
one which gives an equally
good result than at least
the advantage of apparent
verification - of the arbitrary
also.

just as can be done
the same uniform standard
like on the ground of the
inequality of amount in
L'Orin's scale with no
abandoning the present
plan of requiring verifica-
tion of each rate by the
application of the working
processes.

The function has been so
I defer to a rediscussion
of it. Enough work has been
done, & I am sure Malabar
& Canara will have to be
treated on special lines.

It is thought that the
decision on this I should
not defer to a third
committee, as the matter
is urgent & his letter says
that his men will soon
have no work to do.

Ch
2/4/2

FOR ORDERS.

Palkonda Settlement
After Laminat

Note for Palkonda
& Palkonda Settlement

G.B. & Co. 1873

The Palkonda Settlement

Then paper affords a minor
commentary upon our system,
a rather brief of system, in
conducting a Palkonda Settlement.
Ch. Stuart, the Secy. Office
in the Dept., submits a scheme
which the Board, the Dept.
ordinance - the same to.

Palkonda himself
submits a scheme - one
portion which is clearly
based on a long assumption
officially in running in an
union led to forth, in an
all review of the paper, &
suggest a sort of and general
compromise which is
on the whole, the best of the 3
schemes.

The facts of the case are
highly shown that the
savings of the Palkonda
Settlement disclosed the facts
that there ~~was~~ is a far
larger one of cultivated
lands to land in existence
than was supposed - the
same after the area shown
in the existing revenue
map is as follows -

[illegible]

closer survey of
 content my opinion
 is that of 18/100.
 The dry villages he proposed
 into 4 groups and to rail
 the result of his scheme
 is an increase of 11/100
 in the total area under
 - decreasing 2/100 in
 the dry - adding to the
 above 20700 estimates
 to be reduced by 2% and
 increasing the total
 under his proposals is
 29.5% or taking the 2
 together of 25/100. in the
 whole assessment.

I consider that Col.
 Stuart's scheme is
 objectionable because he
 has 3 instead of 2 groups
 of dry villages - whereas
 his estimates are too low.
 W. Hilton is opposed to
 objection because his
 grouping of irrigation works
 is based on a rough basis.
 Therefore his estimates
 must be looked out again,
 though they are preferable
 to Col. Stuart's.
 I think that there ought
 to be a revision,
 before, in referring the

papers back to W. Hilton
 for the purpose - 11/100
 offers to adopt a scaled
 value based on the
 streets & partly on the
 Hilton's proposal also.
 I think the Union Council
 will have to do, though

Col. Stuart

	1-0-0	11343
1-	2-0-0	27675
2-	6-0-0	27924
3-	5-0-0	2757
4-	4-0-0	1857
5-	3-0-0	10846
6-	2-0-0	3535
7-	2-0-0	1040
8-	1-12-0	285
9-	1-0-0	47
10-		128729

that the result of
 Col. Stuart's
 h. (Decreasing 36% the
 figures at the 18%
 18% of 18% to 18%
 of area) about 128729
 & adding 16000 for 2%
 area under the total with
 144729 - which with an
 increase of 27/100.
 which is less than what W.
 Hilton proposed & not too
 much to improve being
 regard to the fact of the
 increase in occupied area &
 area being shown to be 33/100;
 for, I am of opinion that
 where the amount of area

* In his report please see
 p. 4 of 21st of 100 N. 113 (in
 the enclosed packet)

assessment is not abnor-
mally high, there is a
some relation between the
present and increase
of area from on survey
the increase of assessment
to be imposed. The old
rate of 6.5.10

Mr. [unclear] proposed
the rate is 4-1-11
& Mr. Wilson's 5-5-0
for wet land - though
he has got his figures
learned in the out going
that his average income
(including 2% crop assessment)
is 29.5 of my 27. &
my average work out to
10.6.

The income from dry
land which is under
is relatively small &
I think Mr. Wilson's

proposing a rate may
be accepted in spite of the large increase of area occupied by
the proposed in the
clearing of para 32 &
Mr. Wilson's report
relative to the
change for water from the
Nagard & Karmach
channels by the
also known para 39.

As regards Karmach
I don't see why there is
talk of a rate to be
applied from Karmach

Para 38 of his report

the large increase of area occupied by
the proposed in the
clearing of para 32 &
Mr. Wilson's report
relative to the
change for water from the
Nagard & Karmach
channels by the
also known para 39.

Sanjam. Conditions are
prejudicial to the same & this
has been cultivated in the
other 6 acres, in the 193
present distress in Sanjam
tends to prove. However,
even in the recent high water
in the Chingleput district
not holding dry land might
put up land round them
to catch the rain which is, as
Mr. Wilson says, "very much"
& I think it is not right that they
had no right to do so - the
proper weight to be looked up.
The actual deduction for
irrigation by lift may be
allowed.

The proposal in Para 37
to transfer the petty holder
there referred to to the
wet is, as a good one, but it
is suggested to be referred
to the Col of the Madras
Council for report.
The known facts of the
suggestion relative to Para 38
which is a long list
may be adopted.

29/1/89 H.J.

Read Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue (Rev. Secy.
L. Secy. & Asst.) dated 24 Sept.
1888, No. 525, and
C.O. 7467, 7622, 8667.
Order:- 4 March 1889 no. 144.

Land Rev. no. 5/1888

5
The papers read
above relate to the
settlement of the three
Govt. taluks in the
district of Vizagapatnam,
but as no details either
of classification or of
survey areas have yet
been submitted for Gol-
conda and Sarvasidhe
and as those taluks differ
in many respects from
Palkonda, H. E. the Govt.
in Council is unable
at present to sanction
any scheme for their

S. H. S.
2/3/89
JHS
3 Mar.

settlement, the remarks which follow are therefore confined to the proposals for the last mentioned taluk.

2. The scheme drawn up by Col. Stuart gave ten money rates for both wet and dry lands varying from Rs 6.8.0 to Rs 2.0.0 per acre for the former and from Rs 3.8.0 to four annas an acre for the latter. The result of the application of this table is a decrease as compared with the present assessment, of Rs 15655 in the case of irrigated lands and an increase Rs 2874 in dry, the average rates per acre being higher in dry and lower in wet than those which are now

Average per acre			
Old assessment over survey area.		Settlement Assessment over survey area.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Dry ...	1. 7. 7	1. 10. 11	
Wet ...	4. 12. 5	4. 1. 11	

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in force. Thus the wet assessment, which is admittedly very light on the whole, has been lowered while the present dry assessment which is probably sufficiently high has been increased by 14 per cent. The present wet assessment, however, is consolidated and if this be compared with the total first and second crop assessment proposed by Col. Stuart the result is that the settlement will practically involve no change in the case of wet lands.

3. The results of Col. Stuart's scheme were so unsatisfactory that the Commission resolved to visit Palkonda himself and ascertain on the spot whether his Deputy's proposals were ~~sound~~ justified by the actual facts. Mr. Wilson at once saw that Col. Stuart's ~~grain~~ estimate of the outturn of the wet lands was fixed much too low, and he subsequently drew up an entirely new scheme based on a table of grain values beginning with 1000 Madras Measures per acre, with a totally different ~~and~~ grouping of the sources of irrigation, a slightly modified commutation rate, and a distinct scale of cultivation expenses. H.E. in C. will now proceed to discuss these proposals in some detail.

Mr. Wilson, however, contends that it can be correctly deduced from the size of the apycauts and he accordingly ~~divide~~ ~~him~~ classifies the virigation works of Palkonda under the four following heads:

[illegible]

IV 1st of reference less than 10 "

~~usually~~ be made with reference
to the relation between the

Col. Stuart's grouping appears to have been made in accordance with the principles usually followed and it will ^{therefore} be adopted.

by the Govt. subject to the transfer of the lands under the Suvarnamukhi channels from the second to the first class as recommended by the Board. The areas under each class will then be:

<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.
6113.43	4518.14	7907.36	5383.78

Col. Stuart proposed three groups for dry lands but Mr. Wilson has shown good reasons for reducing the number to two and the

Govt. accept his recommendation

5. Paddy has of course been taken as the standard grain for wet lands, while for dry it is proposed to take ragi. Particulars of the cultivation during a series of years are not complete, but according to the figures given in para 49 of Col. Stuart's report, 46 per cent of the

dry land is cultivated with indigo, ragi being sown with 18 per cent. of the dry area. It is impossible to base the scheme on indigo as there are no statistics regarding its yield and it does not appear in the returns of prices. Ragi must therefore be adopted, and as Mr. Wilson states that the indigo land is well suited for ragi the selection of this grain will probably be in favour of the report.

6. The commutation rates arrived at by Mr. Wilson are Rs 105 per gaid for paddy and Rs 126 for ragi. These are based upon the prices for the last 20 non-famine years, including also Fash 1281 when prices were higher than in two of the actual famine years. The

difference between merchants' and ryots' prices has been put at 15 per cent. but no inquiry into the actual facts of the case seems to have been made. The allowance is high but H.E. in C. is not prepared, ~~to say~~ in the absence of definite information, to say that it is too high and he accordingly accepts the commutation rates proposed.

by ~~rates are fair and accepted~~. As already stated, the Comm^r estimates the yield of the best wet land at 1000 cl. Madras measures of paddy per acre, ~~and~~ he puts the minimum outturn at 400 measures. In Gajam the grain values assigned to wet lands varied from 800 to 420 for Madras measures but Mr Wilson has himself seen the Palkonda lands and the Co. Govt. considers that he has given good reasons for considering the Gajam maximum too low for Palkonda —

5. The Gajam scale for the outturn of paddy has been adopted without change, the maximum being 375 ~~to~~ and the minimum 160 Madras measures.

6. The dry lands of Palkonda

5-

probably differ but little from those of the Gajam Dt. and H.E. in C. thinks that it would be unsafe to value them more highly. He accordingly accepts the Comm^r's proposals for the grain values of both wet and dry lands.

8. It is proposed to make an allowance of 20 per cent. of the estimated annual yield for vicissitudes of the season. Mr Turner, the Collector, considers this is too high and having regard to the remarks of Mr. Wilson on the ^{great} ~~extraordinary~~ fertility of the Palkonda taluk, H.E. the G. in C. is disposed to agree with him. But it is better ^{to} ~~ever~~ in favor of the report in the matter of such concessions as these, and as a lower rate than ^{20 per cent} ~~this~~ has

not been taken in any recent
 settlement the Govt. ^{accepts} ~~could~~
~~the proposal.~~
~~not insist upon the adoption~~
~~of Mr. Turner's view.~~
 Of Mr. Wilson estimates the
 cultivation expenses ~~of~~ in the
 case of wet lands as ~~to~~ one-
 third higher than in Ganjam
 while for dry lands he puts
 them at one-fifth above
 the Ganjam figures. The Govt.
 is unable to concur ^{in Mr. Wilson's view} that the
 cost of cultivation is so much
 greater in Vizagapatam than in
 Ganjam or in the method
 by which he arrives at the
 difference between the two
 rates, but it seems probable
 that the Ganjam rates were
 too low, for they are considerable
 lower than those adopted in
 any other settlement. This
 possible ^{omission} ~~inadequacy~~ to allow

11/20
 suff. enough for cultivation
 expenses was, however, ~~adequate~~
~~was~~ ^{con-tributed}
 compensated by the low grain
 values and low commutation
 rates adopted for Ganjam.
 But even after making every
 allowance ~~for this~~ ~~there can~~
 be little doubt H.E. & C. re-
 solves, therefore, to accept Mr.
 Wilson's estimate as the best
 which can be arrived at without
 extensive and detailed inquiries.

10. The money rates given by
 valuations and deductions
 the ~~system of calculation~~ which
 have been noticed above are
 as follow:

	Wet.	Dry
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1.	8.0.0	3.0.0
2.	7.0.0	2.8.0
3.	5.8.0	2.0.0
4.	4.8.0	1.8.0
5.	3.8.0	1.4.0
6.	2.8.0	1.0.0
7.	2.0.0	12.0
8.		8.0

The value of half the net yield
 of the best dry land is really

l. Rs 3.7.5 so that the proper corresponding money
rate would ~~have~~ be Rs 3.8.0
but the Commr. does
not notice this point but his
object presumably is to assess
the dry lands as lightly as
possible, and H.E. in C. shares
this view.

11. Q. The present wet assessment
of the Palkonda taluk is a
consolidated one for any number
of crops but the Commr. pro-
poses to follow the usual
course of ~~treating~~ treating the
lands included in the first wet
group as permanent double crop
lands and assessing them at
one and a half the single crop
rates ~~worked out~~ shown above;
while the holders of other wet
lands would be given the
option of compounding for
all future second crop charges

by paying an add^l annual ^{20%}
assessment varying with the
nature of the vegetation works
from one-third to one-fifth
of the single crop charge; if
they decline to compound they
would be charged one-half the
single crop assessment for a
second crop that they may
grow. This, as has been said
~~is~~ the usual practice,
in Salem a single consolidated
charge was fixed and every
ryot was then at liberty
to grow as many crops as he
pleased without incurring
add^l liability. This system
has been
attended with the best
results both to the people
to the administration, and
in C. has resolved to ~~for~~
its adoption for Palkonda
where a consolidated as

ment has hitherto been in force. The addition to be made to the single crop assessment will be one-third for first group lands, one-fourth for second group, one-fifth for third and one-sixth for those in the fourth group. The total consolidated wet assessment will then be Rs 1,40,742 as compared with Rs 1,14,221, or an increase of 22.7 per cent.

The survey it must be re-
membered has disclosed
that the actual area of occupied
wet land ~~is~~ 33 per cent
greater than that entered in
the revenue accounts, so
that an increase of 22.7 per
cent in the assessment is
not excessive. It is no doubt
true that the ryot cultivates
the same ~~of~~ extent of land as
before and that it makes no
difference to him whether it
is described as 3 or 4 acres; but
some of the add^d area found
by the survey is due to en-
croachments and for this
the occupier must certainly
be required to pay add^d assess-
ment. ~~But whatever the~~
~~proper view of this it may~~
~~be that C. is convinced~~
~~that the wet assessment of~~

that in the case of dry lands
the ^{Survey showed} ~~there was~~ an increase of
88 per cent. and H.E. in C.
was at first ^{inclined} ~~disposed~~ to the
opinion that an increase
in assessment was called
for here also. But when
he came ^{on} to examine the
rates proposed by Mr. Wilson
he ^{was struck} ~~found~~ that it would be
unsafe to raise them, not-
withstanding that they result
in a decrease of Rs 443, or
2 per cent. of the present
revenue.

12. Taking the wet and dry together
the total assessment will be
Rs 1,60,056, as against Rs 1,34,578
at present. The increase is
Rs 25,468 or 18.9 per cent.
His increase and H.E. in C.
is confident that this addⁿ
can be paid with ease.

213 164
13. Large increases of assess-
ment will, as usual, be levied
by ~~more~~ gradual ~~sums~~ yearly
instalments, and the customary
deduction of one rupee an acre
will be made for irrigation
by lift. The Comm^r recom-
mends that manavari or rain-
fed lands should be treated
as ordinary dry lands instead
of being assessed at one rate
higher than the proper dry
classification, but the Govt.
sees no reason ^{for} to ~~make~~ any
distinction ^{in this respect} being made between
Vizag. and other dts., and it
does not consider that the
erection of high banks to catch
the rain-water should be en-
couraged, even if it be per-
mitted.

Mr. Wilson also recommends

that ~~the~~ the maintenance of very small irrigation works should be transferred to the ryots interested at a special reduced assessment. The Govt. would like to have the opinion of the Collector and the Law Rev. Commⁿ upon this suggestion before passing final orders on it, and those officers will accordingly be requested to report on the proposal at an early date.

14. With reference to the Commⁿ remarks in para 42 are based on the ~~assumption~~ assumption to Mess^{rs} Arbuthnot & Co. wh. was that the lease sanctioned in G.O. 8th March 1887 no 252 has been executed. There has, however, been great delay in giving effect to these orders of Govt. and the lease has not yet been ~~drawn~~ ^{executed}. The

Saram	Areas				Rates	Assessment				Total
	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class		1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class	
1	1800				8" 0" 0"	14,404				14,404
2	2886	6	798		7" 0" 0"	20,202	6 9			25,790
3	568	12	1842		5" 8" 0"	3,124	10 7			21,764
4	576	56	1546	59	4" 8" 0"	2,594	8 8			23,456
5	180	66	3,137	13	3" 8" 0"	632	5 0			14,238
6	101	48	1,757	26	2" 8" 0"	253	11 2			7,918
7			1,037	47	2" 0" 0"					2,620
8			354	90	2" 0" 0"					1,045
9			53	57	2" 0" 0"					326
10			20	44	2" 0" 0"					63
Total	6,113	43	4,518	14		41,212	0 7	23,350	14 9	111,645
2nd Crop assessment at 1/3, 1/4, 1/5 & 1/6										
						13,737	5 6	5,837	11 8	28,496
Total										
						54,949	6 1	29,188	10 5	140,141
Revenue Assessment										
						40,075	1 9	21,555	14 7	114,220
Difference										
						+14,874	4 4	+7632	11 10	+25,921
Per cent.										
						+37.1		+35.4		+23.7
Average rate per acre										
						8	15 9	6	7 4	5 13 8
Average rate of the old assessment on survey area per acre										
						6	8 10	4	3 10	4 12 5

It is understood ¹⁶
~~Court understands~~ that it is
 now ~~&~~ ^{under} preparation and that
 a clause will be inserted
 giving the Court power to make
 such addition to the rental
 as the increase in assessment
 will justify. The difficulty
 apprehended by Mr. Wilson will
 thus disappear and the Court
 will ~~at once~~ ^{obtain} ~~derive~~ the
 benefit of the new settlement
 as soon as it is introduced.
 15. A scheme for the settlement
 of the Golconda & Sarvaadhi
 talukas should be prepared
 as soon as details of area and
 classification are obtained,
 and submitted to Court with
 the least possible delay.

To
 25 The Com^r of the Dist^y & apprised 6-3
 with 5 encls. 1st? }
 16 Com^r of the Dist^y }
 5 Judicial Dept^y }
 24.28.3.89
 28/2
 2/3
 30/5

Palconda Settlement

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I

Hon. Mr. Causton

Hon. Mr. Stokes.

Print Weight
with Board Loose
A. March

6/1/11

15-11-11

3-2-13 ✓

20/9/15

21-12-15

17-7-16

2-12-16

27-7-17

10-6-18 ✓

21-3-19

8-12-19

30-3-20 ✓

29-6-20

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government Records.

Revenue Department.

G. O. (Printed).

Dated 4-3- 1889.

No. 144