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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 591 (Spare copy) Press

~~B.P. No.~~ ~~Mis.~~

Dated 15th July 1889 ~~195~~ ?

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Settlement of the Bellary and

15TH JULY 1889, No. 591, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following G.O., dated 5th November 1888, Mis. No. 6599, Revenue :—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 24th October 1888, No. 591 :—

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

Read—G.O., dated 23rd October 1888, No. 731, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on proposals for the Settlement of Bellary and Anantapur districts.

Resolution—dated 21th October 1888, No. 591.

Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, No. I Party, for information.

2. The Commissioner proposes to visit the two districts early in November. Meanwhile, Mr. Cox is requested to collect the necessary data for revising the scheme on the lines laid down by Government.

3. The classification of the Tadpatri and Bellary taluks has been finished. These two taluks will also be included in the new scheme as directed by Government.

4. According to the programme of settlement operations, approved in G.O., dated 22nd March 1887, No. 315, it was expected that the new rates would be introduced into the Adóni and Alúr taluks during the current year. This is now impossible, but the preparation of the necessary accounts could be taken in hand if the new scheme, which the Board will do their best to submit within the period specified by Government, is sanctioned in time. Adóni, Alúr and Gooty could then be settled next year and Bellary and Tadpatri in 1890-91.

5. There is no Survey Party at present working in the Anantapur district, and according to the programme, none will be sent there before 1891-92. Survey Party No. II is now working in the Kúdligi and Huvinahadgalli taluks of the Bellary district, which will probably be finished by the end of the current official year. Classification is in progress in these two taluks and nearly half the work has been completed in Kúdligi. The Commissioner will consider after personal inspection whether with the results obtained for these two taluks and those already recorded from Hospet and Penukonda, separate schemes should be prepared for the red-soil taluks of the Bellary and Anantapur districts.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, No. I Party.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—dated 5th November 1888, Mis. No. 6599, Revenue.

Recorded, pending further report.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 5th March 1889, No. 102:—

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

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 24th October 1888, No. 591.

Resolution—dated 5th March 1889, No. 102.

In their Order, No. 731, dated 23rd October 1888, the Government expressed their inability to accept the scheme for the revision of assessments in the Bellary and Anantapur districts which was submitted with Board's Proceedings, No. 134, dated 14th March 1888.

2. The Board's proposals resulted, the Government observed, in an increase of 12·3 per cent. on the dry and of 13·2 per cent. on the wet and of 12·5 per cent. on the total revenue of districts which were the 'poorest and most backward in the Presidency, the most sterile and the most subject to drought: the ryots paid the present revenue with difficulty: they had as yet far from fully recovered from the famine and to impose upon them largely increased burthens would certainly check, if not entirely arrest, their progress.' An examination of details showed that 'the greatest increase was on the very poorest soils in dry and in wet on the lands served by inferior sources.' After further comments which will be noticed in their proper place in the course of these proceedings, the Government concluded by remitting the proposals for revision with an expression of opinion that a scheme for the five taluks of Adóni, Alúr, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri based on existing data but modified in reference to the remarks of Government might be submitted at once, but that 'before a scheme could be sanctioned for the remaining taluks of the two districts more extensive classification results must be obtained and the question of the standard dry crop in Anantapur fully considered.'

3. The selection of these five taluks was probably influenced by a consideration of their soils, which are largely of the black cotton series, and their consequently supposed homogeneous character, but a consideration of products and prices will show that the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri will more properly be dealt with along with the other taluks of Anantapur to which they belong and that they cannot well be included in a scheme dealing with the Bellary district. It would be inconvenient too to exclude, as the Government have proposed, from a scheme dealing with the Bellary taluks of Adóni and Bellary, the Bellary taluk of Hospet within the limits of which is included the greater portion of the lands irrigated by the Tungabhadra channels, irrigation which affects all three taluks and can be satisfactorily dealt with only as a whole.

4. The following tables give the average areas under different crops in the Bellary and Anantapur districts for the five years ending with fasli 1296.

(*N.B.*—Referring to the remarks of Government in para. 4 of their order, it is observed that the figures given in Mr. Cox's report related to the single year of fasli 1295).

BELLARY.

Crops.	ADONI.		ALUR.		BELLARY.		RATADRUG.		HOSPET.		HARPANAHALLI.		HADAGALI.		KUDLIGI.		AVERAGE OF THE DISTRICT.	
	Extent.	Per-centage.	Extent.	Per-centage.	Extent.	Per-centage.	Extent.	Per-centage.	Extent.	Per-centage.	Extent.	Per-centage.	Extent.	Per-centage.	Extent.	Per-centage.	Extent.	Per-centage.
Dry.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
Cholum	135,158	49	122,782	45	162,208	51	53,729	29	42,327	59	74,918	51	93,877	48	38,586	33	90,608	45
Cotton	46,019	16	55,717	20	47,967	15	17,415	9	2,741	4	9,889	7	24,247	12	4,623	4	26,940	13
Ragi	453	..	48	..	800	..	4,879	2	1,968	3	9,436	6·6	3,196	1	15,482	13	4,648	2·5
Indigo	..	..	364	..	67	..	116	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	..
Wheat	1,450	·5	807	..	401	..	97	..	145	..	155	..	2,462	..	804	..	790	..
Oil-seeds	11,058	4	4,026	1	4,376	1	8,323	4	1,596	5	17,433	12	11,112	6	13,345	12	8,908	4·6
Korra	40,435	15	62,002	23	64,563	20	32,168	18	9,883	14	12,881	9	15,173	9	8,950	8	30,757	15
Suzza	17,681	6	6,337	3	21,276	7	19,642	11	3,428	5	888	1	2,913	1	3,391	3	9,444	5
Arikalu	825	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	704	..
Horse-gram	1,403	·5	722	..	3,025	1	23,121	13	4,959	7	8,838	6	18,155	10	12,692	11	9,458	6
Other grains	21,464	8	22,168	8	15,663	5	22,344	12	3,190	5	9,416	6·5	22,848	12	16,519	14	16,701	9
Topes, &c. ..	2,044	1	646	..	1,295	..	2,532	2	1,214	2	1,719	1	1,010	..	2,167	2	1,568	1
Total ..	276,990	100	275,519	100	321,641	100	186,606	100	71,490	100	145,573	100	195,993	100	116,461	100	199,781	100
Wet.																		
Paddy	3,609	74	252	38	3,766	58	10,150	92	8,937	66	7,271	18	1,251	24	2,892	32	3,898	58
Sugarcane	41	1	1	..	487	7	26	..	3,611	25	2,190	12	828	11	773	11	804	12
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coconuts ..	23	..	..	1	289	4	38	..	65	..	693	8	593	3	1,097	15	290	4
Chillies and other garden crops ..	1,200	25	408	61	2,027	31	831	8	1,271	9	4,437	62	4,437	62	3,022	42	1,904	26
Total ..	4,873	100	666	100	6,569	100	11,045	100	13,874	100	7,109	100	7,109	100	7,284	100	6,896	100

ANANTAPUR.

Crops.	Anantapur.		Dharmavaram.		Penukonda.		Hindupur.		Madakasira.		Gooty.		Tadpatri.		Average.	
	Extent.	Per-centage	Extent.	Per-centage	Extent.	Per-centage	Extent.	Per-centage	Extent.	Per-centage	Extent.	Per-centage	Extent.	Per-centage	Extent.	Per-centage
Dry.	Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		Acs.		Acs.	
Cholum	56,724	26	40,289	18	13,980	16	8,893	16	7,603	15	113,059	37	67,056	32	43,943	24
Cotton	3,204	2	3,761	2	3,762	4	962	2	372	1	44,455	14	43,107	21	14,227	8
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo	263	..	20	..	59	..	18	..	..	..	2,154	1	7,639	4	1,878	1
Wheat	6	..	179	..	22	..	28	..	62	..	498	..	183	..	176	..
Gingely seeds	18,896	9	20,712	9	8,563	10	2,879	5	6,065	10	23,857	8	5,872	3	12,539	7
Korra	21,600	10	25,979	11	8,328	9	6,430	10	14,799	28	62,406	21	68,027	28	45,220	25
Sizza	15,882	7	23,000	10	6,650	6	4,115	7	102	..	15,941	6	447	..	8,713	5
Arikalu	6,753	3	1,020	1	1,232	1	886	1	1,275	3	111	..	9,594	6	3,141	2
Horse-gram	65,609	31	71,720	31	26,065	30	16,747	30	14,394	29	20,448	7	7,252	3	31,917	17
Other grains	21,813	10	39,776	17	16,161	18	7,725	14	5,351	11	17,614	6	5,246	3	16,239	9
Topes	4,474	2	2,115	1	6,065	6	8,490	15	1,646	3	3,361	1	4,205	1	3,703	2
Total ..	215,223	100	228,561	100	88,887	100	56,163	100	50,669	100	303,904	100	208,628	100	181,695	100
Wet.																
Paddy	12,043	44	13,221	60	8,569	32	8,262	25	4,436	19	5,567	76	7,608	53	8,958	38
Sugar ..	2	..	9	..	442	2	965	3	22	..	20	..	14	..	213	1
Ragi ..	8,494	31	1,079	5	9,570	36	15,865	48	14,423	63	2,170	19	6,433	38	9,433	40
Cocoanuts	26	..	20	..	139	1	147	..	112	1	9	..	63	..	60	..
Garden crops	6,842	25	7,537	35	7,625	29	7,892	24	3,982	17	568	5	1,357	9	5,100	21
Total ..	27,407	100	21,866	100	26,245	100	33,151	100	22,975	100	11,334	100	14,465	100	23,754	100

5. It will be observed that while ragi is not grown as a wet crop anywhere in Bellary, it is a distinguishing feature of the wet cultivation of Anantapur everywhere except in the Dharmavaram taluk, where it represents only 5 per cent. of the crop. Everywhere else it is important, representing from 19 per cent. in Gooty to 63 per cent. in Madakasíra: in Tadpatri it stands for 38 per cent. and in the whole district for 40. The cultivation of ragi as a wet crop is a sure indication that the supply of water for irrigation is not over-abundant, for wherever water is plentiful enough the staple wet crop is invariably paddy. Unless prices permit, therefore, it would be impossible to ignore ragi in the settlement of any of the taluks of Anantapur except Dharmavaram.

6. The following tables give the prices current in the Bellary and Anantapur districts for the twenty non-famine years ending with fasli 1296 :—

PRICE LIST.

Faslis.	Bellary.						Anantapur.					
	Paddy.			Cholum.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.	Paddy.			Cholum.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.
	First sort.	Second sort.	Average.				First sort.	Second sort.	Average.			
	..	..	..	..	156	190	..	..	..	..	179	186
1269	157	149	153	154	142	195	141	161	151	165	161	166
1270	161	145	153	144	128	191	147	134	140	153	148	162
1271	173	169	171	201	..	..	149	136	142	167	..	..
1272	208	193	200	174	170	212	199	184	191	220	226	250
1277	201	182	191	126	106	149	164	147	155	151	144	167
1278	203	186	194	153	121	193	151	136	143	139	134	159
1279	174	156	165	151	121	185	134	117	125	140	128	147
1280	174	153	163	160	123	180	132	118	125	138	123	137
1281	172	151	161	162	127	189	126	109	118	131	127	157
1282	168	143	156	173	132	199	132	115	123	152	132	164
1283	145	130	138	152	123	174	109	96	103	136	128	164
1284	155	138	147	195	168	195	129	116	123	164	157	175
1285	181	159	170	224	193	211	141	129	135	201	183	190
1289	167	150	158	131	113	129	144	132	138	134	121	131
1290	173	155	164	142	119	143	151	135	143	137	121	127
1291	163	147	155	126	108	150	154	138	146	128	118	129
1292	157	141	149	127	111	141	141	127	134	124	110	116
1293	178	161	169	191	157	209	170	156	163	188	163	184
1294	172	155	163	183	150	205	171	159	165	173	152	191
1295	168	149	158	153	125	153	149	136	143	148	127	144
Total ..	3,450	3,112	3,278	3,222	2,693	3,593	2,934	2,681	2,806	3,089	2,882	3,246
Average	172	156	164	161	135	179	147	134	140	154	144	162
Deduct 15 per cent.	..	..	24½	24	..	..	..	..	21	22½	..	..
Difference	..	..	139½	137	..	..	..	..	119	131½	..	..
Commutation rate adopted	..	..	139	137	..	..	..	..	119	131	..	..

7. The average price of paddy was in Bellary Rs. 161 and of ragi Rs. 135; in Anantapur the prices were, respectively, Rs. 140 and Rs. 144. While, therefore, in Anantapur it would be practically immaterial whether paddy or ragi were taken as the standard crop for wet, and the ryot would indeed be slightly bettered by the substitution of the former for the latter, it would be altogether different if in the Anantapur taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri, where ragi represents too large a share of the crop to be ignored, paddy were, at Bellary prices, substituted for ragi, for in Bellary paddy is more than 20 per cent. dearer than ragi. If therefore the Anantapur taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri were to be included as proposed by Government in the same scheme as the Bellary taluks of Alúr, Adóni and Bellary, it would be necessary to take ragi as part of their wet crop. There are difficulties in the way of this; in the first place, the only standard as yet adopted for wet is paddy, and in the next as a consequence there are no *data* relating to ragi as an irrigated crop. The most proper solution of the difficulty would seem to be, therefore, to include Gooty and

Tadpatri in the scheme of the district to which they belong and to deal with the districts of Bellary and Anantapur, as all other districts have been dealt with, each separately and by itself as a whole.

8. For this purpose the data already accumulated seem sufficient. Four taluks out of eight in Bellary, viz., Adóni, Alúr, Bellary and Hospet and three out of seven in Anantapur, viz., Gooty, Tadpatri and Penukonda have been classified and are ready for settlement, and the Commissioner will now proceed to submit his proposals for the two districts.

9. *Area dealt with.*—The following statements show the area dealt with and the results of survey:—

BELLARY.

Taluks.	Particulars.	Occupation.			Waste.			Total Government land.	Inams.	Porambokes.	Total ayacut of Government villages.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adóni	As per Revenue accounts ..	168,288	2,064	170,352	114,006	738	114,744	285,096	137,371	28,508	450,975
	Do. Survey	175,587	2,241	177,828	110,590	723	111,313	289,141	138,478	50,546	478,165
	Difference ..	+ 7,299	+ 177	+ 7,476	— 3,416	— 15	— 3,431	+ 4,045	+ 1,107	+ 22,038	+ 27,190
	Percentage ..	+ 4·34	+ 8·58	+ 4·39	— 3·0	— 2·03	— 2·99	+ 1·42	+ 0·81	+ 77·30	+ 6·03
Alúr	As per Revenue accounts ..	164,051	357	164,408	66,996	67	67,063	231,471	150,336	18,975	400,782
	Do. Survey	170,460	389	170,849	65,145	58	65,203	236,052	154,198	36,110	426,360
	Difference ..	+ 6,409	+ 32	+ 6,441	— 1,851	— 9	— 1,860	+ 4,581	+ 3,862	+ 17,135	+ 25,578
	Percentage ..	+ 3·91	+ 8·96	+ 3·91	— 2·76	— 13·43	— 2·77	+ 1·98	+ 2·57	+ 90·30	+ 6·38
Bellary	As per Revenue accounts ..	236,793	3,487	240,280	107,322	252	107,574	347,854	171,342	57,081	576,277
	Do. Survey	249,243	3,674	252,917	97,707	273	97,980	350,897	174,074	77,792	602,763
	Difference ..	+ 12,450	+ 187	+ 12,637	— 9,615	+ 21	— 9,594	+ 3,043	+ 2,732	+ 20,711	+ 26,486
	Percentage ..	+ 5·0	+ 5·4	+ 5·26	— 8·98	+ 8·3	— 8·9	+ 0·87	+ 1·59	+ 36·28	+ 4·59
Hospet	As per Revenue accounts ..	61,425	9,598	71,023	75,177	1,338	76,515	147,538	29,883	90,478	267,899
	Do. Survey	65,732	10,076	75,808	65,359	1,374	66,733	142,541	29,162	110,018	281,721
	Difference ..	+ 4,307	+ 478	+ 4,785	— 9,818	+ 36	— 9,782	— 4,997	— 721	+ 19,540	+ 13,822
	Percentage ..	+ 7·01	+ 4·98	+ 6·74	— 13·06	+ 2·69	— 12·78	— 3·39	— 2·41	+ 21·60	+ 5·16
Total, Bellary District ..	As per Revenue accounts ..	630,557	15,506	646,063	363,501	2,395	365,896	1,011,959	488,932	195,042	1,695,933
	Do. Survey	661,022	16,380	677,402	338,801	2,428	341,229	1,018,631	495,912	274,466	1,789,009
	Difference ..	+ 30,465	+ 874	+ 31,339	— 24,700	+ 33	— 24,667	+ 6,672	+ 6,980	+ 79,424	+ 93,076
	Percentage ..	+ 4·83	+ 5·6	+ 4·85	— 6·80	+ 1·38	— 6·74	+ 0·6	+ 1·4	+ 40·7	+ 5·5

ANANTAPUR.

Taluks.	Particulars.	Occupation. Dry.	Occupation. Wet.	Occupation. Total.	Waste. Dry.	Waste. Wet.	Waste. Total.	Total Government land.	Inams.	Porambokes.	Total ayacut of Government villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gooty	As per Revenue accounts	203,486	6,696	210,182	106,297	2,191	108,488	318,670	184,087	125,649	628,406
	Do. Survey	213,690	7,324	220,914	97,727	2,206	99,933	320,847	190,286	141,388	652,521
	Difference ..	+ 10,104	+ 628	+ 10,732	— 8,570	— 15	— 8,555	+ 2,177	+ 6,199	+ 15,739	+ 24,116
	Percentage ..	+ 4·97	+ 9·38	+ 5·11	— 8·06	— 0·68	— 7·89	+ 0·68	+ 3·37	+ 12·53	+ 3·84
Tadpatri	As per Revenue accounts	154,031	5,675	159,706	22,867	744	23,611	183,317	81,187	95,808	360,312
	Do. Survey	156,603	5,944	162,547	21,529	766	22,294	184,841	85,513	131,712	402,066
	Difference ..	+ 2,572	+ 239	+ 2,811	— 1,338	+ 21	— 1,317	+ 1,494	+ 4,326	+ 35,904	+ 41,724
	Percentage ..	+ 1·67	+ 4·21	+ 1·76	— 6·85	+ 2·82	— 5·66	+ ·82	+ 5·33	+ 37·47	+ 11·58
Penukonda	As per Revenue accounts	78,230	12,289	90,519	86,030	2,375	88,405	178,924	27,178	106,114	312,216
	Do. Survey	84,839	13,396	98,235	88,263	2,492	90,745	188,980	29,389	174,769	393,138
	Difference ..	+ 6,609	+ 1,107	+ 7,716	+ 2,223	+ 117	+ 2,340	+ 10,056	+ 2,211	+ 68,655	+ 80,922
	Percentage ..	+ 8·45	+ 9·01	+ 8·52	+ 2·58	+ 4·93	+ 2·65	+ 5·62	+ 8·14	+ 64·70	+ 25·92
Total, Anantapur District. {	As per Revenue accounts	435,747	24,660	460,407	215,194	5,310	220,504	680,911	292,452	327,571	1,300,934
	Do. Survey	455,032	26,634	481,666	207,509	5,463	212,972	694,638	305,188	447,869	1,447,695
	Difference ..	+ 19,285	+ 1,974	+ 21,259	— 7,685	+ 153	— 7,532	+ 13,727	+ 12,736	+ 120,298	+ 146,761
	Percentage ..	+ 4·43	+ 8·00	+ 4·62	— 3·57	+ 2·97	— 3·41	+ 2	+ 4·4	+ 36·5	+ 11

10. (I) *Bellary.*—The four taluks of Bellary included in the proposals contain by Survey acres 1,789,009 or an increase of 5·5 per cent. on their reputed or curnam's area of acres 1,695,933; of these acres, 1,293,097 or 72 per cent. belong to Government and acres 495,912 or 28 per cent. are Inam: of the Government area acres 274,466 or 21 per cent. are poramboke and uncultivable waste. Of the Government cultivable area, acres 999,823 or 98·2 per cent. are dry and acres 18,803 or 1·8 per cent. are wet. Acres 338,801 or 34 per cent. of the dry land and acres 2,428 or 12·9 per cent. of the wet are waste.

(II) *Anantapur.*—The three taluks of Anantapur included in the scheme comprise a survey area of acres 14,47,695 or an increase of 11 per cent. on their reputed or curnam's area of acres 1,300,934.

Of this area, acres, 1142,507 or 79 per cent. belong to Government and acres 305,188 or 21 per cent. are Inam. Of the Government area, acres 447,869 or 39·2 per cent. are poramboke and uncultivable waste.

Of the Government arable area, acres 662,541 or 95·4 per cent. are dry and acres 32,097 or 4·6 per cent. are wet.

Of the dry area 31 per cent. and of the wet area 17 per cent. are waste.

11. It will be observed that in neither district is there any great difference on the whole between the Survey and curnam's areas, so far as culturable Government and inam lands are concerned, but that in both the Survey has revealed a very large increase in the case of poramboke amounting in the Bellary taluks to 40·7 per cent. and in those of Anantapur to 36·5.

In both districts about a third of the arable dry land is unoccupied.

12. *Soils.*—The following table gives an analysis of the soils found in the two tracts under discussion:—

STATEMENT SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

Class and sort.	Bellary District.										Anantapur District.							
	Adóni.		Alúr.		Bellary.		Hospet.		Total.		Gooty.		Tadpatri.		Penukonda.		Total.	
	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
III 1	112	..	1,368	..	994	..	1,801	..	..	..	239	..	1,984	..	..	..	..	..
2	3,974	..	27,624	..	6,237	..	1,150	..	..	..	2,445	..	8,207	..	..	..	..	..
3	29,465	..	72,956	..	59,032	..	394	..	..	..	27,779	..	20,531	..	121	..	..	..
4	71,714	..	69,829	..	97,735	..	2,227	..	..	..	51,067	..	32,866	..	153	..	..	..
5	19,216	..	8,274	..	35,395	..	6,897	..	..	..	14,387	..	20,683	..	1,168	..	..	..
Total, III ..	124,481	43	180,051	76	199,393	57	12,469	9	516,394	50·7	95,917	30	84,271	46	1,442	1	181,630	26·1
IV 1	4,074	..	1,740	..	940	..	1,908	..	..	..	287	..	1,571	..	548	..	..	..
2	8,229	..	5,356	..	4,743	..	1,073	..	..	..	3,073	..	4,677	..	2,141	..	..	..
3	17,494	..	12,460	..	20,916	..	2,245	..	..	..	9,543	..	8,604	..	3,156	..	..	..
4	16,701	..	8,355	..	27,208	..	6,091	..	..	..	17,040	..	13,867	..	4,275	..	..	..
5	11,105	..	3,229	..	15,483	..	10,068	..	..	..	11,407	..	14,334	..	10,308	..	..	..
Total, IV ..	57,603	20	31,140	13	69,290	20	21,385	15	179,418	17·6	41,350	13	43,053	24	20,428	11	104,831	15·1
V 1	642	..	220	..	413	..	54	..	..	..	409	..	69	..	10	..	..	..
2	370	..	545	..	357	..	161	..	..	..	1,574	..	549	..	50	..	..	..
3	582	..	944	..	1,825	..	416	..	..	..	3,100	..	905	..	470	..	..	..
4	172	..	285	..	957	..	333	..	..	..	3,479	..	2,282	..	1,739	..	..	..
5	214	..	566	..	2,888	..	554	..	..	..	1,718	..	2,997	..	5,021	..	..	..
Total, V ..	1,980	1	2,560	1	6,440	2	1,518	1	12,498	1·2	10,280	3	6,802	3	7,290	4	24,372	3·5
Total, III, IV and V ..	184,064	64	213,751	90	275,123	79	35,372	25	708,310	69·5	147,547	46	134,126	73	29,160	16	310,833	44·7
VI 1	..	..	49	..	97	..	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	24	..	..	..	111	..	656	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	186	..	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	80	..	1,459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, VI ..	24	..	49	..	474	..	3,711	2	4,258	0·4	97	..	..	..	..	..	97	..

Statement showing classification of soils—*cont.*

Class and sort.	Bellary District.										Anantapur District.							
	Adóni.		Alúr.		Bellary.		Hospet.		Total.		Gooty.		Tadpatri.		Penukonda.		Total.	
	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
VII 1	2,166	..	133	..	233	..	2,001	..	..	..	503	..	785	..	1,033	..	..	..
2	4,827	..	896	..	1,466	..	4,451	..	..	..	3,170	..	1,841	..	3,008	..	..	..
3	11,624	..	2,564	..	8,739	..	6,580	..	..	..	5,762	..	5,490	..	4,466	..	..	..
4	17,798	..	4,864	..	12,133	..	11,277	..	..	..	11,644	..	13,508	..	13,759	..	..	..
5	11,745	..	1,183	..	16,284	..	13,839	..	..	..	15,913	..	15,792	..	24,624	..	..	..
Total, VII ..	48,160	16	9,640	4	38,855	11	38,148	27	134,803	13·3	36,992	12	37,416	20	46,890	25	121,298	17·5
VII 1	2,646	..	358	..	419	..	636	..	..	..	981	..	86	..	372	..	..	..
2	6,416	..	1,462	..	2,408	..	1,982	..	..	..	4,044	..	53	..	860	..	..	..
3	12,143	..	1,760	..	7,159	..	6,113	..	..	..	14,042	..	325	..	7,812	..	..	..
4	24,281	..	4,652	..	14,428	..	11,891	..	..	..	35,853	..	2,324	..	30,071	..	..	..
5	11,407	..	4,380	..	12,031	..	44,688	..	..	..	81,291	..	10,481	..	73,815	..	..	..
Total, VIII ..	56,893	20	12,612	6	36,445	10	65,310	46	171,260	16·8	136,211	42	13,269	7	112,930	59	262,410	37·8
Total, VI, VII and VIII ..	105,077	36	22,301	10	75,774	21	107,169	75	310,321	30·5	173,300	54	50,685	27	159,820	84	383,805	55·3
Grand Total ..	289,141	100	236,052	100	350,897	100	142,541	100	1,018,631	100	320,847	100	184,811	100	188,980	100	694,638	100

13. The soils in both districts are in part regada or black cotton and in part red ferruginous. The black soils are found chiefly in the Adóni, Alúr and Bellary taluks of Bellary and in the Tadpatri taluk of Anantapur; they range from 64 per cent. of the area in Adóni to 90 per cent. in Alúr. In the Gooty taluk of Anantapur, the red soils predominate, and in the Hospet taluk of Bellary they represent three-fourths of the area. The black soils are chiefly clays and loams, the former having the preponderance, the red soils loam and sand, the latter predominating everywhere.

14. In grouping soils, Mr. Cox departed in some measure from the grouping adopted in the standard scale and in paragraphs 15 and 16 of his letter, No. 247, dated 1st March 1888, recorded in the Government Order under reference, explained his reasons for doing so. The Commissioner observes in reference thereto that, though as stated by Mr. Cox the grouping in certain cases adopted in the settlement of the Guntúr portion of the Kistna is in accord with that proposed by him for Bellary and Anantapur, the standard scale was framed on a consideration of *all* settlements, including the Guntúr one, that had been made up to the date of it and that the grouping adopted in the standard scale was based on the balance of experience. The Commissioner does not think, therefore, that there are sufficient grounds for departing from the soil grouping of the standard scale and proposes to adopt it. The Commissioner has in some instances modified Mr. Cox's classification in order to avoid on the one hand the unnecessary sacrifice of revenue now—under the Tungabhadra channels for example—easily paid, and on the other enormous increases on the lower classes of soils. Theoretically a revision of settlement should be made regardless of existing assessments, but in practice it is impossible to ignore them; besides, a classifier is not infallible and it may happen that differences in existing assessments may be due to causes that he has failed to grasp and would fain explain by calling "anomalies."

15. *Standard Crops—I. Wet.*—As indicated in para. 7 *supra* paddy will be the standard crop for wet in both districts.

II. Dry—(a) Bellary.—From the tables given at para. 4 *supra*, it will be seen that in Bellary the chief dry crops are cholum and korra; they stand for 45 and 15 per cent., respectively; they are followed by cotton with 13; no other crop represents more than 5 per cent. If cotton be added to cholum, as it may very properly be, considering that both are grown on the same soils indifferently and that the former is quite as valuable a crop as the latter, then cholum will represent 58 per cent. If the remaining area be divided between cholum and korra in the proportions that they bear to each other, viz., about 4 to 1, then cholum will represent about 80 and korra about 20 per cent. of the crop.

(b) Anantapur.—The chief dry crops in Anantapur are korra and cholum, which represent the former 25 per cent., the latter 24 per cent. of the crop. They are followed by horse-gram with 17 per cent., cotton with 8 and oil-seeds with 7; no other crop exceeds 5 per cent. If cotton be added to cholum and oil-seeds to korra, cholum and korra will each represent 32 per cent. of the crop. If then the remaining crops be equally divided between them, cholum and korra will each represent half the crop.

16. Mr. Cox would (*vide* paras. 54 and 55 of his report) have liked to have taken korra as part of the crop for the poorer red soils, but its price had not been recorded * for many years and he therefore rejected it. Suzza, too, which is often grown on such soils, he had to pass by, because it was not only very limited in area—it represents only 5 per cent.—but very high in price. He finally adopted cholum as his sole standard for dry "fixing a proportionately smaller outturn for the inferior soils."

* This difficulty can be overcome—*vide post* para. 20.

17. This selection of cholum as the sole standard for dry and the application of it to the southern taluks of Anantapur was, in the opinion of Government (para. 4 of their order), one of the most fatal objections to Mr. Cox's scheme. The main crop in those taluks, it was observed, was not cholum, but horse-gram, which therefore was "clearly the most suitable standard grain for them, and the Government accordingly

desired that it should be adopted as such either by itself alone or in conjunction with cholum and cumbu or some other crop." When Government wrote thus, they were probably under the impression that horse-gram was cheaper than cholum. As a matter of fact it is dearer, the average price of horse-gram being Rs. 162 per garce and that of cholum Rs. 154—*vide* table at para. 6 *supra*. Besides this, the cost of cultivating an acre of gram is less than that of cultivating an acre of cholum, for, after the ground is ploughed and the seed sown, there is with gram no after-cultivation nor weeding as with cholum, so that, with higher prices and lower cultivation expenses and an outturn not less in quantity, the resulting settlement rates with gram as the basis of computation would be higher than with cholum. The ryot would not be injured, therefore, but benefited by the substitution of cholum for horse-gram.

18. For settlement purposes then the standard crop for dry lands will be—

(*a*) in *Bellary*—
- (1) Cholum, four-fifths.
- (2) Korra, one-fifth.

(*b*) in *Anantapur*—
- (1) Cholum, half.
- (2) Korra, half.

19. *Prices and commutation rates.*—The average price of paddy was (see table at para. 6 *supra*) in Bellary Rs. 164 and in Anantapur Rs. 140. Cholum averaged in Bellary Rs. 161 and in Anantapur Rs. 154. If the usual deduction of 15 per cent. be made for merchants' profits, &c., these prices will give the following commutation rates:—

	Bellary. RS.	Anantapur. RS.
(1) Paddy	139	119
(2) Cholum	137	131

20. There remains the question of the price of korra, a crop grown too extensively both in Bellary and Anantapur to be ignored and which (para. 18 *supra*) has accordingly been adopted in both as representing a portion of the standard dry crop. It is sold everywhere in both districts, but its price has long ceased to be recorded, and this difficulty it was that led Mr. Cox to reject it, though he clearly perceived that it was necessary to make up in some way for its exclusion. The expedient he adopted was to "fix a proportionately smaller outturn for the inferior soils" (see para. 16 *supra*), but it is obvious that in the absence of prices or other *data*, the "proportionately smaller outturn to be fixed" must be purely arbitrary. It may be conceded at once that the solution of the difficulty *must* be an arbitrary one, but in the selection of arbitrary methods that one is to be preferred which is the least objectionable and is most capable of verification. The solution that the Commissioner proposes is to take for korra the *data* adopted for it in the Main Division of the neighbouring district of Cuddapah where it was adopted as a standard for dry in the red soils, its commutation price being fixed at Rs. 100 the garce, that of cholum, the other standard, being Rs. 139 or Rs. 8 more a garce than the price, Rs. 131, now proposed for Anantapur, but only Rs. 2 more than that proposed for Bellary.

21. The commutation rates taken for the Cuddapah standards were based, as were those of most settlements up till the Madura one in 1885, on the prices for the 20 non-famine years ending with fasli 1274, but the Commissioner considers that no great violence to propriety will be done by adopting for korra in Bellary and Anantapur a commutation rate that was in the adjoining district of Cuddapah based on the prices of a period that till some four years ago was the only period that the Government would recognize as the standard for *all* settlements of the present series. During the Commissioner's tour in the two districts in November and December 1888, numerous inquiries were made regarding the current prices of korra and cholum. The general result was that the then current price of korra was about equal to that of yellow cholum, but about one-fourth less than that of white. It is impossible to determine on the data available what proportion of the cholum area is white and what yellow, but the Commissioner's rates of Rs. 137 and 131 taken for cholum in Bellary and Anantapur, less one-fourth, would give for korra commutation rates of

Rs. 102¾ and Rs. 98¼ for these districts, respectively. The Cuddapah rate of Rs. 100 is therefore probably not far from the result that district prices if recorded would have given and may in the Commissioner's opinion be adopted for the settlement of these districts without risk of injury either to the ryot or to the Government.

22. *Grain values*—(1) *Wet—for both districts.*—The only settled districts which adjoin or are in any way near to Bellary and Anantapur are Kurnool and Cuddapah, the Rámallakót, Pattikonda and Koilkuntla taluks of the former and the Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla and Kadiri taluks of the latter district marching with the Adóni and Alúr taluks of Bellary, and with the Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur, Penukonda and Hindupur taluks of Anantapur. For Kurnool proper, to which Rámallakót belongs, the grain values adopted for wet lands ranged from M.M. 1,100 to 300; for the Cuddapah main division taluks of Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla and for the Koilkuntla taluk of Kurnool which formerly belonged to Cuddapah and was settled on its *data*, the values ranged from M.M. 1,300 to 320; for the Kadiri taluk of the Cuddapah sub-division the values ranged from M.M. 1,150 to 320. It seems unnecessary to consider the two districts separately in determining the scale of grain values to be adopted for them, because in the first place similar soils are as productive in the one as they are in the other, and in the next the settled area which is to supply the *data* for the settlement of these districts is in part common to both and in part presents features of soil and climate that are to be found in both. Mr. Cox in his first proposals adopted a scale ranging from M.M. 1,250 to 320, but in revising them adopted a scale ranging from M.M. 1,300 to 320; the same in fact as the scale of the Cuddapah district. This Cuddapah scale is, in its highest value, the highest that has ever been adopted in any settlement. The Board in modifying Mr. Cox's proposals reverted to his original scale, but in the result it proved to be immaterial which of the two was adopted, for, owing to the manipulation of the cultivation expenses, the outcoming money-rates were the same in both.

23. The settled taluks of Kurnool and Cuddapah formed parts of five distinct settlement schemes, viz.:—

(1)	Rámallakót	Kurnool proper in 1864-65.
(2)	Pattikonda	In 1872-73.
(3)	Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla.	Cuddapah main division, 1874-75 and 1879-80.
(4)	Koilkuntla	1874-75.
(5)	Kadiri	Cuddapah sub-division, 1882-83.

24. In some of these settlements the soils were distributed into 3, in some into 4 and in others into 5 sorts; it is impossible, therefore, to strike for the purposes of the present settlement an average for all the 5 sorts into which soils have for many years past been distributed, but taking the highest values assigned in each settlement to wet for IV-1 soils, the following results are obtained:—

(1)	Kurnool proper	1,100 M.M.
(2)	Pattikonda } Kurnool	1,100
(3)	Koilkuntla }	1,300
(4)	Cuddapah main division	1,300
(5)	Cuddapah sub-division	1,150
	Total ...	5,950
	Average ...	1,190

25. The best and the most favored lands in the tract under discussion, viz., the Tungabhadra channel lands of the Hospet, Bellary and Adóni taluks of the Bellary district are in no way inferior to the finest lands of the Godávari (upland), Kurnool, North Arcot, Tinnevelly or Coimbatore, in the settlement of all which districts 1,200 M.M. was taken as the highest grain value for wet lands. The average of the five settlements just quoted is 1,190, say 1,200 M.M., and this figure of 1,200 M.M. the Commissioner proposes to take as the highest wet value for Bellary and Anantapur. The minimum adopted for wet in the different settlements to date has been very various, ranging from 200 M.M. in the uplands of the Masulipatam portion

of the Kistna to 650 M.M. in the uplands of the Guntúr portion of the same district. In Kurnool proper and Pattikonda, the minimum was 300 M.M., while in Cuddapah and the Koilkuntla taluk of Kurnool it was 320. In Nellore and North Arcot, the schemes for both which districts were drawn up by the late Mr. Rundall after the most laborious investigations, the minimum outturn for wet lands was fixed at 500 M.M. The scale which the Commissioner proposes varies from 1,200 to 600 M.M. as follows:—

1,200 M.M.
1,100
1,000
900
800
750
700
650
600

(2) *Dry—for both Districts.*—(*a*) *Cholum.*—In para. 56 of his report Mr. Cox remarked that in comparing the districts under discussion with the settled districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, it "was to be remembered that in dry his first group villages were a sort of medium between the first and second groups of Pattikonda and equal to the second group of Cuddapah, and that his second group was about equal to the third group in Cuddapah." For Bellary and Anantapur therefore he proposed for cholum a scale of grain values which ranged from 340 to 80 M.M. This was accepted by the Board (paragraph 11 of Proceedings, No. 134, dated 14th March 1888). From para. 48 of Mr. Cox's report, it would appear that it was a consideration of *soils* that guided his village-grouping, but the Commissioner observes that as the same settlement symbols are supposed to represent soils of equal values, not in one district only, but in all districts of the Presidency, it is unusual, not to say improper, to consider soils in the grouping of villages, for their varying qualities are already differentiated by classification. The main elements that enter into dry village-grouping are markets, communications, climatic conditions, exposure to or immunity from the ravages of wild animals. So far as these considerations are concerned, the Commissioner sees no reason for grouping as to dry the most favorably-situated villages of Bellary and Anantapur in lower grades than the most favorably-situated ones of Kurnool and Cuddapah.

Cholum was taken as a standard in the Rámallakót, Pattikonda and Koilkuntla taluks of Kurnool and in the main division of Cuddapah, the following being the maxima and minima adopted for each:—

		Max.	Min.
(1)	Rámallakót	360	80
(2)	Pattikonda	360	60
(3)	Koilkuntla	400	80
(4)	Cuddapah main division	400	80
	Average ...	380	75

(*b*) *Korra.*—Korra was taken as a standard in only one settlement, viz., that of the Main Division of Cuddapah, and there only for the red soils. The range was from 280 for the red clay VI—1 to 80 M.M. for the red sand VIII—2. Korra is cheaper than cholum; but the two are very often grown together as a mixed crop on the same land. This agricultural practice may be adopted partly as a method of rotation and partly as a measure of precaution, for the crops do not ripen simultaneously and it is possible that one might be saved while the other was lost. The fact, however, of their being thus grown as a mixed crop on the same land seems to point to the conclusion that on a given area the two crops are considered to be equivalent in value. The produce of the cheaper grain must therefore be greater in quantity than that of cholum. The grain values adopted for korra should therefore be higher than

those taken for cholum. This inference is confirmed by the values taken for the two crops in the main division of Cuddapah (paragraph *ad initium*). The value of the red clay soil known as VI—I measured in korra was 280 M.M., but in cholum only 260.

The scale that the Commissioner proposes for the two grains is as follows:—

Cholum.	Korra.
360	400
320	360
280	320
240	280
220	240
200	220
180	200
160	180
140	160

26. *Irrigation*—(*a*) *Bellary*.—The chief sources of irrigation in Bellary are the Tungabhadra, the Hagari and Chinna Hagari rivers and scattered tanks of varying capacity, the largest of the latter being the Darojee and Dhanaikankeri tanks in Hospet and the Chick Toombul tank in Adóni: the last-named work has a recorded ayacut of 1,363 acres, and so far as ayacut is concerned, is the most important tank in the Bellary district.

(*b*) *Anantapur*.—In Anantapur the chief sources are the Pennér and Chitrávati rivers and tanks, some of which are of large capacity. Among the largest are the Bukkapatnam tank in Penukonda and the Dharmavaram tank in the taluk of the same name, both of which are supplied by the Chitrávati river: the Singanamala and Anantapur tanks which both lie in the Anantapur taluk; the Gooty and Yerratimmaraz tanks in the Gooty taluk; the Ootcoor and Hindupur tanks in Hindupur and the Madakasíra and Morebanghe tanks in the taluk of Madakasíra. Every one of these tanks has a recorded ayacut of over 1,100 acres, the smallest of them, viz., the Yerratimmaraz tank of Gooty having 1,108 and the largest, viz., the Anantapur tank, 2,477 acres.

27. So far as *capacity* is concerned, these tanks are magnificent reservoirs and when filled, as they were in the present season, they form vast expanses of water. But it is very seldom * that they get all they can hold and as sources of irrigation, they are most precarious, for they depend for their supply on the rainfall of a tract that is all included in the "dry zone" of the Famine Commissioners' report. The same precarious character distinguishes every source of irrigation in both districts with the single exception of the Tungabhadra river, which rises in the region of the south-west monsoon and like the Kistna, of which it is one of the main tributaries, has never been known to fail. Its waters are sure and the lands dependent on them safe in all seasons. The contrast between the Tungabhadra channels and the other works of irrigation in these two districts is too sharp and too great to admit of their being put on the same level and treated alike as Mr. Cox has done (*vide* para. 53 of his report: he placed the Yerratimmaraz tank of the Gooty taluk in the 1st group, that is, treated it on a par with the Tungabhadra channels). The Commissioner considers that the Tungabhadra and its channels must be treated separately and in a class by themselves. They alone will be included in the 1st group. There are ten of them in all, eight being taken from anicuts; six of them irrigate wholly in Hospet, one partly in Hospet and partly in Bellary, two in Bellary and one in Adóni. Their aggregate length is 106¼ miles and the survey area of the lands under them acres 13,574 distributed as under:—

* They were filled this year for the first time in 12 years.

	ACS.
Hospet	9,778
Bellary	2,747
Adóni	1,049

72 per cent. of the lands under these channels lie in the Hospet taluk. The tank included in Mr. Cox's 1st group will be transferred to the 2nd.

Thus modified the sources would, on the most recent information supplied by Mr. Cox, be grouped as follows:—

Taluks.	THE TUNGABHADRA WORKS OR 1ST CLASS.				2ND CLASS.			
	Tanks.	Channels.	Wells.	Total.	Tanks.	Channels.	Wells.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Adóni	..	1	*4	5	3	..	..	3
Alúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	2	12	14	..	..	..	..
Hospet	..	11	1	12	5	..	..	5
Total, Bellary District	..	14	17	31	8	..	..	8
Gooty	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
Tadpatri	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Penukonda	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12
Total, Anantapur District	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	19

Taluks.	3RD CLASS.				4TH CLASS.				Total.			
	Tanks.	Channels.	Wells.	Total.	Tanks.	Channels.	Wells.	Total.	Tanks.	Channels.	Wells.	Total.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Adóni	13	3	3	19	47	10	5	62	63	14	12	89
Alúr	10	..	..	10	6	1	..	7	16	1	..	17
Bellary	3	8	8	19	4	19	8	31	7	29	28	64
Hospet	22	1	9	32	10	5	..	15	37	17	10	64
Total, Bellary District	48	12	20	80	67	35	13	115	123	61	50	234
Gooty	25	132	7	164	24	87	1	112	55	219	8	282
Tadpatri	9	89	..	98	3	22	5	30	13	111	5	129
Penukonda	55	43	5	103	44	71	..	115	111	114	5	230
Total, Anantapur District	89	264	12	365	71	180	6	257	179	444	18	641

* From the latest information supplied by Mr. Cox, it appears that there are more than four such wells, but the exact number has not yet been ascertained.

28. A number of wells is included in the list of Government sources and some of them in Adóni are classed in the 1st group.

These wells are of two kinds:—

(1) "Doruvu" wells on the banks of Government rivers and streams and channels and lifting their waters.

(2) Wells held on the "Dasabandham" tenure.

The information given by Mr. Cox regarding these wells is not complete, but it is clear that the classification as separate sources of such of the "Doruvu" wells as are on the banks of irrigation channels and lift their water is a mistake. Their ayacuts should be included in that of the channels which supply them, the usual allowance for lift being made when fixing their assessments.

29. *Vicissitudes of season*.—The districts of Bellary and Anantapur are described by Government in para. 2 of their order now under reference as the "poorest and most backward in the Presidency, the most sterile and the most subject to drought." The average rainfall is little more than 21½ inches a year (*vide* para. 36 of Mr. Cox's report) and varies from 17·78 in Bellary to 25·83 in Adóni. In the last five and twenty years, these districts have twice suffered from famine, while there have been besides several periods of scarcity and pressure due to the failure of the seasonal rains. In the current year, there was an almost total failure of the dry crops over a

considerable tract in Bellary and remissions to the extent of some Rs. 90,000 have been recommended. These calamities have involved heavy losses through remissions of revenue and expenditure on relief. The total up to the end of 1887-88 is as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Remitted revenue	* 44,41,015
(2) Expenditure on relief including works	† 1,11,08,217
Total ...	1,55,49,232

* Annual Jummabundy Statements.
† Famine Reports.

The gross demand of the two districts for the 25 years ending with fasli 1297 was Rs. 5,28,50,097, so that the amount lost or spent in those years owing to seasonal causes was 29·4 per cent. of the whole demand. The exceptional circumstances of these districts demand exceptional treatment in the matter of allowance for vicissitudes of season. Mr. Cox (*vide* paragraph 62 of his report) proposed to treat them in this respect on the same footing with Kurnool and Cuddapah and to allow for vicissitudes of season 25 per cent. of the outturn—a rate adopted also in the settlements of the upland taluks of the Godávari and Kistna for wet and dry and in the settlements of Ganjam and Chingleput for dry only. This allowance he made indifferently for the sure irrigation of the Tungabhadra and for the precarious irrigation from sources which depend for their supply on climatic conditions which are always uncertain. For the Tungabhadra channel lands the Commissioner would allow not more than 20 per cent., that is, the allowance that was made in the case of the equally sure channel lands of the Bhaváni river in Coimbatore. In the delta of the Kistna, of which the Tungabhadra is one of the chief tributaries, the allowance was only one-sixth and it might be well contended that if one-sixth was sufficient for the Kistna delta where second crop is practically unknown owing to want of water, it would be ample for the Tungabhadra channel lands on which second crop is largely grown because of a sufficient water supply. The Commissioner thinks, however, that the allowance made for the Bhaváni channels may be made for the Tungabhadra ones also. For all other sources, however, and for dry lands in both districts he would, in consideration of their exceptionally precarious circumstances, allow one-third.

30. *Cultivation expenses.*—The scale of expenses adopted by Mr. Cox (para. 63 of his report) and that proposed by the Board in substitution for it (paras 15 and 16 of their Proceedings, No. 134, dated 14th March 1888), were purely arbitrary.

31. The following table gives the detail of the cost of cultivating an acre of wet and an acre of dry land, respectively, as adopted in the various settlements of Cuddapah and Kurnool:—

Taluks and Districts.	Value of bullocks.	Value of agricultural implements.	Wages of permanent servants.	Cost of seed.	Price of hired and harvest labor.	Value of manure.	Grain for bullocks during the ploughing season.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dry.	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. Cuddapah main division.	0 11 1	0 6 11	1 4 9	0 2 1	1 6 6	0 9 1	0 7 4	4 15 9
2. Do. sub-division..				No villages in 1st group.				
3. Koilkuntla	0 11 1	0 6 11	1 4 9	0 2 1	1 6 6	0 9 1	0 7 4	4 15 9
4. Kurnool proper	0 9 7	0 9 11	0 14 5	0 1 4	1 3 3	0 3 2	0 8 8	4 2 4
5. Pattikonda	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 3 2	0 1 0	1 4 10	0 3 2	0 8 8	4 9 10
Wet.								
1. Cuddapah main division.	3 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	..	18 4 0
2. Do. sub-division ..	3 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	..	16 4 0
3. Koilkuntla	3 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	..	18 4 0
4. Kurnool proper	1 10 8	0 8 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 6 6	2 8 0	..	15 5 2
5. Pattikonda	2 8 0	0 13 6	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 10 7	2 0 0	..	16 4 1

The items in columns 4, 5 and 8 were valued in grain and then converted into money; the other items were valued in money. Adjusting the items in columns 4, 5 and 8 to the prices proposed for Bellary and Anantapur, the following table of costs is obtained:—

BELLARY.

Taluks and districts.	Value of bullocks.	Value of agricultural implements.	Wages of permanent servants.	Cost of seed.	Price of hired and harvest labor.	Value of manure.	Grain for bullocks during the ploughing season.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dry.	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. Cuddapah main division.	0 11 1	0 6 11	1 4 5	0 2 1	1 6 6	0 9 1	0 7 3	4 15 4
2. Do. sub-division..	No first-class villages in the sub-division, and cholum was not taken as a staple crop.							
3. Koilkuntla	0 11 1	0 6 11	1 4 5	0 2 1	1 6 6	0 9 1	0 7 3	4 15 4
4. Kurnool proper	0 9 7	0 9 11	1 2 10	0 1 9	1 3 3	0 3 2	0 11 5	4 9 11
5. Pattikonda	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 5 0	0 1 1	1 4 10	0 3 2	0 9 6	4 12 7
Total ..	2 9 9	2 2 9	5 0 8	0 7 0	5 5 1	1 8 6	2 3 5	19 5 2
Average ..	0 10 5	0 8 8	1 4 2	0 1 9	1 5 3	0 6 2	0 8 10	4 13 3
Wet.								
1. Cuddapah main division.	3 0 0	0 12 0	5 8 3	1 1 8	6 0 0	2 8 0	..	18 13 11
2. Do. sub-division ..	3 0 0	0 12 0	3 5 0	1 1 8	5 0 0	3 8 0	..	16 10 8
3. Koilkuntla	3 0 0	0 12 0	5 8 3	1 1 8	6 0 0	2 8 0	..	18 13 11
4. Kurnool proper	1 10 8	0 8 0	5 11 0	0 15 2	5 6 6	2 8 0	..	16 11 4
5. Pattikonda	2 8 0	0 13 6	5 3 5	0 13 11	5 10 7	2 0 0	..	17 1 5
Total ..	13 2 8	3 9 6	25 3 11	5 2 1	28 1 1	13 0 0	..	88 3 3
	2 10 2	0 11 6	5 0 9	1 0 5	5 9 10	2 9 7	..	17 10 3

ANANTAPUR.

Taluks and districts.	Value of bullocks.	Value of agricultural implements.	Wages of permanent servants.	Cost of seed.	Price of hired and harvest labor.	Value of manure.	Grain for bullocks during the ploughing season.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dry.	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. Cuddapah main division.	0 11 1	0 6 11	1 3 7	0 2 0	1 6 6	0 9 1	0 6 11	4 14 1
2. Do. sub-division..	Cholum was not taken as a staple crop.							
3. Koilkuntla	0 11 1	0 6 11	1 3 7	0 2 0	1 6 6	0 9 1	0 6 11	4 14 1
4. Kurnool proper	0 9 7	0 9 11	1 2 0	0 1 8	1 3 3	0 3 2	0 10 10	4 8 5
5. Pattikonda	0 10 0	0 11 0	1 4 1	0 1 1	1 4 10	0 3 2	0 9 1	4 11 3
Total ..	2 9 9	2 2 9	4 13 3	0 6 9	5 5 1	1 8 6	2 1 9	18 15 10
Average ..	0 10 6	0 8 8	1 3 4	0 1 8	1 5 3	0 6 2	0 8 5	4 12 0
Wet.								
1. Cuddapah main division.	3 0 0	0 12 0	4 11 7	0 15 1	6 0 0	2 8 0	..	17 14 8
2. Do. sub-division ..	3 0 0	0 12 0	2 13 4	0 15 1	5 0 0	3 8 0	..	16 0 5
3. Koilkuntla	3 0 0	0 12 0	4 11 7	0 15 1	6 0 0	2 8 0	..	17 14 8
4. Kurnool proper	1 10 8	0 8 0	4 13 11	0 13 0	5 6 6	2 8 0	..	15 12 1
5. Pattikonda	2 8 0	0 13 6	4 7 5	0 11 11	5 10 7	2 0 0	..	16 3 5
Total ..	13 2 8	3 9 6	21 9 10	4 6 2	28 1 1	13 0 0	..	83 13 3
	2 10 2	0 11 6	4 5 2	0 14 0	5 9 10	2 9 7	..	16 12 3

It appears therefore that on the foregoing basis the cost of cultivating an acre of the best dry land (soil iii-1) would in Bellary be Rs. 4-13-3 and in Anantapur

Rs. 4-12-0, and of the best wet land (soil iv-1) Rs. 17-10-3 in Bellary and Rs. 16-12-3 in Anantapur.

32. The expenses are for both districts based on the data of the same settlements that were taken for the determination of their grain values and for the same reasons (*supra* paragraph 22). The poorest dry soils are seldom or never manured; the best dry and all wet lands are manured more or less liberally. Manure, for all but the poorest dry soils to which it is not applied, and all other items in the foregoing table, except that of harvest labor, may be regarded as constant * for all kinds of land, dry or wet, respectively. The only varying item is that of harvest labor and this varies directly as the outturn. The following will therefore be the scale of cultivation expenses in Bellary and Anantapur based on the grain values and commutation prices adopted for them, respectively:—

* "The cost of sowing is properly included in the hire of the *Kamatagadoo* or permanent farm servant. * * The cost of cattle, implements and seed and the hire of the *Kamatagadoo* must, for all classes of land, be regarded as constant; these items and the additional one of transplanting must, for all classes of wet land, be also constant. It is obvious that the cattle and implements used in the cultivation of one kind of soil will also be employed for any other the ryot may hold; the quantity of sowing seed too will be generally much the same whatever the soil, and in wet the cost of transplanting has nothing to do with soil but is a question of area. The *Kamatagadoo* again must be employed whether the outturn is good, bad or indifferent. The only varying item is the cost of reaping and threshing, and this varies directly as the outturn, for it is clear that a heavy crop must cost more to harvest than a light one."—Extract paragraph 82 of the Guntúr Settlement Report.

Primary taram.	Bellary.		Anantapur.	
	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I	17 10 3	4 13 3	16 12 3	4 12 0
II	17 2 9	4 10 11	16 4 9	4 9 9
III	16 11 3	4 8 8	15 13 3	4 7 6
IV	16 3 9	4 6 3	15 5 9	4 5 3
V	15 12 3	4 5 0	14 14 3	4 3 7
VI	15 8 6	4 3 9	14 10 6	4 2 5
VII	15 4 10	4 2 9	14 6 9	4 1 4
VIII	15 1 1	3 11 4	14 3 0	3 10 0
IX	14 13 4	3 10 2	..	..

33. *Money-rates.*—The application of the foregoing *data* to grain values results in the following tables of money-rates:—

Wet Scale, Bellary.

The Tungabhadra Works.

Outturn.	Value at Rs. 139 per garce.	Deduct one-fifth for season, &c.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half net.	Proposed rates.
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.
1,200 ..	52 2 0	10 6 9	41 11 3	17 10 3	24 1 0	12 0 6	12 0 0
1,100 ..	47 12 6	9 8 10	38 3 8	17 2 9	21 0 11	10 8 6	10 8 0
1,000 ..	43 7 0	8 11 0	34 12 0	16 11 3	18 0 9	9 0 4	9 0 0
900 ..	39 1 6	7 13 1	31 4 5	16 3 9	15 0 8	7 8 4	7 8 0
800 ..	34 12 0	6 15 2	27 12 10	15 12 3	12 0 7	6 0 3	6 0 0
750 ..	32 9 3	6 8 3	26 1 0	15 8 6	10 8 6	5 4 3	5 0 0
700 ..	30 6 6	6 1 4	24 5 2	15 4 10	9 0 4	4 8 2	4 8 0

Wet Scale, Bellary (Others).

Outturn.	Value at Rs. 139 per garce.	Deduct a third for season from column 2.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half net.	Proposed rates, 1st class, in others.
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.
1,200 ..	52 2 0	17 6 0	34 12 0	17 10 3	17 1 9	8 8 10	8 0 0
1,100 ..	47 12 6	15 14 10	31 13 8	17 2 9	14 10 11	7 5 5	7 0 0
1,000 .	43 7 0	14 7 8	28 15 4	16 11 3	12 4 1	6 2 0	6 0 0
900 ..	39 1 6	13 0 6	26 1 0	16 3 9	9 13 3	4 14 7	4 8 0
800 ..	34 12 0	11 9 4	23 2 8	15 12 3	7 6 5	3 11 2	3 8 0
750 ..	32 9 3	10 13 9	21 12 0	15 8 6	6 3 6	3 1 9	3 0 0
700 ..	30 6 6	10 2 2	20 4 4	15 4 10	4 15 6	2 7 9	2 8 0
650 ..	28 3 9	9 6 7	18 13 2	15 1 1	3 12 1	1 14 0	1 8 0
600 ..	26 1 0	8 11 0	17 6 0	14 13 4	2 8 8	1 4 4	1 0 0

Wet Scale, Anantapur.

Outturn.	Value at Rs. 119 per garce.	Deduct one-third for season, &c.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half net.	Proposed rates.
M.M.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,200 .	44 10 0	14 14 0	29 12 0	16 12 3	12 15 9	6 7 11	6 8 0
1,100 ..	40 14 6	13 10 2	27 4 4	16 4 9	10 15 7	5 7 10	5 8 0
1,000 ..	37 3 0	12 6 4	24 12 8	15 13 3	8 15 5	4 7 9	4 8 0
900 ..	33 7 6	11 2 6	22 5 0	15 5 9	6 15 3	3 7 8	3 8 0
800 ..	29 12 0	9 14 8	19 13 4	14 14 3	4 15 1	2 7 7	2 8 0
750 ..	27 14 3	9 4 9	18 9 6	14 10 6	3 15 0	1 15 6	2 0 0
700 ..	26 0 6	8 10 10	17 5 8	14 6 9	2 14 11	1 7 6	1 8 0
650 ..	24 2 9	8 0 11	16 1 10	14 3 0	1 14 10	0 15 5	1 0 0

DRY SCALE, BELLARY.

OUTTURN.		Value of cholum at Rs. 137 per garce.	Four times.	One-fifth.	Value of korra at Rs. 100 per garce.	One-fifth.	Total four-fifths cholum, one-fifth korra.	Deduct one-third for season, &c.	Remainder.	Cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half net.	Proposed rates.
Cholum.	Korra.												
M. M.	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
360	400	15 6 7	61 10 4	12 5 3	12 8 0	2 8 0	14 13 3	4 15 1	9 14 2	4 13 3	5 0 11	2 8 5	2 8 0
320	360	13 11 2	54 12 8	10 15 4	11 4 0	2 4 0	13 3 4	4 6 5	8 12 11	4 10 11	4 2 0	2 1 0	2 0 0
280	320	11 15 9	47 15 0	9 9 5	10 0 0	2 0 0	11 9 5	3 13 10	7 11 7	4 8 8	3 2 11	1 9 5	1 8 0
240	280	10 4 4	41 1 4	8 3 6	8 12 0	1 12 0	9 15 6	3 5 2	6 10 4	4 6 3	2 4 1	1 2 0	1 0 0
220	240	9 6 8	37 10 8	7 8 6	7 8 0	1 8 0	9 0 6	3 0 2	6 0 4	4 5 0	1 11 4	0 13 8	0 12 0
200	220	8 9 0	34 4 0	6 13 7	6 14 0	1 6 0	8 3 7	2 11 10	5 7 9	4 3 9	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
180	200	7 11 3	30 13 0	6 2 7	6 4 0	1 4 0	7 6 7	2 7 6	4 15 1	4 2 9	0 12 4	0 6 2	0 6 0
160	180	6 13 7	27 6 4	5 7 8	5 10 0	1 2 0	6 9 8	2 3 2	4 6 6	3 11 4	0 11 2	0 5 7	0 4 0
140	160	5 15 10	23 15 6	4 12 8	5 0 0	1 0 0	5 12 8	1 14 11	3 13 9	3 10 2	0 3 7	0 1 10	0 2 0

DRY SCALE, ANANTAPUR.

OUTTURN.		Value of cholum at Rs. 131 per garce.	Half.	Value of korra at Rs. 100 per garce.	Half.	Total half cholum, half korra.	Deduct one-third for season, &c.	Remainder.	Cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half net.	Proposed rates.
Cholum.	Korra.											
M. M.	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
360	400	14 11 10	7 5 11	12 8 0	6 4 0	13 9 11	4 8 8	9 1 3	4 12 0	4 5 3	2 2 7	2 0 0
320	360	13 1 8	6 8 10	11 4 0	5 10 0	12 2 10	4 0 11	8 1 11	4 9 9	3 8 2	1 12 1	1 8 0
280	320	11 7 6	5 11 9	10 0 0	5 0 0	10 11 9	3 9 3	7 2 6	4 7 6	2 11 0	1 5 6	1 0 0
240	280	9 13 4	4 14 8	8 12 0	4 6 0	9 4 8	3 1 7	6 3 1	4 5 3	1 13 10	0 14 11	0 12 0
220	240	9 0 2	4 8 1	7 8 0	3 12 0	8 4 1	2 12 0	5 8 1	4 3 7	1 4 6	0 10 3	0 8 0
200	220	8 3 0	4 1 6	6 14 0	3 7 0	7 8 6	2 8 2	5 0 4	4 2 5	0 15 11	0 6 11	0 6 0
180	200	7 5 11	3 10 11	6 4 0	3 2 0	6 12 11	2 4 4	4 8 7	4 1 4	0 7 3	0 3 8	0 4 0
160	180	6 8 10	3 4 5	5 10 0	2 13 0	6 1 5	2 0 6	4 0 11	3 10 0	0 6 11	0 3 5	0 2 0

34. (*a*) *Bellary.*—In Bellary the wet rates for the Tungabhadra channels run from Rs. 12 to Rs. 4-8-0, the scale being nearly identical with No. 1 of the standard scale. For other sources the wet rates run from Rs. 8 to Re. 1. The dry rates run from Rs. 2-8-0 to As. 2.

(*b*) *Anantapur.*—In Anantapur the wet rates run from Rs. 6-8-0 to Re. 1 and the dry from Rs. 2 to As. 2.

Mr. Cox's single scales for the two districts ran in wet from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2 and in dry from Rs. 2-8-0 to As. 4. The existing rates in both districts run from Rs. 12 to Re. 1 in wet and from Rs. 3 to As. 2 in dry. The existing *minima* of Re. 1 in wet and As. 2 in dry have been retained.

The present *maximum* rate of Rs. 12 is found in every taluk of the two districts but three viz., Alúr, Adóni, and Harpanahalli, where the *maximum* is Rs. 6-4-0, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10½ respectively. It is assessed not only on lands the irrigation of which is sure, but on lands the cultivation of which is always uncertain.

35. *Financial results.*—The application of the foregoing rates to classification gives the following financial results. (*N.B.*—The Taramwar details will be found in Apps. A to E).

ABSTRACT of Financial Results (Bellary District).

Taluk.	Wet or dry.	Classes.	EXTENT. As per Revenue accounts.	EXTENT. As per Survey.	EXTENT. Difference.	EXTENT. Percentage.	ASSESSMENT. As per Revenue.	ASSESSMENT. As per Settlement.	ASSESSMENT. Difference.	ASSESSMENT. Percentage.	AVERAGES. Revenue assessment on Revenue area.	AVERAGES. Revenue assessment on Survey area.	AVERAGES. Commissioner's settlement assessment on Survey areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Adóni ..	Wet ..	1st or Tungabhadra works	641	698	+ 57	+ 9	4,947	5,047	+ 100	+ 2	7 11 6	7 1 4	7 3 8
		2nd class	780	819	+ 39	+ 5	4,417	4,300	— 117	— 2·7	5 10 7	5 6 3	5 4 0
		3rd ,, ...	401	435	+ 34	+ 8	2,014	2,001	— 13	— 0·6	5 0 4	4 10 0	4 9 7
		4th ,, ...	242	289	+ 47	+ 20	907	900	— 7	— 0·8	3 11 11	3 2 2	3 1 9
		Total ..	2,064	2,241	+ 177	+ 8·6	12,285	12,248	— 37	— 0·3	5 15 2	5 7 8	5 7 5
	Dry ..	1st class	168,288	175,587	+ 7,299	+ 4·34	1,60,861	1,49,069	— 11,792	— 7·3	0 15 2	0 14 7	0 13 7
		Total, Wet and Dry ..	170,352	177,828	+ 7,476	+ 4·4	1,73,146	1,61,317	— 11,829	— 6·8	..	..	..
Alúr ..	Wet ..	3rd class	314	341	+ 27	+ 8·6	1,669	1,707	+ 38	+ 2	5 5 0	4 14 3	5 0 1
		4th ,, ...	43	48	+ 5	+ 11·6	168	144	— 24	— 14	3 14 6	3 8 0	3 0 0
		Total	357	389	+ 32	+ 8·97	1,837	1,851	+ 14	+ 0·8	5 2 3	4 11 6	4 12 1
	Dry ..	1st class	164,051	170,460	+ 6,409	+ 4	1,96,180	1,82,860	— 13,320	— 7	1 3 1	1 2 4	1 1 1
		Total, Wet and Dry ..	164,408	170,849	+ 6,441	+ 4	1,98,017	1,84,711	— 13,306	— 7	..	..	..
Bellary ..	Wet ..	1st or Tungabhadra works	2,178	2,304	+ 126	+ 6	23,033	23,636	+ 603	+ 2·6	10 9 2	9 15 11	10 4 1
		3rd class	1,064	1,116	+ 52	+ 5	3,996	3,908	— 88	— 2·2	3 12 1	3 9 3	3 8 0
		4th ,, ...	245	254	+ 9	+ 4	829	801	— 28	— 3·5	3 6 1	3 4 2	3 2 5
		Total	3,487	3,674	+ 187	+ 5·4	27,858	28,345	+ 487	+ 1·8	7 15 9	7 9 3	7 12 5
	Dry ..	1st class	236,793	249,243	+ 12,450	+ 5	1,94,247	1,73,979	— 20,268	— 10·4	0 13 1	0 12 5	0 11 2
		Total, Wet and Dry ..	240,280	252,917	+ 12,637	+ 5·2	2,22,105	2,02,324	— 19,781	— 8·9	..	..	..
Hospet ..	Wet ..	1st or Tungabhadra works	6,543	6,698	+ 155	+ 2	54,417	58,480	+ 4,063	+ 7·4	8 5 0	8 2 0	8 11 8
		2nd class	1,271	1,408	+ 137	+ 11	7,346	7,437	+ 91	+ 1·2	5 12 5	5 3 5	5 4 6
		3rd ,, ...	1,556	1,719	+ 163	+ 10·5	7,052	6,973	— 79	— 1·1	4 8 6	4 1 7	4 0 10
		4th ,, ...	228	251	+ 23	+ 10	1,039	950	— 89	— 8·9	4 8 11	4 2 2	3 12 6
		Total	9,598	10,076	+ 478	+ 5	69,854	73,840	+ 3,986	+ 5·7	7 4 5	6 14 11	7 5 3
	Dry ..	1st class	61,425	65,732	+ 4,307	+ 7	29,521	28,804	— 717	— 2·4	0 7 8	0 7 2	0 7 0
		Total, Wet and Dry ..	71,023	75,808	+ 4,785	+ 6·7	99,375	1,02,644	+ 3,269	+ 3·3	..	..	..
Total ..	Wet ..	Tungabhadra works	9,362	9,700	+ 338	+ 3·6	82,397	87,163	+ 4,766	+ 5·8	8 12 10	8 7 10	8 15 9
		Others	6,144	6,680	+ 536	+ 9	29,437	29,121	— 316	— 1·	4 12 8	4 6 6	4 5 9
		Total	15,506	16,380	+ 874	+ 5·6	1,11,834	1,16,284	+ 4,450	+ 4	7 3 4	6 13 2	7 1 7
	Dry ..	1st class	630,557	661,022	+ 30,465	+ 4·8	5,80,809	5,34,712	— 46,097	— 8	0 14 9	0 14 0	0 12 11
		Total, Wet and Dry ..	646,063	677,402	+ 31,339	+ 4·85	6,92,643	6,50,996	— 41,647	— 6	..	..	..

ABSTRACT of Financial Results (Anantapur District).

Taluk.	Wet or dry.	Classes.	EXTENT. As per Revenue.	EXTENT. As per Survey.	EXTENT. Difference.	EXTENT. Percentage.	ASSESSMENT. As per Revenue.	ASSESSMENT. As per Settlement.	ASSESSMENT. Difference.	ASSESSMENT. Percentage.	AVERAGES. Revenue assessment on Revenue area.	AVERAGES. Revenue assessment on Survey area.	AVERAGES. Commissioner's settlement assessment on Survey areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gooty ..	Wet ..	2nd class	1,322	1,387	+ 65	+ 5	+ 8,435	7,099	— 1,336	— 16	6 6 1	6 1 4	5 1 11
		3rd ,, ...	4,366	4,794	+ 428	+ 10	18,978	18,002	— 976	— 5	4 5 7	3 15 4	3 12 1
		4th ,, ...	1,008	1,143	+ 135	+ 13	3,245	3,073	— 172	— 5·4	3 3 6	2 13 5	2 11 0
		Total ..	6,696	7,324	+ 628	+ 9·4	30,658	28,174	— 2,484	— 8	4 9 3	4 2 11	3 13 6
	Dry ..	1st class	182,608	190,713	+ 8,105	+ 4·4	1,28,219	1,18,617	— 9,602	— 7·4	0 11 3	0 10 9	0 9 11
		2nd ,, ...	20,878	22,877	+ 1,999	+ 9·6	4,946	3,984	— 962	— 19	0 3 9	0 3 5	0 2 9
		Total ..	203,486	213,590	+ 10,104	+ 5	1,33,165	1,22,601	— 10,564	— 8	0 10 5	0 9 11	0 9 2
		Total, Wet and Dry.	210,182	220,914	+ 10,732	+ 5	1,63,823	1,50,775	— 13,048	— 8	..	..	..
Tadpatri.	Wet ..	2nd class	494	526	+ 32	+ 6	2,648	2,480	— 168	— 6	5 5 9	5 0 6	4 11 5
		3rd ,, ...	4,940	5,115	+ 175	+ 3·6	25,124	20,777	— 4,347	— 17	5 1 4	4 14 7	4 1 0
		4th ,, ...	241	273	+ 32	+ 13	853	783	— 70	— 8	3 8 7	3 2 0	2 13 11
		Total ..	5,675	5,914	+ 239	+ 4	28,625	24,040	— 4,585	— 16	5 0 8	4 13 5	4 1 0
	Dry ..	1st class	148,691	151,449	+ 2,758	+ 2	1,12,583	1,01,922	— 10,661	— 9	0 12 1	0 11 10	0 10 9
		2nd ,, ...	5,340	5,154	— 186	— 3·5	1,409	1,145	— 264	— 19	0 4 2	0 4 4	0 3 6
		Total ..	154,031	156,603	+ 2,572	+ 1·7	1,13,992	1,03,067	— 10,925	— 9	0 11 9	0 11 8	0 10 5
		Total, Wet and Dry.	159,706	162,517	+ 2,811	+ 1·7	1,42,617	1,27,107	— 15,510	— 10·9	..	..	..
Penukonda	Wet ..	2nd class	3,947	4,260	+ 313	+ 8	22,229	19,885	— 2,344	— 10	5 10 1	5 3 2	4 6 11
		3rd ,, ...	6,737	7,296	+ 559	+ 8	29,154	25,160	— 2,994	— 14	4 5 2	3 15 11	3 7 2
		4th ,, ...	1,605	1,840	+ 235	+ 14·6	6,185	6,069	— 116	— 1·9	3 13 7	3 5 9	3 4 7
		Total ..	12,289	13,396	+ 1,107	+ 9	57,568	51,114	— 6,454	— 11	4 10 11	4 4 8	3 12 10
	Dry ..	2nd class	78,230	84,839	+ 6,609	+ 8	22,817	19,043	— 3,774	— 17	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 3 6
		Total, Wet and Dry.	90,519	98,235	+ 7,716	+ 8·5	80,385	70,157	— 10,228	— 13	..	..	..
Total ..	Wet ..	....	24,660	26,634	+ 1,974	+ 8	1,16,851	1,03,328	— 13,523	— 11·6	4 11 10	4 5 7	3 14 0
	Dry ..	....	435,747	455,032	+ 19,285	+ 4·2	2,69,974	2,44,711	— 25,263	— 9·3	0 9 11	0 9 5	0 8 7
		Total, Wet and Dry.	460,407	481,666	+ 21,259	+ 4·6	3,86,825	3,48,039	— 38,786	— 10	..	..	..

I. Bellary—

(*a*) *Wet—*

(1) *Tungabhadra channels.*—Under the Tungabhadra channels the area is increased by survey from acres 9,362 to acres 9,700, or by 3·6 per cent., and the assessment from Rs. 82,397 to Rs. 87,163, or by 5·8 per cent.

(2) *Other sources.*—Under the other sources of irrigation in Bellary the area is increased by survey from acres 6,144 to acres 6,680, or by 9 per cent., but the assessment is reduced from Rs. 29,437 to Rs. 29,121, or by 1 per cent.

(*b*) *Dry.*—The villages in the taluks included in the scheme are all placed in the first group.

Their area is increased by survey from acres 630,557 to acres 661,022, or by 4·8 per cent., but their assessment is reduced from Rs. 5,80,809 to Rs. 5,34,712, or by 8 per cent.

The total result of wet and dry combined is an increase in area of 4·85 per cent. and a decrease in assessment of 6 per cent.

The Commissioner's average in *wet* is under the Tungabhadra channels Rs. 8-15-9 against the present revenue average of Rs. 8-12-10, or on corrected areas Rs. 8-7-10. Mr. Cox's average on the same lands was Rs. 8-10-3. On other works the Commissioner's average is Rs. 4-5-9 against the present revenue average of Rs. 4-12-8, or on corrected areas Rs. 4-6-6; Mr. Cox's average on the same lands was Rs. 5-3-8.

In *dry* the Commissioner's average is As. 12-11 against the present revenue average of As. 14-9, or on corrected areas As. 14. Mr. Cox's average on the same lands would be Rs. 1-0-3. For all but the Tungabhadra channel lands the Commissioner's averages are lower than either the averages of present assessments or of Mr. Cox's proposals. The reason for the Tungabhadra average under the Commissioner's proposals being high not only absolutely but as compared with existing and Mr. Cox's averages will be explained when dealing (para. 36 *infra*) with the incidence of assessments.

II. Anantapur—

(*a*) *Wet.*—The highest group in wet in Anantapur corresponds with the second group of Bellary.

The area is increased from acres 24,660 to acres 26,634, or by 8 per cent., but the assessment is decreased from Rs. 1,16,851 to Rs. 1,03,328, or by 11·6 per cent.

(*b*) *Dry.*—The villages in Anantapur are placed * partly in the first group and partly in the second.

* Mr. Cox's grouping has been retained.

The area is increased by survey from acres 435,747 to acres 455,032, or by 4·2 per cent., but the assessment is reduced from Rs. 2,69,974 to Rs. 2,44,711, or by 9·3 per cent.

The total result on dry and wet combined is an increase in area of 4·6 per cent. and a decrease in assessment of 10.

In *wet* the Commissioner's average is Rs. 3-14-0 against the present revenue average of Rs. 4-11-0, or on corrected areas Rs. 4-5-7; Mr. Cox's average for the same lands would be Rs 5-1-5.

In *dry* the Commissioner's average is As. 8-7 against the present revenue average of As. 9-11, or on corrected areas As. 9-5; Mr. Cox's average on the same lands would be As. 11-7.

36. *Incidence of assessment.*—The incidence of assessments is as follows:—

I. Bellary—

(*a*) *Wet—*

(1) *Tungabhadra channels.*—Some 80 per cent. of the land under these channels falls under the first three tarams and is assessed at rates varying from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12. The reason is this: the lands watered by the Tungabhadra are narrow strips bordering the river and consist for the most part of high class soils of great natural fertility. Sugar-cane is there a very common crop.

(2) *Others.*—Under other works 34 per cent. of the land falls under the three first tarams and is assessed at rates varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 6; 40 per cent. falls under the fourth taram and is assessed at Rs. 4-8-0; the remainder is assessed at rates varying from Rs. 3-8-0 to Re. 1; a fourth of the land is assessed at Rs. 3-8-0 and under.

(*b*) *Dry.*—In *dry* not quite 18 per cent. falls under the first three tarams and is assessed at rates varying from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 1-8-0; more than 40 per cent. falls under the fourth taram and is assessed at a rupee an acre; 27 per cent. is assessed at 12 annas and the remainder at rates varying from 8 annas to 4. Over 80 per cent. is assessed at a rupee and under.

II. Anantapur—

(*a*) *Wet.*—In Anantapur one-fourth of the wet land is assessed at Rs. 3-8-0 an acre, and 41½ per cent. at Rs. 3-8-0 and under, the lowest rate being Re. 1. 58½ per cent. falls under the first three tarams and is assessed at rates varying from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 4-8-0.

(*b*) *Dry.*—In *dry* 40 per cent. of the land is assessed at a rupee an acre, 18 per cent. at 12 annas, and 15 per cent. at 8. Over 90 per cent. of the area is assessed at a rupee and under, the lowest rate being 2 annas.

37. The incidence of assessment in both districts is moderate, but not more moderate than their circumstances demand, for to quote again the words of the Government in their order under reference "these districts are the poorest and most backward in the Presidency, the most sterile and the most subject to drought; the ryots pay the present revenue with difficulty; they have as yet far from fully recovered from the famine, and to impose upon them largely increased burthens will certainly check, if not entirely arrest, their progress, and His Excellency in Council considers that good policy alone demands most lenient assessment of those districts."

The decreased assessments that are the outcome of the Commissioner's proposals are, in his opinion, quite justified by the conditions of the districts and are commended to the acceptance of Government.

38. *Second-crop charge.*—The present assessments of both districts are single-crop charges, second-crop when raised being charged in addition one-half more. Mr. Cox has not given any information regarding second-crop cultivation, but from the records in the Board's office it appears that on the average of the last 10 years there was collected under the head of double-crop Rs. 34,054 in Bellary and Rs. 52,052 in Anantapur. It is not likely that much permanent double-crop land will be found anywhere except under the Tungabhadra channels. The ratio of the second-crop charge to the first was as follows:—(1) Bellary, 3 per cent; (2) Anantapur, 7 per cent.

39. *Sources of future revenue.*—For expansion of revenue there are the following resources in the shape of assessed waste:—

Taluks.	Dry.			Wet.			Total.		Remarks.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	
				140	785	5 9 9			Tungabhadra works.
Adóni				583	1,995	3 6 9			Others.
	110,590	66,404	0 9 7	723	2,780	3 13 6	111,313	69,184	Total.
Alúr	65,145	64,801	0 15 11	58	242	4 2 9	65,203	65,043	
				33	225	6 13 1			Tungabhadra works.
Bellary				240	616	2 9 1			Others.
	97,707	51,580	0 8 5	273	841	3 1 3	97,980	52,421	Total.
				152	1,400	9 3 4			Tungabhadra works.
Hospet				1,222	5,093	4 2 7			Others.
	65,359	19,401	0 4 9	1,374	6,493	4 11 6	66,733	25,894	Total.
				325	2,410	7 6 7			Tungabhadra works.
Total, Bellary District.				2,103	7,946	3 12 5			Others.
	338,801	2,02,186	0 9 7	2,428	10,356	4 4 2	341,229	212,542	Total.
Gooty	97,727	31,808	0 5 2	2,206	6,727	3 0 9	99,933	38,535	
Tadpatri	21,529	7,218	0 5 4	765	2,026	2 10 4	22,294	9,244	
Penukonda	88,253	15,157	0 2 9	2,492	6,501	2 9 8	90,745	21,658	
Total, Anantapur District.	207,509	54,183	0 4 2	5,463	15,254	2 12 8	212,972	69,437	

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Appendices A to E (will follow).
„ Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement Party No. I.
Copy to other Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlement Parties.
„ to the Collectors of Bellary and Anantapur.

Order—dated 15th July 1889, No. 591, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 65.

The scheme for the settlement of the Bellary and Anantapur districts, which is submitted with the Proceedings read above, has been prepared by the Commissioner himself, but His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that he is unable to accept it. In drawing it up Mr. Wilson has neither complied with the instructions of Government nor shown adequate reasons for departing from them; his proposals instead of being based upon the results obtained in neighbouring or similar districts by detailed investigations, or upon *data* freshly collected in the tract to be settled, appear to rest, for the most part, upon arbitrary assumptions.

2. In the order upon Mr. Cox's scheme it was directed that proposals for the settlement of the taluks of Adóni, Alúr and Bellary of the Bellary district, with Gooty and Tadpatri of Anantapur, should be submitted at once, and it was suggested that separate schemes should afterwards be prepared for the remaining taluks of each district. But Mr. Wilson objects to the inclusion of Gooty and Tadpatri in the same scheme as Adóni, Alúr and Bellary, because "a consideration of products and prices will show that the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri will more properly be dealt with along

with the other taluks of Anantapur to which they belong." No statistics showing prices in each taluk are furnished and the only information on this point which the Government possesses is that given on page 55 of G.O., dated 23rd October 1888, No. 731. Those figures relate to the first quality of paddy alone, but they show that at least for this kind of grain prices in Gooty and Tadpatri do not differ widely from those ruling in Alúr, Adóni and Bellary, while they are much higher than the prices of the remaining taluks of Anantapur: So also as regards products, Gooty and Tadpatri differ much more from the other taluks of the district than they do from the three Bellary taluks with which it is proposed to group them.

His Excellency in Council is, therefore, unable to accept Mr. Wilson's argument and directs that Alúr, Adóni, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri be brought under one scheme. Mr. Wilson seems to be under the impression that every district has been settled "separately and by itself as a whole" (paragraph 7), but he has evidently overlooked the cases of Tinnevelly, Cuddapah and Kurnool. Until recently, too, Gooty and Tadpatri formed part of the Bellary district, and they were separated from it only for the sake of administrative convenience and not because of any dissimilarity in physical features or agricultural practice. As regards the latter indeed, the only important point of difference is that in Gooty and Tadpatri ragi is grown as a wet crop, but this can be allowed for, if it should be found on inquiry that irrigated ragi is on the whole a less paying crop than paddy.

3. Mr. Wilson further urges that Hospet must be included in the same scheme as Bellary and Adóni because the lands irrigated by the Tungabhadra channels lie in these three taluks, and they must be treated as a whole. The Government cannot admit that this is a sufficient reason for grouping the red-soil taluk of Hospet with the black-cotton taluks of Adóni and Bellary, for special rates can without difficulty be adopted for the Tungabhadra lands.

4. *Classification.*—In paragraph 14 Mr. Wilson states that he has "in some instances modified Mr. Cox's classification," but he gives no particulars of the changes made. Judging, however, from the figures given in the appendices these modifications seem to have been considerable, and the Government must have further information both as to what has been done and why and how it has been done before sanctioning any scheme based on a classification differing from that ordinarily adopted.

5. *Standard grains.*—Paddy has been taken as the standard wet grain for both districts, notwithstanding that in Anantapur the area under paddy is only 38 per cent. of the wet extent, while the acreage under ragi is 40 per cent. Mr. Wilson argues that as the prices of paddy and ragi in Anantapur are almost the same it is immaterial which is adopted as the standard crop, but this reasoning rests on the two assumptions that the outturn of the two crops is the same and that irrigated ragi sells at the same price as that grown as a dry crop. The Government has no information on either of these points, and if the Board are in the same position the proper course is to make inquiries and collect the necessary *data*.

For dry lands cholum and korra have been taken as the standard crops, but the Government is of opinion that for the Bellary district and the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri cholum alone may fairly be adopted. Cotton, korra and cholum are sown in rotation, or cotton and korra are frequently sown together, and cholum fairly represents the average of these three crops and may, therefore, be taken as the standard. In the order on Mr. Cox's scheme, it was stated that for Anantapur horse-gram must be taken as a standard crop either by itself or in conjunction with some other grain. Adverting to this Mr. Wilson has endeavoured to establish the proposition that gram is a better paying crop than cholum, and that the ryot would not be injured but benefited by the adoption of the latter as the standard. The flaw in the Commissioner's reasoning is his assumption that the outturn of gram is not less than that of cholum. If this assumption were correct, then gram would be the more paying crop of the two, whereas it is well-known that in many parts of the district gram is sown only if the rains fail, a much larger area being cultivated with this crop in bad than in good years (*vide* Mr. Nicholson's report on the economic condition of Anantapur). Moreover, in a paper recently received from the Board (Proceedings, dated 1st June 1889, No 266), the produce of horse-gram per acre is given as from

200 to 400 lb., *i.e.*, from about 60 to 120 Madras measures, while Mr. Wilson's estimate of the yield of cholum is from 140 to 360 Madras measures. The Government remains of opinion, therefore, that horse-gram cannot be neglected, and directs that for Anantapur cholum and horse-gram be adopted jointly as the standard crops for dry, the proportions being determined by the extent under cereals and pulses respectively.

6. *Grain values.*—Mr. Wilson fixes the maximum yield of paddy at 1,200 Madras measures. This is not too high for the best lands—in this case, those under the Tungabhadra channels—but Mr. Wilson has also taken it as the yield of lands under irrigation sources of the second group. This is altogether opposed to the ordinary methods of the Settlement Department by which the outturn of the same kind of soil varies with the class of the irrigation work under which the lands are situated. Mr. Wilson has not offered any explanation for his departure from the usual practice, and on the face of it his method is wrong and unfair to the ryot.

The minimum yield of paddy is taken as 600 Madras measures in Bellary and 650 Madras measures in Anantapur. The latter is the highest minimum yet adopted in any district (Guntúr) and is more than twice as much as the minimum of 320 Madras measures proposed for these two districts by Mr. Cox. In the neighbouring tracts of Pattikonda and Cuddapah the minimum outturn was fixed at 300 Madras measures and 320 Madras measures, and in the opinion of the Government these figures are sufficiently high for Bellary and Anantapur. Mr. Wilson does not afford any substantial grounds for his conclusions. "In Nellore and North Arcot," he says, "the schemes for both of which districts were drawn up by the late Mr. Rundall after the most laborious investigations, the minimum outturn for wet lands was fixed at 500 Madras measures." Mr. Wilson, therefore, most inconsequently fixes his minima at 600 Madras measures and 650 Madras measures for the greatly inferior districts of Bellary and Anantapur.

In cholum the Commissioner's scale of grain values ranges from 360 to 140 Madras measures. The maximum is the same as that taken for Pattikonda and lower than that adopted in the Cuddapah main division and Koilkuntla. The Government is, therefore, of opinion that it is not too high; the minimum yield, on the other hand, is undoubtedly excessive, and it is noticeable that in the case of Anantapur the lowest outturn is estimated at one rate higher than the minimum. This is the same with paddy too, although the presumption is that the worst lands of Anantapur are certainly not better than the worst in Bellary.

7. *Deductions for vicissitudes of season.*—The Commissioner proposes 20 per cent. deduction on account of vicissitudes of season in the case of the lands under the Tungabhadra channels, and for all other lands a deduction of one-third. The Government accepts the former, but considers that the latter is altogether too high. It must be remembered that this deduction is not one-third of the revenue that would without it be payable to Government, but one-third of the gross produce and the revenue thus remitted varies from over 100 per cent. to 900 per cent. of the revenue which is actually claimed by Government. Thus for the best wet lands of Bellary the assessment is Rs. 8 and the deduction is Rs. 17-6-0, while for the lowest class of wet lands the assessment is Re. 1 and the deduction Rs. 8-11-0. If no deductions were made the proper assessment payable to the State would be Rs. 17 instead of Rs. 8 and Rs. 5-8-0 instead of Re. 1. It seems, therefore, to His Excellency in Council that the maximum deduction hitherto allowed (25 per cent.) is quite sufficiently liberal, and he is not prepared to sanction a higher rate.

8. *Cultivation expenses.*—The Government has no objections to offer to the method by which Mr. Wilson arrives at his maximum cultivation expenses, except that Koilkuntla, having been included in the same scheme as Cuddapah, should not be taken as a separate item in the calculation of the average; but in fixing the other terms of the scale he has departed from the customary procedure of the Settlement Department and obtains results which differ very widely from those arrived at by the Board in connection with the original scheme. His Excellency in Council is convinced that the scale proposed by Mr. Wilson is not sufficiently elastic, and is in its lower terms much too high. Nor does Mr. Wilson's method of calculating the other terms from the highest one commend itself to Government.

9. It will be seen from what has been said above that the method of arriving at nearly every factor in the calculation of the money rates is open to serious objection. The commutation rate alone is calculated in accordance with the usual practice, and even in the case of this item there is some doubt as to the price of cholum. It is not clear whether the figures in the price list represent the price of "white" or "yellow" cholum, or the average of both combined. The statement given below will show for what very different crops Mr. Cox and Mr. Wilson get the same money rate:—

—	Outturn of paddy (Madras measures).	Value.	Deduction for vicissitudes of season.	Remainder	Deduction for cultivation expenses.	Net value.	Half net.	Money rate.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mr. Cox	320	12 14 5	3 3 7	9 10 10	5 12 0	3 14 10	1 15 5	2 0 0
Mr. Wilson	750	27 14 3	9 4 9	18 9 6	14 10 6	3 15 0	1 15 6	2 0 0

In these circumstances, His Excellency in Council cannot accept the money rates, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to examine them in detail. The financial results of the settlement would be a sacrifice of upwards of a lakh and a half of the revenue now received, and the Government seriously doubts whether this is necessary or even desirable.

10. With the foregoing remarks, His Excellency the Governor in Council remits the scheme to the Board, who should at once have a separate scheme prepared for Adóni, Alúr, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri, and should submit this to Government at as early a date as possible. Meanwhile the classification of the remaining taluks will be proceeded with and inquiries instituted regarding the yield and price of horse-gram and irrigated ragi and the cost of cultivating these crops. Two schemes should then be prepared—one for the remaining taluks of Bellary and the other for those of Anantapur. The former indeed need not be deferred until the conclusion of the investigations noticed above, for they relate only to Anantapur.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

50 Copies.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 15th July 1889, No. 591.

JULY.

Settlement of the Bellary and Anantapur districts.

Reviewing the scheme for the — prepared by the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, &c., and directing the submission of revised proposals in accordance with the instructions of Government.