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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Annual Report

G.O. No. 541 Revenue Press

15th July 1889.

Not to be folded or roughly handled.

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 24th 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.		Ravandrug.		Hospet.		Average of the District.	
	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.	
Cholum	135,158	49	122,782	45	162,208	51	55,729	29	42,327	59	90,698	45
Cotton	45,019	16	55,717	20	47,967	15	17,415	9	2,741	4	25,940	13
Ragi	453	..	48	..	800	..	4,879	2	1,068	1	4,648	2·6
Indigo	..	..	364	..	67	..	116	..	36	..	165	..
Wheat	1,450	·5	807	..	401	..	97	..	148	..	790	..
Oil-seeds	11,058	4	4,026	1	4,376	1	8,323	4	1,596	2	8,908	4·5
Korra	40,435	15	62,002	23	64,563	20	32,168	18	9,883	14	30,757	15
Suzza	17,681	6	6,337	3	21,276	7	19,642	11	3,423	5	9,444	6
Arikalu	825	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	704	..
Horse-gram	1,403	·6	722	..	3,025	..	23,121	13	4,959	7	9,458	5
Other grains	21,464	8	22,168	8	15,663	5	22,344	12	3,190	5	16,701	9
Topes, &c.	2,044	1	646	..	1,295	..	2,552	2	1,214	2	1,668	1
Total ..	276,990	100	275,519	100	321,641	100	186,606	100	71,490	100	199,781	100
Wet.												
Paddy	3,609	74	252	38	3,766	58	10,150	92	8,937	68	3,898	58
Sugarcane	41	1	1	..	487	7	26	..	3,611	28	804	12
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoanuts	23	..	6	1	239	4	38	..	65	..	290	4
Chillies and other garden crops	1,200	25	408	61	2,027	31	831	8	1,271	10	1,904	26
Total ..	4,873	100	666	100	6,569	100	11,045	100	13,874	100	6,896	100
Kudligi.												
Dry.	Acs.											
Cholum	38,588	33										
Cotton	4,523	4										
Ragi	15,482	13										
Indigo	..	..										
Wheat	804	..										
Oil-seeds	13,345	12										
Korra	8,950	8										
Suzza	3,391	3										
Arikalu	..	..										
Horse-gram	12,692	11										
Other grains	16,519	14										
Topes, &c.	2,167	2										
Total ..	116,461	100										
Wet.												
Paddy	2,392	32										
Sugarcane	773	11										
Ragi	..	..										
Cocoanuts	1,097	15										
Chillies and other garden crops	3,022	42										
Total ..	7,284	100										
Hadagali.												
Dry.	Acs.											
Cholum	93,677	48										
Cotton	24,247	12										
Ragi	3,196	1										
Indigo	..	..										
Wheat	2,462	1										
Oil-seeds	11,112	6										
Korra	15,173	9										
Suzza	2,913	1										
Arikalu	..	..										
Horse-gram	19,155	10										
Other grains	22,848	12										
Topes, &c.	1,010	..										
Total ..	196,993	100										
Wet.												
Paddy	826	24										
Sugarcane	341	11										
Ragi	..	..										
Cocoanuts	91	3										
Chillies and other garden crops	2,037	62										
Total ..	3,295	100										
Harpanahalli.												
Dry.	Acs.											
Cholum	74,918	51										
Cotton	9,889	7										
Ragi	9,436	6·5										
Indigo	..	..										
Wheat	155	..										
Oil-seeds	17,433	12										
Korra	12,881	9										
Suzza	888	1										
Arikalu	..	..										
Horse-gram	8,838	.. 6										
Other grains	9,416	6·5										
Topes, &c.	1,719	1										
Total ..	145,573	100										
Wet.												
Paddy	1,251	18										
Sugarcane	828	12										
Ragi	..	..										
Cocoanuts	593	8										
Chillies and other garden crops	4,437	62										
Total ..	7,109	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	13,090	16	8,893	16	7,603	15	113,039	37	67,056	32	43,943	24
Cotton	3,204	2	3,751	2	3,752	4	952	2	372	1	41,455	14	43,107	21	14,227	8
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,154	..	..	..	1,878	1
Indigo	263	..	20	..	69	..	18	..	..	..	498	..	7,659	4	175	..
Wheat	6	..	179	..	22	..	23	..	62	..	23,857	8	183	..	12,639	7
Gingely seeds	18,806	9	20,712	9	8,563	10	2,879	5	6,965	10	62,406	21	5,872	3	45,230	25
Korra	21,600	10	25,979	11	8,328	9	5,130	10	14,799	28	16,941	5	68,027	28	8,713	6
Sizza	15,882	7	23,000	10	6,630	6	4,115	7	102	..	111	..	447	..	3,141	2
Arikalu	6,753	3	1,020	1	1,232	1	836	1	1,275	3	20,448	7	9,624	5	31,917	17
Horse-gram	65,609	31	71,720	31	26,085	30	16,747	30	14,394	29	17,614	6	7,252	3	16,239	9
Other grains	21,813	10	39,776	17	16,151	18	7,725	14	5,351	11	3,961	1	6,246	3	3,703	2
Topes	4,474	2	2,115	1	6,005	6	8,490	15	1,646	3	568	..	4,205	1	181,695	100
Total ..	215,223	100	228,561	100	88,887	100	56,163	100	60,660	100	303,904	100	208,628	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	985	3	22	..	20	..	14	..	213	1
Ragi ..	8,494	31	1,079	5	9,570	36	15,805	48	14,423	63	2,170	19	6,433	..	9,433	40
Cocoanuts	26	..	20	..	139	1	147	..	112	1	9	..	53	..	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
1296												
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.	Poramboke.	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	184,037	125,649	628,406
	Do. Survey	213,590	7,324	220,914	97,727	2,206	99,933	320,847	190,286	141,383	652,521
	Difference ..	+ 10,104	+ 628	+ 10,732	— 8,570	+ 15	— 8,555	+ 2,177	+ 6,199	+ 15,739	+ 24,115
	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	5,914	162,517	21,629	765	22,294	184,811	85,513	131,712	402,036
	Difference ..	+ 2,572	+ 239	+ 2,811	— 1,238	+ 21	— 1,317	+ 1,494	+ 4,326	+ 35,904	+ 41,724
	Percentage ..	+ 1·67	+ 4·21	+ 1·76	— 5·85	+ 2·82	— 5·56	+ ·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	88,253	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	..	..	..	..	..
III .. 2	3,974	..	27,624	..	6,237	..	1,150	..	..	..	2,445	..	8,207	..	..	..	..	..
III .. 3	29,465	..	72,956	..	59,032	..	394	..	..	..	27,779	..	20,531	..	121	..	..	..
III .. 4	71,714	..	69,829	..	97,735	..	2,227	..	..	..	51,067	..	32,866	..	153	..	..	..
III .. 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	..	..	..
IV .. 2	8,229	..	5,356	..	4,743	..	1,073	..	..	..	3,073	..	4,677	..	2,141	..	..	..
IV .. 3	17,494	..	12,460	..	20,916	..	2,245	..	..	..	9,543	..	8,004	..	3,156	..	..	..
IV .. 4	16,701	..	8,355	..	27,208	..	6,091	..	..	..	17,040	..	13,867	..	4,279	..	..	..
IV .. 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	..	..	..
V .. 2	870	..	545	..	357	..	161	..	..	..	1,574	..	549	..	50	..	..	..
V .. 3	582	..	944	..	1,825	..	416	..	..	..	3,100	..	905	..	470	..	..	..
V .. 4	172	..	285	..	957	..	333	..	..	..	3,479	..	2,282	..	1,739	..	..	..
V .. 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	..	693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI .. 2	24	..	..	..	111	..	656	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI .. 3	..	..	..	..	186	..	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI .. 4	..	..	..	..	80	..	1,459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI .. 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	..	..	..
VII .. 2	4,827	..	896	..	1,466	..	4,451	..	..	..	3,170	..	1,841	..	3,008	..	..	..
VII .. 3	11,624	..	2,564	..	8,739	..	6,580	..	..	..	5,762	..	5,490	..	4,466	..	..	..
VII .. 4	17,798	..	4,864	..	12,133	..	11,277	..	..	..	11,644	..	13,508	..	13,759	..	..	..
VII .. 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	..	..	..
VII .. 2	6,416	..	1,462	..	2,408	..	1,982	..	..	..	4,044	..	53	..	860	..	..	..
VII .. 3	12,143	..	1,760	..	7,159	..	6,113	..	..	..	14,042	..	325	..	7,812	..	..	..
VII .. 4	24,281	..	4,652	..	14,428	..	11,891	..	..	..	35,853	..	2,324	..	30,071	..	..	..
VII .. 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	262,416	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. 51 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 subdivision 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:—

	1,100 M.M.
(1) Kurnool proper	1,100
(2) Pattikonda } Kurnool	1,300
(3) Koilkuntla }	1,300
(4) Cuddapah main division	1,150
(5) Cuddapah sub-division	
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	..	.. 2	.. 12	.. 14	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	11	1	12	5	..	..	5
Hospet	..							
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 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 Bhavání 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 Bhavání 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 6	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
550 ..	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.	Ono-fifth.	Value of korra at Rs. 100 per garce.	Ono-fifth.	Total four-fifths cholum, one-fifth korra.	Deduct one-third for season, &c.	Remainder.	Cultivation expenses.	Net.	Half net.	Proposed rates.
Cholum.	Korra.	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.
M. M.	M. M.												
	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
360	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
320	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
280	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
240	240	9 6 8	37 10 8	7 8 6	7 8 0	1 8 0	8 3 6	3 0 2	5 0 4	4 5 0	1 11 4	0 13 8	0 12 0
220	220	8 9 0	34 4 0	6 13 7	6 14 0	1 6 0	7 6 7	2 11 10	4 7 9	4 3 9	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
200	200	7 11 3	30 13 0	6 2 7	6 4 0	1 4 0	6 9 8	2 7 6	4 2 2	4 2 9	0 12 4	0 6 2	0 6 0
180	180	6 13 7	27 6 4	5 7 8	5 10 0	1 2 0	6 12 8	2 3 2	4 9 6	3 11 4	0 11 2	0 6 7	0 4 0
160	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
140													

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.	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.
M. M.	M. M.											
	400	14 11 10	7 5 11	12 8 0	6 4 0	13 0 11	4 8 8	9 1 3	4 12 0	4 6 3	2 2 7	2 0 0
360	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
320	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 12
280	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 8 6
240	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 6 0
220	220	8 3 0	4 1 6	6 14 0	3 7 0	7 8 6	2 8 2	5 0 4	4 2 6	0 13 11	0 6 11	0 4 0
200	200	7 6 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 2 0
180	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 6	
160												

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. $10\frac{1}{2}$ 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	12,218	— 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 6	5 3 6	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	15,978	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	— 3,994	— 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.	
Alúr				140	785	5 9 9			Tungabhadra works.
				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.
Adóni	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 rate 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 "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 arrive at the same money rate:—

—	Outturn of paddy (Madras measures).	Value.	Deduction for vicissitudes of season.	Remain	Net value.	Half net.	Money rate.
		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	2 0 0
Mr. Wilson	750	27 14 3	9 4 9	18 9 6	4 10 6	3 15 0	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 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 them. Two schemes should then be prepared—one for the remaining taluks and the other for those of Anantapur. The former indeed need not be submitted 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.

Comptr. of Lands

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

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Recd. Em

G.O., 15th July 1889, No. 59

JULY.

Settlement of the Bellary and Anantapur districts.

A.

Bellary Dt

The Tungabhadra works.

Primary Canals	Existing classification. Extent: Revenue Survey	Extent: Settlement	Assessment: Rev. Rate	Assessment: Rev. amount	Assessment: Rev. Coll. Charges	Assessment: Rev. Net	Assessment: Mr. Cotton's Rate	Assessment: Mr. Cotton's amount	Assessment: Mr. Cotton's Coll. Charges	Assessment: Mr. Cotton's Net	Assessment: Communication Rate	Assessment: Communication amount	Assessment: Communication Coll. Charges	Assessment: Communication Net	Revised classification. Extent: Revenue Survey	Extent: Settlement	Assessment: Rev. Rate	Assessment: Rev. amount	Assessment: Rev. Coll. Charges	Assessment: Rev. Net	Assessment: Upper Tungabhadra Rate	Assessment: Upper Tungabhadra amount	Assessment: Upper Tungabhadra Coll. Charges	Assessment: Upper Tungabhadra Net	
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	26
I	208	222		2294	10	" 2220			12	" 2664															I
II	119	128		830	9	" 1152			10	8 1714					232	247		253	6	10	8 2597				II
III	124	132		886	8	" 1056			9	" 1188					"	"									III
IV	141	155		719	7	" 1085			7	8 1163					82	86		597	7	8	647				IV
V	27	32		115	6	" 192			6	" 192					191	207		1184	6	"	1243				V
VI	22	29		103	5	" 145			5	" 145					112	127		585	5	"	633				VI
															24	31		95	4	8	136				III
	641	698	+57	+9 4947			5850	+903	+18		6696	+1749	+35		641	698	+57	+9 4947				5256	+309	+6	
I	452	483		5404	10	4830			12	5796															
II	1303	1357		14322	9	12213			10	8 14249															
III	7	413		3189	8	2994			9	3717															
IV	40	45		105	7	315			7	8 337					452	483		5405	12	"	5800				I
V	2	2		6	6	12			6	12					1587	1623		16931	10	8	17034				II
VI	4	11		7	5	20			5	20					169	178		697	4	8	893				VII
	2178	2304	+126	+6 23033			20694	2339	-10		24681	+1098	+4		2178	2304	+126	+6 23033				23727	+694	+3	
I	1759	1795		18688	9	17955			12	21540					1760	1795		18688	12	"	21539				I
II	2302	2299		20337	9	20691			10	8 24837					190	94		1916	10	8	2032				II
III	1371	1430		9894	8	11440			9	12870					2302	2299		20337	9	"	20687				III
IV	813	836		4702	7	5852			7	8 6270					972	1017		6839	7	8	7630				IV
V	273	307		1115	6	1842			6	1542					299	311		1876	6	"	1866				V
VI	21	26		70	5	130			5	130					447	456		2816	5	"	2852				VI
VII	2	3		6	4	12			4	8 13					573	626		2445	4	8	2818				VII
VIII	2	2		5	3	8 7			4	8 9															
	6543	6698	+155	+2 54417			57924	3507	+6		66813	12376	2228		6543	6698	+155	+2 54417				58854	+457	+8	
I	2419	2500		26386	10	25000			12	" 30000					2212	2278		24093	12	"	27339				I
II	3723	3784		35489	9	34056			10	8 39732					1979	2064		21383	10	8	21663				II
III	1873	1975		13969	8	15800			9	17775					2302	2299		20337	9	"	20687				III
IV	994	1036		5126	7	7252			7	8 7770					1054	1104		7436	7	8	8277				IV
V	301	341		1236	6	2046			6	2046					490	518		3059	6	"	3109				V
VI	48	59		180	5	295			5	295					559	583		2872	5	"	2915				VI
VII	2	5		6	4	12			4	8 13					766	854		3217	4	8	3846				VII
VIII	2	2		5	3	8 7			4	8 9															
	9362	9700	+328	+56 82397			84468	2071	+245		97640	1524	+18		9362	9700	+338	+36 82397				87836	+5439	+68	

Ends

Superintending Engineer
Secretary

Bellary District. Other works (Wet)

Taluk	Existing classification: Extent — Primary taramu	Extent — As per Rev accts	Extent — As per survey	Extent — Difference	Extent — Percentage	Assessment — As per Rev — Amount	Assessment — As per Rev — Rate	Assessment — As per Inv. cess rates — Amount	Assessment — As per Inv. cess rates — Rate	Assessment — As per commissioners rates — Amount	Assessment — As per commissioners rates — Rate	Commissioners revised classification: Extent — As per Rev accts	Extent — As per survey	Extent — Difference	Extent — Percentage	Assessment — As per Rev — Amount	Assessment — As per Rev — Rate	Assessment — As per comm rates — Amount	Assessment — As per comm rates — Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Adoni	II	124	126			1234	9	1134		8	1008					180							
	III	51	54																				
	IV	75	81			418	8	432		7	378					48	52			297	7	363	
	V	445	486			512	7	567		6	486					184	198			1156	6	1189	
	VI	371	400			2410	6	2916		4	8 2187					609	659			2911	4	8 2986	
	VII	195	212			1628	5	2000		3	8 1400					121	137			488	3	8 478	
	VIII	110	118			674	4	848		3	636					100	105			332	3	315	
	IX	33	35			303	3	8 413		2	8 295					140	150			374	2	8 377	
	X	19	31			93	3	105		1	8 52					46	62			127	1	8 93	
		1423	1543	+120	+8	7031																	
Alur	IV	5	5			27	7	35		6	30												
	V	179	192			1039	6	1152		4	8 864					184	197			1066	6	1182	
	VI	98	102			473	5	510		3	8 357					35	38			179	4	8 171	
	VII	53	57			207	4	236		3	177					90	93			389	3	8 325	
	VIII	18	26			82	3	8 91		2	8 65					44	56			194	3	168	
	IX	4	5			9	2	10		1	5					4	5			9	1	5	
		357	389	+32	+9	1837																	
	III															57	57			322	6	343	
Bellary	IV	123	127			569	7	889		6	762					255	275			1229	4	8 1237	
	V	295	318			1358	6	1908		4	8 1431					353	370			1391	3	8 1297	
	VI	497	512			1668	5	2560		3	8 1792					480	498			1577	3	1494	
	VII	248	249			899	4	996		3	747					97	100			215	2	8 247	
	VIII	90	105			237	3	8 317½		2	8 262					34	37			54	1	8 55	
	IX	39	42			74	3	126		1	8 63					31	33			35	1	33	
	X	13	13			18	2	8 32½		1	13												
	XI	4	4			5	2	8		1	4												
		1309	1370	+61	+5	4825																	
Hospet	II	77	81			780	7	127		6	648					237	252			1442	6	1518	
	III	160	171			1362	8	1368		7	1197					169	179			1201	7	1253	
	IV	271	291			1913	7	2037		6	1746					348	363			2155	6	2181	
	V	738	783			3947	6	4698		4	8 3524					1468	1603			7301	4	8 7215	
	VI	789	876			3883	5	4380		3	8 3066					321	375			1288	3	8 1312	
	VII	514	601			2071	4	2404		3	1803					162	183			531	3	548	
	VIII	433	472			1308	3	8 1652		2	8 1180					199	234			479	2	8 584	
	IX	52	65			109	3	195		1	8 97					132	165			280	1	8 247	
	X	2	14			4	2	8 35		1	14					1	2			1	1	2	
	XI	1	2			1	2	4		1	2												
		3037	3356	+319	+10	15378																	

8472 +950 +15 — 17502 +2124 +14 — 13277 −2101 −47

6413 −864 −11 — 5074 +249 +5

1498 −339 −18 — 1309 1370 +61 +5 4825 — 6837 +2062 +43

1423 1543 +120 +8 7031 — 8472 +950 +15

7220 −117 −1·6 — 4708 −117 −2·4

1851 +14 +0·8 — 1537 +14 +0·9

15360 −18 −0·1

Trantapur District. Dry

Taluk Primary	Existing classification: Extent: As per Revenue	As per Survey	Difference	Percentage	Assessment: As per Revenue: Amount	Rates	Amount	Difference	Percentage	Revised classification: Extent: As per Revenue	As per Survey	Difference	Percentage	Assessment: As per Revenue: Amount	Rates	Amount	Difference	Percentage	
I	124	126			226	2	8 315			2	" 252	124	126			226	2	" 252	I
II	2149	2171			3401	2	" 4342			1	8 2256	2149	2171			3401	1	8 3257	II
III	27473	27933			33983	1	8 41960			1	" 27933	68648	70170			74299	1	" 70170	III
IV	57205	52591			48897	1	" 52591			0	12 39443	17836	18632			14246	0	12 13975	IV
V	28253	29371			18181	"	12 22028			0	8 14686	31532	32951			17924	0	8 16475	V
VI	24259	25516			10627	0	8 12758			"	6 9568	13048	13626			5013	0	6 5610	VI
VII	29518	31568			9417	0	6 11837			-	4 7892	29039	30988			9329	"	4 7476	VII
VIII	29081	31552			6734	0	4 7885			"	2 3944	41010	44926			8727	-	2 5616	VIII
IX	11424	12762			1899	0	4 3191			"	2 1595								IX
	203486	213590	+10104	+5	133165		156850	+23685	+18		105869	-24996	-19	203486	213590	+10104	+5	133165	122601	-10564	-8
I	1858	1831			4507	2	8 4577			2	" 3662	2778	2752			6513	2	" 5504	I
II	8635	8703			15501	2	" 17406			1	8 13056	7714	7782			13495	1	8 11673	II
III	24196	24507			29771	1	8 36761			1	" 24507	25751	26116			31295	1	" 26116	III
IV	40704	40860			31557	1	" 40860			0	12 30645	39349	39251			30163	0	12 29438	IV
V	34647	35182			18593	0	12 26336			-	8 17591	34754	35303			18715	0	8 17652	V
VI	21150	21931			7927	0	8 10966			-	6 8224	13433	13910			5098	0	6 5216	VI
VII	13224	13791			3979	"	6 5171			-	4 3448	26780	26158			5722	-	4 4584	VII
VIII	7641	8062			1835	0	4 2016			-	2 1008	3420	3271			572	-	2 409	VIII
IX	1730	1676			271	0	4 419			-	2 209								IX
	153485	156543	+2558	+17	113971		144562	+30391	+27		102350	-11621	-10	153985	156543	+2558	+17	113971	103048	-10923	-9
III	75	80			86	1	8 120			1	" 80	828	903			883	1	" 903	III
IV	1502	1648			1682	1	" 1648			"	12 1236	749	825			883	"	12 619	IV
V	3034	3381			2232	0	12 2535			"	8 1690	4732	5157			3209	"	8 2579	V
VI	4987	5382			2416	0	8 2691			-	6 2018	5152	5433			2663	"	6 2037	VI
VII	16428	17325			5007	0	6 6498			-	4 4331	28352	30722			8035	"	4 7680	VII
VIII	25523	27696			5865	0	4 6924			-	2 3462	38415	41799			7742	"	2 5225	VIII
IX	26681	29327			5529	0	4 7322			-	2 3666								IX
	78220	84839	+6609	+8	22847		27748	+4931	+21		16483	6354	-25	78230	84839	+6609	+8	22847	19043	-3774	-17

I	1982	1957	4733	2	8 4893	2	" 3914	2902	2878	6739	2	" 5756	I
II	10784	10874	18902	2	" 21748	1	8 16311	9863	9953	16896	1	8 14930	II
III	51744	52520	63840	1	8 78780	1	" 52520	95227	97189	106477	1	0 97189	III
IV	93611	95099	81966	1	" 95099	"	1271324	57934	58708	45194	0	12 44032	IV
V	65934	67934	39006	0	12 50950	"	8 33967	71118	73411	39848	0	8 36766	V
VI	50396	52829	20970	0	8 26414	"	6 19811	31633	32969	12174	0	6 12363	VI
VII	59170	62684	18703	0	6 23507	"	4 15671	84179	89868	25582	0	4 22466	VII
VIII	102080	111075	22133	0	4 27769	"	2 13824	82845	89996	17041	0	2 11250	VIII

435701 454972+19271 +4·2259953 | 32916+5920+22 | 227402-42551 -16 435701 454972+19271 +42 269953 | 24692-2526 -9·3

* The extent under special rate is not shown in this statement.

S. Ellis

Magistrate and Secretary

Secretary, District.

Dy.

50 Ks. 3 L.
130 Rs. 10 A
5-3-43

Bellary District. Dry.

Existing Classification

Extent

Taluks	Primary Circars	As per Revenue Survey	As per Assessment	Difference	Percentage
I	82	84	142	2 8	209
II	6783	6964	12624	2 "	13337
III	33088	34203	44266	1 8	51305
IV	70950	73592	67760	1 "	73592
V	27581	29172	21007	0 12	21879
VI	18347	19437	9504	" 8	9719
VII	9912	10531	4052	" 6	3949
VIII	1565	1624	456	0 4	406
	168288	175587	+7299	4·3	160861

Assessment

As per Rent Roll Abstract

	As per Revenue Survey	Difference	Percentage	Rate	As per Commissioners rates	Difference	Percentage
I	1337	1330		2862	2 8	3326	
II	22373	23093		42443	2 "	46186	
III	54273	56223		77035	1 8	84335	
IV	58432	60803		57070	1 "	60803	
V	12635	13305		8886	" 12	9979	
VI	8096	8492		3456	" 8	4246	
VII	4577	4750		1698	" 6	1781	
VIII	2323	2464		730	" 4	616	
	164051	170460	+6409	+4	196180	211272	+15092+8

Revised Classification

Extent

Taluks	Primary Circars	As per Revenue Survey	Difference	Percentage
I	82	84		
II	6782	6914		
III	9177	98		
IV	43646	48365		
V	78777	82082		
VI	16149	17006		
VII	12088	12736		
VIII	1586	1650		
	168288	175557	+7299	4·3

Assessment

As per Commissioners rates

	As per Revenue Survey	Difference	Percentage	Rate	As per Commissioners rates	Difference	Percentage
I	82	84		142	2 8	209	
II	6782	6914		13624	2 "	13887	
III	9177	98		14579	1 8	14280	
IV	43646	48365		57380	1 "	48365	
V	78777	82082		67074	" 12	61561	
VI	16149	17006		8478	" 8	8503	
VII	12088	12736		5072	" 6	4851	
VIII	1586	1650		462	" 4	413	
	168288	175557	+7299	4·3	160861	147069	-11792-7·3

as in Columns 10 & 11.

	As per Revenue Survey	Difference	Percentage	Rate	As per Commissioners rates	Difference	Percentage
I	23694	24603		45258	2 "	48506	
II	4810	4960		7214	1 8	7440	
III	107916	112087		128933	1 "	112087	
IV	7008	7409		5154	" 12	5557	
V	11718	12297		6565	" 8	6149	
VI	3791	3960		1458	" 6	1485	
VII	5114	5346		1593	" 4	1336	
	164051	170460	+6409	+4	196180	182860	-13320-7

Bellary

Existing Classification

Extent

Taluks	Primary Circars	As per Revenue Survey	As per Assessment	Difference	Percentage
I	37	27	27	2 8	93
II	5547	5934	8247	2 "	11868
III	52662	55200	61689	1 8	82950
IV	90100	94725	78726	1 "	94725
V	47326	49848	29756	" 12	37286
VI	21073	22104	9185	" 8	11052
VII	15206	16111	5156	" 6	6042
VIII	4846	5184	1461	" 4	1296
	236793	249243	+12450+5		194247

Assessment

As per Rent Roll Abstract

	As per Revenue Survey	Difference	Percentage	Rate	As per Commissioners rates	Difference	Percentage
I	37	27		27	2 8	93	
II	5547	5934		8247	2 "	11868	
III	52662	55200		61689	1 8	82950	
IV	90100	94725		78726	1 "	94725	
V	47326	49848		29756	" 12	37286	
VI	21073	22104		9185	" 8	11052	
VII	15206	16111		5156	" 6	6042	
VIII	4846	5184		1461	" 4	1296	
	236793	249243	+12450+5		194247	245612	51165+26

the Taluks being identical — & Vide Keystone

Revised Classification

Extent

Taluks	Primary Circars	As per Revenue Survey	Difference	Percentage
I	5062	5427		
II	53863	56528		
III	89601	94224		
IV	48246	50769		
V	20457	21522		
VI	19564	20778		
VII	6142	6462		
VIII	1810	1922		
	236793	249243	+12450+5	

Assessment

As per Commissioners rates

	As per Revenue Survey	Difference	Percentage	Rate	As per Commissioners rates	Difference	Percentage
I	5062	5427		7608	1 8	8133	
II	53863	56528		63080	1 "	56528	
III	89601	94224		78126	" 12	70668	
IV	48246	50769		30154	" 8	25385	
V	20457	21522		8855	" 6	8071	
VI	19564	20778		6624	" 4	5194	
VII	6142	6462		1824	" 2	1616	
VIII	1810	1922		504	" 1	252	
	236793	249243	+12450+5		194247	173979	-20268-10·4

Kaystone

Existing Classification

Extent

Taluks	Primary Circars	As per Revenue Survey	As per Assessment	Difference	Percentage
I	35	31	28	2 8	78
II	644	622	1340	2 "	1244
III	2019	2027	3461	1 8	3042
IV	6292	6537	5523	1 "	6536
V	15047	15836	7915	" 12	11876
VI	15197	16032	5838	" 8	8776
VII	11672	12461	3375	" 6	4673
VIII	10519	12186	2041	" 4	3047
	61425	65732	+4307	+7	29521

Assessment

As per Rent Roll Abstract

	As per Revenue Survey	Difference	Percentage	Rate	As per Commissioners rates	Difference	Percentage
I	35	31		28	2 8	78	
II	644	622		1340	2 "	1244	
III	2019	2027		3461	1 8	3042	
IV	6292	6537		5523	1 "	6536	
V	15047	15836		7915	" 12	11876	
VI	15197	16032		5838	" 8	8776	
VII	11672	12461		3375	" 6	4673	
VIII	10519	12186		2041	" 4	3047	
	61425	65732	+4307	+7	29521	38512	8991+30

Revised Classification

Extent

Taluks	Primary Circars	As per Revenue Survey	Difference	Percentage
I	1822	1827		
II	3827	3956		
III	7919	8287		
IV	1126	1180		
V	20360	21436		
VI	26371	29044		
VII	6142	6462		
VIII	1810	1922		
	61425	65732	+4307	+7

Assessment

As per Commissioners rates

	As per Revenue Survey	Difference	Percentage	Rate	As per Commissioners rates	Difference	Percentage
I	1822	1827		4088	1 8	2744	
II	3827	3956		4370	1 "	3956	
III	7919	8287		5670	" 12	6215	
IV	1126	1180		551	" 8	590	
V	20360	21436		8256	" 6	8038	
VI	26371	29044		6616	" 4	7261	
VII	1822	1827		1824	" 2	1616	
VIII	1810	1922		504	" 1	252	
	61425	65732	+4307	+7	29521	28804	-717-2·4

I	1491	1482	3109	3706		82	192	2	8	209
II	35352	36593	65654	72185		30477	21347	58882	2	"	62693
III	142022	147753	186451	221632		20871	21731	32659	1	8	32597
IV	225774	235657	211079	235656		209252	217936	247768	1	"	217936
V	102589	108161	67564	81120		183305	192002	156024	0	12	146001
VI	62713	66065	27983	33023		77239	81252	45748	-	8	40627
VII	41365	43853	14281	16445		56696	59854	23641	-	6	22445
VIII	19251	21458	4688	5365		52635	56816	15795	-	4	14204

630.557 661022 + 30465 + 4·8 580.809 — 670822.89 - 213 + 15 — 630,557 661022 + 30465 - 4·8 580809 — 534712 - 46097 - 8

Secretary

Shantaji Division

Anwachsen direkt

Reinach classification.

Seitenzahl classification

Anwachsen

Seitenzahl	Bemerkungen	Extent				Reinach classification				Anwachsen
		Abschrift	Stimme	Stimmung	Stimmung	Akte	Akte	Akte	Akte	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II	Bemerkungen	62	60			504	9 " 320			6 8-
III		237	240			2157	8 " 1920			5 8-
IV		665-	686			4692	7 " 4502			4 8-
V		1283	1340			7166	6 . 8140			3 8-
VI		1681	1840			7248	5 . 9200			2 8-
VII		1283	1395			4597	4 . 5586			2 .
VIII		978	1128			2557	3 8 3948			1 8-
IX		328	402			870	3 . 1206			1 .
X		71	128			240	2 8 320			1 .
IX		25	40			64	2 . 80			1 .
		6633	7259	+929	+934	30471				3585+565+17
II		14	15			115	9 . 135			6 8-
III		591	693			5423	8 . 4654			5 8-
IV		748	760			5581	7 . 5126			4 8-
V		1573	1620			8795	6 . 9720			3 8-
VI		1269	1330			4874	5 . 6650			2 8-
VII		863	966			2772	4 . 3854			2 .
VIII		268	272			775	3 8 952			1 8-
IX		120	137			394	3 . 411			1 .
X		129	138			242	2 8 345			1 .
IX		8	11			25	2 . 22			1 .
		5603	5832	+229	+4	28416				3203+3687+13.

Seitenzahl	Bemerkungen	Extent				Reinach classification				Anwachsen
		Abschrift	Stimme	Stimmung	Stimmung	Akte	Akte	Akte	Akte	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II	Bemerkungen	352	360			3544	9 . 3240			6 8-
III		926	983			5094	8 . 5484			5 8-
IV		1173	1265			7992	7 . 8520			4 8-
V		2300	2435			12313	6 . 14850			3 8-
VI		2791	3007			12121	5 . 15035			2 8-
VII		3059	3239			10874	4 . 13358			2 .
VIII		1117	1258			3536	3 8 4403			1 8-
IX		480	557			1214	3 . 1653			1 .
X		122	140			288	2 8- 350			1 .
IX		65	85			106	2 . 170			1 .
		12085	13158	+1073	+9	57022				6734+1036+18
II		428	435			4123				3915
III		1454	1506			12668				12048
IV		2586	2706			18285				18942
V		5758	5835			27674				22610
VI		5741	6177			24238				30185
VII		5-225	5700			18177				22800
VIII		2363	2658			7261				9303
IX		928	1090			2448				2270
X		346	406			770				1015
IX		98	136			145				272
		20321	23120	+928	+8	115209				43504+1857+11

Seitenzahl Bemerkungen Extent Abschrift Stimme Stimmung Stimmung Reinach classification Akte Akte Akte Akte Anwachsen

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
II	Bemerkungen	62	60			504	9 " 320			6 8-	
III		237	240			2157	8 " 1920			5 8-	
IV		665-	686			4692	7 " 4502			4 8-	
V		1283	1340			7166	6 . 8140			3 8-	
VI		1681	1840			7248	5 . 9200			2 8-	
VII		1283	1395			4597	4 . 5586			2 .	
VIII		978	1128			2557	3 8 3948			1 8-	
IX		328	402			870	3 . 1206			1 .	
X		71	128			240	2 8 320			1 .	
IX		25	40			64	2 . 80			1 .	
		6633	7259	+929	+934	30471				3585+565+17	
II		14	15			115	9 . 135			6 8-	
III		591	693			5423	8 . 4654			5 8-	
IV		748	760			5581	7 . 5126			4 8-	
V		1573	1620			8795	6 . 9720			3 8-	
VI		1269	1330			4874	5 . 6650			2 8-	
VII		863	966			2772	4 . 3854			2 .	
VIII		268	272			775	3 8 952			1 8-	
IX		120	137			394	3 . 411			1 .	
X		129	138			242	2 8 345			1 .	
IX		8	11			25	2 . 22			1 .	
		5603	5832	+229	+4	28416				3203+3687+13.	

N. B. The extents under special rates is not shown in these statements.

Secretary

N. B. The taluk under special rule is not shown in these statements.

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

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.		RAYADRUG.		HOSPET.		KUDLIGI.		HADAGALI.		HARPANAHALLI.		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	185,158		122,782		65,729		162,208	61	42,327	69	93,877	48	74,918	61	90,698	45
Cotton	45,019	16	66,717	45	17,416	16	47,967	18	2,711	4	24,247	12	9,889	7	25,940	13
Hari	453	49	49	20	4,879		800		9,883	14	3,196	1	9,436	6·6	4,648	2·6
Indigo	1,460		364		116		67		1,656	2	15,173	6	888		790	
Wheat	11,038	4	4,026	1	401		4,876		144		2,462	1	17,433	12	165	
Oil-seeds	40,435	15	62,002	23	8,823		64,563	1	9,883	14	11,112	6	12,881		8,908	
Korra	825	6	6,337		32,168		21,276		3,428	6	15,173	9	2,913		30,757	15
Suzza	17,681		21,276		220		3,076		3,391		2,913		888		704	
Arhalu	1,403		722		19,642		21,276		12,692		19,155		8,838		9,444	
Horse-gram	21,464	8	3,076		23,121		220		16,519		12,818		9,416		9,468	
Other grains	2,044	1	22,168	8	2,562		22,344		2,167		1,010		1,719		16,701	
Tops, &c.																
Total	276,990	100	276,619	100	321,641	100	186,606	100	71,490	100	196,993	100	146,673	100	199,781	100
Wet.																
Paddy	3,609	74	252	38	3,766	68	10,150	92	8,037	66	856	24	1,261	18	3,898	68
Sugarcane	41	1	1		487	7	26		3,611	25	341	11	828	12	804	12
Betel	23		6		289		38		65		91	3	693	8	290	4
Cocoanuts				1		4										
Chillies and other Garden crops	1,200	25	408	6	2,027	31	831	8	1,271	9	2,037	62	4,437	62	1,904	26
Total	4,873	100	666	100	6,569	100	11,046	100	13,874	100	3,205	100	7,109	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	66,724	26	40,289	18	13,980	16	8,803	16	7,603	16	118,069	37	67,066	32	43,943	24
Cotton	2		3,761	2	3,762	4	962	2	372	1	44,466	14	43,107	21	14,227	8
Hari	3,204		20				28				2,154		7,639		1,878	
Indigo	263										498					
Wheat	6				22		18				23,867	8	183	4	175	
Ginegly seeds											62,406		6,872		12,689	
Korra	18,896	9	179		59		6,430	10	6,066	28	111	21	68,027	3	45,220	25
Sizza	21,600	10	20,712	9	22		2,879	6	102		16,941	6	447	28	8,713	6
Arhalu	16,882	7	23,979	11	8,563		4,115	7	14,799	28	15,173	9	6,694	6	3,141	2
Horse-Gram	6,763	3	71,720	31	8,328	9	886	1	1,275	3	2,913	1	9,694	3	8,917	17
Other Grains	21,813	10	23,000	10	1,232	1	6,660	30	102		111		7,252	3	12,689	9
Tops, &c.	65,609	31	1,020	1	26,086	80	16,747	14	6,066		20,448	7	2,246	1	8,713	5
Total	4,474	2	39,776	17	16,161	5	19,642	8	3,391	3	17,614	3	6,205	1	16,238	2
	215,223	100	228,661	100	6,065	6	2,116	1	1,644	1	3,361	1	4,205	1	3,703	2
					89,887	100	66,163	100	60,669	100	303,904	100	208,628	100	181,695	100

GOOTY.

Crops.	Extent.	Per-centage.
Dry.	Acs.	
Cholum	12,043	44
Cotton	2	
Hari	8,494	31
Indigo	26	
Wheat	6,842	25
Ginegly seeds		
Korra		
Sizza		
Arhalu		
Horse-Gram		
Other Grains		
Tops, &c.		
Total	27,407	100
Wet.		
Paddy	13,221	60
Sugarcane	9	
Betel	1,079	5
Cocoanuts	20	
Chillies and other Garden crops	7,537	35
Total	21,866	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	66,724	26	40,289	18	13,980	16	8,803	16	7,603	16	118,069	37	67,066	32	43,943	24
Cotton	2		3,761	2	3,762	4	962	2	372	1	44,466	14	43,107	21	14,227	8
Hari	3,204		20				28				2,154		7,639		1,878	
Indigo	263										498					
Wheat	6				22		18				23,867	8	183	4	175	
Ginegly seeds											62,406		6,872		12,689	
Korra	18,896	9	179		59		6,430	10	6,066	28	111	21	68,027	3	45,220	25
Sizza	21,600	10	20,712	9	22		2,879	6	102		16,941	6	447	28	8,713	6
Arhalu	16,882	7	23,979	11	8,563		4,115	7	14,799	28	15,173	9	6,694	6	3,141	2
Horse-Gram	6,763	3	71,720	31	8,328	9	886	1	1,275	3	2,913	1	9,694	3	8,917	17
Other Grains	21,813	10	23,000	10	1,232	1	6,660	30	102		111		7,252	3	12,689	9
Tops, &c.	65,609	31	1,020	1	26,086	80	16,747	14	6,066		20,448	7	2,246	1	8,713	5
Total	4,474	2	39,776	17	16,161	5	19,642	8	3,391	3	17,614	3	6,205	1	16,238	2
	215,223	100	228,661	100	6,065	6	2,116	1	1,644	1	3,361	1	4,205	1	3,703	2
					89,887	100	66,163	100	60,669	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	5,667	76	7,608	63	8,958	38
Sugarcane	2		9		442	2	985	3	22		20		14		213	1
Betel	8,494	31	1,079	5	9,570	36	16,865	48	14,423	63	2,170	19	6,433	38	9,433	40
Cocoanuts	26		20		139	1	147		112	1	9		63	9	60	
Chillies and other Garden crops	6,842	25	7,537	35	7,626	29	7,802	24	3,982	17	668	6	1,367		6,100	21
Total	27,407	100	21,866	100	26,245	100	33,161	100	22,976	100	11,334	100	14,465	100	23,764	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.			
1269	..	..	..	..	156	190	..	..	..	..	179	186
1270	157	149	153	154	142	195	141	161	151	165	161	166
1271	161	145	153	144	128	191	117	134	140	153	148	162
1272	173	169	171	201	..	..	149	136	142	16[illegible]	..	..
1277	208	193	200	174	170	212	199	184	191	220	226	250
1278	201	182	191	126	106	149	164	147	156	151	144	167
1279	203	186	194	153	121	193	151	136	143	139	134	159
1280	174	156	165	151	121	185	134	117	125	140	128	147
1281	174	153	163	160	123	180	132	118	125	138	123	137
1282	172	151	161	162	127	189	126	109	118	131	127	157
1283	168	143	156	173	132	199	132	115	123	152	132	164
1284	145	130	138	152	123	174	109	96	103	136	128	164
1285	155	138	147	195	168	195	129	116	123	164	157	175
1289	181	159	170	224	193	211	141	129	135	201	183	190
1290	167	150	158	131	113	129	144	132	138	134	121	131
1291	173	155	164	142	119	143	151	135	143	137	121	127
1292	163	147	155	126	108	150	154	138	146	128	118	129
1293	157	141	149	127	111	141	141	127	134	124	110	116
1294	178	161	169	191	157	209	170	156	163	188	163	184
1295	172	155	163	183	150	205	171	159	165	173	152	191
1296	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. 164 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
Alór	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 ..	+ 30,467	+ 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.			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
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	213,590	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	+ 24,115
	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	5,914	162,517	21,529	765	22,294	184,811	85,513	131,712	402,036
	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	— 5·85	+ 2·82	— 5·56	+ ·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	88,253	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 18,808 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.		Gooty.		Tadpatri.		Penukonda.		Total.			
		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	..	121	..	..	..
	3	29,465	..	72,956	..	59,092	..	394	..	..	..	27,779	..	20,531	..	153	..	..	..
	4	71,714	..	69,829	..	97,795	..	2,227	..	..	..	51,067	..	32,866	..	1,168	..	..	..
	5	19,218	..	8,274	..	35,305	..	6,897	..	..	..	14,387	..	20,683	..	..	..	..	..
Total, III ..		124,481	43	180,051	76	199,393	57	12,469	9	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	..	648	..	10	..	..	..
	2	8,229	..	6,366	..	4,743	..	1,073	..	3,773	..	4,677	..	2,141	..	50	..	..	..
	3	17,494	..	12,460	..	20,916	..	2,245	..	8,513	..	8,604	..	3,156	..	470	..	..	..
	4	16,701	..	8,355	..	27,208	..	6,091	..	17,040	..	13,867	..	4,275	..	1,739	..	..	..
	5	11,105	..	8,229	..	15,483	..	10,068	..	11,407	..	14,334	..	10,308	..	5,021	..	..	..
Total, IV ..		57,603	20	31,140	13	69,290	20	21,385	15	41,350	13	43,053	24	20,428	11	7,290	4	104,831	15·1
V ..	1	642	..	220	..	413	..	64	..	409	..	69	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	2	370	..	645	..	357	..	161	..	1,574	..	649	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
	3	562	..	944	..	1,826	..	416	..	8,100	..	905	..	470	..	..	..	..	..
	4	172	..	285	..	957	..	333	..	3,479	..	2,282	..	1,739	..	..	..	..	..
	5	214	..	666	..	2,888	..	554	..	1,718	..	2,997	..	5,021	..	..	..	..	..
Total, V ..		1,980	1	2,560	1	6,440	2	1,518	1	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	147,647	46	134,126	73	29,160	16	310,833	44·7		
VI ..	1	..	..	49	..	97	..	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
	2	24	..	..	..	111	..	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	3	..	..	..	..	186	..	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	4	..	..	..	..	80	..	1,469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total, VI ..		24	..	49	..	474	..	3,711	2	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.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
VII .. 1	2,166	..	133	..	233	..	2,001	..	..	503	..	795	..	1,033	..	..	..
VII .. 2	4,827	..	896	..	1,466	..	4,451	..	..	3,170	..	1,841	..	3,008	..	..	..
VII .. 3	11,624	..	2,664	..	8,739	..	6,680	..	..	6,762	..	6,490	..	4,466	..	..	..
VII .. 4	17,798	..	4,864	..	12,133	..	11,277	..	..	11,644	..	13,508	..	13,759	..	..	..
VII .. 5	11,745	..	1,183	..	16,284	..	13,839	..	..	15,913	..	15,792	..	24,624	..	..	..
Total, VII ..	48,160	16	9,640	4	38,655	11	38,148	27	134,803	36,092	12	37,416	20	46,800	25	121,298	17·5
VIII .. 1	2,646	..	358	..	419	..	636	..	..	981	..	66	..	372	..	..	..
VIII .. 2	6,416	..	1,462	..	2,408	..	1,962	..	..	4,044	..	63	..	860	..	..	..
VIII .. 3	12,143	..	1,760	..	7,159	..	6,113	..	..	14,042	..	325	..	7,812	..	..	..
VIII .. 4	24,281	..	4,662	..	14,428	..	11,891	..	..	85,853	..	2,324	..	30,071	..	..	..
VIII .. 6	11,407	..	4,380	..	12,031	..	44,688	..	..	81,291	..	10,481	..	73,815	..	..	..
Total, VIII ..	56,803	20	12,612	6	36,445	10	65,310	46	171,260	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	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'	320,847	100	184,811'	100	168,980'	100	604,638'	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. 102 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.	Anantapur.
	Rs.	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 subdivision 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 Patticonda 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 200.

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 Madakásira 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 ON 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
Alur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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
Alur	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 25·38 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	† 111,08,217
Total ...	155,49,232

* 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.	2 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	..	18 4 0
2. Do. sub-division ..	2 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	2 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	3 0 8	0 7 0	5 5 1	1 8 6	2 3 5	19 6 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 13 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	3 0 0	0 12 0	5 8 3	1 1 8	6 6 6	2 8 0	..	16 11 4
5. Pattikonda	1 10 8	0 8 0	5 11 0	0 15 2	5 10 7	2 0 0	..	17 1 5
Total ..	2 8 0	0 13 6	5 3 8	0 13 11			..	88 3 3
	13 2 8	2 9 6	25 3 11	5 2 1	28 1 1	13 0 0	..	17 10 3
	2 10 2	0 11 6	5 0 9	1 0 5	5 9 10	2 9 7	..	

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 9	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 11 0	5 6 6	2 8 0	..	15 12 1
5. Pattikonda	2 8 0	0 11 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 [illegible]) 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 annually. 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 addition of 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 Cuntár Settlement Report.

Primary tarsm.	Bellary.		Anantapur.	
	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.
I	Rs. A. P. 17 10 3	Rs. A. P. 4 [illegible]	Rs. A. P. [illegible] 12 3	Rs. A. P. 4 12 0
II	17 2 9	4 10 11	[illegible] 9	4 9 9
III	16 11 3	4 8 8	15 12	4 7 6
IV	16 3 9	4 6 3	15	4 5 3
V	15 12 3	4 5 0	14 14 3	4 3 7
VI	15 [illegible]	[illegible] 3 9	14 10 6	4 2 6
VII	15 [illegible] 10	[illegible] 2 9	14 6 9	4 1 4
VIII	15 [illegible] 4	[illegible] 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 in cash.
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							
1,100	52 2 0	17 6 0	34 12 0	17 10 3	17 1 9	8 8 10	8 0 0
1,000	47 12 6	15 14 10	31 13 8	17 2 9	14 10 11	7 5 6	7 0 0
900	43 7 0	14 7 8	28 15 4	16 11 3	12 4 1	6 2 0	6 0 0
800	39 1 6	13 0 6	26 1 0	16 2 3	9 13 9	4 14 7	5 0 0
750	34 12 0	11 9 4	23 2 8	15 12 3	7 6 5	3 11 2	3 8 0
700	32 9 3	10 13 9	21 12 6	15 8 6	6 3 0	3 1 6	3 0 0
650	30 6 6	10 2 2	20 4 4	15 4 10	4 15 6	2 7 9	2 8 0
600	28 3 9	9 6 7	18 13 2	15 1 1	3 12 1	1 14 0	2 0 0
: :	26 1 0	8 11 0	17 8 0	14 13 4	2 8 8	1 4 4	1 8 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 in cash.
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							
1,100	44 10 0	14 14 0	29 12 0	16 12 3	12 15 9	6 7 11	6 0 0
1,000	40 14 6	13 10 2	27 4 4	16 4 9	10 15 7	5 7 10	5 0 0
900	37 3 0	12 6 4	24 12 8	15 13 3	8 15 5	4 7 7	4 0 0
800	33 7 6	11 2 6	22 5 0	15 5 9	6 15 3	3 7 7	3 8 0
750	29 12 0	9 14 8	19 13 4	14 14 3	4 15 1	2 7 6	3 0 0
700	27 14 3	9 4 9	18 9 6	14 10 6	4 2 9	2 1 4	2 8 0
650	26 0 6	8 10 10	17 5 8	14 6 9	2 14 11	1 7 5	2 0 0
: :	24 2 9	8 0 11	16 1 10	14 3 0	1 14 10	0 15 5	1 8 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	16 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 6	10 0 0	2 0 0	11 9 6	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	1 0 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 4	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	1 0 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 12 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 7 11	0 8 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

31. (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 run 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., Alur, Adoni, 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).

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRL.), 5TH MAR. 1889, No. 102. 23

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.
Adoni	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	6 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	..	..	..
Alur	Wet	3rd class	314	341	+ 27	+ 8·6	1,662	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	230,793	249,243	+ 13,450	+ 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 ,, ...	229	251	+ 23	+ 10	1,039	950	— 89	— 8·9	4 8 11	4 2 2	3 12 6
		Total	9,599	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 16 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	2,618	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	— 3,994	— 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 5	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	1,03,329	— 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	2,41,711	— 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	..	..	..

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRL.), 5TH MAR. 1889, No. 102.

I. Bellary—

(a) Wet—

(1) *Tungabhadra channels.*—Under the Tungabhadra channels the area is increased by survey from acres 4,022 to acres 2,764, or by 3·6 per cent., and the assessment from Rs. 2,222 to Rs. 87,103, or by 3·2 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 6,696, or by 9 per cent., but the assessment is reduced from Rs. 32,957 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 660,527 to acres 661,022, or by 4·3 per cent., but their assessment is reduced from Rs. 5,50,809 to Rs. 5,34,712, or by 3 per cent.

The total result of wet and dry combined is an increase in area of 4·5 per cent and a decrease in assessment of 6 per cent.

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

In *dry* the Commissioner's average is As. 12-11 against the present revenue average of As. 11-3, or on corrected areas As. 11-7. Mr. Cox's average on the same lands was Rs. 1-0-3.

All but the Tungabhadra channel lands the Commissioner's averages are lower than either the average of present assessments or of Mr. Cox's proposals. The reason for the Tungabhadra average under the Commissioner's proposals being higher than the present average is that the Commissioner's proposals include lands which will be exempted when dealing (para. 30 *supra*) with the inclusion 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 21,660 to acres 26,634, or by 8 per cent., but the assessment is decreased from Rs. 1,16,851 to Rs. 1,03,329, or by 11·6 per cent.

* Mr. Cox's grouping has been retained.

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

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. 2,41,711, 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:—

Taluka.	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.
Alloni				553	1,995	3 6 9			Others.
	110,590	66,404	0 9 7	723	2,780	3 13 6	111,313	69,184	Total.
Alur	66,145	64,601	0 15 11	58	212	4 2 9	66,203	65,043	Tungabhadra works.
				33	225	6 13 1			Others.
Bellary				240	616	2 9 1			Total.
	47,767	51,880	0 8 5	273	841	3 1 3	47,880	52,421	Tungabhadra works.
				152	1,400	9 3 4			Others.
Hospet				1,222	5,093	4 2 7			Total.
	65,359	12,861	0 4 9	1,374	6,493	4 11 6	66,733	25,894	Tungabhadra works.
				325	2,410	7 6 7			Others.
Total, Bellary District.				2,103	7,915	3 12 5			Total.
	329,861	202,186	0 9 7	2,428	10,316	4 4 2	341,229	212,542	
Gooty	97,727	31,803	0 5 2	2,206	6,727	3 0 9	99,933	38,535	
Tadpatri	21,523	7,218	0 5 4	765	2,023	2 10 4	22,294	9,241	
Penukonda	88,253	15,157	0 2 9	2,492	6,501	2 9 8	90,745	21,658	
Total, Anantapur District.	207,503	54,183	0 4 2	5,463	15,254	2 12 8	212,972	69,437	

(A true Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement Party No. I.
Copy to other Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlement Parties.
" to the Collectors of Bellary and Anantapur.

Exd. J. Moses.

5916.0

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1889.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture)

MADRAS.

No 2339

Printed March

4 26

28 MAR 89
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Proceedings, 11th March 1889, *No.* 102.

Read 15

Submitting to Government revised proposals for the *revision of assessments* in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur.

Cho. 2339

Bellary-Anantapur Settlement.

For orders.

This scheme is not drawn up in accordance ~~with~~ with the orders which Govt: passed on the original proposals, and the reasons given for a departure from these instructions do not seem adequate. The various steps of the calculations are in many respects faulty and their defects in the processes are not counterbalanced ~~cancelled~~ by satisfactory results as sometimes happens in these settlement schemes. In the Bellary Dt: the wet assessment in the four taluks dealt with has been increased from Rs 1,11,834 to Rs 1,16,284 or by 4 % while the dry has been reduced from Rs 6,80,809 to Rs 5,34,712 or

by 8%. The total loss of revenue is Rs 41,647 which is equal to 6% In Anantapur there is a decrease in both wet & dry, the reduction in the former being 11·6% and in the latter 9·3% The total reduction is Rs 38,986 or 10%. In Penukonda, which may be taken as fairly typical of the unclassified taluks of Anantapur, the reduction in wet is 11% and in dry 17%. The bulk of the dry land of this taluk is assessed at 4 annas or 2 annas

Rate	Area
1·0·0	903
0·12·0	825
0·8·0	5157
0·6·0	5433
0·4·0	30,722
0·2·0	41,799.

The total ryotwari land revenue of the Bellary district ~~taluk~~ was Rs 11,00,009* in F.1295 and 6% of this is Rs 66,000. For the Penukonda taluk the

* Exclusive of 2nd crop assessment & charge for water but inclusive of remissions.

proposed settlement gives a decrease of 13% and applying this rate to the remaining taluk of Anantapur, ~~we~~ and adding the ~~defect~~ amount of loss given by Mr Wilson for Gooty and Tadpatri we have a total decrease of Rs 85,600 for the whole district Thus the acceptance of this scheme will involve a ~~total~~ sacrifice of upwards of a lakh and a half of revenue, and as cultivation extends the annual loss will exceed this amount. Mr Cox's scheme would have given an increase of Rs 2,31,000 but though Govt. deprecated ~~it~~ so great an increase to the burdens of taxation it is thought that it was not intended to abandon a large ~~amount~~ sum as now proposed by Mr Wilson These dts. are undoubtedly

2nd reassessment. Reduction in Government share being from land under cultivation 2 annas or less would otherwise be the case.

poor but the present assessment is decidedly a light one on the whole and it may be doubted whether the sacrifice of revenue involved by the adoption of this scheme would result in any appreciable improvement in the condition of the people. The poorest lands — those which now pay 2 annas an acre — will not benefit at all by the ~~adoption~~ new settlement, and though the reduction is proportionately greatest in the poor taluk of ~~Alur~~ Penukonda the amount involved is comparatively trifling, while in the fairly prosperous taluks of Gooty & Tadpatri the ~~amounts~~ revenue sacrificed is nearly Rs 30,000

Adoni
Alur
Gooty
Bellary
Tadpatri
Hospet
Hadagalli
Harpanahalli
Kudligi
Rayadrug.

Penukonda
Anantapur
Dharmavaram
Madakasira
Hindupur

Turning now to the details of the scheme, it will be seen that Mr. Wilson has not grouped the 35
taluks in the manner desired by Govt (G.O. 23 Oct 08, No 731)

As regards the first group he says (para 3) that a consideration of prices and products will show that the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri will be more properly dealt with along with the other taluks of Anantapur to which they belong, and that they cannot well be ~~dealt with~~ included in a scheme dealing with the Bellary district. But a reference to page 55 of the G.O. of the 23 Oct. will show that prices in Gooty & Tadpatri approximate very closely to those ruling in Alur, Bellary & Adoni while they are much higher than those of the remaining taluks of Anantapur. Again with reference to products there is not so much difference between these two taluks and Alur Adoni & Bellary as between the latter and some of the remaining taluks of the Bellary Dt. It is

This is my Lady.

true that in Gooty and Tadpatri ragi is grown as a wet crop but Mr Wilson has himself neglected this in selecting paddy as the sole standard grain for wet in Anantapur (para 7) His argument it is true is altogether unsound for it is based on the assumption that the yield of paddy and ragi is ~~utterly~~ ~~th~~ identical, but in the Gooty taluk at any rate where the area under paddy is 76% of the wet ~~land~~ holding it would be quite safe to take that as the Standard grain. In Tadpatri the area under paddy is only 56% and that under ragi is 38% but even here it should be possible to treat the ragi lands fairly on a paddy basis as they would probably all be in the last group. If they were not it would argue that ragi was cultivated not on account of deficiency of water but because it paid as well as paddy. ~~as~~

In the case of dry lands Mr Wilson has adopted cholum and

korra, in the proportion of
as the standard grains for th
Bellary Dt. He has arrive
this in the following way.
area under cholum is ~~th~~
~~taluks dealt with~~ 45 per cent
the total and as cotton is gro
indifferently on the same soi
as cholum he has ~~taken~~ add
the area under that crop to
cholum area. The gives 58%
as practically under cholum an
The area under ~~cott~~ korra is
15% or roughly one fourth of
that under cholum. But the
figures given on the margin sho
(1) that there is very great di-
vergence between the various
taluks and (2) that this di-
vergence from the average is
less in the case of Gooty and
Tadpatri than in the case of
several of the Bellary taluks.

	Cholum %	Cotton %	Total %	Korra %
Adoni	49	+ 16	= 65	15
Alur	45	+ 20	= 65	23
Bellary	51	+ 15	= 66	20
Gooty	37	+ 14	= 51	21
Tadpatri	32	+ 21	= 53	28
Rayadrug	29	+ 9	= 38	18
Hospet	59	+ 4	= 63	14
Kudligi	33	+ 4	= 37	8
Hadagalli	48	+ 12	= 60	9
Harpanhalli	51	+ 7	= 58	9

true that in Gooty and Tadpatri

But if the Bellary rates are applied to Gooty & Tadpatri there will be an increase of assessment - so large as to totally prohibit the amalgamation proposed by Govt. The details are given on a separate sheet but the general results are as follow

	Wet		Dry	
	Gooty.	Tadpatri	Gooty	Tadpatri
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Present Assessmt	30,471	28,416	1,33,165	1,13,971
Proposed by Mr Wilson	28,014	23,831	1,22,601	1,03,048
Assessmt by applic[n] of Bellary rates	36,856	31,247	1,82,922	1,45,678

The results in dry are very curious. The present average assessmt in Hospet is lower than that of Tadpatri & Gooty yet when the same rates are applied the result is a slight decrease in Hospet and a very large increase in the other two taluks. The soils differ considerably it is true but the real explanation seems to be that Mr Wilson has altered the classification

This is because the land in the Gooty & Tadpatri taluks is classed by Mr Wilson in the two lowest classes while in Gooty & Tadpatri a considerable [illegible] the Wet land is rated

※ Mr Cot had departed from the standard grouping of the various classes of soils, but which Mr Wilson has adhered to it, but after making allowance for this Mr Wilson's areas under each taram do not agree with those which are given by the detailed classification of Mr Cot. [illegible] I omit think that he has altered the first classification, though he has the Examination.

in the most arbitrary way. The classification given in the statements on pp 9 & 10 is Mr Cot's but a reference to the Appendices will show that the areas under the various tarams do not at all agree with this classification.※ Mr Wilson says (para 14) that two modifications have been made in order to avoid on the one hand the unnecessary sacrifice of revenue now easily paid, and on the other enormous increases on the lower classes of soils. It is not easy to see on what principle Mr Wilson has acted, if he indeed he was guided by any principle. In Hospet & Bellary he has brought all the dry lands under six tarams although according to Mr Cot's classification there should be eight. He has no lands under

true that in Gooty and Tadpatri

either the Rs2.8.0, the Rs2.0.0 or the Rs0.2.0 rates. ~~to be~~ ~~be assigned the item is impossible~~ ~~to be adopted for the six large~~ ~~Standard land in the Bellary~~ ~~taluk [illegible] and the~~ ~~highest to be assigned at the lowest~~ ~~rate [illegible] taram basis~~ ~~which~~ &c. The number of tarams proposed by Mr. Wilson for Bellary (in dry) is 9 but according to the standard scale there can be only 8 tarams for any one group.* Probably Mr. Wilson intends to ~~ma~~ put the dry lands of the western talukes of Bellary in a second group and his rates for these will vary from Rs2.0.0 to Rs0.2.0. There are only 8 tarams in Anantapur, notwithstanding that there are two groups in that db. but this is apparently

* Vide page 65 of G.O. 23 Oct 88 No 731 Rev.

due to the fact that the addn of a 9th taram would have necessitated a lower rate than 2 annas which is out of the question.

Standard Crops.

The process by which the standard dry crops in Bellary ~~were~~ was arrived at has already been noticed, and it was shown that & in some talugs there was a very wide divergence from the average. If Mr. Wilson's proposal ~~to settle~~ deal with all the Bellary taluks in one scheme is accepted his standard grains must it is thought be taken and in the proportions proposed by him. This standard would do very well for Hospet and in any case this taluk might be included in the same scheme as Alur, Adoni & Bellary, for the reasons given

by Mr. Wilson in para 3. But if a separate scheme is prepared for Rayadrug Kudligi Hadagalli & Harpanahalli some different scale of proportions may be necessary. The area under cholum in those taluks is 40.8% of the total area, that under cotton 8.7 per cent or together 49.5%. The area under korra is 10.8% or about one-fifth instead of one fourth of the extent under cholum. But as Mr. Wilson's korra valuation is more favorable to the ryot than his cholum rates so far as the ryot is concerned there would be no objection to adopting the scale already worked out for the whole of the Bellary Dt.

In Anantapur the area under paddy is only 38% (it is less if Gooty & Tadpatri be excluded) while ragi is grown as an irrigated

crop on 40% of the wet lands. Mr. Wilson has, however, taken paddy as the standard crop because (1) the prices of paddy & ragi in Anantapur are practically the same (2) there are no data relating to ragi as an irrigated crop.

As already pointed out his first argument assumes that the yield of paddy & ragi is identical, and Mr. Wilson does not give a tittle of evidence in support of this assumption. As regards the second argument, it was clearly the duty of the Settlement Dept to collect some data shown respecting the yield of ragi on irrigated land and also as regards the price of irrigated ragi — whether the same as ragi grown on dry lands or not. It is submitted that it would be more

unsafe in the absence of information on these points to take paddy as the sole standard grain in wet.

For the dry lands of Anantapur the Govt. directed that gram shd. be taken as a standard grain either by itself or in conjunction with some other. Mr. Wilson however has taken half cholam & half korra, his reason being that cholam is cheaper than gram and therefore its adoption is more favorable to the ryot. He boldly says that the outturn of gram is not less in quantity than that of cholam but this statement must be inaccurate for gram is grown only in bad seasons when it is impossible to raise cholam. Moreover the ~~expen~~ cultivation expenses

He assumes it.

of korra. gram are much less than those of cholam and the outturn ~~was~~ of the former was considerably less than that of the latter the price of gram would be lower than the price of cholam. Mr. Wilson's reasoning is, therefore, clearly faulty for ~~it~~ ~~accordingly~~ ~~stand~~ gram is not such a paying crop as cholam, and to assume the contrary is to vitiate the whole scheme of settlement.

Assumes that he assumes simply that it is sometimes.

Commutation Rates.

The commutation rates applied are:

	Fasli 1329	Anantapur
Paddy	129	119
Cholam	129	131
Korra	100	100

The commutation rate of paddy & cholam have been arrived at in the ordinary way, the deduction of 15% for marke-

~~profits~~ being made ~~The Bellary rate for paddy is high~~ It is ~~because~~ ~~the commutation rate yet adopted, as on being the rate that taken in the main division of Cuddapah, Kurnool & Coimbatore~~

The Bellary rate for paddy is higher than any yet adopted, the max. rate so far being Rs 126, which is the price that was taken in the Main Divs of Cuddapah & the Kurnool Tks of Kurnool & Coimbatore! With the completion of the S. Mahratta & the Bellary Kistna & the Villupuram - Dharmavaram Railways the price of paddy in the ceded dts is likely to fall and the commutation rate proposed is almost certain to prove too high.

It is not stated whether price of cholam is that white or yellow variety which is important as the differ considerably (

The price of cholam is that of the white variety (

para 21 - remarks on the price but it has not been found to determine how much of the and how much of the yellow variety is grown.

It seems safe to assume that the proportion

commutation rate of cholam both dts. is higher than adopted in Kurnool proper (Rs105) and in Pattikonda & Cumbum (Rs125) but low than the rate taken for the Cuddapah, & the Kurkumtla taluk of Kurnool & Coimbato (Rs139) — Vide statement in previous note.

Korra is not now sold given in the price lists but the adoption of the Cuddapah commutation price (Rs100) seems reasonable.

Grain Values.

Mr. Wilson fixes the max. outturn of paddy at 1200 MM for both dts. and this perhaps is not too high, for it ought to only apply to the best-land under the Tungabadra channels, as these are the only first group works. But Mr. Wilson has taken it as the yield of other lands also in both dts. — Vide statement on page 20 and appendix B & D. This is altogether contrary to the ordinary methods of the Settlement Dept. by which the pattern of the same kind of soils varies with the class of the irrigation work under which the lands are situated — See e.g. page 17 of G.O. 23 Oct. 88, No 731.

12

The minimum yield of paddy is taken as 600 MM in Bellary and 650 MM in Anantapur. 650 MM is the highest minimum yet adopted (Guntur), while in Kistna it was 200 MM, in Salem 280 MM & in Combatore & parts of Kurnool 300 MM and in Cuddapah & Koilkuntla taluk 320 MM. Mr. Cox's minimum was also for these dts. was also 320 MM. Mr. Wilson says that in N. Arcot & Nellore Mr. Rumdall and after the most laborious investigations fixed the minimum at 500 MM, and he has therefore (most inconsequently) fixed his minimum at 650 & 600 MM for the greatly inferior districts of Anantapur and Bellary.

In Cholam the Comm^n scale of grain values ranges from 140 to 360 MM. The max. is the same as that taken in Ramallah-

as pointed out by Mr. Cotton. This is accentuated by his constant cultivation Expenses.

kot and Pallikonda and lower than that taken in Cuddapah main division & Kalkunta. In Kellara Mr. Rundall fixed the max outturn of cholam at 300 MM, but having regard to the scale adopted for the dts contiguous to Anantapur & Bellary 360 MM is probably not too high. The minimum, however, is most certainly too high, and it will be noticed that in the case of Anantapur ~~it be~~ the lowest outturn is estimated at one rate higher than the minimum though the presumption is that the worst lands of Anantapur are, ~~of course~~ if there is any difference, less fertile than the worst lands of Bellary.

The above objections also apply to Mr Wilson's estimates of the yield of Korra.

Mr. Wilson proposes 20% deduction on account of vicissitudes of the season in the case of the lands under the Tungabadra channel and for all other lands a deduction of one third. It is submitted that the latter is unnecessarily high. It is true that these dts. do suffer ~~con~~ greatly from failure of rains but remission has always been liberally granted, and if the grain values were revised & made less arbitrary a deduction of 25% would give a very fair average ~~yield~~ of the yield obtained in good & bad seasons taken together. Mr. Wilson seems in fact to have repaired his error in fixing the grain values of the poorer soils too highly, by the excessive deduction for vicissitudes of the season.

The method by which the Comm^r has arrived at his

cultivation expenses is perhaps the best he could have adopted in the circumstances. There are no detailed ~~reports~~ of the previous calculations here so it has not been possible to check his figures. As Kolikuntla was ~~the~~ embraced in the same scheme as the main div^n of Cuddapah, it should not have been entered separately in Mr Wilson's statements. The effect is to raise the average, and it is the average that has been adopted for Anantapur & Bellary.

The Money Rate and the Financial Results have already been noticed and an examination of the process by which the former have been arrived at has shown that they are quite as arbitrary

as those originally proposed. The sacrifice of revenue has not, therefore, been justified by the accuracy of arithmetical calculations and the Govt. need have no scruple in rejecting the scheme if it considers that that sacrifice is unnecessary. There is, too, a great lack of information on several important points — notably the modifications arbitrarily made by Mr Wilson in the classification A statement similar to that given at pp. 24 to 40 of G.O. 23 Oct '88, would have shown how Mr Wilson had dealt with this matter; and it is submitted that such a statement shd. be called for, before the scheme is finally accepted, if it is thought

that the rate may be accepted.

Hes
10 May.

P.S. This paper was delayed in the reference owing to ~~fact~~ the move and to papers having to be called for from Madras. I have had it with me since Easter, and have kept it in the vain hope that I might find out ~~how~~ the reasons for some Mr Wilson's inexplicable steps and methods.

Hes

Wet

Taram	Area	Rate	Assessment
	acs	R. A. P.	Rs. Rs.
1	279	8.0.0	2232
2	1188	7.0.0	8316
3	1699	6.0.0	10194
4	2204	4.8.0	9918
5	1158	3.8.0	4035½
6	641	3.0.0	1923
7	95	2.8.0	237½
			36,856
Mr Wilson's proposals			28,014
Present Assessment			30,471
Increase by survey			9.4%

Dry

Taram	Area	Rate	Assessment
	acs	R. A. P.	Rs
1	126	2.8.0	315
2	2171	2.0.0	4342
3	70170	1.8.0	105255
4	18632	1.0.0	18632
5	32951	0.12.0	24713¼
6	13626	0.8.0	6813
7	30988	0.6.0	11620½
8	44926	0.4.0	11231½
			1,82,922¼
			~~1,30,260~~
			1,22,601
			~~1,16,771~~
			133165
			8%

Jadpatti Taluk.

Wet

Taram	area	Rate	assessment
	acs	R a P	Rs
1	71	8.0.0	568
2	1571	7.0.0	10,997
3	1536	6.0.0	9,216
4	1371	4.8.0	6,169½
5	1102	3.8.0	3,857
7	168	2.8.0	420
8	13	1.8.0	19½
			31,247
Mr Wilson's proposals.			23,831
Present assessment			28,416
Increase by survey			4%

Dry

Taram	area	Rate	assessment
	acs	R a P	
1	2,752	2.8.0	6,880
2	7,782	2.0.0	15,564
3	26,116	1.8.0	39,174
4	39,251	1.0.0	39,251
5	35,303	0.12.0	26,477¼
6	13,910	0.8.0	6,955
7	28,158	0.6.0	10,559¼
8	3,271	0.4.0	817¾
			1,45,678¼
			103,048
			113,971
			1.7%

for intelligent accord

Billing - Amalgamation

Self Criminal Scheme

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 2339.

From Billing Amalgamation Syndicate

Dated March 1889.

FOR ORDERS.

The Colony [illegible] of the
last Session has been
with regard to the situation
created in G.O. 23 Oct 88
and the scheme which he
now submits is based on
the arbitrary assumption
that, [illegible] is simply
desirable that Billing
[illegible] scheme,
if it be thought
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Forty or Twenty acres will have
properly to deal with along
with the other tributaries of
Grantham Creek they
being easterly & should
be convenient to exclude
from a scheme dealing with
the Fishing Industry of
Bellingham, the Creek &
Estuary within the limits
of which is included the
Fishing Station in the Lands
comprised by the Longfellow
Channels.

The Creek joins the Back
River about 5 or 7 Chains
above Low Water Mark.
Its Banks are Mangrove
Swamp & the Creek
closely approximates to
Bellingham Station in
Ruling in the Inlet of the
District. Whilst at the
first Peak of Flood being
some distance up the
Inner Creek it is clear
for this in the Evening, if
Limited Rain is Likely on
in Fishing Days, only Seven days
to the Fortnight Inclusive of
the Objection; Inquiry may
perhaps show that the Value
of the two days, Friday &
Sunday, is not very Material

can be emptied. The
Chief Inspector reports
that he can obtain water
from the Harbour at any
time & the Harbour at any
height for flushing purposes
& that the Lands adjoining
Creek are Mangrove Swamps
& Mud Flats - eligible
for reclaiming &
conversion for Salt Works
or Fish Curing Establishments
- Mr Wilson suggests
that the Lands should be
granted by Lease for
21 years, & with Lands
at the Entrance of Creek
4 years Lease - that for
Salt Works purposes - which
is most important especially
as it is stated that Bellingham
is one of the most favourable
places on the Coast for
Salt Works - Mr Wilson
suggests that Leases should
be granted subject to the
Fishermen's Rights of Way
over the Lands & Foreshore
adjoining Creek - & also
subject to the Rights of
Navigation & Fishing in the
Creek - & also subject to
the Rights of Way over
the Lands for the Purpose
of Inspection of Salt Works
by Officers of the Salt Duty
Department - Mr Wilson
thinks that the Salt Works
could be established
& Salt made at a
Profit - & that the
Fishermen would be
benefited by the
Establishment of Salt
Works - Mr Wilson
suggests that Leases
should be granted
by the Governor
in Council on the
Recommendation of
the Minister of
Lands & Works -
Mr Wilson suggests
that Leases should
be granted for
Terms of 21 years
at Rentals of £1
per Acre for the
first 7 years, £2
per Acre for the
next 7 years, &
£3 per Acre for
the last 7 years
of the Term -
Mr Wilson suggests
that Leases should
contain Covenants
to Fence, Drain
& Reclaim the
Lands within
a Period of
Years from the
Date of the
Lease - Mr
Wilson suggests
that Leases should
contain Covenants
to Erect Buildings
& Works

FOR ORDERS.

I am afraid the scheme cannot be accepted. It is an arbitrary addition on that which it replaces. I think the 2 anna rate should be retained. It is hardly an appreciable rate trade. Mr. Wilson's attempt to put some definition by law is I think quite wrong. If a new enactment equally sufficient & plain would not be known as an amendment including it as a part of it.

The matter cannot be taken up too soon so that there is nothing left for some time.

Asst
11 June

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated 188

FOR ORDERS.

cott the Area under Letter
that under Chelsea is
Wilson has done is
tirely without Leave.
the Area under Letter
right just as well be
added to that under
Chelsea? by the way
then is no necessity to
take any other Name
than Chelsea which is
entirely the Name of
the Railway District
except perhaps in Regent
Street there is a good deal
Camden, Seven Dials
and other places. This
Block is just how read
in the Eastern Blocks of
Metropolis in its Appli-
cation to Retail Trade
Eastern Blocks of Billings.
the Eastern Blocks of
Metropolis Comparatively
the Chelsea is Seven!
Blocks Knee & Seven
Dials places confine
Area & Trade also of
Block figures largely. the
Quantity of "other Shops"

* Letter Letter Letter
the figures in the Metro-
lis represent the price
of the Retail Trade within
Chelsea & Letter Co-
-lind. The prices very
carefully & it is not
noted that almost an
average right to the Colu
The White is seen in the
Black Side of the Yellow
& the Red Side of Purple
Showing them Separate
& Separate Commercia-
tion Rate for each Ap-
plication to the Black &
Red Retail Trade Respectively

the Area be added to that
Seven Dials Metropolis
help the Chelsea in the
Lawrence Pountney
and 60 per cent of the
Type. Hospitals & Hotels
Figure of Wilson plan
of adding the Area under
Chelsea to that under
and the Area under Ox-
ford Street & Regent
Street & Charing Cross
Hospital Strand & Trafal-
gar Square Area under
Chelsea Hospital Area
under Seven Dials Metro-
polis Area under Seven
Dials Metropolis

FOR ORDERS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

Dated 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

Channels but it is to be noted that the decision is much too high for both districts — that for Nelson has not in any way affected his action in raising the returns in the lower Counties. It is clear from the Appendices where Mr Nelson has applied the Commission to lands other than the Upper Clarence Valley which is specially referred to in the Report as the basis of his figures.

In contrast there is Nelson town in the Clarence Valley the classes of land and the cultivation figures. Under the latter ranged from M 17½ to M 5½ in wet and from M 5.2 to M 20.0.4 in dry — the values are proposed as stated in the Report

	Nelson Clarence			
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
Land	17.10.3	4.13.3	16.12.3	4.13
Improvements	14.13.4	3.10.2	14.3.0	3.10

Nelson Clarence	Value of land	Value of improvements	Total value
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Wet	5.10.10	3.14.10	9.5.9
Dry	1.5.0	1.15.0	3.0.0
Wet	14.10.6	3.15.0	18.5.6
Dry	4.0.11	1.15.5	5.16.4

Nelson Clarence	Value of land	Value of improvements	Total value
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Wet	12.14.5	3.3.7	15.18.0
Dry	4.0.11	1.15.5	5.16.4
Wet	27.14.3	5.4.9	32.19.0
Dry	4.0.11	1.15.5	5.16.4

* Value of the 11½ acres of land

Mr Nelson

1750

Mr Gibson

1750

1.0

his method of estimating cultivating expenses and the mistake arising thereby in connection with the table on page 32 of the Report in the Statistical Register has been made a ground for attributing to the Commissioner the cost of cultivation in the higher class lands. I have carefully considered the whole question of the present method of land classification but in the circumstances arising in the Clarence Valley the adoption of the proposal to which the Statistical Register refers would not be practicable. Under the existing classification of the present the Commissioner has to deal with the varying conditions of each district as he finds them and to assess the value of the land accordingly. The proposal referred to would involve the classification of the land in each district before the Commissioner could commence his work. This would be impracticable in the Clarence Valley where the cultivation is mixed and the land is not classified according to its capabilities for any particular purpose. The Commissioner has to deal with the land as he finds it and to assess its value accordingly. The proposal referred to would involve the classification of the land in each district before the Commissioner could commence his work. This would be impracticable in the Clarence Valley where the cultivation is mixed and the land is not classified according to its capabilities for any particular purpose.

115

52

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

FOR ORDERS.

Relief is pending case

FOR ORDERS.

Bellary Anantapur
Settlement Scheme.

The Hon^ble Mr. Garstin
C.S.I.
The Hon^ble Mr. Stokes.

D3 9

Bellary - Anantapur Sett^mt

Read again G.P.S.-11-88, no: 6579 three
Readers: 2339/89.

Order:- 15 July 1889, nos: 2-3/1.

Land Revenue

The scheme for the settlement of the Bellary and Anantapur districts, which is submitted with the Proceg. read above, has been prepared by the Comm^r himself, but H.E. the G. in C. regrets ~~to find~~ that he is altogether unable to accept it. In drawing it up Mr Wilson has neither complied with the instructions of Govt. 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, rest, for the most part, upon arbitrary assumptions; and in some cases these assumptions differ so widely from actual facts that the Govt. can only express its surprise that an officer holding Mr Wilson's position and possessing his experience should

J.H.L. 6/7/89

Secl 10 July

I think this should be omitted. The Report is throughout a little too touristic and lowers tone of

MS Cl

This is the actual sentence

have permitted himself to put
they forward.

2. In the order upon Mr. Cox's scheme it was directed that proposals for the settlement of the talukes of Adoni, Alur and Bellary of the Bellary Dt, with Gooty and Tadpatri of Anantapur, shd. be submitted at once, and it was suggested that separate schemes should afterwards be prepared for the remaining talukes of each dt. But Mr. Wilson objects to the inclusion of Gooty and Tadpatri in the same scheme as Adoni, Alur and Bellary, because "a consideration of products "and prices will show that "the talukes of Gooty and Tad- "patri will more properly be "dealt with along with the other "talukes of Anantapur to which "they belong." No statistics showing prices in each taluk are furnished and the only information on this point wh. the Govt

of G.O., 23 Oct, 85, N° 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 Alur, Adoni & Bellary, while they are much higher than the prices of the remaining talukes of Anantapur.

So also as regards products, Gooty and Tadpatri differ much more from the other talukes of the dt. than they do from the three Bellary talukes with which it is proposed to group them.

H.E. in C. is, therefore, unable to accept Mr. Wilson's argument and directs that Alur, Adoni, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri be brought under one scheme. Mr. Wilson seems to be under the impres-

that every district has been settled 'separately and by itself as a whole' (para 7) ~~but a letter reflection would have called to his mind~~ He has evidently overlooked the cases of Tinnevelly, Cuddapah & Kurnool. Until recently, too, Coorg and Tadpatri formed part of the Bellary Dt. 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 Coorg and Tadpatri ragi is grown as a wet crop, but this can be allowed for, if it shd. 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 Adoni because the lands irrigated by the Tungabhadra channels lie in these three taluks, and they must be treated as a whole. The Govt. cannot admit that this is a sufficient reason for grouping the red-soil taluk of Hospet with the black-cotton talukes of Adoni and Bellary, for special rates can without difficulty be adopted for the Tungabhadra lands.

4. Classification. In para 14 Mr. Wilson states that he has "in some instances modified Mr. Cot'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 Govt. 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 ~~arbitrary~~ a classification differing from that ordinarily adopted.

5. Standard Grains.

Paddy has been ~~adopted~~ taken as the standard wet grain for both Rts., notwithstanding that in Ananthapur the area under paddy is only 38% of the wet extent, while the acreage under ragi is 40%. Mr. Wilson argues that as the prices of paddy and ragi in Ananthapur are almost the same it is immaterial which is adopted as the standard crop, but this reasoning rest on the two assumptions that the outturn of the two crops is the same, and that irrigated ragi sells at the

Print. I think, W.

as a dry crop? There is 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 instead of making assumptions which may possibly be true but are very likely to be false.

For dry lands cholam and korra have been taken as the standard crops, but the Govt. is of opinion that for the Bellary Dt. & the taluks of Gooty & Tadpatri cholam alone may fairly be ~~taken adopted~~. Cotton, korra, cholam are sown in rotation or cotton and korra are frequently sown together, and ∴ cholam fairly represents the average ~~yield of the~~ three crops and may therefore be taken as the standard

In the order on Mr. Cots 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 ~~astounding~~ proposition that gram is a better paying crop than cholum, and that the ryot wd. 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 ~~cholum~~ gram is not less than that of cholum. If this assumption were correct, then gram wd. be the more paying crop of the two, whereas it is well known — and shd. especially be within the knowledge of the head of the Agricultural Dept^t — that in many parts of the dt. gram is sown only if the rains fail, a much larger area being cultivated with this crop in bad years than in good years (Vide Mr. Nicholson's report on the economic condn. of Anantapur) because it is a ~~for the cultivator~~ crop of cholum or other

paper recently received from the Board (Proceg. of 1st June 87, N° 216) the produce ~~per acre~~ of horse-gram per acre is given as from 200 to 400 tbs, i.e. from about 60 to 120 madras measures, while Mr. Wilson's estimate of the yield of cholum is from 140 to 260 to 360 madras measures

57 13

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 max. yield of paddy at 1200 M.M. 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 Dept by which the outturns of the same kind of soil varies with the class of the irrigation works under which the lands are situated. Mr. Wilson has not vouchsafed any explanation for his departure from this

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 MM in Bellary and 650 MM in Anantapur. The latter is the highest minimum yet adopted in any Dt. (Guntur) and is more than twice as much as the minimum of 320 MM proposed for these two dts. by Mr. Cox. In the neighbouring tracts of Pattikonda & Cuddapah the minimum outturn was fixed at 300 MM and 320 MM, and in the opinion of the Govt. these figures are much more likely to be correct than those given by Mr. Wilson. The way in which he arrives at them is curious. 'In Nellore & Arcot' he says, 'the schemes for both which dts. were drawn up by the late Mr. Rundall after the most laborious investigations, the minimum outturn for wet lands was fixed at 600 MM.' And Mr. Wilson, therefore, most inconsequently fixes his minima at 600 MM & 650 MM for the greatly inferior dts. of Bellary & Anantapur. There can be little doubt that these figures were taken, not because of any conviction that they were accurate, but in order that suitable money rates might be obtained.

In Cholum the Commr's scale of grain values varies ranges from 360 to 140 MM. The max. is the same as that taken for Pattikonda and lower than that adopted in the Cuddapah main division and Kurkumbla. The Govt. 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

Mr. Wilson's minima for Bellary & Anantapur are obviously high.

Mr. Wilson does not adduce any substantial grounds for his conclusions.

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 Commr proposes 20% deduction, on account of vicissitudes of the season, in the case of the lands under the Tungabhadra channels, and for all other lands a deduction of one-third. The Govt. 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 wd. without it be payable to Govt., but one-third of the gross produce ~~and their~~ and the revenue thus remitted varies ~~their varies~~ from over 100% to 900% of the revenue which is actually claimed by Govt. 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 R 1.0.0 and the deduction Rs 8.11.0. If no deductions were made the proper assessment payable to the State wd. be Rs 17.0.0 instead of Rs 8.0.0 and Rs 5.8.0 instead of Re 1.0.0. It seems, therefore, to H.E. in C. that the max. deduction hitherto allowed (25 per cent) is quite sufficiently liberal, and he is not prepared to sanction a higher rate.

8. Cultivation Expenses.

The Govt. has no objections to offer to the methods by wch. Mr Wilson arrives at his maximum cultivation expenses, except that Koilkuntla, having been included in the same scheme as Cuddapah, shd. not be taken as a separate item in the calculation of the average; but in fixing the other lower terms of the scale he has

departed from the customary procedure of the Settlement Dept and obtains results which differ very widely from those arrived at by the Board in connection with the original scheme. H.E. in C. is convinced that the ~~scale~~ 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 Govt.

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 objections. The ~~only~~ 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 cholam. In these circumstances H.E. in C. cannot accept the money rates, and think 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 Govt. seriously doubts whether this is necessary or even desirable, for though these two dts. are exceedingly poor the present assessment is decidedly a light one on the whole.

The statement given ~~with~~ below will show very different ~~crops~~ crops for Mr. Cot & Mr. Wilson set the same money rate:

	Outturn of field in M.M.	Value R. A. P.	Deduction for cultivation expenses R. A. P.	Net value R. A. P.	Half Net R. A. P.	Money rate R. A. P.
Mr. Cot	320	12. 14. 5	3. 3. 7	9. 10. 10	4. 15. 5	2. 0. 0
Mr. Wilson	750	27. 14. 3	9. 4. 9	18. 9. 6	9. 4. 10	2. 0. 0

~~It is not clear from the~~ The figures in this line, explanation for the variation of which

10. With the foregoing remarks H.E. the G in C remits the scheme to the Board, who shd. at once have a separate scheme prepared for Adoni, Alur, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri, and shd. submit this to Govt. 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 shd. then be prepared — one for the remaining taluks of Bellary

and the other for those of Quantapun. The former indeed need not be deferred until the conclusion of the investigations noticed above, for they relate only to Quantapun. In conclusion H.E. the C. desires to express a hope that more care will be shown in the preparation of the schemes now ordered than was taken in drawing up the two already submitted.

Hon. Mr Carleton
Hon. Mr Stoker
H.E. the Governor

To The Comm.r of Mil. Affairs Singapore
.. Comm.rs of Police Dep.t P.T.S.