Revenue (189/) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1491

DATED 18th March 97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording P.P. comm.ns to the Collr of Kummool + Cuddapah C.C. on the scheme for the remission of village establishments in Kummool + the provision of irrigation for the Kummool-Cuddapah Canal.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
G.O. 1439 dt. 3-7-97	No. 2376	Revenue	3-7-97				

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2274

18/8/97

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
15 MAR 97
SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENT

From The Board of Revenue
Land Revenue

Order Proc. No. 1491 dt 18th March 1897.

Recorded.

1/7/1758.

No. 58. Press.

Dated 15th February 1897.

Received

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CR.
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SUBJECT.

Canning to the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah G.O. on the scheme for the provision of Village Establishments in Kurnool and the provision of Nirganties for the Kurnool Cuddapah Canal.

2nd.

The Examiner will correct the errors pointed out by the Board & all the spare copies of G.O. 735 dt 21-12-96.

Corrected 21/3/97

11th March 1897

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(LAND REVENUE).

READ—the following Government Order, No. 735, Revenue, dated 21st December 1896 :—

Read—again the following G.O., Mis. No. 3265, Revenue, dated 20th August 1894 :—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 108, dated 15th March 1894 :—

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 20th October 1893, No. 627 :—

I have the honour to submit revised proposals regarding the revision of village establishment in this district called for in Board's Proceedings, No. 426, dated 12th August 1892.

	Rs.
1883–84	3,71,299
1884–85	3,78,993
1885–86	3,71,504
1886–87	3,65,992
1887–88	3,70,759
1888–89	3,63,257
1889–90	3,71,863
1890–91	3,77,931
1891–92	3,54,034
1892–93	3,77,743
1893–94	* 3,85,000
Total ..	40,88,375
Average ..	3,71,670

* As per revised budget.

2. *Financial.* — The annual average charge of the district for 11 years ending with 1893–94 is Rs. 3,71,670 as noted in margin, and the annual average receipts for the same period amount to Rupees 3,66,053 as particularised below :—

	Rs.
1883–84	3,56,715
1884–85	3,47,796
1885–86	3,66,722
1886–87	3,49,882
1887–88	3,79,139
1888–89	3,49,276
1889–90	3,70,983
1890–91	3,76,150
1891–92	2,80,339
1892–93	3,98,583
1893–94	† 4,57,000
Total ..	40,26,585
Average ..	3,66,053

† As per revised budget.

	Rs.
Cess under Act IV of 1864	1,02,666
Deductions from beriz	11,625
Quit-rent on enfranchised inams	2,11,360
Interest on promissory-notes Rs. 4,46,500	17,724
Miscellaneous	22,678
Total ...	3,66,053

The year 1891–92 being a famine year, the collections were not good; the revised budget figures of 1893–94 have been also adopted with a view to arrive at an approximately correct figure. It will thus be seen that charges are in excess of receipts by Rs. 5,617. Of this difference of Rs. 5,617, savings to the extent of Rs. 2,424 have been effected under Government Order, No. 667, dated 18th August 1890, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3576, dated 1st September 1890, on a report submitted by Mr. Kough, No. 149, dated 18th January 1890, proposing certain reductions and modifications in the village establishment and the clubbing of certain villages made in order to equalize the charges with receipts under Village Service fund.

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1889–90	3,70,983
1890–91	3,76,150
1891–92	2,80,339
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3. Prior to the alterations sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3576, dated 1st September 1890, alluded to in the above paragraph, there were 789 villages, both Government and inam, as shown talukwar below :—

Taluk.	Government villages.	Inam villages.	Total.
Pattikonda	102	7	109
Ramallakot	101	8	109
Nandikotkur	95	6	101
Nandyal	92	..	92
Koilkuntla	84	2	86
Sirvel	86	..	86
Cumbum	74	37	111
Markapur	66	29	95
Total ..	700	89	789

Of the 700 Government villages, three villages were clubbed with others, two in Nandikotkur taluk and one in Sirvel, thus reducing the number to 697. Further reduction was necessary to make up the deficit of Rs. 3,193 ; but the Board, as desired by Government, directed my predecessor not to propose any such reductions and modifications, but to report the effect of applying throughout the district the same scale as had been recently adopted for Coimbatore, North Arcot and South Arcot and Madura districts (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3576, dated 1st September 1890). It further directed that the revision should deal with karnams also, and that the existing grouping of villages should not be altered. The Madura scale was adopted as most suitable for this district and proposals revising the pay of reddis and karnams according to this scale were sanctioned in Government Order, No. 1076, dated 10th November 1891, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 8664, dated 5th December 1891.

4. *Reddis.*—The annual cost of reddis was Rs. 57,036 prior to the revision, but the present cost arrived at by the adoption of the Madura scale, together with special increases amounting to Rs. 504, is Rs. 47,700, inclusive of Rs. 12 sanctioned to the reddi of Kallur in Government Order, No. 1030, Revenue, dated 7th October 1892, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7065, dated 2nd November 1892. Thus there is a saving of Rs. 9,336 per annum, which includes the sum of Rs. 372 sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3576, dated 1st September 1890, in the revision of reddis. The special increases are in the cases of the reddis of Kurnool, Maddikera, Tammarazupalli, Nandyal, Dhone and Cumbum. The appended statement exhibits the number and cost of reddis under different classes :—

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Villages with a beriz of								
		Rs. 12,000 and upwards. Rs. 10, 1st class.			Between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 12,000. Rs. 8, 2nd class.			Between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 8,000. Rs. 7, 3rd class.		
		Number of		Annual cost.	Number of		Annual cost.	Number of		Annual cost.
		Villages.	Hands.		Villages.	Hands.		Villages.	Hands.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				RS.			RS.			RS.
Pattikonda	102	1	1	120	1	1	96	2	2	168
Ramallakot	101	..	..	..	2	2	192	7	7	588
Nandikotkur	93	..	..	..	1	1	96	16	16	1,344
Nandyal	92	1	1	120	1	1	96	7	7	588
Koilkuntla	84	2	2	240	2	2	192	15	15	1,260
Sirvel	85	..	..	..	1	1	96	9	9	756
Cumbum	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	840
Markapur	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	168
Total ..	697	4	4	480	8	8	768	68	68	5,712

Taluk.	Villages with a beriz of—*cont.*											
	Between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,000. Rs. 6, 4th class.			Under Rs. 2,000. Rs. 5, 5th class.			Special increase.				Total.	
	Number of		Annual cost.	Number of		Annual cost.	What class villages.	Hands.	Rate of pay.	Annual cost.	Number of hands.	Annual cost.
	Villages.	Hands.		Villages.	Hands.							
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			RS.			RS.			RS.	RS.		RS.
Pattikonda	51	51	3,672	47	47	2,820	1st class.	1	5	60	102	6,936
Ramallakot	31	31	2,232	61	61	3,660	5th ,,	1	15	192	101	6,864
							4th ,,	1	1			
Nandikotkur	35	35	2,520	41	41	2,460	..	..	..	..	93	6,420
Nandyal	42	42	3,024	41	41	2,460	5th class.	1	3	156	92	6,444
							1st ,,	1	10			
Koilkuntla	39	39	2,808	26	26	1,560	..	..	..	..	84	6,060
Sirvel	32	32	2,304	43	43	2,580	..	..	..	..	85	5,736
Cumbum	23	23	1,656	41	41	2,460	3rd class.	1	8	96	74	5,052
Markapur	15	15	1,080	49	49	2,940	..	..	..	..	66	4,188
Total ..	268	268	19,296	349	349	20,940	..	6	..	504	697	47,700

5. *Karnams.*—According to the old scale, the pay of 700 karnams was Rs. 69,660. The revised scale of pay, including special increases in the cases of karnams of Kurnool, Prathakota, Muchumarri, Pinnapuram, Yerramatam, Dhone and Cumbum, reduces the amount to Rs. 55,896. The increase of Rs. 12 in the present annual cost of karnams over the amounts shown by the Board in paragraph 7 of its Proceedings, No. 588, dated 17th September 1891, embodied in Government Order, No. 1076, dated 10th November 1891 (Revenue) is due to the special increase of one rupee per month to the karnam of Kalluru subsequently sanctioned in Government Order, No. 1030, dated 7th October 1892, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7065, dated 2nd November 1892. Thus it will be seen that there will be a saving of Rs. 13,764, which includes Rs. 192 sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3576, dated 1st September 1890, in the revision of karnams. The subjoined table shows talukwar the number and cost of karnams distributable under 5 classes :—

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Villages with a beriz of								
		Rs. 12,000 and upwards. 1st class, Rs. 12.			Between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 12,000. 2nd class, Rs. 10.			Between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 8,000. 3rd class, Rs. 8.		
		Number of		Annual cost.	Number of		Annual cost.	Number of		Annual cost.
		Villages.	Hands.		Villages.	Hands.		Villages.	Hands.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				RS.			RS.			RS.
Pattikonda	102	1	1	144	1	1	120	2	2	192
Ramallakot	101	..	..	..	2	2	240	7	7	672
Nandikotkur	93	..	..	..	1	1	120	16	16	1,536
Nandyal	92	1	1	144	1	1	120	7	7	672
Koilkuntla	84	2	2	288	2	2	240	15	15	1,440
Sirvel	85	..	..	..	1	1	120	9	9	864
Cumbum	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	960
Markapur	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	192
Total ..	697	4	4	576	8	8	960	68	68	6,528

Taluk.	Villages with a beriz of—*cont.*										Total.	
	Between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,000. 4th class, Rs. 7.			Under Rs. 2,000. 5th class, Rs. 6.			Special increase.					
	Number of		Annual cost.	Number of		Annual cost.	What class villages.	Hands.	Rate of pay.	Annual cost.	Number of hands.	Annual cost.
	Villages.	Hands.		Villages.	Hands.							
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Pattikonda	51	51	4,284	47	47	3,384	..	..	..	..	102	8,124
Ramallakot	31	31	2,604	61	61	4,392	4th class.	1	2	72	101	7,980
							5th ,,	1	4			
Nandikotkur	35	35	2,940	41	41	2,952	3rd ,,	2	2	72	93	7,020
							4th ,,	1	1			
							5th ,,	1	1			
Nandyal	42	42	3,528	41	41	2,952	..	..	..	..	92	7,416
Koilkuntla	39	39	3,276	26	26	1,872	..	..	..	..	84	7,116
Sirvel	32	32	2,688	43	43	3,096	..	..	..	..	85	6,768
Cumbum	23	23	1,932	41	41	2,952	3rd class.	1	4	48	74	5,892
Markapur	15	15	1,260	49	49	3,528	..	..	..	..	66	4,980
Total ..	268	268	22,512	349	349	25,128	..	7	..	192	697	55,896

6. Thus the net saving under Village Service fund effected by the revision of reddis and karnams and Kurnool taliyaris already sanctioned will be Rs. 25,320 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Clubbing of villages	2,424
Reddis	8,964
Karnams	13,572
Kurnool taliyaris	360
Total ...	25,320

By carrying out the Board's orders with regard to the other village servants as shown in detail below, there will be a further saving of Rs. 1,32,306, making a grand total of Rs. 1,57,626 under savings, the total expenditure under all heads being Rs. 2,15,406, and the average receipts for the last 11 years being Rs. 3,66,053, so that we have an excess of Rs. 1,50,647 of receipts over expenditure. I shall point out further on how it is proposed to utilize this excess. The revision of the other village servants will now be discussed.

7. *Assistant Reddis.*—The number of assistant reddis has been reduced to 137 in Board's Proceedings, No. 195, dated 7th July 1890, Revenue Settlement, and out of this I now propose to do away with 83 by adopting the Board's scale and, where it is not applicable, by acting on the recommendation of the Divisional officers. In a few villages Divisional officers consider assistant reddis unnecessary, though they satisfy the Board's conditions, * because they are very small and insignificant. A list of villages for which assistant reddis have been retained and abolished with their population and other particulars is herein enclosed.

* More than 1½ miles distance, Rs. 500 beriz.

It is proposed to club Chintakunta with Koilkuntla village and to appoint a new assistant reddi for Gunjalapad, hamlet of Koilkuntla, as Koilkuntla is a litigious village as well as the taluk head-quarters. The pay of the reddi of Koilkuntla is

to remain the same. The subjoined table shows the existing and proposed number of assistant reddis in each taluk of the district :—

Taluk.	Number existing.	Number proposed to be abolished.	Remaining number.	Number newly proposed.	Total of columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pattikonda	34	6	28	..	28
Ramallakot	21	19	2	..	2
Nandikotkur	2	1	1	..	1
Nandyal	3	2	1	..	1
Koilkuntla	7	5	2	* 1	3
Sirvel	1	1	..	..	..
Cumbum	43	33	10	..	10
Markapur	26	16	10	..	10
Total ..	137	83	54	1	55

* For Gunjalapad, hamlet of Koilkuntla.

Assistant reddis have been allowed largely in Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur on account of the hilly character of the tracts and also to the existence of a large number of Boyas, a criminal class in Pattikonda. The net savings under the head of assistant reddis will be Rs. 4,920, exclusive of Rs. 1,440 already sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3576, dated 1st September 1890.

8. *Vettis.*—There are in all 667 Government villages, both single and clubbed. The following statement exhibits the number of vettis provided for each taluk and the scale adopted :—

Taluk.	Beriz below Rs. 2,000.		Cost per year.	Beriz between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,000.		Cost per year.	Beriz between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 8,000.	
	Villages.	One hand.		Villages.	Two hands.		Villages.	Three hands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.			Rs.		
Pattikonda	45	45	2,160	49	98	4,704	3	9
Ramallakot	60	60	2,892	31	62	2,976	7	21
Nandikotkur	38	38	1,824	35	70	3,360	16	48
Nandyal	37	37	1,776	41	82	3,936	8	24
Koilkuntla	23	23	1,104	37	74	3,552	15	45
Sirvel	34	34	1,632	33	66	3,168	10	30
Cumbum	34	34	1,632	24	48	2,304	10	30
Markapur	46	46	2,208	16	32	1,536	2	6
Total ..	317	317	15,228	266	532	25,536	71	213

Taluk.	Cost per year.	Beriz Rs. 8,000 and upwards.		Cost per year.	Total.		
		Villages.	Four hands.		Number of villages.	Number of hands.	Annual cost.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Pattikonda	432	2	8	384	99	160	7,680
Ramallakot	1,008	2	8	384	100	151	7,260
Nandikotkur	2,304	1	4	192	90	160	7,680
Nandyal	1,152	2	8	384	88	151	7,248
Koilkuntla	2,160	5	20	960	80	162	7,776
Sirvel	1,440	1	4	192	78	134	6,432
Cumbum	1,440	..	..	..	68	112	5,376
Markapur	288	..	..	..	64	84	4,032
Total ..	10,224	13	52	2,496	667	1,114	53,484

The total number of vettis according to the scale comes to 1,114 against 2,069 with an annual cost of Rs. 53,184 against Rs. 99,360; but in 8 villages, I propose 11 additional vettis costing Rs. 564 per annum as shown in the following statement on account of the large number of hamlets situated far apart and other inconveniences as shown in the following statement:—

Taluk.	Name of village.	Number of vettis.	Annual cost.
			Rs.
Pattikonda ..	Yeddupenta	1	48
	Nallachelimila	1	48
Ramallakot	Kurnool	3	180
Nandyal	Guttupalli	1	48
Cumbum	Daddavada	2	96
	Dornal	1	48
Markapur ..	Sanikavarum	1	48
	Venkatadripolem	1	48
	Total ..	11	564

No additional hands are proposed to Koilkuntla, Nandikotkur and Sirvel taluks. Of the 11 additional hands, 3 allotted to Kurnool have been already approved of by the Board in the Board's Proceedings under reply. The number of vettis proposed to be retained is thus 1,125, costing Rs. 54,018, and the number to be dispensed with is 944, giving a saving of Rs. 45,312. A list of villages, with the recommendations of Divisional officers and my remarks against each, is enclosed.

9. *Taliyaris.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the proposed number of taliyaris and their annual cost:—

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Villages with a population of						
		Villages below 200 population.	200 to 2,000, one hand.	2,000 to 3,500, two hands.	3,500 to 5,000, three hands.	5,000 to 6,500, four hands.	6,500 to 8,000, five hands.	8,000 to 9,500, six hands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pattikonda	99	..	89	7	1	2	..	..
Ramallakot	100	4	89	4	..	1	..	..
Nandikotkur	90	3	83	4	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	88	..	80	6	1	..	..	1
Koilkuntla	80	..	75	5	..	..	..	..
Sirvel	78	1	74	3	..	..	..	..
Cumbum	68	..	53	14	..	..	1	..
Markapur	64	..	55	8	1	..	..	..
Total ..	667	8	598	51	3	3	1	1

Taluk.	Total number of hands allowable according to scale.	Annual cost.	Additional number of hands.	Annual cost.	Total number of hands, including additional number of hands.	Total annual cost.
10	11	12	13	14	15	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pattikonda	114	5,472	44	2,112	158	7,584
Ramallakot	101	4,848	13	624	114	5,472
Nandikotkur	91	4,368	13	624	104	4,992
Nandyal	101	4,848	10	480	111	5,328
Koilkuntla	85	4,080	9	432	94	4,512
Sirvel	80	3,840	2	96	82	3,936
Cumbum	86	4,128	19	912	105	5,040
Markapur	74	3,552	32	1,536	106	5,088
Total ..	732	35,136	142	6,816	874	41,952

The number of taliyaris according to the Madura scale is 732 for 657 villages, exclusive of Kurnool, Joharapuram and 8 other villages, whose population is below 200 each. I propose to entertain 142 taliyaris in addition, making up in all 874 with an annual cost of Rs. 41,952 against 2,425 with an annual cost of Rs. 1,16,400. The number now existing is 2,425, costing Rs. 1,16,400, and it will therefore be observed that I dispense with the services of 1,551 taliyaris, thus effecting a saving of Rs. 74,448. In carrying out the principle of allowing extra hands over the scale, population, distance between the hamlets and the parent villages and the general character of the people and country have been duly considered. Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur taluks have been allotted a large number of extra hands owing to their hilly character and to the large number of hamlets they contain. In the following 10 villages, viz., Joharapuram, Kurnool, Dupad, Yaperlapad, Devamada and Markapur in Ramallakot taluk, Muddigutla, Nallakalwa and Indereswarum in Nandikotkur taluk, and Rojoli in Sirvel taluk, no taliyaris are necessary, as the first two villages are within the bounds of the municipality and the rest have a population of below 200 each and as no special circumstances warrant the entertainment of any. As for the first village, Joharapuram, it is within the Kurnool muinicipality, and the patrolling business there, which is the main duty of taliyaris, is now done by the Kurnool Town Police. The reduction of six taliyaris for Kurnool has already been sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, No. 426, dated 12th August 1892, and carried out. In fixing the number of taliyaris for each village, the figures of census of 1891, where available, were adopted and in other cases those of 1881.

10. *Ghaut Taliyaris.*—There are at present 181 ghaut taliyaris in the district, of whom 68 were sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, No. 2753, dated 23rd July 1874, 8 in Board's Proceedings, No. 2798, dated 15th October 1878, 12 in Board's Proceedings, No. 157, dated 29th January 1880, 7 in Board's Proceedings, No. 8488, dated 16th September 1881, 2 in Board's Proceedings, No. 6894, dated 4th September 1882, 4 in Board's Proceedings, No. 1243, dated 14th February 1883, 4 in Board's Proceedings, No. 9370, dated 2nd October 1884, 50 in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4313, dated 11th May 1885, but inquiries are being made, and the result will be intimated in due course. If information is available in Board's office, I request it may be communicated. The subjoined statement shows the number of ghaut taliyaris now existing and the number proposed to be dispensed with in each of the eight taluks of the district:—

Taluk.	Number existing.	Number proposed for reduction.	Number remaining.	Savings.
Pattikonda	18	..	18	..
Ramallakot	23	10	13	600
Nandikotkur	8	..	8	..
Nandyal	29	..	29	..
Koilkuntla	9	..	9	..
Sirvel	20	8	12	480
Cumbum	49	29	20	1,740
Markapur	25	..	25	..
Total ..	181	47	134	2,820

It will be observed that reduction in the existing number of ghaut taliyaris is made to an appreciable extent only in Sirvel and Cumbum taluks, where the Southern Mahratta Railway line, passing through the ghauts, has completely put a stop to bandy communication in the mountains and forests, and where, in consequence, mittas may be abolished. The constant traffic between Kurnool and Dhone is a sufficient guarantee for the general safety of travellers, and ten taliyaris attached to the mittas on the road between these places may therefore be dispensed with. The number remaining after this reduction is 131, thus effecting a saving of Rs. 2,820 per annum. Statement embodying the information required in the last part of paragraph 5 of Board's Proceedings under reference is herewith submitted.

11. As the ghaut taliyaris have hitherto been practically under no control, and do little for the suppression of crime, I considered it advisable to place them under the control of the Police department, as is the case in the Cuddapah district, and accordingly suggested the transfer to the Inspector-General of Police in my letter No. 234, dated 11th August 1893. Government on his reference has, in its order dated 12th September 1893, No. 1854, approved of this proposal and has cancelled so much of its order No. 656, dated 20th April 1869, as relates to their subordination to the Collector. All ghaut taliyaris will, therefore, henceforth be placed under the control of the Police and should, I think, be amalgamated with the village police, the reorganization of which I am now recommending.

12. *Nirgantis.*—In revising the Nirganti Establishment, the Bellary scale has been adopted, except in the case of the Cumbum tank. The present number of nirganti working in the district is 246, but the number covered by sanction is only 245 as will be seen from the subjoined statement and the remarks which follow :—

—	Different classes of nirgantis.				Total.
	12 months.	9 months.	6 months.	3 months.	
Government Order, No. 1164, dated 25th August 1876.. ..	48	44	160	..	252
Government Order, No. 306, dated 9th March 1880	..	..	2	..	2
Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4152, dated 12th May 1884 ..	..	3	2	1	6
" " No. 10572, dated 11th Nov. 1884 ..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	48	47	165	1	261

The statement shows the number as 261, but it includes 14 belonging to Cumbum tank, who were ordered to be reduced in Government Order No. 2061, dated 4th October 1879, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 10223, dated 1st November 1879, and two belonging to the Yeldurti tank which has breached and has consequently been abandoned. There are two nirgantis in Sirvel taluk—one for Kondamayapalli tank and the other for Kotakonda tank, both of whom seem to have been entertained without sanction. In Rudrvarum however, of the same taluk, instead of three nirgantis, only two are actually working. Taking up the sanction for the third nirganti here, to cover one of the cases above referred to, there remains one for whom no sanction is forthcoming. The Divisional officer has been requested to quote the sanction in this case and the information will be supplied on receipt of reply from him. The following statement gives talukwar the different classes of nirgantis employed for different periods of the year and shows the difference in number between them and those proposed and their annual cost :—

Taluk.	Existing number.									
	Three months.		Six months.		Nine months.		Twelve months.		Total.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pattikonda	..	..	14	252	2	54	..	..	16	306
Ramallakot	..	..	12	216	..	..	..	..	12	216
Nandikotkur	..	..	29	522	..	..	..	..	29	522
Nandyal	1	9	32	576	10	270	9	324	52	1,179
Koilkuntla	..	..	4	72	7	189	5	240	16	501
Sirvel	..	..	23	414	1	27	..	..	24	441
Cumbum	..	..	2	36	23	621	38	2,184	63	2,841
Markapur	..	..	28	504	6	162	..	..	34	666
Total ..	1	9	144	2,592	49	1,323	52	2,748	246	6,672

Taluk.	Proposed number.						Difference.	
	Six months.		Twelve months.		Total.			
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Pattikonda	4	72	5	180	9	252	7	54
Ramallakot	4	72	..	..	4	72	8	144
Nandikotkur	4	72	11	396	15	468	14	54
Nandyal	9	162	16	576	25	738	27	441
Koilkuntla	2	36	7	* 288	9	324	7	177
Sirvel	4	72	8	288	12	360	12	81
Cumbum	6	108	47	* 2,508	53	2,616	10	225
Markapur	8	144	10	360	18	504	16	162
Total ..	41	738	104	4,596	145	5,334	101	1,338

* Generally the pay of a nirganti is Rs. 3, but in Owk and Cumbum it is 4 and 5 respectively and the existing number is 3 at the former and 34 at the latter.

The number of nirgantis shown as employed for different periods of the year in this statement disagrees with that shown in the statement at the beginning of the paragraph, viz., 246 against 261. The discrepancy will be explained on receipt of information from the divisional officers, who have been requested to furnish it at an early date.

13. It has been stated above that the Bellary scale has not been applied to Cumbum tank. The staff consists of one water superintendent, † three overseers,‡ and 34 nirgantis § sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, dated 1st November 1879, No. 10223. The superintendent with two nirgantis remains at the head sluices and regulates the supply of water; three overseers with one nirganti each attend to similar duty lower down; and the remaining nirgantis do not only distribution work but also cleansing the several branch channels overgrown with rank vegetation which checks the free passage of water. The present establishment, as will be seen from the records, ‖ was not sanctioned at the commencement, but was entertained after several revisions, when long experience showed its necessity. Disputes constantly arise regarding distribution of water during the cultivation season and the number of nirgantis, viz., 14 permanent and 2 temporary, allowed by the Bellary scale would scarcely be sufficient. The Deputy Collector deprecates any change, and I think he is right so far as numbers are concerned. At present the whole staff is under the Revenue Department, but the Executive Engineer proposes that the water superintendent and six nirgantis be made subordinate to him in order that he may exercise some control over the head sluices and main channels and the overseers and remaining nirgantis continue as hitherto under the Revenue Department during the irrigation season, but that during the non-irrigation season they be all placed under the Public Works Department in order to assist in the clearance of silt from the channels. I support his proposals and recommend their adoption. If any reduction be considered indispensable, I would allow the water superintendent 4 nirgantis, each overseer one in addition to the 16 according to the Bellary scale. This would do away with 11 nirgantis, but I doubt the advisability of any alteration. The saving under this head, if my proposals be approved, is Rs. 1,338 as shown in the statement *supra*.

*	Per month.
	Rs.
† Water superintendent	39
‡ Overseer	12
§ Nirganti	5

‖ G O., dated 25th August 1876, No. 1164.
Board's Proceedings, dated 18th January 1879, No. 121.
Board's Proceedings, dated 1st November 1879, No. 10223.

14. *Clubbing of villages.*—Owing to some villages being situated in the Yerramalais and Nallamalais, the clubbing of villages referred to in paragraph 7 of the Board's Proceedings under reference cannot be carried out in its entirety as will be seen from

the subjoined statement, which exhibits the number of villages clubbed and the saving thereby effected :—

Taluk.	Number of villages proposed to be clubbed.	Number of villages actually clubbed.	Number remaining.	Annual saving.
				Rs.
Pattikonda	9	3	6	444
Ramallakot	12	1	11	132
Nandikotkur	7	3	4	396
Nandyal	10	5	5	528
Koilkuntla	5	5	..	552
Sirvel	9	7	2	924
Cumbum	14	7	7	792
Markapur	13	3	10	264
Total ..	79	* 34	45	4,032

* *Vide* foot-note to statement showing the strength of village establishment under paragraph 15 *infra*.

Out of 78 villages recommended to be clubbed by the Board, only 33 have been so dealt with, and another village, Alardinne, in Pattikonda taluk, not referred to by the Board, has also been clubbed. In Cumbum and Markapur taluks assistant karnams on Rs. 5 per month have been allowed to the marginally-noted 5 villages which have been clubbed; the pay, however, of the main village karnams has not been reduced as separate accounts for these villages will have to be maintained under Board's Proceedings, dated 19th May 1893, No. 196, Revenue Settlement. As exhibited in the accompanying table certain reddis and karnams of some of these clubbed villages deserve a small increase in pay according to the Madura scale.

Cumbum taluk.

Janapalacheruvu | Muddalamadaka.
Sarivireddipalli ... | Kommanuri.

Markapur Taluk.

Jammanapalli.

Taluk.	Village.	Populations.	Beriz.	Increase to reddi.	Increase to karnam.	Total.	Remarks.
Nandyal	Rungapuram	2,107	4,232	1	1	2	
Koilkuntla ..	Koilkuntla	3,331	12,028	2	2	4	
	Mayalur	1,389	4,351	1	1	2	Assistant reddi is recommended for Gangalapad.
	Chakirajuvemula	1,341	8,003	1	2	3	
Sirvel ..	Tollapuri	710	4,062	1	1	2	
	Govindapalli	1,350	2,162	1	1	2	
	Jennepalli	617	2,122	1	1	2	
Cumbum	Kristanamsettipalli	2,335	2,198	1	1	2	
Markapur	Kolabheemunipad	1,303	2,402	1	1	2	Assistant karnam is recommended for Jammanapalli.
Pattikonda ..	Dadadadi Kota Konda ..	1,586	3,039	1	1	2	
	Peravali	1,735	6,885	1	1	2	
			Total	12	13	25	

The increase is reasonable and may be approved of in all cases except Koilkuntla and Kolabheemunipad, where it is to be utilized for the payment of an extra assistant reddi and assistant karnam respectively. The saving effected by the clubbing of villages is Rs. 4,032, but the net saving is Rs. 3,408, as increase of pay in certain cases and appointment of new hands in others cost Rs. 624. The hamlets noted in the margin of paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings under reply have no villages nearer than their present main villages to be conveniently clubbed with. All of them, with the exception of Kandikayapalli, which is in the Yerramalais, are situated in the Nallamalais. Sreesylum and Pedda Ahobilam are places of pilgrimage and people congregate there periodically. I leave all these hamlets undisturbed.

15. *Savings.*—The appended statement shows the net savings under different heads of village establishment consequent upon the revision sanctioned in the case of reddis and karnams, and proposed in the case of assistant reddis, vettis, village and ghât taliyaris, nirgantis and others ;—

STATEMENT showing the strength of the village establishment as existed in fasli 1299 and the reduction effected in faslis 1300 and 1301 and 1302 with the reduction and increase now proposed.

Items.	Establishment as existed in fasli 1299.		Reductions effected in						Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.		Remainder, *i.e.*, difference between columns 2 and 6.	
			Fasli 1300 Board's Proceedings, Nos. 195, and 8766, Mis., dated 1st September 1890.		Fasli 1301 G.O., No. 1076, dated 10th November 1891, embodied in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 8664, dated 6th December 1891.		Fasli 1302.					
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Reddis	700	57,036	3	396		8,976		360	51	25,824	697	47,664
Assistant reddis	161	9,660	24	1,440		13,584			24	1,440	137	8,220
Karnams	700	69,660	3	264					3	13,848	697	65,812
Assistant karnams	19	1,452	3	228					3	228	16	1,224
Taliyaris	2,431	1,16,760	8	744			6	360	14	744	2,417	1,16,016
Ghât taliyaris	181	10,860	.. 4	.. 192					.. 4	.. 192	181	10,860
Vettis	2,073	99,552	..	..					..	..	2,069	99,360
Nirgantis	246	6,672	..	..					..	..	246	6,672
Total ..	6,511	3,71,652	45	2,904	..	..	6	360	51	25,824	6,460	3,45,828
Cumbum tank conservancy establishment	4	900	3	396					3	396	4	900
Huzur establishment	2	480	2	264					2	264	2	480
Total ..	6	1,380	5	660					5	660	6	1,380
Grand Total ..	6,517	3,73,032	45	2,904	..	..	6	360	51	25,824	6,466	3,47,208
Increase of pay to reddis and karnams referred to in paragraph 14 of the report.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the strength of the village establishment as existed in fasli 1209 and the reduction effected in faslis 1300 and 1301 and 1302 with the reduction and increase now proposed—*cont.*

Items.	Increase already sanctioned.		Total of columns 7 and 8.		Reduction now proposed.		Remainder, *i.e.*, difference between columns 9 and 10.		Increase now proposed.		Total of columns 11 and 12.		Savings or difference between columns 12 and 13.
	Fasli 1300 as per Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3576 dated 1st September 1890.	Fasli 1302 as per Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7065 dated 2nd November 1892.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	
	8		9		10		11		12		13		14
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Reddis	24	12	697	47,700	• 30	1,836	667	45,864	.. 1	..	667	45,864	11,172
Assistant reddis	..	..	137	8,220	83	4,980	54	3,240	..	60	55	3,300	6,360
Karnams	72	12	697	65,896	• 30	2,196	667	63,700	..	..	667	63,700	13,960
Assistant karnams	..	..	16	1,224	..	..	16	1,224	.. 5	300	21	1,524	—72
Taliyaris	No. 8—334		2,425	1,16,400	1,551	74,448	874	41,952	..	..	874	41,952	74,808
Ghât taliyaris	..	..	181	10,860	47	2,820	134	8,040	..	..	134	8,040	2,820
Vettis	..	..	2,069	99,360	944	45,312	1,125	54,068	..	..	1,125	54,068	45,504
Nirgantis	..	..	246	6,672	101	1,338	145	5,334	..	..	145	5,334	1,338
Total ..	No. 8—480	24	6,468	3,46,332	2,786	1,32,930	3,682	2,13,402	6	360	3,688	2,13,762	1,57,890
Cumbum tank conservancy establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	500	..	..	4	900	..
Huzur establishment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	480	..	..	2	480	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,380	..	..	6	1,380	..
Grand Total ..	No. 8—480	24	6,468	3,46,332	2,786	1,32,930	3,688	2,14,782	6	360	3,694	2,15,142	1,57,890
Increase of pay to reddis and karnams referred to in paragraph 14 of the report.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	..	264	—264
												2,15,406	1,57,626

• Though the number of villages clubbed is 34, the reduction of reddis and karnams is made in 31 villages only. The difference 3 is due to the 6 villages which are clubbed among themselves, thus making 3 main villages; hence, instead of dispensing with the services of 6 reddis and 6 karnams, only 3 karnams and 3 reddis have been done away with.

16. This statement shows that the actual cost of village establishments in fasli 1299 was Rs. 3,73,032. The cost, as now revised under the orders of the Board according to the Madura scale, is Rs. 2,15,406, showing a saving of Rs. 1,57,626. The average annual revenue from the Village Service fund for the last 11 years is Rs. 3,66,053. Deducting the present revised cost from this we have a surplus of Rs. 1,50,647 over the average annual receipts of 11 years. What is to be done with this surplus?

17. The adoption of the Madura scale will throw out no less than 944 vettis and 1,551 taliyaris or 2,495 men all drawing Rs. 4 per mensem.

On a consideration of the revenue and population of the villages the Board has come to the conclusion that the present staff is unnecessary. After a careful consideration of local needs, I have also come to the conclusion that the Madura scale is quite sufficient for purely land revenue purposes.

18. The abolition therefore of these 2,495 men would in no way interfere with the efficiency of the village establishments as at present employed. The state of finances, however, shows a surplus of no less than Rs. 1,50,647. The question therefore arises whether, instead of abolishing all these men, some of them might not be employed in a more useful way. My recommendation is that they be not all abolished but reorganized and employed—

(1) For the formation of a regular village police establishment.
(2) For the protection and improvement of the valuable Kurnool forests.
(3) For the regulation and control of canal irrigation.

19. Colonel Porteous has, in his circular No. 4598, dated 14th August 1893, drawn earnest attention to the importance of constituting a village police establishment on a proper footing, enclosing an extract from a letter of his, No. 2508, dated 29th April 1892, addressed to Government in this connection. Prior to the receipt of this circular, I had already, in my letter No. 234-Mag. of 1893, dated 11th August 1893, suggested to him the transfer of all the ghât taliyaris, numbering in all 181, to police control as is the case in the Cuddapah district under G.O., No. 998, dated 22nd June 1868, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 5369, dated 23rd July 1868. The orders of Government, No. 1854, dated 12th September, approving of this proposal, have just been received. These orders and the present circular have most opportunely arrived, for it enables me to know the views of the Inspector-General of Police on this most important question of village police specially important in this district where the detection and suppression of crime is about the worst in the Presidency (*vide* G.O., No. 1628, dated 12th August 1893, on the Police Administration report), and it also enables me to recommend the utilization of a body of at present absolutely useless men for this much desired purpose.

20. I recommend that 667 taliyaris in addition to the 134 ghât taliyaris be re-organized and converted into a regular village police under the orders of the Police Department and called village constables, the term adopted by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 508, dated 4th September 1893, submitting remarks on the draft Bill to amend Regulation VI of 1831. At present the ghât taliyari gets Rs. 5 and the ordinary taliyari 4, which is quite inadequate if discipline is maintained and efficient service expected. It should, I think, be raised, the minimum being Rs. 5 and the maximum Rs. 7.

The rate of pay I propose be regulated according to population, viz., Rs. 5 for the village constable in a village the population of which is 1,000 or under, Rs. 6 for the village constable in a village the population of which is 2,000 or under, Rs. 7 for the village constable in a village the population of which is over 2,000.

21. If by the adoption of the term village constable in the draft Bill amending Regulation VI of 1831, and by the organization of a regular village police subordinate to the Police Department it is intended to separate entirely the functions of village constable and village revenue peon, it will be necessary to class under the latter designation all those included under the names of vetti and taliyari in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, because they must be subordinate to the reddi and must be available for both

revenue and judicial purposes. If all the taliyaris retained under this revision be converted into village constables and not made available for ordinary revenue work as at present, the revenue will suffer and they will become nothing more than idle pests in the village. Their duties should remain interchangeable as at present, the village constable subordinate to the Police department alone having purely police duties. The village reddi is supposed to exercise police functions, but they are invariably neglected; he is essentially a judicial and fiscal officer; in his judicial capacity the taliyaris are under him, and in his revenue capacity the vettis, their duties being interchangeable, but the village constable should be transferred exclusively to police control subject to the recognition of hereditary right and appeal to the Collector. In respect of them the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent should have powers akin to a divisional officer. This organization of village constable would enable the police to get information where it is now impossible to obtain it, and they would form a valuable reserve for recruiting the regular force. They should each be provided with a spear and a belt (worn over the left shoulder) and a brass badge with village police engraved.

The annual cost of 667 village constables, calculated as above, would be Rs. 43,980 as shown in the subjoined table, or, if the Rs. 7 grade be abolished, it comes to Rs. 38,940:—

Taluks.	Number of villages.	Villages with a population of 1,000 and under, Rs. 5. Number of Villages.	Hands.	Annual cost.	2,000 and under, Rs. 6. Number of Villages.	Hands.	Annual cost.	Over 2,000 Rs. 7. Number of Villages.	Hands.	Annual cost.	Total. Hands.	Annual cost.
				Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Pattikonda	99	46	46	2,760	43	43	3,096	10	10	840	99	6,669
Ramallakot	100	63	63	3,780	31	31	2,232	6	6	504	100	6,651
Nandikotkur	90	72	72	4,320	14	14	1,008	4	4	336	90	5,664
Nandyal	88	62	62	3,720	18	18	1,296	8	8	672	88	5,688
Koilkuntla	80	54	54	3,240	21	21	1,512	5	5	420	80	5,172
Sirvel	78	58	58	3,480	17	17	1,224	3	3	252	78	4,956
Cumbum	68	24	24	1,440	29	29	2,088	15	15	1,260	68	4,788
Markapur	64	18	18	1,080	37	37	2,664	9	9	756	64	4,500
Total ..	667	397	397	23,820	210	210	15,120	60	60	5,040	667	43,980

22. The original reason for entertaining such a large number of taliyaris and vettis and the oft-repeated reason for their retention still is that the villages lie in hilly tracts. This is also my reason for deprecating the abolition of such a large number of men, but I would re-organize them and would utilize the services of some of them in protecting and developing the forests on these hilly tracts; the agency would be retained but diverted into a more useful channel.

23. Of the 944 vettis and 1,551 taliyaris liable to abolition by the adoption of the Madura scale, I would employ 490 men for forest purposes, raising their pay from Rs. 4, for which they do little or nothing, to Rs. 7 and call them forest "watchmen."

24. The Kurnool forests are one of the most valuable resources of the district and their protection and development form one of the most important duties of the revenue authorities, but owing to inadequate staff this is at present impossible and they are gradually deteriorating. Illicit felling is rife (I have cases now pending in which smuggled timber valued at Rs. 810 has been seized). Fire stunts or destroys young timber and goats and cattle do the rest so that a steady deterioration is going on. The present revision presents an opportunity of providing a staff sufficient for protecting and in course of time for organizing a systematic working of the very valuable forests of the Nallamalais and Yerramalais through the centre of which the

railway passes and at right angles to it the canal. I trust that for the future of the district this opportunity will not be lost. Ample occupation could be found for these 490 men and they would be converted from an absolutely useless body into a highly disciplined and efficient force and would render possible a scientific and effectual working of these valuable forests.

25. Without having elaborated a complete scheme of operations and with my limited knowledge of the forest tracts, it is impossible for me to state precisely how these men would be employed, but roughly their distribution would be in the villages on the eastern and western slopes of the Nallamalais and Yerramalais as particularized in the accompanying statement, an abstract of which is given below:—

	Name of taluk.	Number of hill villages.	Number to be employed for enforcement of grazing rules.	Number to be employed as fire watchers.	Number to be employed for the prevention and detection of forest offences generally and for the protection of forests to supplement the present staff of F.G.S.	Number to be employed as depôt watchers.	Number to be utilized for departmental operations.	Number to be employed on miscellaneous duties.	Total.
Nallamalais.	Nandikotkur	12	26	15	20	20	17	1	99
	Nandyal	16	15	20	13	21	13	3	85
	Sirvel	12	10	8	14	..	8	..	40
	Cumbum	27	16	3	31	9	9	16	84
	Markapur	19	33	..	31	5	5	2	76
Yerramalais.	Ramallakota	11	11	6	8	..	..	1	26
	Pattikonda	15	10	10	12	..	..	2	34
	Koilkuntla	2	8	..	8	..	..	..	16
	Departmental Establishment, &c., of district.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
	Total ..	114	129	62	137	55	52	55	490

26. The number shown as being required for the enforcement of grazing rules has been entered on the assumption that the present system of collecting grazing fees by departmental agency is continued, but if the proposals recently submitted regarding the introduction of leasing system in Markapur and its gradual extension in other taluks are approved of by the Board, the number in column 3 of the abstract will be materially diminished and a portion of the establishment retained under this head will be employed in checking oppression or malpractices on the part of the grazing lessees and the rest transferred to other heads where their services may be needed.

27. The present lower subordinate establishment consists of—

Guards	30
Tannadars	50
Line peons	32
Fire watchers for 5 months	58
House watchers	8
Timber watchers	3

Such a staff is quite unable to cope with the work and prevents proper protection. Consequently illicit felling and grazing is rife and much revenue is lost.

28. The advisability of such a staff of village forest watchers cannot, I think, be disputed. The next point that arises is whether the balance in hand can be legally utilized for these important purposes. The fund was constituted under the Village Cess Act IV of 1864 which mentions 7 classes of village servants employed on revenue and police duties, but nowhere are the duties of the vetti, totti, thandalkaran or the watchman or taliyari defined beyond the general terms revenue and police duties. Forest duties come partly under revenue and partly under police, *e.g.*:—

(1) Protection and collection of forest produce, revenue, &c.
(2) Carrying forest remittances to sub-treasuries and tappal, &c., in inaccessible parts.

(3) Enforcement of the grazing rules.
(4) Regulating improvement fellings and the cutting of leaves for manure, so as not to injure forest and yet encourage wet cultivation.
(5) Fire protection.
(6) Detection and prevention of forest offences.

The duties mentioned in the 5th and 6th clauses are specially those of the village "watchman" or "taliyari," viz., police duties, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th clauses relate more to revenue duties to which I would add one more, viz., 7, "general assistance" whenever departmental working is being carried on. At present almost their only duties are collection and remittance of "land revenue" and personal services, but in the Act, the broad term "Revenue" is employed under which forest is a very important item. Thus there would appear to be nothing contrary to Act IV of 1864 in utilizing their services for protecting and developing forest revenue.

29. The next important consideration is how could these proposals be carried out consistently with Regulation VI of 1831, which makes succession to these offices hereditary. At revision the Board has full power to abolish certain offices and the hereditary right to that office is thereby extinguished. It can also create new offices as necessity requires and the hereditary right commences from the man newly appointed and this would have to be recognized in making fresh appointments unless Regulation VI of 1831 were modified. The District Forest-officer in regard to these forest watchmen would be in precisely the position of a divisional officer; this arrangement would have the great advantage of bringing the Forest department into closer union with the Land Revenue department instead of being regarded, as is now the case, as an alien department.

30. In recruiting this body I would advocate the enlistment of a certain number of Chenchus; a salary of Rs. 7 would be high wages to them and they would be most useful in the remoter parts of the hill tracts and congenial employment amongst their own hills would be a great means of ameliorating their condition.

Each forest watcher should be supplied with a hatchet and a belt worn over the left shoulder and a brass badge with "forest watchman" engraved. It would also be well to provide each watchman with a cumbly once a year.

31. The third means of utilizing the services of men liable for removal on revision is to employ some of them as nirgantis in canal villages.

The Special Deputy Collector in paragraphs 36 and 37 of his report, No. 174, dated 30th June 1891, brought to notice that the present arrangement for the distribution of water was not satisfactory, and that numerous complaints were made by the ryots. He suggested the employment of nirgantis, but the Board, in its Proceedings, dated 25th May 1893, No. 204, disallowed the proposal on the ground "that distribution *as between villages* must be entrusted to a disinterested party." As to the justice of this remark, there can be no doubt, *as between villages* the distribution of water must be in disinterested hands and for this purpose it is well to retain it, as hitherto, in the hands of the Public Works Department water superintendents and lascars, but as regards the distribution *within the village limits*, there is an infinity of work which, according to long-standing custom in all wet villages, is done by the nirgantis.

A very striking contrast exists in the establishment sanctioned for the distribution of water under the Cumbum tank and that in all canal villages. In the former the necessity of a strong staff has been clearly recognized and any reduction is now deprecated by local officers, but in the latter case, although the necessity has been brought to notice, it has been disallowed. The present revision of establishment however presents such an opportunity that in the future interest of the canal I must again press its importance.

32. My proposals are as follows. There are about 133 villages irrigated by the canal and the extent irrigated during fasli 1301 was 56,693 acres. The appended statement exhibits talukwar the number of villages with irrigated extent and the number of nirgantis according to the Bellary scale with their annual cost:—

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Extent irrigated in fasli 1301.	Nirgantis.				Total.	
			Six months.		Permanent.			
			Number.	Annual cost.	Number.	Annual cost.	Number.	Annual cost.
		Acs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Ramallakot	11	3,564	2	48	8	384	10	432
Nandikotkur	45	23,139	6	144	53	2,544	59	2,688
Nandyal	32	16,623	..	..	40	1,920	40	1,920
Koilkuntla	12	2,893	1	24	8	384	9	408
Sirvel	33	10,474	9	216	25	1,200	[illegible]	1,416
Total ..	133	56,693	18	432	134	6,432	[illegible]	6,864

The number of nirgantis for 133 canal villages comes to 152—18 temporary and 134 permanent—and the annual cost Rs. 6,864, at Rs. 4 each per mensem. A village-war list giving the above particulars is also herewith submitted.

33. I also propose to appoint a village-cess gumastah on Rs. 15 for each taluk to keep the account, copy correspondence and make inquiries connected with the village service. This is only following a precedent set in dealing with other funds.

The cost of this would be comparatively small, viz., Rs. 1,440, but it would be a boon to the taluk.

34. The revised establishment, as now proposed, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Reddis	45,864
Assistant Reddis	3,300
Karnams	53,700
Assistant Karnams	1,524
Vettis	54,048
Taliyaris	41,952
Ghât Taliyaris	8,040
Village Constables	43,980
Forest Watchers	41,160
Nirgantis	5,334
Cumbum Conservancy establishment	900
Canal Nirgantis	6,864
Huzur establishment	480
Village-cess Gumastah	1,440
Increase of pay to Karnams and Reddis	264
Total ...	3,08,850

leaving still a surplus of Rs. 57,203.

35. This amount of Rs. 57,203 will be available for constructing and repairing chavidis, ghât and forest huts and meeting other sundry expenditure under village service, such as belts, spears, hatchets, cumblies, &c. This balance is so large that it will amply cover any additional establishment which it may be found necessary to entertain after the introduction of the new scale.

36. The figures representing the existing number of different classes of servants of the village establishment have this time been compared with those furnished by the Special Fund Department. There are few differences under several heads between the figures now furnished and those reported in this office letter, dated 23rd March 1892, No. 2432. Lists above alluded to and detailed talukwar statements, as per enclosed memorandum, are herewith submitted, together with a proposition statement.

ENCLOSURES A TO J.—With list.

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Kurnool, 22nd November 1893, No. 771-Ver.:—

I have the honour to submit a fresh statement showing the number of present and proposed ghât taliyaris in the district, and request the Board that this may be substituted for the enclosure *I* to my letter No. 627, dated 9th October 1893, on the revision of village establishment.

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Kurnool, 4th December 1893, No. 799-Ver.:—

In reply to Board's memorandum, No. 3786, Revenue Settlement, dated 29th November 1893, I have the honour to state that the beriz and population of hamlets, in columns 7 and 8 of the statement A, enclosure to my letter No. 627-Ver., dated 9th October 1893, on the revision of village establishment, have been included in the beriz and population shown in columns 3 and 4 of the above.

Resolution—No. 108, dated 15th March 1894.

In its order, dated 10th November 1891, No. 1076, Government sanctioned the application of the Madura scale of pay to the karnams and reddis of the Kurnool district, and observed that it awaited the further proposals, which the Board had called for from the Collector, as regards the revision of the staff of assistant (or hamlet) reddis and the village menials—vettis, taliyaris and nirgantis. The proposals which the Collector submitted subsequently were found by the Board to be imperfect and unsatisfactory, and had therefore to be remitted to him for further revision in the light of the remarks contained in paragraphs 2 to 6 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th August 1892, No. 426. In paragraph 7 of the same Proceedings, the Board noticed that some of the villages were too small to afford sufficient work to the staff of servants provided for them, and accordingly requested the Collector to consider whether any clubbing could be effected in those cases.

2. With his letter first read above, the Collector forwards revised proposals which involve—

(1) the clubbing of 34 villages, for which separate establishments have been allowed (enclosure C to the Collector's letter);
(2) the entertainment of five assistant karnams; and
(3) a reduction in the number of—

(*a*) assistant reddis from 137 to 55 (enclosure F);
(*b*) vettis and taliyaris from 2,069 and 2,425 to 1,125 and 874, respectively, the latter including 11 vettis and 142 taliyaris in excess of the number admissible under the prescribed scale (enclosures A and B);
(*c*) ghât taliyaris from 181 to 134 (enclosure E); and
(*d*) nirgantis from 246 to 145 (enclosure D).

3. In view to utilize the savings resulting from the revision already sanctioned and that proposed above, and to afford employment to the vettis and taliyaris whose services will be dispensed with under the proposed reduction, the Collector proposes to entertain—

(*a*) a regular village police, consisting of 667 taliyaris, to be called *village constables*, with pay ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 according to the population of the villages;
(*b*) a staff of 490 watchers to look after forest tracts (enclosure G);
(*c*) one hundred and fifty-two nirgantis (18 temporary and 134 permanent) for the 133 canal villages (enclosure H); and
(*d*) eight village-cess gumastahs on Rs. 15 each per mensem for the eight taluks of the district.

4. *Clubbing of Villages.*—The Collector states that, out of the 78 villages referred to in paragraph 7 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th August 1892, No. 426, only 33 can be clubbed with adjoining villages, and that another village—Alardinne of the Pattikonda taluk—not noticed by the Board, can also be so clubbed. These 34 villages are proposed to be included in 30 groups as shown in appendix A, evidently both for reddis' and karnams' charges.

The Board finds, however, that in the case of Nos. 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 21 and 24, the proposed clubbing can be allowed only for karnams' charges as the villages included in them are more than 1½ miles distant from the central villages and are individually of sufficient importance to be made separate reddis' charges. In cases Nos. 14, 17 and 20, the clubbing proposed requires modification for the reasons indicated below against each:—

Number in appendix A.	As proposed by the Collector.				As modified by the Board.				Reasons for the change.
	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	
	Koilkuntla taluk.	MILES.	RS.			MILES.	RS.		
14	Mayalur	C	3,361	902	Padigepad ..	C	1,831	212	The Kunderu river intervenes.
	Suddamalla ..	2	989	487	Suddamalla ..	1½	989	487	
	Sirvel taluk.								
17	Govindapalle ..	C	1,448	1,028	Kotapad	C	1,615	718	Under the Collector's proposal the distance limit is exceeded.
	Kaminenipalle ..	2	714	322	Kaminenipalle ..	1½	714	322	
20	Maddur	C	2,607	668	Kolugotlapalle ..	C	1,156	556	The Vakkiler river intervenes.
	Brahmanapalle ..	1	760	399	Brahmanapalle ..	1½	760	399	

The population of the village of Chanugondla in the Ramallakot taluk, referred to in paragraph 7 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th August 1892, No. 426, is said to be 1,165 according to the census of 1881 and 1,151 according to the last census against 65 as previously reported. The village may therefore stand by itself as proposed by the Collector both for karnams' and reddis' charges.

5. *Karnams.*—Under the clubbing adopted in the foregoing paragraph, the number of this class of officers will be reduced from 697 to 667 and the monthly cost on this account, including the special increases already sanctioned, will be Rs. 4,489 as shown in the margin.*

* Number of karnams.	Rate of pay.	Cost per mensem.
	RS.	RS.
315	6	1,890
269	7	1,883
70	8	560
8	10	80
5	12	60
667		4,473
Special increases to certain karnams allowed in paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings in Government Order, No 1076, dated 10th November 1891		16
	Total ..	4,489

† Nos. 23, 24, 25, 27 and 29 in appendix A.

6. *Assistant Karnams.*—Five assistant karnams on Rs. 5 each are proposed by the Collector for the five † groups noted in the margin in addition to the 16 already sanctioned for the district at a cost of Rs. 1,224 per annum (paragraph 7 of Board's Proceedings in Government Order, No. 1076, dated 10th November 1891). In none of these groups is the beriz large enough to require the services of an assistant karnam, which are generally only allowed for groups having a revenue of more than Rs. 8,000 each and involving more account work than can be satisfactorily performed by a single individual. As, however, assistant karnams have already been allowed in the district for villages having a beriz of more than Rs. 5,000, the Board would allow an assistant karnam on Rs. 5 for the third group, viz., Komoravole. It should be understood that the chief karnam should be solely responsible for the cash accounts, but the rest of the village account work may be distributed between the chief karnam and his assistant, so that each may have certain definite accounts or portions of accounts to attend to.

7. *Reddis.*—The number of reddis already sanctioned for the district is 697, and this number will be reduced to 675 by the clubbing proposed in paragraph 4 *supra*.

8. *Assistant (or Hamlet) Reddis.*—By the adoption of the scale prescribed in paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th August 1892, No. 426, the number of this class of officers is reduced from 137 to 54.‡ The Collector recommends that a reddi may be allowed to the hamlet of

‡ Appendix B.

Gunjalapad, which is at a distance of three miles from its parent village of Koilkuntla (group No. 12 in appendix A). The Board supports the Collector's proposal as the hamlet has a revenue of Rs. 1,800 and a population of 611.

* Map No.	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	Proposed reddis' charges.
	Ramallakot taluk.	MILES.	RS.		
	Yembayi	C	1,162	657	
	Mallavanipalle	1	300	167	1
85	Rudravaram	1	300	225	
	Sembalapuram	2½	400	281	
	Bienapalle	2½	700	387	2
	Malakapuram	C	1,177	692	1
109	Chinna Malakapuram	2	612	450	
	Kamalapuram	3	814	503	2
	Amakatad	C	1,015	424	
93	Kurlakunta	1	414	200	1
	Madapuram	1½	287	160	
	Putlur	2	935	435	2
61	*Gorantla*	C	2,498	612	1
	Kottapalle	3	710	459	2
41	*Lanjapolur*	C	3,649	1,260	1
	Kottala	3	1,590	202	2
	Kondapuram	C	724	411	1
17	Paludoddi	(a) 2	690	190	
	Mudumala	2½	555	293	2
18	*Gundrevula*	C	1,421	399	1
	Inagandla	2½	1,056	566	2
	Kottakota	C	1,301	843	1
16	Singavaram	1½	32	203	
	Gorladinne	3	511	302	2
	Koilkuntla taluk.				
	Gubagundum-Jammuladinne..	C	1,920	(b)	1
14	Bachapuram	1½	300	269	
	Perigapalle	2½	900	461	2
9	Uppanalla Govindinne ..	C	9,854	469	1
	Kottapalli	2	1,141	469	2

(a) The distance does not seem, according to the taluk map, to exceed 1½ miles.
(b) The population of the group, viz., 540, is less than the total of the population given for the two hamlets. Hence no entry is made.

† Map No.	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue	Population.	Proposed reddis' charges.
	Cumbum taluk.	MILES.	RS.		
33	*Lingapuram* ..	C	1,353	856	1
	Hussainpuram ..	1	Not given.		
	Nallakalva ..	1½	537	522	2
82	*Nerava*	C	1,058	399	1
	Bynapalle ..	1½	746	558	2

‡ Map No.	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	Proposed reddis' charges.
	Pattikonda taluk.	MILES.	RS.		
	Yerrabad	C	1,039	457	1
21	Vantidinne ..	1½	1,378	551	2
	Palligundla ..	2			
	Narudupalle ..	3	740	283	3
	Kandanati ..	C	1,694	862	1
10	Machimanidoddi..	3	1,062	769	2
	Venkatagiri ..	3			
	Masidapuram ..	2½	1,183	606	3
	Markapur taluk.				
	Kankalanalapalle.	C	649	238	1
	Benkurupalem ..	2	86	265	
30	Sompalle	2½	1,025	284	2
	Papannapalle ..	2½	721	829	3
	Peddamudivemula.	2			
	Turpupalle ..	3			

9. In ten * of the cases in which the Collector proposes to dispense with the services of the existing hamlet reddis, the Board finds that the hamlets concerned are more than 1½ miles distant from their respective parent villages and are also sufficiently important in point of revenue and population to form each a separate reddi's charge. The Board would therefore retain the reddis in these cases for the convenience of the ryots concerned.

10. In the two cases noted in the margin, † the divisional officers propose that the reddis already allowed for them may be retained. The Collector, however, disallows them apparently for the reason that the distance between them and their parent villages does not exceed 1½ miles. But a reference to the taluk map shows the distance to be 2 miles, which is the figure entered in the Collector's enclosure A against the first case.

11. In the case of three ‡ groups, two relating to the Pattikonda taluk and one to Markapur, the Board considers that two hamlet reddis are necessary for each in view of the situation of the hamlets and their distances from their parent villages, the charges being constituted as indicated in the margin.

12. On checking enclosure A to the Collector's letter, the Board finds that there are 57 cases in which the hamlets are more than 1½ miles distant from their chief villages and have a beriz of more than Rs. 500 each. These are shown in appendix C. As, in the absence of separate reddis, the ryots of these distant hamlets will be obliged to travel long

distances to pay their kists and to prefer their complaints, the Board would constitute them separate reddis' charges, subject to further report regarding the revenue and population of certain villages noticed in the appendix. The total number of reddis' charges, including those of hamlet reddis, is 802 as detailed in the margin.* The total annual cost, including the special increases already allowed, comes to Rs. 53,412 against Rs. 55,920 † already sanctioned by Government.

* Number of charges.	Rate of pay. RS.	Cost per mensem. RS.
496	5	2,480
232	6	1,392
63	7	441
7	8	56
4	10	40
802		4,409
The special increases to certain reddis allowed in paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings in Government Order, dated 10th November 1891, No. 1076		42
		4,451
		12
		53,412

	RS.
† Cost of reddis	47,700
Do. of assistant reddis	8,220
Total ..	55,920

13. In paragraph 14 of the Collector's letter, specific increases of pay are proposed to the karnams and reddis of certain groups consequent on the increased responsibility resulting from the clubbing referred to in paragraph 4 *supra*. The clubbing in the cases noted in the margin ‡ having been altered by the Board, no increase in respect of them is called for; while in others the application of the prescribed scale allows the increases proposed by the Collector.

‡ Nos. 14 and 17 in appendix A for reddis' and karnams' charges, and Nos. 1, 9, 12 and 15 for reddis' charges only

§ Taluk.	Village.	Revenue.	Population.
		RS.	
1. Pattikonda ..	Maddikera ..	18,364	6,329
2. Do. ..	Hosur	11,118	2,520
3. Ramallakot.	Gudur	8,347	5,227
	Ponnakallu ..		
4. Do. ..	Perla	8,210	1,938
5. Nandyal	Nandyal	15,643	8,620
	Tekia		
	Melasagaram ..		
6. Do. ..	Paniem ..	9,785	4,550
7. Koilkuntla.	Koilkuntla ..	10,228	2,720
	Chintakunta ..		
8. Do. ..	Owk	12,798	2,820
9. Do. ..	Dornipad	12,163	1,718
10. Do.	Uppanalla ..	9,854	469
	Govindinne ..		
11. Sirvel ..	Peddachintakunta.	8,188	1,490

14. *Monigars.*—No monigars to help reddis in collection work were allowed for the district in the original scheme, nor are any now proposed by the Collector. They are generally allowed for groups, the beriz of which exceeds Rs. 8,000, and in which the collection work is too heavy to be performed efficiently by the reddi in addition to his civil and magisterial duties. There are eleven § reddis' charges in the district with a revenue of over Rs. 8,000 each, and the Collector will be requested to report whether he considers the services of monigars to be necessary in any of them.

15. *Vettis.*—According to the Madura scale, ‖ the number of vettis allowable to the 802 reddis' charges is 1,193¶ as shown in the margin. The Collector proposes to entertain ten extra vettis (not eleven as stated by him, the mistake being due to the entry of two vettis for the Daddavada village of the Cumbum taluk in paragraph 8 of the Collector's letter against account of the villages specified in the margin. The proposed addition of three vettis on a pay of Rs. 5 each to the staff in the town of Kurnool has already been approved by the Board in paragraph 3 of its Proceedings, dated 12th August 1892, No. 426. In the case of villages Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 8, it will be observed from paragraph 8 *supra* that it has been proposed to constitute additional reddis' charges in them; and as these additional charges will be allowed the complement of vettis admissible under the scale, no further provision seems called for on their account.

‖	Number of vettis.
Below Rs. 2,000 revenue	1
Rs. 2,000 and below 4,000	2
„ 4,000 „ 8,000	3
„ 8,000 „ 12,000	4
„ 12,000 and a bove	4

¶ Number of charges.	Number of vettis each.	Total number of vettis.
496	1	496
232	2	464
63	3	189
7	4	28
4	4	16
802		1,193

only one shown in his enclosure B) on

Taluk.	Village.	Number of hamlets.	Revenue.	Population.	Number of vettis.
			RS.		
1. Nandyal ..	Gutupalle ..	4	1,653	1,382	1
2. Ramallakot.	Kurnool	..	229	24,523	3
3. Pattikonda.	Eddupenta ..	5	1,206	758	1
4. Do. ..	Nallachelimala.	3	2,646	897	1
5. Cumbum ..	Daddavada ..	7	1,934	1,856	1
6. Markapur..	Dornal ..	2	1,817	1,820	1
7. Do. ..	Sanikavaram ..	5	1,611	2,061	1
8. Do. ..	Venkatadripalem	5	1,308	3,452	1

The third vetti applied for in case No. 4 seems to the Board to be unnecessary. As regards the remaining villages Nos. 1 and 7, the addition proposed by the Collector will be allowed in view of the fact that they have each a number of distant hamlets attached to them. The total number of vettis will be 1,198 and their cost Rs. 4,796 per mensem as shown in the margin.

	Rs.
1,194 vettis at Rs. 4 per mensem	4,776
4 do. for the town of Kurnool at Rs. 5 per mensem (one under the scale and three extra) ..	20
Total ..	4,796

16. *Taliyaris.*—By applying the Madura scale* to the 765 reddis' charges (excluding 37 cases, shown in appendix D, in which the population is either below 200 or is not ascertainable), the total number of taliyaris allowable to the district will be 825 as detailed in the margin. The Collector proposes to allow 142 extra taliyaris for the reasons set forth in his enclosure B: 68 of the 142 men are required for hamlets which have been proposed in paragraphs 8, 9 and 12 *supra* for separate reddis' charges, and as these charges will be allowed taliyaris in accordance with the prescribed scale, the Board would leave them out of account. The remaining 74 men are required for the hamlets shown in appendix E. The Board finds that in seven of the cases the extra men proposed are unnecessary for the reasons given in the remark column of the appendix. The number to be allowed will accordingly be reduced to 67.

	Number of taliyaris.
* For every village or group of villages with a population of between 200 and 2,000 ..	1
For every additional 1,500 .. .. .. (subject to the maximum of four taliyaris).	1 extra.

Number of reddis' charges.	Number of taliyaris each.	Total number.
719	1	719
37	2	74
4	3	12
5	4	20
765		825

The population of the town of Nandyal being 9,170, the Collector seems to think that it is entitled to 6 taliyaris under the scale, but his attention will be drawn to the fact that the maximum number allowable to a village is only 4. For the same reason, the number proposed for the town of Cumbum will be reduced from 5 to 4. For the hamlet reddis' charge created in the Nandyal group, a taliyari has been provided and the Board would allow an extra taliyari for the hamlet of Melasagaram, which is two miles distant from Nandyal with a population of 485. The total number of taliyaris to be allowed will be 888, excluding the 4 taliyaris provided for the Kurnool town but not required by the Collector (*vide* paragraph 4 of his letter in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th August 1892, No. 426) against 874 proposed by him. The monthly cost on this account will be Rs. 3,552.

17. *Ghât taliyaris.*—The Collector states that no information is available in his office as to when 22 of the 181 existing men in the district were sanctioned. He will be referred to the papers quoted in the margin for information on the point. Pending the receipt of the proposals promised by the Inspector-General of Police in his letter disposed of in Board's Proceedings, dated 17th November 1893, Mis. No. 6392, regarding the constitution of village police, the 134 ghât taliyaris proposed by the Collector on a monthly pay of Rs. 5 each will be allowed.

	Number of taliyaris.
Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd November 1881, Mis. No. 9628	8
Board's Proceedings, dated 21st September 1882, Mis. No. 7330	2
Board's Proceedings, dated 20th December 1883, Mis. No. 10996	12
Total ..	22

18. *Nirgantis.*—The Collector states that, exclusive of the establishment allowed for the Cumbum tank, the number of existing nirgantis is 246, while that covered by sanction is only 245, and that the difference has yet to be accounted for. The Collector recommends the adoption of the Bellary scale, except in respect of the Cumbum tank, for which he requests that the existing staff be continued. The Collector submits a detailed statement (enclosure D) showing the several sources of irrigation and the number of nirgantis (temporary and permanent) required for each. The number of men proposed by the Collector is 127, of whom 43 are temporary and 84 permanent. The correct number allowable to the district by applying the Bellary scale to the extent of irrigation under each work instead of to the aggregate extent irrigated in each

village is 76 permanent and 51 temporary. Adding to this the 18 extra men required for the Cumbum tank, the total will be 145, of whom 51 will be temporary, working only for six months in the year, and 94 permanent. Their present pay varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The Board would, however, adopt a uniform rate of Rs. 4 each per mensem. The annual cost of the establishment will be Rs. 6,636 as shown in the margin. As regards the control of the establishment allowed for the Cumbum tank, referred to by the Collector in paragraph 13 of his letter, the Board would leave it to him to make such arrangements as he considers expedient.

	Rs.
Nirgantis—	
Temporary	51 × 4 × 6 = 1,224
Permanent	94 × 4 × 12 = 4,512
Superintendent	(*a*) 39 × 12 = 468
Three overseers at Rs. 12 each per mensem	36 × 12 = 432
Total ..	6,636

(*a*) Includes Rs. 9 for horse allowance.

19. The total cost of the village establishments, as above revised, will be Rs. 2,23,416 * against the average receipts of Rs. 3,66,053 during the past eleven years. The proposals of the Collector, as above modified by the Board, will be submitted for the sanction of Government.

	No.	Cost per annum. Rs.
* Karnams	667	53,868
Assistant karnams	17	1,284
Reddis	802	53,412
Vettis	1,198	57,552
Taliyaris	888	44,624
Ghât taliyaris	134	8,040
Nirgantis, including the superintendent and three overseers ..	149	6,636
Total ..		2,23,416

20. As regards the Collector's proposals, referred to in paragraph 3 *supra*, it is to be observed that, under the altered constitution of the Village Service fund, it is no longer necessary to devise measures for the utilization of surplus balances. The levy of the village cess has been suspended during the current fasli year in view to the existing balances being exhausted; and in future no large surplus can accrue as the rate of cess will be revised from time to time so that the assets may not largely exceed the expenditure. Under Act IV of 1893, the cost of the village establishments is to be borne equally by the Government and the ryots.

21. Taking the Collector's proposals in detail—

(1) *Formation of a village police to be placed under the control of the Police Department.*—This will be referred to the Inspector-General of Police to be dealt with along with the general scheme now under his consideration.

(2) *Creation of an establishment of forest watchers.*—The Board considers that the proposal made by the Collector under this head cannot be admitted. Village establishments, paid from a cess imposed *ad hoc*, should not be utilized for departmental forest work. If the forest establishment wants strengthening, it is for that department to provide for it.

(3) *Entertainment of nirgantis in canal villages for the distribution of water within village limits.*—The Collector has not stated how the work of internal distribution for which separate nirgantis are proposed is now being managed. Under Government Order, No. 964, dated 7th November 1893, a special officer has been appointed in view to secure further extension of irrigation under the canal, and the Board desires that that officer may be consulted as regards the requirements of villages in respect of the nirganti establishment and the result reported with information as to the amount of cess levied on the water-tax paid on the canal irrigation.

(4) *Entertainment of a separate gumastah on Rs.* 15 *in each taluk for work connected with the Village Service fund.*—There is now a clerk on Rs. 10 attached to each taluk office in the district. These clerks had originally the Pound fund work alone to do; but in Board's Proceedings, dated 14th April 1887, No. 16, it was decided that such clerks should do the work connected with the other special funds also, and a proposal for the provision of a separate clerk for the work of the Village Service fund in each taluk office was accordingly negatived. In Board's Proceedings, dated 27th November 1891, Mis. No. 8457,† the adequacy of a single clerk for the work of the several special funds was again carefully considered in communication with the Accountant-General, and it was decided that no increase in the staff was called for,

† Printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 10th February 1892, No. 60.

but that the requirements of the case would be met by increasing the pay of the clerks to Rs. 15, the increase being given effect to in accordance with the examination rules. If, as seems to be the case in Kurnool, the existing taluk special fund clerks are not qualified, under the examination rules, for the increased pay, the Collector should take every opportunity of replacing them by duly qualified men.

22. In conclusion, the Board has to draw the attention of the Collector to the several discrepancies noticeable in the statements forming enclosures to his letter under disposal. Several of these relating to enclosures A and C are shown in appendix F. There are several others (excluding the cases * noticed in paragraph 9 above and appendices B and C) as shown in appendix G in which the totals of the revenue and population of the hamlets exceed the figures given against the villages including those of the hamlets. In a few instances, if the figures entered against the hamlets are deducted from those shown against the villages, the difference left in favour of the parent villages is so small as to attract notice. If, however, the figures relating to the latter class of cases are correct, they point to the desirability of making the most important of the hamlets, in point of revenue and population, the residence of village officers instead of the present parent villages.

* Pattikonda-Velamakur	Appendix B.
Ramallakot-Bodduvanipalle	Appendix C.
Do. Narlapuram	
Do. Basvapuram	
Nandikotkur-Gokavaram	
Do. Edurupad	
Koilkuntla-Tummalapenta	
Do. Gubagundam-Jammaladinne.	Margin of paragraph 9 *supra*.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with 12 enclosures to be returned, and copy of Board's Proceedings,
dated 17th November 1893, Mis. No. 6392.
Copy to the Collector of Kurnool.
" " Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

Taluk.	Map No.	Names of villages and hamlets.	As proposed by the Collector. Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	Clubbing as modified by the Board. Serial No.	Names of villages and hamlets.	For Reddi's charge. Revenue.	Population.	For Karnam's charge. Revenue.	Population.
			MILES.	Rs.				Rs.		Rs.	
Pattikonda.	29	Dadadikotakonda	C.	524	318	(1)	Dadadikotakonda	624	318	3,039	1,586
		Dodakonda	2	564	276		Dodakonda	‡ 827	408		
	46	Togalagallu	:	263	132		Togalagallu				
		Alardinne	:	1,246	653		Alardinne	1,688	860		
		Kallapuri	* 1	442	207		Kallapuri				
Ramal-lakot.	83	Buruzula	+ 5	2,709	Deserted.	(2)	Buruzula	11,118	2,520	11,118	2,520
	82	Hosur	2	8,409	2,520		Hosur				
	88	Kancharadinne	C.	2,978	Deserted.	(3)	Kancharadinne	6,885	1,735	6,885	1,735
	80	Peravali	1½	3,907	1,735		Peravali				
	33	Gudur	C.	7,458	4,973	(4)	Gudur	9,097	5,321	9,097	5,321
		Erranagalakhanapuram	2½	750	94		Erranagalakhanapuram				
Nandikotkur.	34	Ponnakallu	1	889	254	(5)	Ponnakallu	2,740	617	3,626	907
	16	Vellala	C.	2,740	617		Vellala	886	290		
	15	Veerapuram	2	886	659		Veerapuram				
	35	Tatipad	C.	1,520	41	(6)	Tatipad	2,778	853	2,778	853
		Jalasamudram	1	613	153		Jalasamudram				
	47	Pollavaram	1	746	1,063		Pollavaram				
	56	Tarigopula	C.	2,287	71	(7)	Tarigopula	3,936	1,494	3,936	1,494
		Ramasamudram	3	800	360		Ramasamudram				
	57	Lingapuram	1½	849	1,400		Lingapuram	1,494	629		
	71	Kottala	C.	857	216	(8)	Kottala	1,257	607	1,864	2,125
		Tipparedikottala	1	400	510		Tipparedikottala	1,615	610		
	72	Billalapuram	2	607	1,177		Billalapuram				
	59	Rangapuram	C.	2,951	191	(9)	Rangapuram	3,319	1,478	4,232	2,107
		Kommanuritimmannakottala	2	278	110		Kommanuritimmannakottala				
		Santhanaboyanikottala	3	90	629		Santhanaboyanikottala	913	629		
	60	Amlapuram	2	913	1,380		Amlapuram				
Nandyal.	11	Gani	C.	3,113	7	(10)	Gani	3,152	1,387	3,605	1,983
		Chintalacheruvu	3	39	596		Chintalacheruvu	453	596		
	10	Manchalakatta	2	453	615		Manchalakatta				
	18	Brahmanapalle	C.	893	15	(11)	Brahmanapalle	1,686	818	1,686	818
		Allapuram	1½	46	288		Allapuram				
	13	Tippayapalle	1½	747	2,686		Tippayapalle				
	24	Koilkuntla	C.	7,702	611	(12)	Koilkuntla	10,228	2,720	12,028	3,331
		Gunjalapad	3	1,800	34		Gunjalapad	§ 1,800	611		
	23	Chintakunta	¼	2,626	13		Ramavaram				
	84	Ramavaram	C.	491	102		Gaddamankampalle				
Koilkuntla.		Gaddamankampalle	2	211	159	(13)	Lingabodi ..	1,101	614	1,101	614
		Lingabodi ..	8½	101	Deserted.		Vajragiri				
	85	Vajragiri	2½	298	340		Mangampeta				
		Mangampeta	..								

* The taluk map shows that Alardinne is much more than 1½ miles distant from Dadadikotakonda.
‡ Proposed for a Reddi's charge in appendix B.
† This represents the distance from Alardinne.
§ *Vide* paragraph 8 of the Proceedings.

APPENDIX A—*cont.*

Taluk.	As proposed by the Collector.				Clubbing as modified by the Board.			
	Map No.	Names of villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	Serial No.	Names of villages and hamlets.	For Reddi's charge. Revenue.	For Reddi's charge. Population.	For Karnam's charge. Revenue.	For Karnam's charge. Population.
			MILES.	RS.				RS.		RS.	
Kollikunda—*cont.*	42	Mavalur	C.	3,361	902	(14)	29. Padigepad	2,820	699	2,820	699
	40	Suddamalla	2	989	487		40. Suddamalla				
	10	Chakirazuvemula	C.	7,006	938	(15)	Chakirazuvemula	7,146	1,008	8,003	1,341
		Uttarlakunta	1	140	70		Uttarlakunta				
	11	Arjunapuram	2	857	333		Arjunapuram	857	333		
	60	Allagadda	C.	2,460	516	(16)	Allagadda	2,971	732	2,971	732
	64	Palasagaram	1	511	216		Palasagaram				
	18	Govindapalle	C.	1,448	1,028	(17)	20. Kotapad	2,329	1,040	2,329	1,040
	19	Kaminenipalle	2	714	322		19. Kaminenipalle				
	33	Jinepalle	C.	1,332	175	(18)	Jinepalle	2,122	617	2,122	617
	35	Vanikindinne	1¼	790	442		Vanikinedinne				
	38	Kondamayapalle	C.	1,882	238		Kondamayapalle				
		Pullagurapalle	1	4	15		Pullagurapalle				
	27	Velagalapalle	½	720	92	(19)	Velagalapalle	2,756	415	2,756	415
		Kottur	2	150	70		Kottur				
	75	Maddur	C.	2,607	668	(20)	77. Kolugotlapalle	1,916	955	1,916	955
	78	Brahmanapalle	1	760	399		78. Brahmanapalle				
	44	Nallagatla	C.	3,346	761	(21)	Nallagatla	3,346	761	3,961	1,075
	45	Gopalapuram	2	615	314		Gopalapuram	615	314		
	11	Tellapuri	C.	3,156	416	(22)	Tellapuri	4,062	710	4,062	710
	13	Srikallur	1	906	294		Srikallur				
	51	Pitigayalagundla	C.	1,033	1,208	(23)	Pitigayalagundla	1,849	2,490	1,849	2,490
		Vangapad	1				Vangapad				
	52	Janapalacheruvu	1½	816	1,282		Janapalacheruvu				
	8	Peddakandukur and four hamlets	C.	972	653	(24)	Peddakandukur and four hamlets	972	653	1,695	1,456
	6	Muddalamadaka	2	723	803		Muddalamadaka	723	803		
	100	Komaravole and five hamlets	C.	4,694	1,876	(25)	Komaravole and five hamlets	5,513	2,503	5,513	2,503
	104	Sarivireddipalle	*2	819	627		Savirireddipalle				
	106	Reddicherla and seven hamlets	C.	3,595	2,449	(26)	Reddicherla and seven hamlets	3,829	2,697	3,829	2,697
	90	Guntapalle	†¾	234	248		Guntapalle				
	91	Kommanur	C.	328	249	(27)	Kommanur	1,728	1,074	1,728	1,074
		Vemulapad	1	550	400		Vemulapad				
		Venganapalle	1	Not given.			Venganapalle				
		Nallagatla	¼	600	200		Nallagatla				
	92	Brahmanapalle	†2	250	225		Brahmanapalle				
	65	Krishnamsettipalle and two hamlets	C.	1,459	1,789	(28)	Krishnamsettipalle and two hamlets	2,198	2,335	2,198	2,335
	64	Uppalapad	1	739	646		Uppalapad				
	74	Kolabhimunipad	C.	1,103	585	(29)	Kolabhimunipad	2,402	1,303	2,402	1,303
		Kothapalle	†2	480	267		Kothapalle				
	75	Jammanapalle	§1½	819	451		Jammanapalle				
	28	Lellapalli	C.	939	650	(30)	Lellapalle	1,161	986	1,161	986
	30	Duvvali	1½	222	336		Duvvali				
	2										

* The correct distance appears to be 1½ miles.
‡ The correct distance appears to be 1¾ miles.
† The village is not sufficiently important to be made a Reddi's charge.
§ Only three-fourths of a mile as shown on the taluk map.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the cases in which the Collector proposes to retain hamlet reddis.

Taluk.	Map No.	Names of villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	For Reddi's charge. Revenue.	For Reddi's charge. Population.	For Karnam's charge. Revenue.	For Karnam's charge. Population.	Remarks.
			MILES.	RS.		RS.		RS.		
Pattikonda.	58	*Dudekonda*	C.	1,412	820	1,412	820	2,102	1330	
		Kanakadinne	2	240	160	690	510			
		Kotimila	3	450	350					
	45	*Mutukur*	C.	1,150	413	1,375	530	2,038	802	
		Kanika	1	225	117					
		Putakalamarri	3	321	96	663	272			
		Valugudi	2½	342	176					
	44	*Billekallu*	C.	1,212	553	1,701	887	2,248	1,295	
		Attikallu	½	489	344					
		Ayinakallu	3	547	408	547	408			
	57	*Pandikona*	C.	1,327	752	1,685	1,485	2,224	2,106	
		Kottapalli	1½	165	376					
		Pulikonda	3½	193	357					
		Chandoli	2½	383	390	539	621			
		Devarakunta	3	156	231					
	21	*Yerrabad*	C.	1,039	457	2,417	1,008	3,157	1,291	
		Vantidinne	1½	897	356					
		Palligundla	2	481	195					
		Narudupalli	3	740	283	740	283			
	22	*Palakurti*	C.	857	576	857	576	1,880	886	
		Gummaralla	1	381	90	1,023	810			
		Munagamanudinne	2	341	100					
		Lakkamdinne	1½	301	120					
	40	*Chellalachelima*	C.	1,008	225	1,808	1,015	2,409	1,215	
		Betapalli	1	400	350					
		Kambampalli	2	150	40					
		Bantupalli	4	250	400					
		Bandapalli	2½	601	200	601	200			
	70	*Edlapenta*	C.	242	215	525	350	1,206	758	
		Hanampalli	1¾	141	79					
		Medapalli	2½	142	56					
		Madhavarayanipet		Deserted.						
		Ramadurgam	2¾	329	300	681	408			
		Tadur	1½	352	108					
	52	*Alamkonda*	C.	395	229	1,097	547	1,702	850	
		Four hamlets	2 to 4	702	318					
		Taggedaddi	7	605	303	605	303			
	50	*Chenchu Yerragudi*	C.	598	415	958	525	1,708	821	
		Ragulapad	2	860	110					
		Sangala	2	750	296	750	296			
	66	*Pendekallu*	C.	899	634	899	634	1,440	1,057	
		Rampalli	2½	385	368	541	423			
		Ramkonda	3	156	55					

APPENDIX B—*cont.*

Statement showing the cases in which the Collector proposes to retain hamlet reddis—*cont.*

Taluk.	Map No.	Names of villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	For Reddi's charge.		For Karnam's charge.		Remarks.
						Revenue.	Population.	Revenue.	Population.	
			MILES.	RS.		RS.		RS.		
Pattikonda—*cont.*	55	*Bondimadugula*	C.	1,000	922	1,246	984	2,313	1,692	
		Nunnasaralla	2	246	62					
		Nallagundla	2	1,067	708	1,067	708			
	56	*Nallachelimala*	C.	1,846	472	1,846	472	2,646	897	
		Nelatalamarri	5	600	400	800	425			
		Tippalamarri	5	200	25					
	47	*Velamakur*	C.	903	*	1,330	372	2,112	586	* No entry can possibly be made in this column, as the total population of the three hamlets alone exceeds the total population given for the village including those hamlets.
		Kukkitikonda	1	297	229					
		Singapuram	2½	130	143					
		Varimukkala	2½	782	214	782	214			
	49	*Gundlakonda*	C.	1,153	375	1,808	942	2,523	1,494	
		Gudumralla	½	455	418					
		Tuvvidoddi	2½	200	149					
		Venkatapuram	4½	400	295	715	552			
		Burrikunta	2	315	257					
	42	*Kunkanur*	C.	2,845	1,247	2,845	1,247	3,702	1,617	† Apparently a mistake for 4½ miles.
		Gadderalla	3	672	231	857	370			
		Pillidoddi	† 1½	185	139					
	10	*Kandanati*	C.	1,694	862	2,756	1,631	3,939	2,237	
		Machimanidoddi	3	690	544					
		Venkatagiri	3	372	225					
		Masidapuram	2½	1,183	606	1,183	606			
	17	*Kodumur*	C.	2,630	4,827	2,630	4,827	3,842	5,522	
		Venkatagiri	2½	1,212	695	1,212	696			
	35	*Machapuram*	C.	1,352	500	1,352	500	2,264	1,200	
		Nellibanda	5	802	400	912	700			
		Chintakunta	5½	110	300					
	29	*Dadadadikotakonda* ‡	C.	2,212	1,178	2,212	1,178	3,039	1,586	‡ This village is proposed to be clubbed with Alardinne (No. 46) for Karnam's charge—*Vide* Appendix A.
		Dodakonda	2	564	276	827	408			
		Togalakallu	3	263	132					
	27	*Chinna Pendekallu*	C.	821	637	821	637	1,655	1,154	
		Pedda Pendekallu	2	834	517	834	517			
	76	*Chennampalli*	C.	1,516	493	2,002	697	2,812	1,413	
		Four hamlets	1½ to 3	486	204					
		Shabaspuram	5	293	260					
		Chintalakonda	3	279	276	810	716			
		Gudisigupparalla	2	65	80					
		Ramalingayapalli	2	173	100					
	91	*Gooty Yerragudi*	C.	1,306	550	1,386	575	2,543	1,100	
		Pata Yerragudi	1	80	25					
		Bodebunda	Deserted.							
		Upparlapalli	2	1,157	525	1,157	525			

APPENDIX B—*cont.*

Statement showing the cases in which the Collector proposes to retain hamlet reddis—*cont.*

Taluk.	Map No.	Names of villages and hamlets.	Distance	Revenue.	Population.	For Reddi's charge.		For Karnam's charge.		Remarks.
						Revenue.	Population.	Revenue.	Population.	
			MILES.	RS.		RS.		RS.		
Pattikonda—*cont.*	71	*Devarabanda*	C.	709	322	803	405	1,287	633	* Is on High road, Bellary-Kurnool.
		Koluvalakota	1¼	60	25					
		Rekulakunta	2	3¼	58					
		Meddipalli	Deserted.							
		Obulapuram *	2½	484	228	484	228			
	103	*Kommemarri*	C.	494	339	544	435	1,094	1,035	
		Guttalapalli	3	50	96					
		Hussainpuram	5	350	300	550	600			
		Boyapalli	5	100	100					
		Siddangutta	3½	100	200					
	104	*Jaladurgam*	C.	1,587	978	1,941	1,193	2,466	1,718	
		Ramakrishnapuram	1½	236	130					
		Gollapalli	1½	118	85					
		Rampuram	3	212	210	525	525			
		Otukonda	3	313	315					
	98	*Jakkamanikuntla*	C.	665	207	1,465	857	2,015	1,207	
		Nallamekalapalli	1½	400	400					
		Rangapuram	3	150	100					
		Rachavandlapalli	1½	250	150					
		Ramapuram	2	300	150	550	350			
		Mamillapalli	2½	250	200					
	87	*Hampa*	C.	3,136	762	3,136	762	3,978	1,678	
		Bommanapalli	1	400	313					
		Kottapalli	3	111	166					
		Basinepalli	3	200	328	842	916			
		Khajipuram	1	51	37					
		Madva Anantapuram	2	80	72					
Ramallakot.	91	*Veludurti*	C.	3,280	1,752	3,601	1,946	4,577	2,580	
		Madarpuram	2	321	194					
		Ratnapalli	3½	841	465	976	634			
		Yadaralla	4	135	169					
	105	*Dhone*	C.	1,509	938	† 2,332	2,016	2,992	2,621	† The Collector should consider and report whether the increase of Rs. 2 in the Reddi's pay is necessary.
		Venkatanayanpalli	1¼	250	313					
		Buggampalle	1½	52	43					
		Periked	1½	76	71					
		Dorapalli	2	133	340					
		Yerraguntla	4	312	311					
		Dharmavaram	2¼	500	345	660	605			
		Gorivanipalli	3	160	260					
Nandikotkur.	95	*Rudravaram*	C.	1,043	412	2,359	846	3,290	1,059	It should be reported whether all the three hamlets may not be placed under one Reddi.
		Yanakidhpalli	4	589	199					
		Nandanapalle	3	727	235					
		Panidempad	5	931	213	931	213			
Nandyal.	8	*Chindukur*	C.	1,654	570	1,654	570	2,654	814	
		Kondamedibollavaram	3	1,000	244	1,000	244			

APPENDIX B—*cont.*

Statement showing the cases in which the Collector proposes to retain hamlet reddis—*cont.*

Taluk.	Map No.	Names of villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	For Reddi's charge.		For Karnam's charge.		Remarks.
						Revenue.	Population.	Revenue.	Population.	
			MILES.	RS.		RS.		RS.		
Kollikuntla.	58	*Petnikota*	C.	2,384	1,476*					
		Nyunipalle	1	112	312					
		Dalavayipalle	2	212	155	3,023	1,965			
		Lakkiramapuram	4	315	22			3,673	2,556	It should be considered whether Lakkiramapuram cannot be included in the hamlet Reddi's charge.
		Goruvanipalle	2	650	591	650	591			
	73	*Alavakonda*	C.	4,214	704	4,214	704			
		Reddipalle	2½	1,200	535	1,200	535	5,414	1,239	
Cumbum.	60									
		Gudimitta	C.	631	781	2,778	1,473			
		Four hamlets	½ to 2	2,147	692	891	196	3,669	1,669	The distance between Gudimitta and Kottapalle, one of the four hamlets, appears to be only one mile, and not two miles, as given by the Collector.
	74	Madireramapuram		891	196					
		Daddavada	C.	689	916					
		Seven hamlets	½ to 4	* 317	* 440	1,006	1,356			* The figures relate to some of the hamlets.
		Akkampalle	† 2	418	250			1,935	1,856	† This is the correct distance as per taluk map.
		Pottipalle	† 2	511	250		500			
	43	*Palakavidu*	C.	..	..	929				
		Two hamlets	1 to 2	Not given.		1,546	1,155	3,062	1,905	
		Anumulavid	‡ 1½	1,516	750	1,516	750			‡ Given as two miles in enclosure F.
	10	*Kakarla*	C.	3,126	1,090	3,126	1,090	4,304	2,508	
		Seethanagulavaram	2	1,178	1,410	1,178	1,410			
	82	*Bogol*	C.	1,297	1,416	1,297	1,416	2,753	1,815	
		Mohadinpuram	2	1,456	399	1,456	399			
	39	*Chinayampalle*	C.	794	597	794	597	1,366	897	
		Achampeta	2	572	300	572	300			
	69	*Guddalur*	C.	..	..	5,123	2,172	5,823	2,352	§ Relates to one of the two hamlets.
		Two hamlets	2	Not given.	§ 150					
		Kothapalle	2	700	180	700	180			
	63	*Ambavaram*	C.	..	..	783	776	2,305	1,531	
		Vengalreddipalle	2	Not given.						
		Jayarampalle	2	1,222	605	1,622	755			
		Yellupalle	2	300	150					
	66	*Kuchipalle*	C.	..	..	1,792	593	2,392	793	
		Rajupeta	1	Not given.						
		Bynapalli or Ramapuram	2	600	200	600	200			
	89	*Uppalavidu*	C.	..	..	1,388	1,359	2,438	2,359	¶ This relates to some of the hamlets only.
		Six hamlets	Not given.		¶ 420					
		Adimurtipalle	1½	1,050	800	1,050	1,000			
		Jammulapalle	2	Not given.	200					
Markapur.	79	*Beddividu*	C.	2,263	816	2 263	816	3,148	1,048	
		Cherlopalle	2½	885	732	885	732			

APPENDIX B—*cont.*

Statement showing the cases in which the Collector proposes to retain hamlet reddis—*cont.*

Taluk.	Map No.	Names of villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	For Reddi's charge.		For Karnam's charge.		Remarks.
						Revenue.	Population.	Revenue.	Population.	
			MILES.	RS.		RS.		RS.		
Markapur—*cont.*	15	*Chapalamadugu*	C.	1,075	756					
		Kothapalle	¾	100	155	1,405	1,435			
		Ayyappareddipalle	1	130	299					
		Chennampalle	1½	100	225			2,324	3,226	
		Papireddipalli or Naidupalem	2	610	1,281					
		Pedikitivanipalli	1	200	195	919	1,791			
		Yerrabalam	2	109	315					
	64	*Dornal*	C.	726	986	726	986			
		Hussainbad	2½	466	834	1,091	834	1,817	1,820	
		Jami Dornal	2½	625						
	34	*Dupad*	C.	1,622	1,118	3,131	2,349			
		Four hamlets	1½ to 2½	1,509	1,201			4,228	2,905	
		Nadigadda	2½	1,097	556	1,097	556			
	56	*Idupur*	C.	1,042	674	1,661	898			
		Razupalem	1½	619	224			2,259	1,548	
		Darimadugu	2	598	650	598	650			
	77	*Kalanutula*	C.	431	406	695	1,056			
		Two hamlets	3 to 3½	264	650			1,074	1,596	* This hamlet is situated near the base of the Nallamalais and is liable to chenchu dacoities.
		Gondumcherla *	3	379	540	379	540			
	20	*Kankanalapalli*	C.	649	238					
		Bonkurupalem	2	86	265	1,760	787			
		Sompalli	2½	1,025	284					
		Papannapalli	2½	153	172			2,481	1,616	
		Peddamudivemula	2	543	323	721	829			
		Turpupalli	3	25	334					
	18	*Medapi*	C.	1,784	954	1,784	954			
		Guntlapalli	4	118	129			2,409	1,824	
		Mummadivaram	4	314	535	625	870			
		Vengupalem	4	193	206					
	11	*Pallalacheruvu*	C.	1,901	1,426	1,901	1,426	2,762	2,201	
		Gangavaram	2	861	775	861	775			
	45	*Venkatadripalem*	C.	192	581					
		Ganjavaripalli	† 2	331	897	740	1,969			
		Jangamvaripalli	† 2½	105	238					
		Kotapalli	2	112	253			1,308	3,452	† The correct distances as per taluk map are only 1 and 1½ miles, respectively.
		Virabadrapuram	2½	522	1,136	568	1,483			
		Yellareddipalli	3	46	347					

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the cases in which hamlet reddis are proposed by the Board to be allowed.

Taluk.	Map number.	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	As proposed by the Board				Remarks.
						For Reddi's charge.		For Karnam's charge.		
						Revenue.	Population.	Revenue.	Population.	
			MILES.	RS.		RS.		RS.		
Pattikonda.	59	*Jutur*	C.	2,041	507	2,481	627	3,345	777	The Collector should consider whether the hamlet of agraharam cannot be included in the hamlet reddi's charge.
		Agraharam	1¼	440	120					
		Mundagiri	2	864	150	864	150			
	69	*Mukkella*	C.	1,012	754	1,012	754	1,940	1,384	
		Morella	2	928	630	928	630			
	13	*Iyiranbanda*	C.	557	1,589	1,152	1,797	1,699	1,984	
		Yerrakondla	1½	595	208					
		Gazuladinne	2½	547	187	547	187			
	11	*Kaduvalli*	C.	2,788	1,054	2,788	1,054	3,561	1,491	
		Nagalapuram	2½	773	437	773	437			
	1	*Beiagalla*	C.	5,064	1,705	5,064	1,705	6,064	2,025	
		Chintamanpalli	3	1,000	320	1,000	320			
	15	*Venugod*	C.	1,231	445	1,231	445	1,881	699	
		Puttupochem	2	650	254	650	254			
	18	*Mudamalgutti*	C.	935	440	935	440	1,665	738	
		Krishnapuram	2	730	298	730	298			
	74	*Pedda Podilla*	C.	977	374	1,127	444	1,727	794	
		Krishnapuram	2	150	70					
		Chinna Podilla	2½	600	350	600	350			
	105	*Madhavaram*	C.	421	235	421	235	1,166	762	
		Garladinne	2½	745	527	745	527			
	109	*Burugala*	C.	1,145	1,080	1,945	1,176	2,545	1,272	
		Kottapalli	* 2	800	96					
		Vangamittapalli	2½	600	96	600	96			
	26	*Mulagundam*	C.	2,054	1,258	2,054	1,258	2,726	1,575	
		Palukurbanda	2	672	317	672	317			
	28	*Bilupattikonda*	C.	789	360	1,051	430	1,554	770	
		Golepenta	1	262	70					
		Yettikallu	5	503	340	503	340			
Rámallakót.	76	*Bodduvanipalli*	C.	775	75	775	† 75	1,369	278	
		Bhyravapuram	2	594	203	594	203			
	33	*Gudur*	C.	7,458	4,973	8,347	5,227	9,097	5,321	
		Ponnakallu	* 2	889	254					
		Erranagalakhanapuram	2½	750	94	756	94			
	32	*Regada Khanapuram*	C.	2,018	218	2,018	218	2,740	342	
		Timmapuram	2	722	124	722	124			

* The correct distance appears to be about one mile.

† The population of the central village requires verification.

APPENDIX C—*cont.*

Statement showing the cases in which hamlet reddis are proposed by the Board to be allowed—*cont.*

Taluk.	Map number.	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	As proposed by the Board				Remarks.
						For Reddi's charge.		For Karnam's charge.		
						Revenue.	Population.	Revenue.	Population.	
			MILES.	RS.		RS.		RS.		
Rámallakót —*cont.*	35	*Brahmanadoddi*	C.	1,077	227	1,077	227	2,156	690	
		Marabattunidoddi	2	1,079	463	1,079	463			
	19	*Palakadoddi*	C.	850	347	850	347	1,942	953	
		Sangala	2½	529	255	1,092	606			
		Timmanadoddi	3½	563	351					
	68	*Narlapuram*	C.	* 159	193	899	746	1,440	1,238	
		Bommireddipalli	1¼	740	553					
		Venkatapuram	2	541	492	541	492			
	26	*Basavapuram*	C.	2,100	14	2,100	‡14	2,800	304	
		Tulajapuram	2	700	290	700	290			
Nandikótkúr.	12	*Siddeswaram*	C.	1,421	383	1,571	430	2,437	870	
		Marugutti	4	150	50					
		Madugula	3	650	350	866	440			
		Kapileswaram	2	216	90					
	40	*Moravakonda*	C.	644	338	644	338	2,625	749	
		Kondaprakatur	4	1,300	256	1,981	411			
		Atelapad	3	681	155					
	21	*Gokavaram*	C.	71	139	71	139	1,525	567	The revenue and population of the central village are too small to be accepted as correct. The correct figures should be ascertained and reported.
		Mittanuda lingapuram	2	1,454	428	1,454	428			
	19	*Pratakota*	C.	4,332	1,530	4,332	1,530	5,060	1,686	
		Sankaruninipalli	2	728	156	728	156			
	13	*Biravol*	C.	1,544	435	1,544	435	2,399	797	
		Vanamalapad	2	855	362	855	362			
	86	*Chintalapalli*	C.	897	167	897	167	1,512	429	
		Khajipet	2	615	262	615	262			
	34	*Ganapavaram*	C.	2,208	571	2,208	571	3,472	984	
		Chabole	2	773	178	1,264	413			
		Pottulapad	3	491	235					
	16	*Vellala*	C.	2,740	617	2,740	617	3,626	907	
		Veerapuram	2	886	290	886	290			
	87	*Midutur*	C.	5,547	1,560	5,547	1,560	8,411	1,995	
		Peersaibpet	2	2,864	435	2,864	435			
	79	*Modukur*	C	2,873	503	2,985	573	4,299	853	
		Timmapuram	‡ 3	112	70					
		Madhavaram	2	1,314	280	1,314	280			
	75	*Maddur*	C.	1,899	416	1,899	416	2,399	516	
		Panchakalapalli	2	500	100	500	100			
	49	*Jutur*	C.	1,335	185	1,335	185	2,315	442	
		Lingala	2	980	257	980	257			

* The revenue of the central village requires verification.

† The population of the central village requires verification.

‡ In the taluk map the hamlet goes by the name of Timmanapalle and is 1½ miles from Modukur.

APPENDIX C—*cont.*

Statement showing the cases in which hamlet reddis are proposed by the Board to be allowed—*cont.*

Taluk.	Map number.	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	As proposed by the Board				Remarks.
						For Reddi's charge.		For Karnam's charge.		
						Revenue.	Population.	Revenue.	Population.	
			MILES.	RS.		RS.		RS.		
Nandikótkúr—*cont.*	50	*Chelimilla*	C.	505	403	505	403	2,005	783	
		Rudravaram	3	1,500	380	1,500	380			
	27	*Bhanumukkala*	C.	761	310	761	310	1,800	548	
		Bhanakacherla	3	1,039	238	1,039	238			
	52	*Pamulapad*	C.	1,479	410	1,479	410	2,925	739	
		Yerragudur	2	1,446	329	1,446	329			
	32	*Edurupad*	C.	827	96	827	* 96	1,350	237	
		Jadduvanipalli	3	523	141	523	141			
	31	*Kokkirancha*	C.	1,497	359	1,497	359	1,997	469	
		Nagampalli	2	500	110	500	110			
	51	*Nandyal*	C.	14,892	7,820	‡ 15,643	8,620	16,693	9,170	
		Tekia	1	300	315					
		Melasagaram	2	451	485					
		Kottapalli	3	1,050	550	1,050	550			
Nandyal.	71	*Kottala*	C.	857	1,400	1,257	1,615	1,865	2,125	
		Tippareddikottala	1	400	215					
		Billalapuram	2	608	510	608	510			
	46	*Ernipad*	C.	2,222	1,051	2,222	1,051	3,087	1,255	
		Somayajulupalli	2	865	204	865	204			
	70	*Ayalur*	C.	2,774	1,051	2,774	1,051	3,486	1,340	
		Ponnapuram	2	712	289	712	289			
	5	*Bilakalagudur*	C.	2,454	845	2,454	845	3,055	1,025	
		Allagadda	2	601	180	601	180			
	56	*Kolumulapalli*	C.	1,181	413	1,434	744	2,128	1,114	
		Seetharampuram	3	253	331					
		Bolapalapalli	2	694	370	694	370			
	25	*Ramapuram*	C.	1,517	510	1,517	510	2,457	1,060	
		Singavaram	2	940	550	940	550			
	77	*Singannapalli*	C.	1,144	416	1,144	416	2,355	607	
		Obulapuram	2½	1,211	191	1,211	191			
	57	*Tummalapenta*	C.	1,529	†	1,529	†	2,488	587	
		Ankireddipalli	2	409	457	959	670			
		Bapatlapalli (*a*)	2	550	213					
Koilkuntla.	56	*Chintalagapalli*	C.	1,647	205	1,947	381	2,467	533	
		Madana Anantapuram	2	300	176					
		Raghavarazupalli	3	520	152	520	152			
	63	*Kottapad*	C.	1,088	378	1,088	378	1,588	500	
		Kesavayanipalli	3	500	122	500	122			
	61	*Perusomala*	C.	3,918	1,454	3,918	1,454	4,518	1,575	
		Ramireddipalli	2	600	121	600	121			

• The population of the central village requires verification.

‡ The Collector should report whether the special increase of Rs. 10 to the Reddi's pay may not be reduced.

† It is not possible to fill in these two columns, as the population of the two hamlets exceeds the total population given.

(*a*) This hamlet is apparently the same as the one shown in the taluk map as Bandarlapalli.

APPENDIX C—*cont.*

Statement showing the cases in which hamlet reddis are proposed by the Board to be allowed—*cont.*

Taluk.	Map number.	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	As proposed by the Board				Remarks.
						For Reddi's charge.		For Karnam's charge.		
						Revenue.	Population.	Revenue.	Population.	
			MILES.	RS.		RS.		RS.		
Sirvél.	49	*Alamur*	C.	2,374	1,701	2,374	1,701	4,319	1,811	
		Chitrenenipalli	3	1,383	60	1,945	110			
		Mukundapuram	3	562	50					
	37	*Erragudinne*	C.	1,810	571	1,810	571	2,908	721	
		Machinenipalle	3	1,098	150	1,098	150			
	44	*Nallagatla*	C.	3,346	761	3,346	761	3,961	1,075	
		Gopalapuram	2	615	314	615	314			
	36	*Battulur*	C.	3,540	669	3,540	669	4,184	779	
		Nandipalli	2½	644	100	644	100			
	53	*Ramaturthi Kristnapuram*	C.	423	685	423	685	1,852	805	
		Marripalle	2	1,429	120	1,429	120			
	41	*Jollavid*	C	941	1,245	941	1,245	1,591	1,665	
		Akkapalle	2	650	420	650	420			
	100	*Komaravol*	C.	3,893	1,356					
		Gopalunipalli	½	800	520	4,693	1,873	5,513	2,503	
		Four hamlets	½ to 1½	Not given.						
		Sarividdipalli	6•	820	627	820	627			
Cumbum.		*Gunnepalli* †	C.	289	885	782	1,465	1,471	1,873	† This village and its hamlets are not traceable on the taluk map. Two of the hamlets are, however, proposed for a separate reddi's charge in consideration of their long distance from the central village.
		Rangapuram	1	493	580					
		Chinnaachavaram	6	463	310	689	408			
		Poturajatur	3	226	98					
Markapúr.	26	*Gollavidipi*	C.	1,619	565	1,965	883	2,466	1,497	
		Ayyambhotlapalli	3	346	318					
		Narasayyapalem	2	501	614	501	614			

• The correct distance on the taluk map appears to be between 1½ and 2 miles.

APPENDIX D.

Taluk.	Map number.	Name of village or hamlet forming a reddi's charge.	Revenue.	Population.	—
			RS.		
Pattikonda.	59	Mundagiri	864	150	Appendix C.
	13	Gazuladinne	547	187	Do.
	109	Vangamittapalle	600	96	Do.
Rámallakót.	74	Yaparlapad	786	112	
	1	Devamada	790	197	
	5	Joharapuram	1,322	..	Included in the Kurnool Municipality.
	43	Dupad	1,039	88	
	40	Markapuram	1,222	194	
	55	Budidapad *	2,051	Not given.	
	76	Bodduvanipalli	775	75	Appendix C.
	33	Erranagalakhanapuram	750	94	Do.
	32	Timmapuram	722	124	Do.
	26	Basavapuram	2,100	14	Do.
Nandikótkúr.	44	Maddigatla	1,097	157	
	2	Indereswaram	1,750	155	
	26	Nallakalva..	1,833	157	
	21	Gokavaram	71	139	Appendix C.
	19	Sankaruninipalli	728	156	Do.
	86	Chintalapalli	897	167	Do.
	75	Panchakalapalli	500	100	Do.
	49	Jutar	1,335	185	Do.
	32	Edurupad	827	96	Do.
		Jadduvanipalli	523	141	Do.
	31	Nagampalli	500	110	Do.
Nandyal.	5	Allagadda	601	180	Do.
Koilkuntla.	77	Obulapuram	1,211	191	Do.
	57	Tummalapenta	1,529	No entry is possible.	Do.
	56	Raghavarazupalli	520	152	Do.
	63	Kesavayanipalli	500	122	Do.
	61	Ramireddipalli	600	121	Do.
Sirvél.	80	Rajole	2,390	173	.
	36	Nandipalli	644	100	Do.
	53	Marripalli	1,429	120	Do.
	49	Chitrenipalli	1,383	60	Do.
		Mukundapuram	562	50	
	37	Machinenipalli	1,098	150	Do.
Cumbum	60	Madireramapuram	891	196	Appendix B.
	69	Kothapalli	700	180	Do.

* Left out by the Collector in paragraph 9 of his letter, dated 20th October 1893, No. 627-Ver.

APPENDIX E.

Taluk.	Map number.	Village.	Hamlets for which the taliaris are required.	Distance from the village.	Revenue.	Population.	Number of extra taliaris.	Remarks.
				MILES.	RS.			
Pattikonda.	57	Pandikona ..	Pulikonda	3½	193	357	1	
	34	Kapatralla ..	Kothapalle	1½	164	376		
			Devarabanda	3½	189	202	1	This hamlet lies on the high road from Kurnool to Bellary and is notorious for crimes.
	40	Chellalachelime ..	Bantupalli	4	250	400	1	
	51	Lakkamsagaram	Pandellapalli	2	465	318	1	
			Lalmanipalli	2½	277	105		
	13	Iyaranibanda ..	Gazuladinne	4½	547	187	1	This hamlet has been proposed to be made a separate reddis' charge in appendix C, but is not entitled to a taliyari, its population, being 187.
	4	Burandoddi ..	Bestole	1	417	109		
			Krishnadoddi	1½	553	232	1	
			Gollaladoddi	1	613	301		
	89	Jonnagiri	Pathajonnagiri	1	336	400		
			Ramapuram	2½	416	328	1	
			Gurugatla	1	210	269		
	79	Tuggali	Aminbad	1½	502	214		
			Marithakunta	3	274	190	1	
	99	Gudipad	Pasam Rangareddipalli ..	1½	963	782	1	
	73	Kottakota ..	Venkatampalli	4	170	150	1	
			Rangapuram	4	250	250		
	72	Mettupalli ..	Yenugamarri	1½	426	412	1	
	98	Jakkamsanikuntla	Nallamekalapalli	1½	400	400	1	
			Rangapuram	3	150	100		
			Rachavandlapalli	1½	250	150		
	102	Chendrapalli ..	Peddapaya	4	310	250	1	Considering the distance of the hamlets from their parent village and their situation in a hilly country.
	86	Pendekalla ..	Murrikunta	2	321	240	1	
			Venkatagiri	2½	148	151		
			Repalli	3	57	50		
	71	Ulandakonda ..	Yerrakaturu *	2½	397	231	1	
			Kollampalli †	2½	82	117		
	100	Lanjabanda ..	Dasaridoddi	1	210	160		
			Kottala	2	210	160	1	
			Pikkili	2½	150	100		
			Vampalli					
Rámallakót.	99	Sudepalli	Mangampalli	1½	177	92	1	The hamlet of Guntapalli is stated to be 1¼ miles distant from the parent village. But from the taluk map it appears to be much nearer.
			Bingidoddi	2	301	259		
			Kasapuram	1½	76	92		
	103	Govardhanagiri ..	Cheruvulakottur	1	362	204	1	
			Sreerangapuram	1½	327	308		
			Kothapeta	2	41	8		
			Lakshmipalli	1½	85	40		
			Kolumulapalli	3	79	95		
	108	Ungarlagundla ..	Kottapalli	1	242	430	1	Situated in a hilly country and the Kurnool-Gooty high road passes by Kottapalli.
			Seesumguntla	1	103	99		
			Lakshmipalli	2	380	160		
	96	Venkatapuram. ..	Mollampalli	3	237	250	1	
			Bontiralla	2	221	255		
			Gummakonda	2½	390	350		
Nandikótkur.	56	Tarigopula ..	Lingapuram	‡ 2	849	360	1	
	95	Rudravaram ..	Yanakiabpalle	4	589	199	1	
			Nandanapalli	3	727	235		
	53	Velugode ..	Lingampalle	2	243	107	1	On account of the hilly tract and the existence of Chentchu gudems.
	23	Pinnapuram ..	Amalapuram	1	172	150	1	On the ground of an annual festival at Sreesylum.
			Siddhapuram	3	103	270		
			Sreesylum	35	..	20		
			Birluti	6	..	25		
			Petcheruvu	20	..	40		
Nandyal.	51	Nandyal ..	Kottapalli	3	1,050	550	2	Kottapalli, which forms a separate reddis' charge, as per appendix C, is entitled to a taliari under the scale. The other hamlet will be allowed an extra taliari.
			Melasagaram	2	451	485		

* Situated at the foot of the hills. † Inhabited by Lambadi gangs.
‡ The correct distance is 1½ miles, *vide* appendix A. The extra taliari will however be allowed.

APPENDIX E—*cont.*

Taluk.	Map number.	Village.	Hamlets for which the taliaris are required.	Distance from the village.	Revenue.	Population.	Number of extra taliaris.	Remarks.
				MILES.	RS.			
Nandyal—*cont.*	73	Bollavaram ..	Abbipuram	2	202	410	1	
	38	Paniem	Kandikayapalli	8	210	306	2	
			Pinnapuram	7½	257	361		
	84	Muddavaram ..	Papasanikottala	2	100	53	1	
			Musalayyacheruvu ..	2	200	124		
			Kattamediambapuram ..	2	75	65		
	37	Bugganipalle ..	Veerayyapalli	3	98	100		
			Gorivimanikonda	5	275	418	1	
	92	Gutupalle* ..	Tavisikonda	2½	420	250	1	*This village is shown on the taluk map as an agraharam village. It should be stated when and under what authority it was, if at all, changed into a ryotwari one.
			Hussainpuram	1½	201	102		
Koilkuntla.	3	Revanur	.... ..	..	4,751	1,094	1	
	83	Gundlasingavaram.	Nakkaladinne	3	100	225	1	
			Raghavarajapuram ..	1	111	298		
	66	Junutula	Kondanagampalli ..	2	101	576	1	
			Yekkalapalli	1½	252	54		
			Maremadugula	4	101	137		
	57	Tummalapenta ..	Ankireddipalli	2	409	457	1	These hamlets have been proposed for a separate reddis' charge which will be allowed a taliari under the scale.
			Bapatlapalli	2	550	213		
	56	Chintalayapalli ..	Raghavarazupalli ..	3	520	152	1	Raghavarazupalli has been proposed for a separate reddis' charge in appendix C, but is not entitled to a taliari, its population being 152. An extra taliari will, however, be allowed, as the *village* is said to be hilly.
			Madana Anantapuram ..	2	300	176		
Sirvel.	39	Rudravaram ..	Tuvvapalli	2	202	350	1	
Cumbum.	20	Salakalavidu ..	Kolugotla	3	200	300	1	
			Kottapalli	2	250	300		
	50	Pusalapad	Pandilapalli	3	200	350	1	
			Settichorla	2	200	150		
	53	Basanipalli ..	Cherukupalli	2	100	250	1	
			Guntapuram	2	100	150		
	54	Galijeragulla ..	Singaripalli	2	250	300	1	
			Barigunta	2	150	200		
	16	Kakorla	Sitanagulavaram	2	1,178	1,410	1	As the hamlet has been proposed for a separate reddis' charge, the third taliari applied for seems unnecessary.
			Kaluvapalli	1	Not given.	300	1	
	62	Racherla	Ganjarapalli	2	Do.	100		
			Poluguntapalli	1	475	349		
	44	Somadevipalli ..	Sungapeta	2	427	450	1	
			Metta	3	100	90		
	72	Yedavalli	Satyavelu	1	513	300	1	
			Rungareddipalli	1½	119	60		
			Cherlopalli	2	206	120		
			Ankireddipalli	2	282	80		
	80	Ruzupalem ..	Pottireddipalli	1½	540	300	1	
			Routapalli	1½	456	311		
			Dwarakacherla	1	812	238		
	85	Mundlapad ..	Buruzupalle	2	462	363	1	
			Venkatapuram	4	392	200		
	86	Kothakota ..	Tellapalli	2½	400	300	1	
	89	Uyyalavada ..	Adimurthipalli	1½	1,050	800	1	As the hamlet has been made a separate reddis' charge in appendix B and will be allowed a taliari, the third taliari applied for seems unnecessary.
Markapur.	50	Amanigudipad ..	Vadampalli	2½	257	467	1	
	60	Boyadagumpala ..	Yenuguladinnepad ..	1	649	373	1	
			Korolla	1½	495	328		

* Approved in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th August 1892, No. 426, on account of its religious importance.

APPENDIX E—*cont.*

Taluk.	Map number.	Village.	Hamlets for which the taliaris are required.	Distance from the village.	Revenue.	Population.	Number of extra taliaris.	Remarks.
				MILES.	RS.			
Markapur—*cont.*	15	Chapalamadugu ..	Papereddipalli *alias* Naidupalem.	2	610	1,281	2	These hamlets have been made a separate reddis' charge in appendix B and will be allowed a taliari under the scale. A second taliari seems unnecessary.
			Yerrabaliem	2	109	315		
	54	Gazzalakonda ..	Turpupalli	1	427	257	1	As another hamlet Pitchigundlapalli has a population of 357 and is two miles distant from the central village, the extra taliari applied for will be allowed.
	49	Guzzapusala ..	Gangapalli	2	279	641	2	
			Tambalapalli	5	314	426		
	10	Isakatripuravaram.	Sidhanapoliem	2	321	284	1	
			Rentapoda	4	315	372		
	77	Kalanutula ..	Chinna Nagulavaram ..	3	174	512	1	
	14	Komarole	Kondampalli	1½	341	309	1	
			Rangannapoliem	1½	225	298		
	85	Markapur	Bodapad	3	371	686	1	
	3	Marrivemula ..	Yerrabaliem	4	76	299	1	
	43	Midiampalle ..	Maripalli	5	324	442	1	
	4	Mutukulu	Singampalli	2	105	361	1	
			Tellagutla	3	270	371		
			Beerinunipalli	3	Not given.	168		
	80	Pedda Aravidu ..	Puchakayalupalli ..	2	460	748	1	
	55	Pedda Yachavaram.	Madalulapalli	1½	221	193	1	
			Meenamvaripalli ..	1½	354	440		
			Nayadipalli	1½	330	379		
	12	Rachakonda ..	Venkatareddipalli ..	1	322	623	1	
			Ommadivaram	3	452	673		
	61	Sanikavaram ..	Muddalakutta	2½	251	231	1	
			Tirumalapuram	3	158	271		
	2	Satha Code ..	Chinta Gazullappayya ..	2	472	555	1	
	93	Tippiahpaliem ..	Bidulanarva	2	444	349	1	
	45	Venkatadripalem ..	Ganjavaripalli	2	331	897	1	
	30/1	Visvanathapuram ..	Vempalli	2	471	477	1	
	66	Yedavali	Guntavanipalli	2½	208	902	1	
	13	Yendrapalli ..	Mullapaliem	2	310	627	1	
			Narajamula	4	23	203		

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the discrepancies between Enclosures A and C.

Taluk.	Map number of the village.	Names of villages.	Particulars of variation.	As shown in Enclosure A.	As shown in Enclosure C.	Remarks.
Pattikonda	75	Kothaburuzula	Population ..	434	497	
	106	Muniadugu ..	Revenue ..	Rs. 673	897	
Rámalla-kót.	64	Yerrakulacheruvu ..	Population ..	452	1,019	
	34	Ponnakallu	Do. ..	329	399	
			Distance in miles.	2	1	From Gudur.
Nandikot-kur.	15	Virapuram	Do. ..	2	1½	„ Vellala.
	47	Bollavaram	Do. ..	1	1½	„ Tatipad.
	57	Lingapuram	Do. ..	2	1½	„ Tarigoppula.
	..	Pinnapuram	Population ..	756	1,137	
	92	Basavapuram ..	Revenue ..	Rs. 671	607	
Nandyal ..	61	Gollagutta	Population ..	202	454	
	33	Palakolanu	Do. ..	238	233	
	60	Ambapuram	Do. ..	418	319	
	37	Burgampalle	Distance ..	2	Not given.	From Rangapuram.
	23	Chintakunta	Population ..	1,146	663	
			Distance ..	½	½	„ Koilkuntla.
Koilkuntla	85	Vajragiri	Revenue ..	Rs. 298	298	
		Mangampeta	Do. ..	„ 298		
	40	Suddamalla	Distance ..	2	1	„ Mayalur.
	13	Srikallur	Do. ..	Not given.	1	„ Tellapuri.
Sirvél ..	19	Kamirenipalli	Do. ..	2	Not given.	„ Govindapalli.
	85	Vanikindinne	Do. ..	1½	Do.	„ Jinepalli.
	52	Janapalacheruvu	Do. ..	Not given.	2	„ Pitigayagulla.
	..	Do. ..	Revenue ..	Do.	Rs. 1,282	
			Population ..	Do.	816	
	Not traceable.	Magatur	Revenue ..	Rs. 676	Rs. 644	
	Do.	Gunnaipalle	Do. ..	Rs. 1,471	Rs. 1,351	
	104	Seruvireddipalle	Distance ..	6	2	
Cumbum.	90	Guntapalle	Do. ..	Not given.	3	„ Reddicherla.
	102	Chintalapalle	Revenue ..	Rs. 923	716	
	64	Uppalapad ..	Distance ..	Not given.	1	„ Krishnamsettipalle.
			Population ..	1,546	546	
	103	Konapalli	Do. ..	1,231	2,131	
	Not traceable.	Velagalapayya	Do. ..	694	594	
	92	Brahmanapalle ..	Distance ..	2½	2	„ Kommanur.
			Revenu ..	Rs. 250	850	
	75	Jammanapalli	Distanc ..	Not given.	1½	„ Kolabhimunipad.
Markapur.	80/2	Duvvali	Do. ..	Do.	1½	„ Lellapalli.
			Revenue ..	Rs. 222	202	

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT showing the cases in which the revenue or population of the hamlets exceeds the figure given for the village including the hamlets or allows a small margin for the central villages.

Taluk.	Map number.	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	Revenue as given for the village including hamlets.	Population as given for the village including hamlets.
			MILES.	RS.		RS.	
Pattikonda ..	89	*Jonnagiri*	C	2,335	..	3,087	681
		Pathajonnagiri	1	336	400		
		Ramapuram	2½	416	328		
Nandikotkur.	91	*Nagaluti*	C	385	157	1,085	406
		Paipalem	1	700	249		
	92	*Masapet*	C	355	44	1,600	471
		Kalavandlapad	1	330	298		
		Uppaladhada	1	915	129		
Nandyal ..	9	*Chennakhapalli*	C	1,127	..	1,593	237
		Pybagala	3	227	176		
		Vandutla	3	239	183		
Koilkuntla ..	84	*Ramavaram*	C	491	13	1,101	614
		Gaddamankampalli	2	211	102		
		Lingabodi	3½	101	159		
		Vajragiri	2½	298	340		
		Mangampeta	Not given.				
	66	*Zunutala*	C	2,592	..	3,055	686
		Kondamayapalle	2	101	576		
		Yekkilapilli	1½	252	54		
		Maremadugula	4	110	137		
	60	Bayidagumpala	C	..	141	1,101	842
		Yenigaladinnepad	1	649	373		
		Karolle	1½	495	328		
Markapur ..	43	*Milliampalle*	C	434	19	1,118	965
		Mogallapalli	2½	361	504		
		Muraripalle	5	323	442		
		Rayampalle	C	..	362		
	59	Chellameta	½	583	449	1,036	1,295
		Pottampalli	2½	349	287		
		Jakkampalli	1	58	Not given.		
		Regumanipalli	3	72	197		

Order—Mis. No. 3265, Revenue, dated 20th August 1894.

The proposals submitted by the Board of Revenue in the paper read above involve the discharge of about 2,400 vettis and talayaris. The Government doubts the expediency of such a sweeping reduction which not only involves serious hardship to the individuals affected but is likely to be attended with positive risk, inasmuch as the men thus turned loose will probably join the criminal classes to which they in many cases belong. The Board of Revenue is accordingly requested to reconsider, in consultation with the Collector, the advisability of the proposed reductions.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 * of G.O., No. 1241, dated 6th July 1892, Judicial, and paragraph 21 (1) of the Board's Proceedings read above, the Inspector-General of Police will be requested in the Judicial Department to forward to Government, at an early date, his proposals regarding the re-organization of the village police.

* With regard to paragraph 5 of the Inspector-General's letter, dated 29th April 1892, the Government will be glad to receive the scheme for the re-organization of the village police, although no promise can be given that active steps will be taken to carry out Colonel Porteous' proposals on this subject immediately.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
„ the Judicial Department.

Read—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 307, dated 20th August 1895:—

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Kurnool, 20th January 1895, Dis. No. 144-Ver.:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. Nos. 108 and 4799, dated 15th March and 28th August 1891, respectively, I have the honour to submit the report called for as regards the revision of village establishment of the Kurnool district.

2. *Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Board's Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March 1891—Clubbing of Villages and Karnams.*—The Divisional officer of Pyápali now reports that the distance between Alardinne and Dadadadikotakonda is six miles, and I am not therefore in favour of clubbing the two. The modifications proposed by the Board may be carried out in the cases of Nos. 14, 17 and 20. My proposal to separate Alardinne from Dadadadikotakonda will involve an increase in the number of karnams by one, and an additional cost of Rs. 5 as shown in the margin.

	Rs.
Former proposal—One karnam on ...	7
Present „ —Two karnams on Rs. 6.	12
Difference ...	5

3. *Paragraphs 6 and 7—Assistant Karnams and Reddis.*—The Board having sanctioned only one assistant karnam to Komaravole, the total number of assistant karnams in the district will be seventeen, and their cost Rs. 1,284 per annum; so also will the number of reddis increase by one for Alardinne in Pattikonda taluk, making a total of 676 reddis.

4. *Paragraph 12—Assistant Reddis.*—The revenue, population, distance, &c., of the central and hamlet villages shown in Appendix C to the Board's Proceedings under reply are correct except those in the subjoined statement:—

Taluk.	Map number.	Villages and hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.
				Rs.	
Ramallakot ..	76	Boddavanipalli	Two miles to hamlet	949	75
	35	Brahmanddoddi	Do. do.	1,085	227
	26	Bawapuram	Do. do.	2,100	214
Nandikotkur ..	32	Edurupaud	Three miles to hamlet	827	141
	32	Jaddavanipalli	Do. do.	523	96
Koilkuntla ..	57	Tummalapenta	Two miles to hamlet	1,529	607

Thus the total number of reddis and assistant reddis with their cost to Government are shown below:—

Number of charges.	Rate of pay.	Cost per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.
498	5	2,490
231	6	1,386
63	7	441
7	8	56
4	10	40
Total ... 803	Total ...	4,413
The special increase to certain reddis allowed in paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings, No. 588, dated 17th September 1891 ...		42
	Total ...	4,455
	Cost per annum (4,455 × 12) =	53,460

5. *Monegars.*—I consider the services of a monegar on Rs. 5 indispensable for the eleven villages noticed by the Board. Their total monthly cost will come to Rs. 55 as shown in the margin.

	Monthly pay. Rs.
Eleven Monegars at Rs. 5 each ...	55

6. *Vettis and Taliaris.*—It has been decided not to club Alardinne with Dadadadikotakonda. This will make no difference in the number of vettis, but one additional taliari for Alardinne will be required according to scale.

Of the 37 cases shown in Appendix D in which taliaris were disallowed on the score of their population being less than 200, it will be observed that the population of the undermentioned ten villages is over 200 according to the census of 1891, and a taliari is therefore allowable for each of them.

Name of the village.	Population according to census of 1891.		
	Parent village.	Hamlet.	Total.
Devamada	276	..	276
Markapuram	228	..	228
Buddidpad	585	..	585
Baswapuram	245	290	535
Nallakalwa	279	..	279
Gokavaram	344	428	772
Chintalapalli	391	262	653
Jutur	413	257	670
Edurupaud	243	141	384
Tummalapenta	607	670	1,277

7. The adoption of the Madura scale will throw out no less than 2,400 men, all drawing Rs. 4 per mensem. As Government points out, this would not only involve serious hardship on the individuals affected, but would also be attended with positive risk, as the men thus turned out would probably join the criminal classes, to which they, in many cases, belong. It was for these reasons, and as funds were available, I recommended that some of these men be employed as—

(1) Village constables.
(2) Forest watchers.
(3) Canal nirgantis.

8. As regards the first, the matter is under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Police, and pending the receipt of his proposals, I do not think that the revision should take place; but if it be decided that it should be introduced independently of his proposals, I suggest that 668 village constables be employed, one for each village, according to the scale given in paragraph 21 of my letter embodied in the Board's Proceedings under report. This will form a nucleus for a village police and may be modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Inspector-General of Police. Until his proposals are received, they may be treated as ordinary taliaris, but if they are to prove useful for police purposes they must, I think, be subordinated to the Superintendent of Police.

9. Hitherto the entertainment of vettians has been based upon beriz, and that of taliaris on population. Area has not been taken into consideration. In fact the Board has expressly stated that the "number of taliaris required for a village does not depend on its area, and thinness of population would be an argument for reducing the number. On the score of unhealthiness, which applies only to parts of the district, the establishment cannot be generally increased." If this ruling is adhered to, I do not see my way to utilizing the services of the men liable to be thrown out by the adoption of the Madura scale, the introduction of which will cause serious discontent, and perhaps a great increase in crime. It was for this reason that I delayed replying to this reference. Either some other scale should be adopted, or some of the men liable to be turned out should be employed in some other way; and with regard to the latter alternative, I would respectfully again draw the Board's attention to my former proposal to utilize some of these men as forest taliaris, for in the extensive and sparsely populated forest tracts, the Forest department can obtain no practical aid from village servants.

The Board says that "village establishments paid from a cess imposed *ad hoc* should not be utilized for departmental forest work." This, I quite admit, and request that paragraph 25 of my letter No. 108, dated 15th March 1894, may be considered as cancelled. The statement therein enclosed was very roughly prepared, and the entry of departmental work, a mistake, but I trust that this error will not be allowed to vitiate the whole proposal. Although village establishments should not be utilized for departmental forest work, yet the Forest Act imposes certain duties on "village reddis and all persons employed by Government in forest villages." How can they execute these duties without establishment?

Section 23 of Madras Forest Act V of 1882 makes it part of the duty of "every village officer or person in any village contiguous to such (reserve) forest who is employed by Government" to report the occurrence of fire, commission of, or intention to commit any forest offence, and to assist in extinguishing fires, preventing fires, entering reserves, preventing commission of forest offences and discovering and arresting the offender when an offence has been committed.

Here is a distinct legal obligation which if the proposed reduction is carried out, it will be quite impossible to fulfil, but if my proposal of employing some of them as forest taliaris be adopted, most useful occupation will be found for a large number of men, and a means afforded of fulfilling the legal obligations imposed on village officers. Forests exist primarily for the benefit of the villagers, and eventually there will be blocks for "village supplies" the protection of which will have to be undertaken by the villagers, the Forest officers merely regulating the fellings; the village-cess may therefore fairly be spent in protecting the forests and satisfying the provisions of law. Attention is also invited to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 50, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1894, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 108, dated 13th February 1894, in which it is stated "that Village Magistrates should be strictly enjoined to render proper assistance to the Forest Department." These orders cannot be effectively carried out without the necessary staff. These forest taliaris will be for forest purposes similar to the ghât taliaris for police purposes, and as the latter are under the Superintendent of Police, so the former should be under the District Forest-officer. I would venture here to draw attention again to paragraph 12 of my letter No. 730-Eng., dated 19th April 1894, disposed of in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 307, dated 10th May 1894, copy of which is hereto annexed for easy reference. Long experience in France has shown the necessity of Government guards and communal guards. The Government guards correspond to our present forest guards and communal guards to the forest watchers, the appointment of whom I now recommend.

I enclose an office-note from my District Forest-officer from which it will be seen that the number required for merely fulfilling legal obligations is 617.

As the duties of these 617 men would necessitate considerable exposure, I would fix their salaries at Rs. 5 for the plains, and Rs. 6 for the feverish hill tracts of the Nallamalais, Yerramalais and Veligondlas. Thus 408 men on Rs. 5 and 239 on Rs. 6, involving a cost of Rs. 3,474 per mensem, will have to be entertained. These men would of course be appointed from those thrown out.

10. In many of these hill villages there are numerous hamlets situated at considerable distances from the parent villages. On going through the lists again, and taking into consideration the number and distance of the hamlets, I would propose the retention of 25 vettis and 42 taliaris in the under-mentioned taluks as shown in detail in the accompanying statement:—

Taluks.	Vettis.	Taliaris.	Total.
Pattikonda	6	9	15
Ramallakot	2	7	9
Nandikotkur	2	6	8
Nandyal	7	7	14
Koilkuntla	..	1	1
Sirvel	2	3	5
Cumbum	2	5	7
Markapur	4	4	8
Total ..	25	42	67

11. As regards canal nirgantis I enclose the Special Deputy Collector's report and would specially draw attention to his opinion that "there is no doubt whatever that the provision of nirgantis for the distribution of water within village limits is an absolute and crying necessity, and my own humble opinion is that the earlier the want is supplied the better. I am also confident that it will certainly act as an additional impetus towards the extension of irrigation under this canal." The correctness of this opinion must, I think, be admitted.

The want hitherto of these nirgantis has had a disastrous effect on the system of irrigation planned and laid out at great expense under this canal. I have already brought to notice in my letter No. 3347-Ver., dated 18th October 1894, that ryots have, with impunity, ploughed and obliterated the distributaries. The Executive Engineer writing on this subject in his letter No. 2175, dated 5th October 1894, says "it is a thousand pities that the fine channels should be abandoned, and I think that those who are responsible for allowing them to be ploughed up and cultivated should be very severely punished.

Had there been nirgantis in charge of these channels, it is probable that some at least would not have been obliterated. The Special Deputy Collector proposes the entertainment of 43 men if Bellary scale is adopted and 64 men according to the scale recommended by himself on the area of wet cultivation in fasli 1302. The latter figure may, I think, be adopted with the proviso that additional hands may be entertained if found to be necessary after the resettlement of the canal taluks has been completed. A similar remark will also apply to the village servants, if there is an increase of beriz there will be a corresponding increase in the number of vettis. If these proposals are adopted, employment will be found for 1,457 men out of the 2,400 to be dispensed with, viz.:—

1	for Alardinne.
10	for villages mentioned in Appendix D whose population is over 200 according to census of 1891.
668	for village police.
647	for forest taliaris.
67	taliaris owing to number and distance of hamlets.
64	canal nirgantis.
Total ...	1,457

The salary of most of these men, however, will be somewhat higher than that of those abolished. The total cost of the village establishment as revised above will be Rs. 3,16,728 against the average receipts of Rs. 3,64,053 during the past eleven years. The details of the revised figures are shown below:—

	No.	Cost per annum. Rs.
Karnams	668	53,928
Assistant karnams	17	1,284
Reddis and assistant reddis	803	53,460
Monigars	11	660
Vettis	1,223	58,752
Village police	668	44,040
Taliaris	941	45,168
Forest taliaris	647	41,688
Ghât taliaris	134	8,040
Nirgantis including superintendent and three overseers.	149	6,636
Canal nirgantis	64	3,072
Total ...		3,16,728

Under the present proposals 1,457 men will be employed, but 943 will be unprovided for, and there is sure to be considerable discontent. I doubt very much whether the Madura scale is at all applicable to this district, considering its hilly nature, large area, sparseness of population and unhealthiness. Moreover, the resettlement of four of the most important taluks, all containing canal villages, is now in hand and the beriz will probably be altered, which will necessitate a further revision

of establishments. Lastly this revision presents an opportunity of introducing a regular village police which should not, I think, be allowed to slip. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Police should be awaited so that the revision proposals may be submitted in as complete a form as possible. I therefore recommend that the introduction of the revision be postponed till after the resettlement of the district is completed with the exception of the canal nirgantis who should, I think, be at once employed.

12. The discrepancies pointed out by the Board in Appendices F and G are explained in the accompanying statement.

13. *Appendix A* (1).—The actual distance between Alardinne and Dadadadikotakonda is 6 miles as pointed above.

(2) Surveredipalli is 1½ miles from Komaravole.

(3) Brahmanapalli is not so important a village as to require a reddi for it, its population being 225 and its beriz Rs. 250.

(4) The correct distance against Kottapalli No. 74 in Markapur taluk is 1½ miles instead of 2; but the bandy track is 2 miles, so also is the bandy track to Jammanapalli, viz., 1½, while short cut measures only three-fourth mile.

(5) Guntupalli is connected with Reddicherla by a short cut of 4 miles across the hills and the bandy track between the two is about 8 or 9 miles going round the hills. The village being surrounded by hills an assistant reddi is essential to it.

14. *Appendix B* (1).—The correct population of Valamakur and its hamlets is 910. Figures not being available for Valamakur, its population was adopted from the census of 1881 and that of its hamlets from the census of 1891. Hence the discrepancy.

(2) Pillidoddi is 4½ miles from Kunkanur, Alardinne is proposed not to be clubbed with Dadadadikotakonda.

(3) The remark of the Board against Obulapuram is correct.

(4) The increase of Rs. 2 to the pay of Dhone reddi is very desirable, the place being malarious and an important railway station. The pay should therefore be sufficiently high.

(5) All the hamlets of the village of Rudravaram are far from the parent village as noted below.

(6) From Rudravaram to Nandanapalli, 3 miles.
" " to Yanakayapalli, 4 miles.
" " to Padithempad, 6 miles, which is 1½ miles from Kayapalli.

From Padithempad to Nandanapalli, 2 miles.

It would therefore be more convenient for the Assistant Reddi of Padithempad to be in charge of Nandavapalli and Yanakayapalli.

(7) Lakki Ramapuram may be included in the hamlet Reddi's charge.

(8) The correct distance of Kottapalli and Gudimitta is 1½ miles, but the bandy-track is 2 miles.

(9) The correct population of the seven hamlets of Daddavada is 540 and not 440, and the beriz of Rs. 317 is correct.

(10) The distance of Anumulavid is two miles as observed by the Board.

(11) The population (150) relates to the two hamlets of Giddalore combined together.

(12) The Board's surmise that the population (420) is only for some of the six hamlets of Uyyalavada is correct. The census figures not being available, the population of Bandalarevula and Mittamidipalli cannot be ascertained.

(13) The bandy-track to Venkatadripalem and Ganjavaripalli and Jangamvaripalli is 2 and 2¼ miles, but the cross cut is only 1 and 1½ miles, respectively.

15. *Appendix C* (1).—Agraharam is nearer to Jutur than to Mandagiri. It is therefore proposed that the present clubbing may be retained.

(2) The population of Bolduvanipalli is 376 according to the last census.

(3) The Board's surmise as to the distance between Pounakalla and Gudur, and Kottapalli and Burujula is correct.

(4) The revenue and population of Gokavaram are less than its hamlet. I would therefore suggest that Mittamedi-Lingapuram, its hamlet, be made the central village for all conveniences.

(5) The population of Basavapuram is 535 and the beriz of Narlapuram is Rs. 1,439-11-2 and not Rs. 159.

(6) Timmapur is a mistake for Timmarapalli and is 1½ miles from Motkur.

(7) The population of Edurupad and that of its hamlets have changed places one for the other—viz., 141 for Edurupad and 96 for Jadduvanipalli.

(8) Nandyal being a very litigious place, the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector and an important railway station of the district, the pay of its Reddi should not be reduced. Further he has many civil cases to try.

(9) The population of Tummalapenta and its hamlets is 1,277 according to the last census. The figure to be entered under "population" would therefore be 607.

(10) Bapatlapalli is the same as Bandarapalli as shown in the taluk map. Gannepalli and its hamlets are marked in the taluk map of Markapur as they belonged to Markapur at the time of settlement. But they were subsequently transferred to Cumbum.

(11) The correct distance of Surveredipalli is 1½ miles.

16. *Appendix E.*—Gutupalli, a whole inam village (shrotriem) of Nandyal taluk, was sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by Government—*vide* this office letter, No. 26, dated 22nd January 1880. The village has therefore been included under ryotwari.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. K. SUBBARAYUDU PANTULU Garu, Special Deputy Collector, Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 2nd August 1894, No. 171.

With reference to paragraph 2 of your endorsement, Ref. on C. No. 627-Ver. of 1894, on Board's Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March last, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. There is at present no establishment whatever to look after the distribution of canal water *within village limits*; and although on the Public Works Department side there seems to be an establishment costing annually Rs. 5,484 (for particulars please see statement A enclosed) in connection with the distribution of canal water, the duties of that establishment are stated to be chiefly to look after the main distributary channels alone; and practically nothing seems to be done by the members of that establishment in the case of distribution *within village limits*. Nor does distribution of water *within village limits* seem to my mind to be a duty intended to be attended to by the establishment provided on the Public Works Department side. (Please see paragraph 9 (4) of the report of the committee appointed by Government Order, No. 479 I of 1st August 1881). In almost all canal villages where there is some good extent under irrigation, the ryots taking canal water are consequently obliged to make their own private arrangements for the distribution of water within village limits by appointing some person or persons on the condition of paying him something from their own pockets. There is thus no doubt whatever that the provision of nirgantis for the distribution of water within village limits is an absolute and a crying necessity; and my own humble opinion is that the earlier the want is supplied the better. I am also confident that, if the want is supplied, it will certainly act as an additional impetus towards extension of irrigation under this canal, in addition to the other special arrangements recently made and kind concessions granted by the Government.

3. Now as to the requirements of the canal villages in that respect, I beg to submit herewith two statements B and C—the former containing my proposals based on the acreage irrigated in fasli 1302 and the latter on that irrigated in fasli 1300. Statement B alone would have sufficed as one based on the more recent figures available in my office; but I have thought it advisable to prepare and submit the alternative statement C also, adopting the fasli 1300 figures, since I have noticed on examination that the figures furnished from the Sirvel taluk for fasli 1302 would if adopted be misleading, being not quite accurate for the present purpose. It appears that in that taluk almost all the "Mundla" or tailed paddy raised in the canal villages, whether by direct actual irrigation by the canal or otherwise, was in several instances charged with canal water rate by the jamabandy officer in fasli 1302; and the fact that for the village of Dibaguntla, which has no sluice or distributary and which has consequently no irrigation generally from the canal, an extent of acres 251·17 has been shown as canal irrigated in fasli 1302, goes to support the above view. It is only when regular famines or droughts occur that canal water is given to some area of Dibaguntla by making a temporary breach, &c., in the canal bund on the side opposite to the village. As the figures of the Sirvel taluk for fasli 1302 are thus manifestly misleading for the present purpose, I have in statement B adopted for that one taluk alone the figures for fasli 1300, adopting the fasli 1302 figures for all the other taluks; so

that in the case of statement B I am obliged to show the figures not of any one uniform fasli but of two different faslis. Thinking, however, that the adoption of a course like the above may, perhaps, be considered open to objection, I have made up my mind to prepare and submit the alternative statement C, adopting for it the figures of fasli 1309 uniformly. I do not think we can fairly adopt for the present purpose the fasli 1301 figures under any circumstances, because that was clearly a famine year and an abnormal season. The figures for fasli 1303 are not yet available with me, inasmuch as information called for by me in connection with that taluk has not yet been received from most of the taluks; and as I have already received a reminder for the present report, I have thought I may as well submit my report on the subject with the best information available without delaying it any further.

4. It will be observed that both the statements B and C contain information as to establishment of nirgantis proposed with reference to the Bellary scale, as also that considered necessary and proposed by me. According to statement B, the total cost of the establishment for the Kurnool district comes to 43 men (18 temporary and 25 permanent) and Rs. 1,632 as per the Bellary scale and to 64 men (52 temporary and 12 permanent) and Rs. 1,824 as per the scale recommended by me; and according to the alternative statement C, it comes to 41 men (21 temporary and 20 permanent) and Rs. 1,464 as per the Bellary scale and 59 men (51 temporary and 8 permanent) and Rs. 1,608 as per the scale recommended by me. It will be observed that, in either case, both the number of men and amount are far less than those proposed in paragraph 32 of letter No. 627 embodied in the Board's Proceedings under reply; and, as already stated above, the cause of the large variation is no other than that fasli 1301, on the figures whereof, the original proposals have been based, was a famine year and an abnormal season in consequence. It will also be observed from the statements B and C that the net difference in amounts is very small between the figures as per the Bellary scale and as per the scale proposed and recommended by me.

5. For ready reference I beg to give in the margin both the Bellary scale and the scale proposed by me; and it will be observed on calculation at 4 annas per acre that the scale recommended by me leaves enough margin in village-cess, after deducting the charges of the establishment proposed, even if the calculation is made on the *minimum* extents given in the scale. The Bellary scale seems to be one intended for tanks; and inasmuch as the irrigable ayakat or area in each village is not generally compact or confined to any one quarter in the villages under this canal as is generally the case with the ayakats of tanks, my own humble opinion is that it is both necessary and fair that the scale to be fixed for the canal must be more favourable than even the Bellary scale; and it will be observed that, on the whole, the scale recommended by me does not greatly differ from the Bellary scale which has already had the approval of the Board. The Bellary scale, moreover, provides only one man both for 100 to 200 acres and for 200 to 500 acres, although in the former case the man is made a temporary one for six months and in the latter case a permanent one to be retained throughout the year. But I humbly beg to submit that, as long as the major portion of the acreage generally falls under the first crop, 400 or 500 acres seems to my mind to be rather too large an extent to be satisfactorily managed by one man. I am sure that in this respect also the scale proposed by me would be more in accordance with the actual requirements of the case. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that instances are not wanting under this canal where a canal village has more than half a dozen sluices at different points of the canal bund, there being some irrigation under each and every one of such sluices; and in several instances the canal happens to run through almost the whole length of a village, whereas a tank will not be generally like that.

Bellary scale.

Extent in acres.	Scale of establishment. Number of men.	Permanent or temporary.
100 to 200	1	Temporary.
200 to 500	1	Permanent.
500 to 1,000	2	Do.
Over 1,000	3	Do.

Scale recommended by me.

Extent in acres.	Scale of establishment. Number of men.	Permanent or temporary.
100 to 200	1	Temporary.
200 to 400	2	Do.
400 to 600	2	Permanent.
600 to 1,000	3	Do.
Over 1,000	4	Do.

6. It will be observed that in statements B and C I have given the figures not only for the Kurnool district, but also for the Cuddapah district; and the reason for my doing so is no other than that the question of providing the requisite nirganti establishment for the distribution of canal water within village limits needs disposal for the whole length of the canal and not for a portion alone, and the present reference has arisen in the Kurnool district and not in the Cuddapah district. The same scale, moreover, approved of by the Board for the Kurnool district portion of the canal will, I think, be made applicable to Cuddapah district canal portion also. A copy of this letter and extracts from the enclosed statements will, however, be submitted to the Collector of Cuddapah for his information.

7. I regret I am not in possession of information as to the amount of village-cess levied on the canal water-tax paid; but I think this can easily by calculation be ascertained for any required fasli from the Huzur office records in the accounts branch.

8. In conclusion, I beg to express a hope that the scale recommended by me will meet with your kind approval and have your valuable support.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Office-note from F. LODGE, Esq., District Forest-officer, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated Kurnool, 19th September 1894.

Before entering on the question of what villages should be supplied with village "Forest watchmen," I wish to point out that there is plenty of work for such men to do without their employment in "Departmental Forest work."

Section 23 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) makes it part of the duty of "every village officer or person in any village contiguous to such (*i.e.*, reserved) forest who is employed by Government," to report the occurrence of fire, commission of or intention to commit any forest offence and to assist in extinguishing fires, preventing fires, entering reserves, preventing commission of forest offences, and discovering and arresting the offender when an offence has been committed.

2. Further, for purposes of survey or land dharkasts, it is necessary that some village servants should know exactly how the reserve boundaries run; otherwise karnams might not always know whether land applied for patta fields inside or outside a reserve.

Again it is the village Reddi who has to take charge of and account for seized forest produce; the forest watchmen would be held responsible for the condition of such produce; they would see that it was protected from damp and white-ants; at present nearly Rs. 1,000 worth of seized produce is destroyed by these two influences annually.

3. None of the above are strictly departmental works and they are legitimately within the province of village establishments; the forests exist primarily for the benefit of the villagers and village-cess may therefore be fairly spent on the protection of the forests.

This brings me to another point; there are no village forests, but to make up for their absence the Forest Department is bound to supply villagers with timber for building agricultural implements, &c., at the seigniorage rates, even when some timber would fetch double the seigniorage rates in the open market. This is a direct pecuniary advantage to the villagers, and in order to protect and maintain the forests from which they draw their supplies, watchers may fairly be paid from the village service fund even now. In the near future the entertainment of such men will be necessary, for with the abolition of the permit system and the introduction of the working plans the formation of separate blocks for "village supplies" is a certainty; these blocks will be practically village forests and the control of the Forest Department will in time be limited to regulating the fellings; protection will have to be undertaken by the villages, which benefit by the produce of the blocks set aside for their use, under the supervision of Forest officers.

4. In the following lists I have shown in column 3 the number of village watchmen I consider necessary for the fulfilment of the legal obligations to the forests which are imposed on village officers and in column 4 the additional number who could usefully be employed in clearing boundary lines and fire lines, creeper cutting and other minor works in the forests which will have to supply the villages shown in column 2. The comparatively high figures for the western taluks are due to the large number of small reserves, scattered over the country, touching nearly every village, so that in nearly every village one or more forest servants are required.

5. In fixing the number of hands required for each village, a combination of the following items has to be taken into consideration:—

(*a*) Length of forest boundary line.
(*b*) Nature of forest.
(*c*) Distances from villages to forest.
(*d*) Number of hamlets to village.
(*e*) Distribution of hamlets with reference to each other and the khasba.
(*f*) Distance of village from adjoining villages.
(*g*) Distribution of forest (whether all outside of village, or on two or more sides, whether one block or more than one, &c.).
(*h*) Facility of export through the village.
(*k*) Amount of export.
(*l*) Nature of adjoining villages or forests (Government or private).
(*m*) Nature of population (criminal or law-abiding proportion of Woddas, &c.)
(*n*) Number of forest offences committed by villagers up to date.

(*o*) Size and population of village.
(*p*) Chief trade (whether timber or grain).
(*q*) Local industries.
(*r*) Facilities for export by rail.

My knowledge of each village is not intimate enough to enable me to consider all these points, but I have done my best. The result as shown in the following abstract gives a figure considerably in excess of the figure first proposed by the Collector :—

Abstract.

Taluk.	Number of hands required for legal obligations.	Number of hands required for village forests.	Total.
Nandikotkur	72	58	130
Nandyal	52	57	109
Pattikonda	62	69	131
Koilkuntla	63	46	109
Sirvel	46	32	78
Ramallakota	86	53	139
Markapur	135	62	197
Cumbum	131	64	195
Total ..	647	441	1,088

6. Any portion of this establishment will be most thankfully received.

7. The department is admittedly underhanded ; it does not receive from village officers the assistance to which by law it is entitled, consequently its authority is not upheld ; Forest guards have to detect cases alone ; they meet gangs of fifteen or twenty men with axes ; what is the result ? Either they take bribes and hold their tongues or they refuse the bribes, get murdered and after their death are accused of having demanded bribes—*vide* the Cuddapah murder cases. Even the officers of the department are not respected ; a case is detected and the criminals break open the District Forest-officer's office box to recover the incriminating papers as in Cuddapah ; or cattle being driven to the pound are released and the officer set upon and beaten as happened to Mr. Hearsey in the Yerramalais ; or a fire occurs and the Reddy refuses to send the village servants to put it out, on the plea that they have other and more legitimate work to do ; this is a common occurrence or the tanadar watches the roads to a village, stops some illicitly brought timber and gets a thrashing for his pains as happened at Dhone not long ago. Another result of the weakness of the department is that Forest guards are little kings in their own beats as long as they keep in the villages and live by bribery and extortion, as many do ; when there is a large number of Forest servants this will no longer be possible, as they will act as a check upon each other.

I have frequently started on inspection with two peons, a guard and a forester and by 10 A.M. have had to continue alone, all the men who started with me having been sent off at intervals with seized carts, men and forest produce or herds of cattle.

I never unexpectedly inspect a forest without finding forest offenders in the act of committing some forest offence ; this is chiefly due to the very weak protective establishment. Probably less than 10 per cent. of the forest thefts committed are detected ; the loss of revenue which this means is large and the damage which is done to the forests is enormous. Of the cases detected a considerable number are detected by Forest guards alone on their beats ; the prosecution depends on the evidence of one man ; the large percentage of acquittals in forest cases is the natural result.

One guard (probably many) has been in the habit of taking a man to the forests with him, in order to have a second witness if he detected a case ; of course the guard was dishonest, or he could not have afforded to pay a man eight annas each day that a case was detected, but this shows the necessity for more hands.

Read—the following letter from A. C. TATE, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 16th June 1895, Dis. No. 946-Ver. :—

In continuation of this office Dis. No. 144-Ver., dated 26th January 1895, I have the honour to request that the below entries of population and distance of villages may be substituted for the figures entered in the Appendices C and F to Board's Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March 1894. The Head Assistant Collector furnishes these figures in his Dis. No. 768-Rev., dated 1st June 1895 :—

Appendix C.

Names of villages.	Population. NO.
1. Alamur	1,192
Chitravanipalli	345
Mukundapuram	269
2. Yerragudidinne	427
Machinapalli	292
3. Battulore	527
Nandipalli	252
4. Ramathirtha Kistnapuram	458
Marripalli	345

Appendix F.

Names of villages.	Distance. MILES.
Srikallur from Tellapuri	2¼
Kannimanipalli from Govindapalli	1½

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. K. SUBBARAYADU PANTULU Garu, Special Deputy Collector, Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 12th August 1894, No. 187 :—

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your kind perusal and information and for such action as you may deem called for, a copy of my letter to the Collector of Kurnool, No. 171, dated 1st August 1894, on the subject of the proposed provision of nirgantis for canal villages for the distribution of canal water *within village limits*. My own views on the subject were called for by the Board on a proposal for nirgantis for the canal villages of his district submitted by the Collector of Kurnool in connection with a general scheme for the revision of the village establishment of that district, and as any general proposals of the kind made concerning the canal so far as one district is concerned may eventually have to be made applicable to the portion of the canal in the other district also, I have thought it expedient to show the figures for the three canal taluks of the Cuddapah district also in the statements enclosed in my report to the Collector of Kurnool, and hence the submission to you of a copy of that report and extracts from the statements so far as the Cuddapah district is concerned. I hope my proposals will meet with your kind approval.

Endorsement by the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 21st December 1894, Ref. on No. 3849-Ver.

Copy with enclosures submitted to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue for favour of orders. In proposing nirgantis at the revision of village establishment in this district, the extent irrigated by the canal was not taken into account. The scale sanctioned for this district is as follows :—

One nirganti for works irrigating 100 to 1,000 acres.
Two nirgantis do. above 1,000 acres.

Reference on the above, dated 19th January 1895.

The Collector is requested to submit his remarks on the proposals relative to the staff of nirgantis for the canal villages situated within the Cuddapah district.

2. The Collector of Kurnool should expedite the transmission of his report on the subject. The Special Deputy Collector's report would appear to have been sent to him on 1st August last. The Collector's reply to Board's Proceedings, dated 28th August 1894, No. 4799, regarding the reduction of the staff of vettis and talayaris in the district should also be expedited.

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah, with a report and two enclosures to be returned.
„ Collector of Kurnool.

Read—the following letter from J. HEWETSON, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Cuddapah, 6th April 1895, No. 3849-Ver. :—

Adverting to Board's reference on General Register No. 2055 of 1894, dated 19th January 1895, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of the letter from the Deputy Collector, Cuddapah, and to state that I agree with him in his views.

The Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, states that the scale recommended by the Special Deputy Collector in his statement B may be sanctioned. I am of opinion that the establishment is necessary.

The enclosures to Board's reference are herewith returned.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. R. GOVINDA ROW Naidu Garu, Deputy Collector of Cuddapah, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 6th April 1895, No. 219.

Adverting to your reference on Current No. 3849-Ver., dated 27th February 1895, I have the honour to state that the work of distributing the canal water within the village limits is now performed by the nirgantis appointed and paid by the ryots themselves. In the village of Chennur itself there are forty such men. The Tahsildar reports that no complaints have been received against this system and that as the number of servants that may be entertained by the Government can be but small, the ryots' private employees will still continue. In order, however, to prevent the misuse of water and regulate the supply in a suitable manner, I consider a staff of Government servants necessary for the requirements of the canal villages. The proposals of the Special Deputy Collector are considered in the following paragraph.

2. The Deputy Collector has prepared two alternative statements marked B and C, the former based on the figures of fasli 1302, and the latter on those of 1300. The necessity for preparation of the C statement is said to have arisen owing to incorrect registration of canal cultivation in parts of the Kurnool district. As no cases of the kind have come to notice in this division, and as it is desirable to adopt the more recent statistics, the proposals relating to the Cuddapah taluk may be considered with reference to statement B alone. During the revision of the village establishment of this district, it was ordered that the strength of the nirganti establishment should be determined with reference to the average irrigable area of each source. In the case of Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, however, such an average can only be an unsafe guide, inasmuch as the degree of attention paid by the village officers to correct registration and by the ryots to extend cultivation are increasing year after year and any proposal based on figures of the older faslis can hardly meet the present requirements.

3. The Special Deputy Collector proposes to provide temporary nirgantis for villages irrigating less than 400 acres. The Tahsildar deprecates the appointment of temporary hands for the following reasons :—

(1) If a man is employed for six months and dispensed with subsequently, the same man cannot be re-entertained in the next year. Every year an endeavour must thus be made to find out suitable men, but such men cannot be obtained as their services will be utilized by the ryots at greater cost than by Government.

(2) A temporary nirganti will be inexperienced and cannot know which ryots obtained a ticket and which not.

The proposal to entertain temporary nirgantis is not a new one. When the revision of the village establishment of this district was submitted for orders, the Board urged the proposal for the Collector's consideration but it was thrown out for the reasons reported by the Collector and accepted by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 11th April 1893, No. 170. The reasons then urged now apply with equal force to canal irrigation. The circumstances reported by the Tahsildar are real and I am inclined to agree with him. During the period of closure of the canal, the miscellaneous duties described in the letters of the Collectors, Bellary and Cuddapah, printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 24th October 1892, No. 604, and 11th April 1893, No. 170, may be exacted from the nirgantis.

4. The suggestion made in the preceding paragraph involves an additional expenditure. The Tahsildar proposes to meet the increased cost by a reduction of the scale in the manner explained below.

5. The scale of salaries proposed by the Special Deputy Collector is based on the total irrigated area of every village including the 1st and 2nd crops. It is not necessary to take the 2nd crop into consideration. It is included in the 1st-crop area and the same man can work

in both the seasons. Judging, therefore, the requirements of each village by reference to the area under 1st crop, the Tahsildar proposed the following modified scale :—

150 to 300 acres	1 permanent nirganti	
Above 300 to 600 acres	2 do.	nirgantis
„ 600 acres	3 do.	do.]

He accordingly submits a statement (herewith submitted) showing in one view the Bellary scale and the Special Deputy Collector's scale as contrasted with that proposed by him. The result of his suggestion is a net saving of Rs. 384 per annum when compared with the Special Deputy Collector's scale and an increase of only Rs. 48 above the Bellary scale. The Tahsildar further adds that the establishment proposed by him sufficiently meets the requirements of the villages concerned.

6. According to the Tahsildar's suggestion there will be no nirgantis for villages irrigating less than 150 acres. This is, however, a high minimum. The minimum ordinarily recognized is 100 acres and that may be adopted as the Special Deputy Collector has done. The Tahsildar proposes to treat alike all villages irrigating more than 600 acres. There is surely a vast difference between a village of 700 acres and that of 1,500 acres. The Special Deputy Collector's proposal to draw a line of distinction between villages irrigating above 1,000 acres and those between 600 to 1,000 acres commends itself to me. In short, I agree to the Special Deputy Collector's scale in its entirety with the single exception that I would substitute permanent nirgantis where he has proposed the same number of temporary hands. My scale will be thus :—

100 to 200 acres	1 permanent nirganti	
200 to 600 „	2 do.	nirgantis
600 to 1,000 „	3 do.	do.
Above 1,000 „	4 do.	do.

Working out this scale with reference to the area under 1st crop, the total cost would be Rs. 1,584. This amount singularly coincides with that proposed by the Special Deputy Collector.

The Tahsildar's figures given in the comparative statement referred to above are modified by me to the extent noted below them in red ink.

I agree with the Special Deputy Collector in considering that the requirements of the villages irrigated by Kurnool-Cuddapah canal require to be treated in a more liberal manner than the ordinary irrigation sources of the Bellary district. I should have thought it better to weigh the requirements of each village by reference to the length of the canal and the number of sluices to be looked after as in the case of the Tungabhadra channels (Board's Proceedings, dated 24th October 1892, No. 604), but the present proposals are restricted to distribution of water from the distributary channels and there is a special establishment to look after the main canal throughout its length.

7. The papers received with the communication under reference are returned.

Read—the following letter from J. HEWETSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 26th April 1895, Disposal No. 1797-Ver. :—

In continuation of this office letter, Reference on Current No. 3849, dated 12th April 1895, I have the honour to forward, herewith, a comparative statement showing the scales proposed by the Special Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar of Cuddapah in regard to the appointment of nirgantis in canal villages. The statement formed an enclosure to the Tahsildar's arzi forwarded with the letter referred to above and was not then forwarded by mistake.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

A. Comparative statement showing the scales proposed by the Special Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar.

Names of villages.	Extent.	As per Bellary scale.				Scale proposed by the Special Deputy Collector.				Scale proposed by the Tahsildar.				Remarks.
		Temporary.		Permanent.		Permanent.		Temporary.		Permanent.		Temporary.		
	First crop.	Second crop.	Number.	Scale.	Number.	Scale.	Number.	Scale.	Number.	Scale.	Number.	Scale.	Number.	Scale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Acs.	Acs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
1. Bhoomayapalli	439	165	..	..	2	96	..	..	3	144	2	96		(1) For villages numbered 3, 4, 9, 13, 14, 22, instead of two temporary men on Rs. 48 a year, I would recommend one permanent man on Rs. 48 a year. (2) For villages numbered 10, 17, I would recommend none, the extent not being great. (3) For reasons detailed in the covering arzi, I would take only the first-crop extent into consideration and allow nirgantis according to the following scale:— For extent over 150 acres and below 300 acres, one man. For extent over 300 acres and below 600 acres, two men. For extent over 600 acres, three men. The requirements of each village, considered separately, are sufficiently met by the above scale. According to the scale proposed by me, there will be 25 men for the whole taluk on Rs. 1,200 a year.
2. Dargaraplli	67	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3. Chinnamachupalli	191	121	..	..	1	48	2	48	..	..	1	48		
4. Etur	212	10	..	..	1	48	2	48	2	96	2	96		
5. Gotur	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6. Khajapett Sunkasala	328	155	..	..	1	48	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7. Komalaor	337	222	..	..	2	96	..	..	2	96	2	96		
8. Midathoor	558	98	..	..	2	96	..	..	2	96	2	96		
9. Mundapalli	139	58	..	..	1	48	2	48	1	48	1	48		
10. Rachinayapalli	128	54	1	24	..	..	1	24	..	..	1	48		
11. Thavaripalli	295	183	..	..	1	48	..	..	2	96	..	..		
12. Palampalli	367	35	..	..	1	48	..	..	2	96	2	96		
13. Thiruvaravarma	256	140	..	..	1	48	2	48	1	48	1	48		
14. Thudumaladinna	187	111	..	..	1	48	2	48	2	96	2	96		
15. Venkatesapuram	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
16. Sirkpalli	278	123	..	..	1	48	..	..	2	96	2	96		
17. Kokarayapalli	134	37	1	24	..	..	1	24	..	..	1	48		
18. Thadigotta Ramachandrapuram	28	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
19. Garrampad	512	283	..	..	2	96	..	..	3	144	3	144		
20. Kotlur	517	257	..	..	2	96	..	..	3	144	3	144		
21. Chennoor	1,438	656	..	..	3	144	..	..	4	192	4	192		
22. Gudur	267	67	..	..	1	48	2	48	2	96	1	48		
Total ..	6,759	2,899	2	48	23	1,104	14	336	25	1,200	25	1,248		
									83	1,584	83	1,248		

Resolution—No. 307, dated 20th August 1895.

In his two letters read above the Collector of Kurnool replies to Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108, reviewing and submitting to Government a scheme for the revision of village establishments in his district. The same letters contain the Collector's remarks on Government Order, Mis. No. 3265, dated 20th August 1894, calling for a report on the expediency of throwing out of employment about 2,400 vettis and talayaris as proposed in the revision scheme. The last three letters are from the Collector of Cuddapah and relate to the establishment of nirgantis required for the canal villages lying within the limits of the Cuddapah district.

2. The Kurnool Collector's remarks relating to the general scheme dealt with in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108, will be considered first.

Paragraph 2 *of the Kurnool Collector's first letter.*—The proposal to constitute the present munsif's charge of Alardinne into an independent karnam's group is approved. The additional cost involved is Rs. 5 per mensem.

Paragraph 3 *of the Kurnool Collector's first letter.*—The number of reddis will not be raised to 676 as stated by the Collector. The figure 675 arrived at in paragraph 7 of Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108, already allows a separate reddi for the Alardinne group.

Paragraph 4 *of the Kurnool Collector's first letter.*—The figures showing the population of some of the villages referred to in this paragraph differ as shown below from those given in the subsequent paragraphs of the Collector's letter and from the census statements:—

Taluk.	Map number.	Village.	Population			
			As per paragraph 4 of Collector's letter.	As per paragraph 6 of Collector's letter.	As per paragraph 1 of Collector's letter.	As per census statements.
Ramallakot ..	76	Bodduvanipalli	75	..	376	376
Do.	26	Basavapuram	214	245	245	245
Nandikotkur ..	32	Edurupaud	141	243	141	243

These three villages which form independent munsifs' charges and for which no talayaris were allowed in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108, are entitled according to their census population to the services of a talayari each. So is Tummalapenta of Koilkuntla for which no talayari has as yet been allowed and which is now reported to have a population of 607. The additional cost on account of the four talayaris will be Rs. 16 per mensem.

Paragraph 5 *of the Kurnool Collector's first letter.*—The proposal to employ eleven monigars on Rs. 5 each in accordance with the prescribed scale is approved.

Paragraph 6 *of the Kurnool Collector's first letter.*—The Collector has apparently overlooked the fact that a talayari for Alardinne has already been provided for in the scheme. Kallapuri, hamlet of Alardinne, which is 5 miles from the central village and has a population of 207, may, however, have a separate talayari. Of the ten additional talayaris applied for on account of some of the villages shown in appendix D to Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108, three have been allowed under paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter. The other seven men will also be now allowed. The additional cost will be Rs. 28 per mensem.

Paragraph 10 *of the letter.*—Details of the Collector's proposal to entertain 25 additional vettis and 42 additional talayaris are furnished in a separate statement printed as an appendix to these Proceedings. The additional men applied for on account of the Pattikonda taluk are six vettis and nine talayaris according to the Collector's letter. The correct numbers according to the detailed statement are seven and nine respectively. In proposing additional vettis for Kodumur and Chennampalli, the

Collector would appear to have overlooked the fact that the number already allowed for each of these groups is three and not two as shown in the statement. The extra provision is, therefore, unnecessary. The additional number to be provided for in this taluk is thus five vettis and nine talayaris.

Two vettis and six talayaris are said to be required for the Nandikotkur taluk. The Collector gives the number of vettis already allowed for Rudravaram as two and applies for an additional vetti. As three vettis have already been allowed for the group according to the scale, the extra vetti is unnecessary. A fourth talayari is also proposed for the same village, but as under a subsequent paragraph of the Collector's letter the 2 hamlets attached to this village are assigned to another group, this arrangement renders a fourth talayari unnecessary, as one of the three talayaris attached to the group can be employed in Nandanapalli, the village for which the additional talayari is said to be required and as Yanakiapalli, with a population of less than 200 and at a distance of only 1½ miles from Panidempad, does not require a separate talayari. For another village (Velgode), the Collector proposes two additional talayaris apparently overlooking the provision of an extra talayari on account of the hamlet of Lingampalli made in appendix E to Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108. Thus one vetti and four talayaris only are required for this taluk.

Villages.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	Munsifs' charges. As already proposed. Revenue.	Munsifs' charges. As already proposed. Population.	Munsifs' charges. As now proposed. Revenue.	Munsifs' charges. As now proposed. Population.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
* Rudravaram	C.	1,043	412	2,359	846	1,043	412
Yanakiapalli	4	589	199			2,247	647
Nandanapalli	3	727	235				
Panidempad	5	931	213	931	213		

Distance from Yanakiapalli to Panidempad is 1½ miles.
" " " to Nandanapalli is 4 miles.

For the Nandyal taluk the additional men applied for are seven vettis and seven talayaris. Six men of each class will be enough; the Collector appears to have overlooked—

(1) the extra vetti allowed for Kothapalli, hamlet of Nandyal, which forms a separate reddi's charge as per appendix C; and

(2) the extra talayari for the hamlets of Muddavaram allowed in appendix E to Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108.

For the Markapur taluk the additional number proposed in the Collector's letter is four vettis and four talayaris, but the number applied for in the detailed statement is three vettis and four talayaris and this number will be allowed. The provision of additional men made by the Collector for Ramallakot, Koilkuntla, Sirvel and Cumbum taluks calls for no remarks and may stand. The additional men to be allowed for all the taluks will thus be 21 vettis and 39 talayaris. In connection with the Collector's detailed statement, it has to be noted that the number of vettis already sanctioned for Mulkapuram, Ramallakot taluk, and Gudimitta, Cumbum taluk, is two and three respectively and not three and two as entered in the statement.

Paragraph 11 *of the Kurnool Collector's first letter and Cuddapah Collector's letters.*—

Special Deputy Collector's scale.

For every village with an irrigated extent of—	Number of men. Temporary.	Permanent.
100—200 acres	1	..
200—400 ,, ...	2	..
400—600 ,, ...	..	2
600—1,000 ,, ...	..	3
Over 1,000 ,, ...	..	4
Cuddapah Collector's scale.		
100—200 acres	..	1
200—600 ,, ...	..	2
600—1,000 ,, ...	..	3
Over 1,000 ,, ...	..	4

The Special Deputy Collector, Kurnool canal, proposes 64 nirgantis (52 temporary and 12 permanent) for Kurnool and 69 men (26 temporary and 43 permanent) for Cuddapah. The Collector of Kurnool supports the Deputy Collector's proposal. The Collector of Cuddapah, however, considers that the scale adopted by the Deputy Collector on special duty should be altered as shown in the margin, and that the scale so altered should be applied with reference to the extent of irrigation under the first crop only instead of to that under both

the first and second crops as proposed by the Special Deputy Collector. As it is desirable to adopt one uniform scale in respect of the whole length of the canal, the proposals of the Collector of Cuddapah will be referred to the Collector of Kurnool and to the Special Deputy Collector for remarks. Pending further report the provision of 64 men for the canal villages in Kurnool, the requirements of which are said to be urgent, will be allowed to stand. The additional charge involved is Rs. 152 per mensem.

Paragraph 12 *of the Kurnool Collector's letter.*—The revised figures furnished with reference to Appendices F and G call for the following remarks:—

Virapuram in Nandikotkur taluk is said to be only 1½ miles from Vellala and need not therefore be retained as a separate reddi's charge as shown in Appendix A to Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108. The consequent saving is Rs. 13 as shown in the margin. This village appeared as a separate munsif's charge in Appendix C also of the same Proceedings, and the provision of Rs. 13 per mensem on account of establishment was by mistake reiterated with reference to this appendix.

	Rs.
One reddi on	5
One vetti on	4
One talayari on	4
	—
Total ...	13
	—

Villages Nos. 59 *and* 60, *Markapur taluk.*—The Collector will consider whether the villages already selected for the residence of village officers do not require alteration in view of their comparative inferiority in point of revenue and population.

Village No. 43, *Markapur taluk.*—The Deputy Collector's recommendations in regard to the central village are conflicting. In the remarks column of the statement he proposes that Mogallapalli, which is important in point of both revenue and population, be made the chief village. In the foot-note, however, it is recommended that Milliampalli, which has a population of only 19, should continue to be the central village as it contains a big temple. The Board considers that Mogallapalli should be the central village.

Paragraph 13 (5) *of the Kurnool Collector's letter.*—A special reddi on Rs. 5 for Guntapalli, hamlet of Reddicherla, will be allowed as proposed. A vetti and a talayari have already been allowed with reference to the Collector's recommendations in paragraph 10 of his letter.

Paragraph 14 (4) *of the Kurnool Collector's letter.*—The proposal to give the reddi of Dhone a special salary of Rs. 8 per mensem instead of Rs. 7, the rate sanctioned in Government Order, No. 1076, dated 10th November 1891, is approved, on account of the importance of the place.

Paragraph 14 (5 *and* 6).—The proposed re-distribution of hamlets is approved. This has been already referred to under paragraph 10 of the Collector's letter and involves no extra charge.

Paragraph 14 (7).—Lakkiramapuram may be attached to Guruvanpalli reddi's charge. This involves no extra cost.

Paragraph 15 (4).—The proposal to make the hamlet attached to Gokavaram the central village is accepted. A separate munsif for Gokavaram seems unnecessary in view of its small beriz (Rs. 71). The munsif on Rs. 5 and one vetti on Rs. 4 already allowed may therefore be withdrawn. As Gokavaram has a population of 344, the talayari allowed with reference to the proposals in paragraph 6 of the Collector's letter may stand.

Paragraph 15 (5).—The revenue of Narlapuram being Rs. 1,440, the scale and pay of the establishment already sanctioned for the group require modification as shown below:—

Karnam's pay	+ R 1
Munsif's pay	+ R 1
Number of vettis	+ 1
	15

Paragraph 15 (8).—The reddi of Kurnool may continue to draw the special allowance of Rs. 10 sanctioned in Government Order, No. 1076, dated 10th November 1891.

Paragraph 15, *clause* 11.—As the distance of Surverreddipalli from the chief village is only 1½ miles, the Board considers that it need not be retained as a separate reddi's charge as shown in Appendix C to Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108. The provision made for a reddi on Rs. 5 and a vetti on Rs. 4 becomes therefore unnecessary, but as the combined group will be entitled under the scale to the services of a second talayari, the two talayaris already allowed will be retained.

3. On a scrutiny of the Appendices A and C to Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108, it is observed that the two villages marginally * noted have been provided with separate establishments in each of the appendices. One set of establishment allowed in each case is accordingly superfluous, and will be withdrawn. The reduction in cost is Rs. 22 per mensem as shown in the margin.†

* No. 72, Nandyal taluk (Billalapuram).
„ 45, Sirvel (Gopalapuram).

	Rs.
† Two munsifs on	5 each.
Two vettis on	4 „
One talayari ‡ on	4

† Only one talayari has been already proposed in respect of village No. 72, Nandyal taluk.

4. According to the revised figures of population and distance furnished in the Kurnool Collector's second letter read above, the munsif's charges shown in the margin become entitled to a talayari each under the scale. Srikallur in Sirvel taluk, which is now reported to be 21 miles from Tellapuri, requires to be made a separate munsif's charge instead of being grouped with Tellapuri as proposed in Appendix A to Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108. The additional cost entailed by these changes is Rs. 21 per mensem as shown below :—

Taluk.	Names of munsif's charges.
Sirvel	Chitrenenipalli.
	Mukundapuram.
Do.	Machinenipalle.
Do.	Nandipalli.
Do.	Marripalli.

	Rs.
One munsif	+ 5
One vetti	+ 4
Five talayaris	+ 20
Saving in munsif's pay	— 1
Do. in vetti's pay	— 4

The distance between Kaminenipalli and Govindapalli is now reported to be 1½ miles, but as the former village has already been proposed to be clubbed with Kotapad, it is presumed that no further change in the clubbing is called for.

5. The alterations in the strength and cost of village establishments are tabulated below :—

	Present staff.		Staff as already recommended.		Staff according to proposals now dealt with.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Karnams	697	55,896	667	53,368	668	53,040
Assistant karnams	16	1,224	17	1,284	17	1,284
Munsifs	697	47,700	802	53,412	798	53,184
Monigars	137	8,220	..	..	11	660
Vettis	2,069	99,360	1,198	57,552	1,214	58,320
Talayaris	2,125	1,16,400	888	42,624	941	45,168
Ghat talayaris	181	10,860	134	8,040	134	8,040
Nirgantis	216	6,672	149	6,636	149	6,636
	4	900				
Do. for canal villages	..	..	..	..	64	1,824
Total ..	6,472	3,47,232	3,855	2,23,416	3,996	2,29,056

6. Allowing for the additional menial servants who will be retained under the above proposals, the number that will be left unprovided for is 2,423. With reference to G.O., dated 20th August 1894, Mis. No. 3265, the Collector states that the throwing out of employment of so large a number of menial servants is likely to cause serious discontent and perhaps also a large increase in crime. He therefore makes the following recommendations :—

(1) that 668 men be retained as village constables and placed under the control of the Police department;

(2) that 647 men be employed as talayaris under village headmen to watch over village forests; and

(3) that a scale more liberal than that prescribed for Madura be adopted in the case of menial servants, in view of the hilly nature, unhealthiness, large area and sparse population of the district.

7. The Board would point out that large reductions in the staff of menial servants are not unusual in the revision of village establishments. In Anantapur the number of menial servants before the revision was 6,113, but at the revision the services of 4,615 men were dispensed with without giving rise to any serious complaint. In Kurnool, where there is a large possibility of the extension of cultivation, it is not unlikely that the class of dismissed village servants will find employment either as farm labourers or as cultivators on their own account.

8. With the above remarks, the Board will proceed to consider the Collector's specific proposals for securing re-employment for the men whose services are proposed to be dispensed with.

In regard to village constables it will be seen from paragraph 2 of G.O., Mis. No 3265, dated 20th August 1894, that the question of the organization of a village police force is under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Police. The Collector suggests that, pending orders on the Inspector-General's proposals, either the introduction of the revised scheme of village establishments may be delayed or that 668 men according to the scale recommended by him in paragraph 21 of his letter dealt with in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108, may be retained as village policemen under the control of the Revenue officers. The Board would support the latter alternative, unless the proposals of the Inspector-General of Police are ready to be dealt with by Government along with the present Proceedings.

	Pay of village constable. Rs.
One for every village with a population of 1,000 and under ...	5
One for every village with a population of 2,000 and under ...	6
One for every village with a population of 2,000 and over ...	7

In regard to Forest watchers, the Board observed in paragraph 21 (2) of its Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March 1894, that village establishments paid from a cess imposed *ad hoc* should not be utilized for departmental forest work and that if the Forest Department required strengthening, it was for that department to provide the necessary establishment. The Collector, however, does not now propose to place talayaris paid from the Village Service Fund under special departmental control, but merely to allow extra talayaris to the reddis of large villages in forest tracts who have exceptional forest duties under the Madras Forest Act V of 1882. The Board is of opinion that the Collector's proposals, reduced to this shape, have some claim for consideration, the more so as the protection of village forests was originally part of the duty of village officers. The number of forest talayaris proposed by the Collector is 647 costing Rs. 3,474 per mensem, 408 men being allowed Rs. 5 and 239 Rs. 6 each.

In regard to the adoption of a more liberal scale for menial servants which is the Collector's alternative proposal, the Board observes that in paragraphs 17 and 21

of the letter dealt with in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108, the Collector himself stated that the number admissible under the Madura scale is sufficient for all revenue and judicial purposes. In respect of vettis, the Madura scale agrees with the Anantapur scale which has been prescribed by Government for general adoption. As regards talayaris, the latter scale is somewhat more liberal than the former as shown in the margin. In view, however, of the fact that the special requirements of the district are to be met by the provision of village constables and forest watchers, the Board considers that the Madura scale already adopted need not be disturbed.

	Number of talayaris.
Madura scale.	
For groups having a population of between 200 and 2,000 ...	... 1
For groups having a population of between 2,000 and 3,500 ...	... 2
For groups having a population of between 3,500 and 5,000 ...	... 3
For groups having a population of 5,000 and over	... 4
Anantapur scale.	
For groups having a population of between 200 and 1,500 ...	... 1
For groups having a population of between 1,500 and 3,000 ...	... 2
For groups having a population of between 3,000 and 4,500 ...	... 3
For groups having a population of 4,500 and over	... 4

9. As the district will not be completely resettled for some years to come (*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 8th February 1895, No. 28, Settlement), the Board does not support the Collector's proposal in paragraph 11 of his first letter that the revision of the village establishments, with the exception of that of canal nirgantis, may be postponed pending completion of the re-settlement of the district.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with seven enclosures and a copy of Board's Proceedings,
Forest No. 397, dated 10th May 1894.

" Collector of Kurnool.
" Collector of Cuddapah.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT showing the number of vettis and talayaris proposed to be entertained in the Kurnool district.

Name of talak.	Number and name of village.	Population.	Beriz.	Number and Name of hamlet.	Distance from the parent village.	Population.	Beriz.	Vettis.					Talayaris.					Remarks. Reasons for recommending extra men.
								Number existing.	Number as per Madura scale.	Number proposed.	Number already recommended by the Board.	Extra number now proposed by the Collector.	Number existing.	Number as per Madura scale.	Number proposed.	Number already recommended by the Board.	Extra number now proposed by the Collector.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. A. P.		Mls.		Rs. A. P.											
Sirvel taluk.	1. Bachupalli ..	1,206	1,156 15 9	1. Kondampalli	2	50	110 10 4	3	1	1	1	..	6	1	1	..	1	The hamlets are very far from the parent village. Hamlets 2 and 3 are in the hills and are seats of pilgrimage. One talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Pedda Ahobilam ..	12	..	..											
				3. Chinna Ahobilam ..	6	..	121 0 7											
	2. Muthaluru ..	1,144	3,751 5 6	1. Nallavagupalli ..	2	50	1,002 12 9	4	2	2	2	1	5	1	1	..	..	Considering the number of distant hamlets and beriz of the hamlets one vetti in addition to the two already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Nakkaladinne	3	40	519 1 6											
				3. Lingamayapalli ..	2	20	254 10 7											
	3. Mutyalapad ..	1,584	3,049 1 7	1. Chakravartulapalli ..	1½	300	558 1 0	4	2	2	2	..	10	1	1	1	1	Considering the population of the hamlet one talayari, in addition to the one already sanctioned, may be allowed.
	4. Srirangapuram..	1,132	1,770 4 2	1. Santhakotala	2	60	300 0 0	3	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	..	Considering the beriz of the hamlets one vetti in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Tummulakotala ..	2	190	200 0 0											
	5. Telapuri ..	710	4,062 3 0	S. Kulluru	2	294	966 3 7	6	3	3	3	..	4	1	1	1	1	Considering the distance and population of the hamlets one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
	1. Nandyal ..	9,170	16,692 14 2	1. Kothapalli	3	550	1,050 2 0	8	4	4	4	2	10	6	6	..	..	Considering the largest beriz to be collected and the number of hamlets attached to it, and the place being prosperous, two vettis in addition to the four already sanctioned according to the scale may be allowed.
				2. Mutasagaram	2	485	450 14 0											
				3. Tekia	1	315	300 0 0											
	2. Bukkapuram ..	633	1,655 2 2	1. Pattupalli	2½	230	196 13 4	3	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	1	Considering the distance and population of the hamlet attached to the parent village one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
Nandyal.	3. Gorakallu ..	1,250	3,38 10 4	1 Subjai Khankotala ..	2	220	250 0 0	4	2	2	2	..	3	1	1	1	1	Considering the population and distance of the hamlets one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
	4. Chennakapalli ..	639	1,593 4 6	1. Bybagala	3	176	226 13 7	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	Considering the population and beriz of the distant hamlets one vetti and talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Vandutla	3	180	238 10 1											
	5. Beltamcherla ..	3,106	3,260 4 7	1. Hussamia Kotulu ..	3	176	151 4 6	5	2	2	2	1	6	2	2	2	1	Do. do.
				2. Hanumantharaya ..	2	241	216 6 2											
	6. Mudlavaram ..	1,052	1,064 12 3	1. Papasani Kotah ..	2	53	99 15 5	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	Do. do.
				2. Musalaya cheruvu ..	2	124	200 4 0											
				3. Kattamidi Ambavaram.	2	75	75 0 7											
				4. Veerayyapalli	3	100	96 8 0											
	7. Komarole ..	725	1,159 8 5	1. Venkatapuram ..	2	195	353 0 6	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	Do. do.
				2. Chinthapally	3	87	171 6 4											
	8. Brahmanapalle..	815	1,685 12 5	1. Allapuram	1½	15	46 4 0	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	Do. do
				2. Tippatpalli	1½	288	748 0 9											
	1. Vaddamanu ..	1,138	5,235 15 7	1. Kollabavapuram ..	2	42	137 4 0	4	3	3	3	..	4	1	1	1	1	Considering the population of Konatammapalli one talayari may be allowed in addition to the one already sanctioned.
				2. Konatammapalli ..	1	443	1,142 8 0											
	2. Rudravaram ..	1,059	3,289 10 10	1. Yanakiahpalli	4	199	588 12 9	4	2	2	2	1	5	1	2	3	1	One additional vetti and talayari may be allowed to Nandanapalli, as it has a population and beriz above the scale, and is situated two miles away from Padidempad which is the head-quarters of the Assistant Reddi. It is now proposed to be under his charge.
				2. Padidempad	5	213	930 10 3											
				3. Nandanapalli	8	235	727 4 5											
Nandikotkur.	3. Pratakote ..	1,686	5,059 8 6	1. Sankarananipalli ..	2	156	728 1 10	4	3	3	3	..	4	1	1	1	1	The Board does not recommend an additional talayari to the hamlet, as the population is less than 200. Considering the distance from its parent village one additional talayari may be allowed.
	4. Velgode ..	2,482	6,938 12 10	1. Lingampalli	2	107	242 10 7	6	3	3	3	..	10	2	2	2	2	Considering the seven Chenchugudems which are far from the village and the litigious character of the people, two talayaris, in addition to the two already sanctioned, may be allowed.
	5. Tarigopula ..	1,494	3,935 11 0	1. Ramasamudram ..	3	71	800 0 0	6	2	2	2	1	5	1	1	2	..	Considering the distance and beriz of Ramasamudram one vetti in addition to the two already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Lingapuram	1½	360	849 2 11											
	6. Siddapalli ..	543	1,448 6 10	1. Pedda Anantapuram ..	2	182	351 14 4	4	1	1	1	..	4	1	1	1	1	The hamlets are two miles away from the parent village and they are situated near the forests. I recommend that one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Mustapalli	2	198	374 0 4											

Statement showing the number of vettis and talayaris proposed to be entertained in the Kurnool district—*cont.*

Name of taluk.	Number and name of village.	Population	Beris.	Number and name of hamlet.	Distance from the parent village.	Population.	Beris.	Vettis.					Talayaris.					Remarks. Reasons for recommending extra men.
								Number existing.	Number as per Madura scale.	Number proposed.	Number already recommended by the Board.	Extra number now proposed by the Collector.	Number existing.	Number as per Madura scale.	Number proposed.	Number already recommended by the Board.	Extra number now proposed by the Collector.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. A. P.		Mls.		Rs. A. P.											
Gurramkonda taluk.	1. Chakkaralla ..	681	1,367 7 11	1. Karavuladoddi	2	134	230 10 7	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	Considering the distances of the hamlets to the parent village and the beriz, one vetti to collect the Government dues from the ryots and a talayari may be allowed as the villages are separated by hills and they are notorious for crimes.
				2. Timmapuram	2½	137	263 4 9											
	2. Gillaliditalakala.	745	1,803 3 2	1. Obullapuram	1½	267	396 4 0	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	Do. do.
				2. Madapuram	2½	128	210 10 0											
	3. Alumkonda ..	650	1,702 0 1	1. Buntharalla	4	126	236 11 0	2	1	1	2	..	6	1	1	2	1	In the Reddi's charge there are four hamlets situated at distances varying from 2 to 4 miles from cusba. An additional talayari may be allowed.
				2. Garlagadda	2	80	164 6 0											
				3. Kurumagiri	2	66	176 1 0											
				4. Peddadoddi	2	46	125 6 0											
				5. Tuggadoddi	7	303	604 8 0											
	4. Lakkamsagaram.	650	1,410 11 2	1. Pundillapalli	2	318	484 11 0	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	..	Considering the distances of the hamlets to the parent village and their beriz and population one vetti may be allowed in addition to the one already sanctioned.
				2. Lalmanipalli	2½	105	276 14 0											
	5. Gundlakonda ..	1,494	2,522 11 0	1. Gundamalla	½	418	455 0 0	3	2	2	2	..	7	1	1	2	1	Considering the distance of Tuvvadoddi to the parent village one talayari in addition to two already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Burrakunta	2	257	315 0 0											
				3. Venkatapuram	4½	295	400 0 0											
				4. Tuvvadoddi	2½	149	200 4 0											
	6. Pulipad ..	876	2,141 1 1	Kottapetta	3	251	246 14 0	3	2	2	2	..	3	1	1	1	1	Considering the distance of Kottapet to the parent village and its population one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
Pattikonda taluk.	7. Turnakallu ..	1699	3,022 15 5	1. Billamdoddi	1½	222	184 5 1	3	2	2	2	..	7	1	1	1	1	Considering the distances of the hamlets attached to the parent village one additional talayari may be sanctioned.
				2. Pullapuram	2	132	373 13 11											
	8. Tippanur ..	743	1,835 7 6	1. Bodabunda	1	298	823 6 0	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	Considering the beriz of the hamlets one additional vetti may be allowed.
				2. Veerampalli	8	190	235 15 0											
	9. Kodamur ..	5,522	3,842 0 5	1. Venkatagiri	2½	695	1,211 15 1	4	2	2	2	1	6	4	4	4	..	As the beriz of the cusba is in itself Rs. 2,630 one vetti in addition may be allowed.
	10. Kammanchi ..	1,231	3,011 13 9	1. Vengalayadoddi ..	1½	290	560 0 0	3	2	2	2	..	3	1	1	1	1	Considering the population of the hamlet an additional talayari may be allowed.
	11. Chennampalli ..	1,413	2,811 9 5	1. Sabaspuram	5	260	293 5 6	3	2	2	2	1	7	1	1	2	1	Considering the number of distant hamlets one vetti and talayari in addition to the two already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Chintalakonda	3	276	278 15 1											
				3. Gudisakoppurallu ..	2	80	65 3 2											
				4. Ramalingayapalli ..	2	100	173 6 1											
				5. Kottapalli	3	35	74 13 3											
				6. Kavalakonda	2	45	121 3 1											
				7. Kolimegundla ..	1½	80	195 2 0											
				8. Pasupuravi	2½	44	95 1 1											
	12. Kadamaguntla.	480	916 9 4	1. Rollapad	3	83	316 12 0	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	..	Considering the beriz of the hamlets an additional vetti may be allowed.
				2. Lankayapalli	2	168	240 14 2											
	13. Munimadugu ..	452	673 4 7	1. Allibad	2½	213	392 4 8	2	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	1	Considering the distance and population of the hamlet one additional talayari may be allowed.
Koilkuntla taluk.	1. Ramavaram ..	614	1,101 7 9	1. Gaddamakulapalli ..	2	102	211 0 0	4	1	1	1	..	6	1	1	1	1	Considering the number of distant hamlets attached to the parent village one additional talayari may be allowed.
				2. Lingambad	3½	159	101 0 0											
				3. Vajragiri	2½		Deserted.											
				4. Mangampeta	1½	340	298 5 0											
	1. Gurujapalli ..	1,417	1,836 11 6	1. Gajjarivanipalli ..	1½	40	327 0 0	2	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	1	Considering the population of Sarvayapaliam an additional talayari may be allowed.
				2. Sarvayapaliam ..	1½	425	184 4 4											
	2. Gurrapusala ..	1,902	1,162 8 9	1. Genjipalli	2	641	278 11 10	3	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	3	..	Considering the beriz of the hamlets situated far away from the main village an additional vetti may be allowed.
				2. Battavanipalli	3	46	45 6 0											
				3. Tamballpalli	5	426	314 9 11											
Markapur taluk.	2. Isukatripuravaram.	1,590	1,649 9 10	1. Siddanapalem	2	284	320 11 6	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	..	Do. do.
	4. Miniampalli ..	937	504 13 4	2. Rentapolla	4	373	314 11 5											
				1. Boddupalem	2	680	323 5 10	2	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	1	Considering the population and distance of the hamlet an additional talayari may be allowed.
	5. Peddayachavaram.	1,551	1,575 5 11	1. Muddalapalli	1½	193	220 10 6	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	..	Considering the number of hamlets and their beriz an additional vetti may be allowed.
				2. Manambaripalli ..	1½	440	354 0 0											
				3. Nayadipalli	1¾	379	350 5 2											
	6. Rajampalli ..	1,295	1,036 13 11	1. Chetlamenta	½	449	582 12 11	3	1	1	1	..	5	1	1	1	1	Considering the number and distance of the hamlets an additional talayari may be allowed.
				2. Potampalli	2½	287	349 3 8											
				3. Jakkampalli	1		58 4 0											
				4. Regumanipalli ..	3	107	71 13 0											

Statement showing the number of vettis and talayaris proposed to be entertained in the Kurnool district—*cont.*

Name of taluk.	Number and name of village.	Population.	Beriz.	Number and name of hamlet.	Distance from the parent village.	Population.	Beriz.	Vettis.					Talayaris.					Remarks.
								Number existing.	Number as per Madura scale.	Number proposed.	Number already recommended by the Board.	Extra number now proposed by the Collector.	Number existing.	Number as per Madura scale.	Number proposed.	Number already recommended by the Board.	Extra number now proposed by the Collector.	Reasons for recommending extra men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. A. P.			MLS.	Rs. A. P.											
Markapur taluk—*cont.*	7. Venkatadripallem.	3,452	1,308 5 8	1. Ganjivaripalli	2	897	330 10 2	2	1	2	2	..	8	2	2	3	1	Considering the distance of all the hamlets to the parent village (excluding the Assistant Reddi's jurisdiction) and their population one talayari may be allowed in addition to three already sanctioned.
				2. Jangamvaripalli ..	2½	238	105 8 9											
				3. Veerabhadrapuram ..	2¼	1,136	521 9 4											
				4. Yellareddipalli	3	347	46 4 2											
				5. Kottapalli	2	253	111 12 5											
Cumbum taluk.	1. Pendakallu ..	1,019	896 11 2	1. Marrikunta	2	240	321 5 6	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	..	Considering the beriz and distance of three hamlets to the parent village one vetti may be allowed in addition to the one already sanctioned.
				2. Venkatagiri	2½	151	148 6 11											
				3. Repalli	3	50	57 4 4											
	2. Kallugotla ..	1,674	2,689 15 9	1. Krishnapuram	1½	428	800 0 0	3	2	2	2	..	6	1	1	1	1	Three hamlets are at a distance of 1½, 3 and 4 miles from the parent village and have a population of 500, one talayari may therefore be allowed in addition to the one already sanctioned.
				2. Siddanagattu	3	6	88 0 0											
				3. Bedalapuram	4	6	28 3 8											
				4. Komatlakunta	4	Deserted.	160 0 0											
				5. Kortikunta	3	Do.	40 0 0											
	3. Dhonr	2,621	2,991 12 9	1. Venkatanayanipalli ..	1½	6 813	250 7 6	3	2	3	3	..	9	2	3	3	2	In the main Reddi's charge there are five hamlets. Dhone is an important Railway Station where passengers alight to go to Kurnool. Considering the number and the distance of hamlets attached to the parent village two talayaris in addition to the three already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Yerragurtla	4	311	812 6 3											
				3. Buggapalli	1½	43	52 1 6											
				4. Penkidu	1½	71	76 5 3											
				5. Dorapalli	2	340	132 9 2											
				6. Darmavaram	2½	345	500 3 1											
				7. Goonvanipalli	3	260	160 4 11											
Ramalkota taluk.	4. Malkapuram ..	1,645	2,602 8 10	1. Kamalapuram	3	503	814 0 0	3	2	2	3	..	3	..	1	2	1	As Chinna Malkapuram is a Railway Station one talayari may be allowed to the hamlet of Reddi's charge in addition to the two already sanctioned, the population being sufficient and hamlets hilly.
				2. Chinna Malkapuram ..	2	450	612 1 0											
	5. Venkatapuram.	1,675	1,690 3 5	1. Abbi Reddipalli ..	2½	320	390 7 6	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	1	Considering the number, distance, population and beriz of the hamlets one vetti and talayari may be allowed in addition to one vetti and two talayaris already sanctioned.
				2. Malampalli	3	250	236 9 0											
				3. Buntiralla	2	255	220 8 0											
				4. Gumnakonda	2½	350	389 8 0											
	6. Yemboyi ..	1,717	2,861 10 2	1. Mundlavanipalli ..	1	167	300 0 0	3	2	2	2	..	6	1	1	2	1	Considering the population of the two hamlets in the main Reddi's charge one talayari in addition to the two already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Rudravaram	1	225	300 0 0											
				3. Sankalapuram	2½	281	400 0 0											
				4. Byenapalli	2¾	387	700 0 0											
	7. Kamuganiguntla.	1,057	1,098 6 4	1. Somapuram	1	185	100 0 0	2	1	1	1	..	4	1	1	1	1	Considering the population and the number of hamlets, one of which is 2½ miles from the parent village, one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Timmapuram	1	263	200 0 0											
				3. Abdoddi	2½	313	400 0 0											
Cumbum taluk.	1. Konapalli ..	1,231	660 15 8	1. Singasanipalli	1	300	250 0 0	3	1	1	1	..	12	1	1	1	1	Considering the number of hamlets one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Pogalla	4	..	..											
				3. Gogekavanipalli ..	2	..	..											
				4. Chittuvanipalli ..	1	..	..											
				5. Namburvanipalli ..	1	..	..											
				6. Namvanipalli ..	1	..	..											
				7. Somepalli	1½	..	..											
	2. Gudimitta ..	1,669	3,668 15 0	1. Acthanpalli	½	90	174 12 0	4	2	2	2	..	7	1	1	1	1	Considering the number and population of the hamlets in the Reddi's charge one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Vaddulavagupalli ..	1	142	546 6 9											
				3. Kottapalli	1	360	1,176 2 10											
				4. Maderaramapuram ..	2	196	890 10 7											
				5. Medumvanipalli ..	2	100	250 3 2											
	3. Daddavada ..	1,858	1,934 8 11	1. Harisamanthunipalli ..	1½	150	316 9 4	7	1	2	2	1	9	1	2	2	1	Considering the number and population of the hamlets in Reddi's charge one vetti and talayari may be allowed in addition to the two already sanctioned.
				2. Chinna Harisamanthunipalli.	1	..	..											
				3. Gaddireddipalli ..	1½	..	..											
				4. Venkatampalli.. ..	4	100	..											
				5. Alsandapalli	1½	100	..											
				6. Akkapalli	4	250	418 2 0											
				7. Govindapalli	5	100	..											
				8. Pottipalli	6	250	511 3 0											
				9. Sankaravanipalli ..	8	90	..											
	4. Edamakallu ..	1,504	2,910 8 9	1. Narasimhapalli ..	3	..	..	5	2	2	2	..	9	1	1	1	1	Considering the number and distant hamlets one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Seelambasuvayapalli ..	3	120	360 0 0											
				3. Mukunapuram	2	..	..											
				4. Vallupallem	2	..	..											
				5. Pottalavanipalli ..	2	..	..											
				6. Balireddipalli	2	..	..											
	5. Reddicherla ..	2,697	3,829 4 2	1. Pochupalli	2	120	400 0 0	6	2	2	2	1	10	2	2	2	1	There are six vettis and ten talayaris for them. The population and beriz of hamlets have not been furnished. Considering the number of hamlets one vetti and one talayari in addition to the two already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Mallaipalli	2	..	..											
				3. Yegapalliem	2	..	..											
				4. Pammanapalli	2	260	270 0 0											
				5. Muddapalli	2	..	..											
				6. Gonapalli	2	..	..											
				7. Mallapuram	2	..	..											
				8. Guntapolla	..	248	233 11 0											

Statement showing the number of vettis and talayaris proposed to be entertained in the Kurnool district—*cont.*

Name of taluk.	Number and name of village.	Population.	Beriz.	Number and name of hamlet.	Distance from the parent village.	Population.	Beriz.	Vettis.					Talayaris.					Remarks.
								Number existing.	Number as per Madura scale.	Number proposed.	Number already recommended by the Board.	Extra number now proposed by the Collector.	Number existing.	Number as per Madura scale.	Number proposed.	Number already recommended by the Board.	Extra number now proposed by the Collector.	Reasons for recommending extra men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. A. P.			MLS.	Rs. A. P.											
Markapur taluk—*cont.*	7. Venkatadripallem.	3,452	1,308 5 8	1. Ganjivaripalli	2	897	330 10 2	2	1	2	2	..	8	2	2	3	1	Considering the distance of all the hamlets to the parent village (excluding the Assistant Reddi's jurisdiction) and their population one talayari may be allowed in addition to three already sanctioned.
				2. Jangamvaripalli ..	2½	238	105 8 9											
				3. Veerabhadrapuram ..	2¼	1,136	521 9 4											
				4. Yellareddipalli	3	347	46 4 2											
				5. Kottapalli	2	253	111 12 5											
Cumbum taluk.	1. Pendakallu ..	1,019	896 11 2	1. Marrikunta	2	240	321 5 6	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	..	Considering the beriz and distance of three hamlets to the parent village one vetti may be allowed in addition to the one already sanctioned.
				2. Venkatagiri	2½	151	148 6 11											
				3. Repalli	3	50	57 4 4											
	2. Kallugotla ..	1,674	2,689 15 9	1. Krishnapuram	1½	428	800 0 0	3	2	2	2	..	6	1	1	1	1	Three hamlets are at a distance of 1½, 3 and 4 miles from the parent village and have a population of 500, one talayari may therefore be allowed in addition to the one already sanctioned.
				2. Siddanagattu	3	6	88 0 0											
				3. Bedalapuram	4	6	28 3 8											
				4. Komatlakunta	4	Deserted.	160 0 0											
				5. Kortikunta	3	Do.	40 0 0											
	3. Dhonr	2,621	2,991 12 9	1. Venkatanayanipalli ..	1½	6 813	250 7 6	3	2	3	3	..	9	2	3	3	2	In the main Reddi's charge there are five hamlets. Dhone is an important Railway Station where passengers alight to go to Kurnool. Considering the number and the distance of hamlets attached to the parent village two talayaris in addition to the three already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Yerragurtla	4	311	812 6 3											
				3. Buggapalli	1½	43	52 1 6											
				4. Penkidu	1½	71	76 5 3											
				5. Dorapalli	2	340	132 9 2											
				6. Darmavaram	2½	345	500 3 1											
				7. Goonvanipalli	3	260	160 4 11											
Ramalkota taluk.	4. Malkapuram ..	1,645	2,602 8 10	1. Kamalapuram	3	503	814 0 0	3	2	2	3	..	3	..	1	2	1	As Chinna Malkapuram is a Railway Station one talayari may be allowed to the hamlet of Reddi's charge in addition to the two already sanctioned, the population being sufficient and hamlets hilly.
				2. Chinna Malkapuram ..	2	450	612 1 0											
	5. Venkatapuram.	1,675	1,690 3 5	1. Abbi Reddipalli ..	2½	320	390 7 6	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	1	Considering the number, distance, population and beriz of the hamlets one vetti and talayari may be allowed in addition to one vetti and two talayaris already sanctioned.
				2. Malampalli	3	250	236 9 0											
				3. Buntiralla	2	255	220 8 0											
				4. Gumnakonda	2½	350	389 8 0											
	6. Yemboyi ..	1,717	2,861 10 2	1. Mundlavanipalli ..	1	167	300 0 0	3	2	2	2	..	6	1	1	2	1	Considering the population of the two hamlets in the main Reddi's charge one talayari in addition to the two already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Rudravaram	1	225	300 0 0											
				3. Sankalapuram	2½	281	400 0 0											
				4. Byenapalli	2¾	387	700 0 0											
	7. Kamuganiguntla.	1,057	1,098 6 4	1. Somapuram	1	185	100 0 0	2	1	1	1	..	4	1	1	1	1	Considering the population and the number of hamlets, one of which is 2½ miles from the parent village, one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Timmapuram	1	263	200 0 0											
				3. Abdoddi	2½	313	400 0 0											
Cumbum taluk.	1. Konapalli ..	1,231	660 15 8	1. Singasanipalli	1	300	250 0 0	3	1	1	1	..	12	1	1	1	1	Considering the number of hamlets one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Pogalla	4	..	..											
				3. Gogekavanipalli ..	2	..	..											
				4. Chittuvanipalli ..	1	..	..											
				5. Namburvanipalli ..	1	..	..											
				6. Namvanipalli ..	1	..	..											
				7. Somepalli	1½	..	..											
	2. Gudimitta ..	1,669	3,668 15 0	1. Acthanpalli	½	90	174 12 0	4	2	2	2	..	7	1	1	1	1	Considering the number and population of the hamlets in the Reddi's charge one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Vaddulavagupalli ..	1	142	546 6 9											
				3. Kottapalli	1	360	1,176 2 10											
				4. Maderaramapuram ..	2	196	890 10 7											
				5. Medumvanipalli ..	2	100	250 3 2											
	3. Daddavada ..	1,858	1,934 8 11	1. Harisamanthunipalli ..	1½	150	316 9 4	7	1	2	2	1	9	1	2	2	1	Considering the number and population of the hamlets in Reddi's charge one vetti and talayari may be allowed in addition to the two already sanctioned.
				2. Chinna Harisamanthunipalli.	1	..	..											
				3. Gaddireddipalli ..	1½	..	..											
				4. Venkatampalli.. ..	4	100	..											
				5. Alsandapalli	1½	100	..											
				6. Akkapalli	4	250	418 2 0											
				7. Govindapalli	5	100	..											
				8. Pottipalli	6	250	511 3 0											
				9. Sankaravanipalli ..	8	90	..											
	4. Edamakallu ..	1,504	2,910 8 9	1. Narasimhapalli ..	3	..	..	5	2	2	2	..	9	1	1	1	1	Considering the number and distant hamlets one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Seelambasuvayapalli ..	3	120	360 0 0											
				3. Mukunapuram	2	..	..											
				4. Vallupallem	2	..	..											
				5. Pottalavanipalli ..	2	..	..											
				6. Balireddipalli	2	..	..											
	5. Reddicherla ..	2,697	3,829 4 2	1. Pochupalli	2	120	400 0 0	6	2	2	2	1	10	2	2	2	1	There are six vettis and ten talayaris for them. The population and beriz of hamlets have not been furnished. Considering the number of hamlets one vetti and one talayari in addition to the two already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Mallaipalli	2	..	..											
				3. Yegapalliem	2	..	..											
				4. Pammanapalli	2	260	270 0 0											
				5. Muddapalli	2	..	..											
				6. Gonapalli	2	..	..											
				7. Mallapuram	2	..	..											
				8. Guntapolla	..	248	233 11 0											

Statement showing the number of vettis and talayaris proposed to be entertained in the Kurnool district—*cont.*

Name of taluk.	Number and name of village.	Population.	Beriz.	Number and name of hamlet.	Distance from the parent village.	Population.	Beriz.	Vettis.					Talayaris.					Remarks.
								Number existing.	Number as per Madura scale.	Number proposed.	Number already recommended by the Board.	Extra number now proposed by the Collector.	Number existing.	Number as per Madura scale.	Number proposed.	Number already recommended by the Board.	Extra number now proposed by the Collector.	Reasons for recommending extra men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. A. P.			MLS.	Rs. A. P.											
Markapur taluk—*cont.*	7. Venkatadripallem.	3,452	1,308 5 8	1. Ganjivaripalli	2	897	330 10 2	2	1	2	2	..	8	2	2	3	1	Considering the distance of all the hamlets to the parent village (excluding the Assistant Reddi's jurisdiction) and their population one talayari may be allowed in addition to three already sanctioned.
				2. Jangamvaripalli ..	2½	238	105 8 9											
				3. Veerabhadrapuram ..	2¼	1,136	521 9 4											
				4. Yellareddipalli	3	347	46 4 2											
				5. Kottapalli	2	253	111 12 5											
Cumbum taluk.	1. Pendakallu ..	1,019	896 11 2	1. Marrikunta	2	240	321 5 6	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	..	Considering the beriz and distance of three hamlets to the parent village one vetti may be allowed in addition to the one already sanctioned.
				2. Venkatagiri	2½	151	148 6 11											
				3. Repalli	3	50	57 4 4											
	2. Kallugotla ..	1,674	2,689 15 9	1. Krishnapuram	1½	428	800 0 0	3	2	2	2	..	6	1	1	1	1	Three hamlets are at a distance of 1½, 3 and 4 miles from the parent village and have a population of 500, one talayari may therefore be allowed in addition to the one already sanctioned.
				2. Siddanagattu	3	6	88 0 0											
				3. Bedalapuram	4	6	28 3 8											
				4. Komatlakunta	4	Deserted.	160 0 0											
				5. Kortikunta	3	Do.	40 0 0											
	3. Dhonr	2,621	2,991 12 9	1. Venkatanayanipalli ..	1½	6 813	250 7 6	3	2	3	3	..	9	2	3	3	2	In the main Reddi's charge there are five hamlets. Dhone is an important Railway Station where passengers alight to go to Kurnool. Considering the number and the distance of hamlets attached to the parent village two talayaris in addition to the three already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Yerragurtla	4	311	812 6 3											
				3. Buggapalli	1½	43	52 1 6											
				4. Penkidu	1½	71	76 5 3											
				5. Dorapalli	2	340	132 9 2											
				6. Darmavaram	2½	345	500 3 1											
				7. Goonvanipalli	3	260	160 4 11											
Ramalkota taluk.	4. Malkapuram ..	1,645	2,602 8 10	1. Kamalapuram	3	503	814 0 0	3	2	2	3	..	3	..	1	2	1	As Chinna Malkapuram is a Railway Station one talayari may be allowed to the hamlet of Reddi's charge in addition to the two already sanctioned, the population being sufficient and hamlets hilly.
				2. Chinna Malkapuram ..	2	450	612 1 0											
	5. Venkatapuram.	1,675	1,690 3 5	1. Abbi Reddipalli ..	2½	320	390 7 6	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	1	Considering the number, distance, population and beriz of the hamlets one vetti and talayari may be allowed in addition to one vetti and two talayaris already sanctioned.
				2. Malampalli	3	250	236 9 0											
				3. Buntiralla	2	255	220 8 0											
				4. Gumnakonda	2½	350	389 8 0											
	6. Yemboyi ..	1,717	2,861 10 2	1. Mundlavanipalli ..	1	167	300 0 0	3	2	2	2	..	6	1	1	2	1	Considering the population of the two hamlets in the main Reddi's charge one talayari in addition to the two already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Rudravaram	1	225	300 0 0											
				3. Sankalapuram	2½	281	400 0 0											
				4. Byenapalli	2¾	387	700 0 0											
	7. Kamuganiguntla.	1,057	1,098 6 4	1. Somapuram	1	185	100 0 0	2	1	1	1	..	4	1	1	1	1	Considering the population and the number of hamlets, one of which is 2½ miles from the parent village, one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Timmapuram	1	263	200 0 0											
				3. Abdoddi	2½	313	400 0 0											
Cumbum taluk.	1. Konapalli ..	1,231	660 15 8	1. Singasanipalli	1	300	250 0 0	3	1	1	1	..	12	1	1	1	1	Considering the number of hamlets one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Pogalla	4	..	..											
				3. Gogekavanipalli ..	2	..	..											
				4. Chittuvanipalli ..	1	..	..											
				5. Namburvanipalli ..	1	..	..											
				6. Namvanipalli ..	1	..	..											
				7. Somepalli	1½	..	..											
	2. Gudimitta ..	1,669	3,668 15 0	1. Acthanpalli	½	90	174 12 0	4	2	2	2	..	7	1	1	1	1	Considering the number and population of the hamlets in the Reddi's charge one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Vaddulavagupalli ..	1	142	546 6 9											
				3. Kottapalli	1	360	1,176 2 10											
				4. Maderaramapuram ..	2	196	890 10 7											
				5. Medumvanipalli ..	2	100	250 3 2											
	3. Daddavada ..	1,858	1,934 8 11	1. Harisamanthunipalli ..	1½	150	316 9 4	7	1	2	2	1	9	1	2	2	1	Considering the number and population of the hamlets in Reddi's charge one vetti and talayari may be allowed in addition to the two already sanctioned.
				2. Chinna Harisamanthunipalli.	1	..	..											
				3. Gaddireddipalli ..	1½	..	..											
				4. Venkatampalli.. ..	4	100	..											
				5. Alsandapalli	1½	100	..											
				6. Akkapalli	4	250	418 2 0											
				7. Govindapalli	5	100	..											
				8. Pottipalli	6	250	511 3 0											
				9. Sankaravanipalli ..	8	90	..											
	4. Edamakallu ..	1,504	2,910 8 9	1. Narasimhapalli ..	3	..	..	5	2	2	2	..	9	1	1	1	1	Considering the number and distant hamlets one talayari in addition to the one already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Seelambasuvayapalli ..	3	120	360 0 0											
				3. Mukunapuram	2	..	..											
				4. Vallupallem	2	..	..											
				5. Pottalavanipalli ..	2	..	..											
				6. Balireddipalli	2	..	..											
	5. Reddicherla ..	2,697	3,829 4 2	1. Pochupalli	2	120	400 0 0	6	2	2	2	1	10	2	2	2	1	There are six vettis and ten talayaris for them. The population and beriz of hamlets have not been furnished. Considering the number of hamlets one vetti and one talayari in addition to the two already sanctioned may be allowed.
				2. Mallaipalli	2	..	..											
				3. Yegapalliem	2	..	..											
				4. Pammanapalli	2	260	270 0 0											
				5. Muddapalli	2	..	..											
				6. Gonapalli	2	..	..											
				7. Mallapuram	2	..	..											
				8. Guntapolla	..	248	233 11 0											

Read—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 6398, dated 23rd December 1895 :—

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 30th November 1895, Dis. No. 1957-Ver. :—

With reference to paragraph 2 (13) of Board's Proceedings, No. 307, dated 20th August 1895, calling for remarks on the alterations suggested by the Collector of Cuddapah in the proposed scale of nirgantis for canal villages, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of Special Deputy Collector's letter, No. 316, dated 15th November 1895, from which it will be observed that his object in proposing temporary nirgantis for villages irrigating less than 400 acres was merely to minimize the expenditure. It is certainly more desirable to entertain these nirgantis as permanent servants. The advantages of this are three-fold :

(1) It saves the trouble of looking out for suitable men every year.
(2) The nirgantis will work with greater interest.
(3) Greater control can be exercised over them.

The Cuddapah Collector's alteration in this respect may therefore be adopted.

2. As regards the exclusion of the second crop irrigated area in fixing the number of nirgantis to be entertained, the Deputy Collector does not consider it worth while doing so, as such area is very small compared to the irrigated area under the first crop. I agree with him and do not recommend its exclusion for the following reasons :—

(1) If second crop area be excluded, villages with less irrigated extents than the minima prescribed, but with almost equal extents of second crop irrigation will not get the required number of nirgantis according to the proposed scale. In this connection it has to be borne in mind that the Deputy Collector's exertions in the way of introducing second crop indigo and cummin seed cultivation are likely to result in an increase of such irrigation.

(2) It has been already urged that irrigation in canal villages requires a more liberal treatment than under ordinary irrigation sources.

(3) As the supply of canal water diminishes during the second crop season, it requires greater care in the regulation and distribution within village limits.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 (16) regarding the residence of village officers in Boyadagumpala and Rajampalli of Markapur taluk, the Deputy Collector of Cumbum states (*vide* copy of his letter, Dis. No. 979, dated 10th October 1895, enclosed) that though these form the main villages they are inferior to their hamlets, both in point of revenue and population, and that the village officers of them now reside in Enigaladinnepad and Chatlametta hamlets respectively.

As regards the Board's observation that Mogullapalli should be the main village, he concurs in this view, as Mogullapalli is the residence of the reddi and all respectable ryots and as the population of Millampalli is comparatively very small.

4. I beg to state that the special allowance to the reddi of Kurnool is Rs. 15 and not Rs. 10, as stated in paragraph 2 (24) of the Board's Proceedings under reply.

ENCLOSURES.

From M.R.Ry. K. SUBBARAYUDU PANTULU Garu, Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated Kurnool, 15th November 1895, No. 316.

Adverting to your footnote, R.C. No. 1407-Ver., dated the 16th September last, on Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), No. 307, dated the 20th August 1895, I have the honour to state that it would certainly be still better and more efficacious to put on a *permanent* nirganti when the irrigated extent of a village is from 100 to 200 acres, and two *permanent* nirgantis when the said extent ranges from 200 to 400 acres as recommended by the Deputy Collector of the Cuddapah Division. I recommended temporary men in the above cases, simply with the view of keeping down the cost as low as possible.

2. As regards the proposal to apply the scale so altered with reference to the extent of irrigation under the first crop only, I beg to submit that, whereas the extent under first crop paddy, including the tailed or mundla paddy, was acres 10,175·90 in the Kurnool district in fasli 1304 (1894–95), second crop paddy was raised in that district on only acres 829·98, and that in the Cuddapah district the extent under second crop paddy was only acres 3·35, whereas the first crop paddy extent there was acres 8,339·46.

3. "Bagayet" or the Rs. 3 rate crops are no doubt being irrigated in both the districts both during the first crop season and during the second crop season; and they are for the most part chilly, onions, brinjals and rain-sown indigo stumps in the Kurnool district, and ragi, cummin seed and the dry season indigo in the Cuddapah district. In the Kurnool district it is but rarely that irrigated "Bagayet" crops are raised on lands previously canal-irrigated in the same fasli, and canal-irrigated cummin seed and ragi crops in the Cuddapah district are raised generally on lands on which korra is previously raised as a dry crop generally with the aid of rains, so that, so far as the Cuddapah district is concerned, dry season indigo is the only irrigated second crop often raised on lands previously irrigated in the same fasli, and for this, both the first crop paddy lands and the cummin seed lands are used after removal of the first irrigated crops. In some rare cases, however, even this dry season indigo seems to be raised on lands on which dry crops are previously raised with the aid of rains. In the above circumstances, and considering also the fact that the total dry season or second crop indigo extent in the Cuddapah district in fasli 1304 (1894–95) was only acres 3,127·66, whereas the total extent canal-irrigated in that district during both the seasons of that fasli was acres 16,540·93, I beg to submit that it seems to me hardly worthwhile to omit second crop extents in fixing the number of nirgantis to be appointed in the villages under this canal for distribution of water within village limits.

4. Particulars of irrigation under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal during fasli 1304 (1894–95) will be found in statement B submitted with my report No. 308, dated 25th ultimo.

From M.R.Ry D. JAGANNADHA ROW PANTULU Garu, Deputy Collector, Cumbum, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated Tripurantakam, 10th October 1895, Dis. No. 979-Rev.

Adverting to paragraph 2 of your footnote, R.C. No. 1407-Ver., dated 16th September 1895, to Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), No. 307, dated 20th August 1895, I have the honour to submit herewith a statement showing the revenue and population of both parent and hamlet villages of Boyadagumpala and Rajampalli, and observe that Enigaladinnepad and Chatlametta, hamlets of Boyadagumpala and Rajupalem, respectively, are, as may be seen from the said statement, superior both in point of their revenue and population to those of their parent villages themselves.

The village officers of these two villages are reported to be residing already in these hamlets, *i.e.*, Enigaladinnepad and Chatlametta.

2. The surmise of the Board that Mogullapalli should be the central village is correct as all the respectable ryots and the reddi live in Mogullapalli only, while Millampalli, the main village, possesses a very small proportion of the population.

STATEMENT showing separately for the parent villages and hamlets the revenue derived from and population of Boyadagumpala and Rajampalli.

Village.	Beriz. RS.	A.	P.	Population.
Boyadagumpala (main village)	46	5	9	141
Enigaladinnepad	602	8	7	373
Karrolle	405	5	1	328
Rajampalli (main village)	149	11	5	364
Chatlametta	386	15	6	449
Pothampalli	349	3	8	287
Jakkampalli	58	4	0	
Regunampalli	71	13	0	197

Resolution—Mis. No. 6398, dated 23rd December 1895.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, No. 307, dated 20th August 1895.

2. In the circumstances represented in the first two paragraphs of the Collector's letter, the Board recommends a permanent staff of 61 canal nirgantis for Kurnool and a similar staff of 69 men for Cuddapah, the additional cost involved being Rs. 1,248 per annum for the former district and Rs. 3,312 for the latter.

3. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter, it is observed that the reddi of Nandyal was meant—"Kurnool" being a clerical error for "Nandyal."

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a letter and three enclosures in original (to be returned).

Order—No. 735, Revenue, dated 21st December 1896.

Miscellaneous.

With its Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March 1894, the Board of Revenue submitted a scheme for the revision of village establishments in the Kurnool district which involved the discharge of about 2,100 vettis and talayaris. The Government doubted the expediency of such a sweeping reduction which would not only involve serious hardship to the individuals affected, but would probably be attended with positive risk to the people. The Board was accordingly directed in G.O., Mis. No. 3265, dated 20th August 1894, to reconsider, in consultation with the Collector, the advisability of the proposed reductions. The papers read above embody the Board's reply to this reference. The Collector admits the difficulties pointed out by Government in effecting large reductions in the number of vettis and talayaris, and resubmits with slight modifications his original proposals for the employment of extra men as canal nirgantis, village constables and forest watchers. He also proposes certain modifications in the original scheme for the revision of the regular village establishments. The consideration of the whole question was deferred pending the receipt of the scheme of the Inspector-General of Police for the re-organization of the Village Police. As it is understood that this scheme will not be finally ready for some time to come, the Government will now proceed to pass orders on the various proposals of the Collector and the Board.

2. *Scale of Establishment.*—The application of the Madura scale to the karnams and reddies of the Kurnool district was sanctioned in G.O., No. 1076, dated 10th November 1891. It is now proposed to apply this scale to the vettis and talayaris. In the case of nirgantis it is proposed to adopt the Bellary scale, which is more liberal than the Madura scale. Though the Collector admitted in his letter, dated 20th October 1893, embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108, that the Madura scale was quite sufficient for all revenue and judicial purposes, he now doubts (paragraph 11 of his letter, dated 26th January 1895) whether it is at all applicable to the district, considering its hilly nature, large area, sparseness of population and unhealthiness. The Board points out that in respect of vettis the Madura scale agrees with the Anantapur scale which has been generally adopted and that as regards talayaris, though the latter scale is more liberal than the former, no change need be made as the special requirements of the district are to be met by the provision of village constables and forest watchers. The Government agrees with the Board in considering that the Madura scale is quite sufficient.

3. *Clubbing of Villages.*—There are at present 697 survey villages or groups of villages each of which has a separate karnam and reddi. The Collector proposed at first to group them into 667 karnams' charges and as many reddis' charges by disestablishing twenty five villages and clubbing ten others into five groups—*vide* appendix A to Board's Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March 1894). The Board

accepted the Collector's proposals as regards grouping for karnams' charges, but in regard to reddis' charges it observed that out of the villages proposed to be disestablished eight new reddis' charges should be formed in consideration of the importance of the villages concerned and the distance from the central village (paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March 1894). The Collector points out in his letter, dated 26th January 1895, that the villages of Alaradinne and Kallapuri in the Pattikonda taluk which were proposed to be grouped with Dadadadikotakonda karnam's charge should be constituted an independent karnam's charge on the ground that the villages are far removed from the central village. He also points out that certain modifications in the proposed reddis' charges are necessary, viz., the splitting of two reddis' charges (one in the Sirvel taluk and the other in the Cumbum taluk) into two each and the grouping of two others (one in the Nandikotkur taluk and the other in the Cumbum taluk) with the principal reddis' charges. The Board accepts these modifications. The Collector's proposals as modified by the Board are approved.

4. *Karnams.*—As noticed in the preceding paragraph it is proposed to reduce the number of karnams from 697 to 668. The total cost on account of these 668 men is Rs. 4,494 * per mensem or Rupees 53,928 per annum. The Board gives the annual cost as Rs. 53,940, but the difference is due to the fact that the Board has reckoned the number of karnams on Rs. 7 at one more and that on Rs. 6 at one less than the actual number.

		Rs.
* 317 karnams on Rs. 6 each	.. .. ..	1,902
268 ,, on ,, 7 ,,	.. .. ..	1,876
70 ,, on ,, 8 ,,	.. .. ..	560
8 ,, on ,, 10 ,,	.. .. ..	80
5 ,, on ,, 12 ,,	.. .. ..	60
		4,478
Add special increases to certain karnams already sanctioned by Government	..	16
	Total ..	4,494

5. *Assistant Karnams.*—There are at present sixteen assistant karnams in the district at a cost of Rs. 102 per mensem.† The Madura scale allows an assistant karnam only to villages or groups of villages having a beriz of over Rs. 8,000, but in the Kurnool district assistant karnams have already been sanctioned for villages having a beriz of over Rs. 5,000.

		Rs.
† 1 on Rs. 10	.. ..	10
3 on ,, 8 each	.. ..	24
3 on ,, 7 ,,	.. ..	21
2 on ,, 6 ,,	.. ..	12
7 on ,, 5 ,,	.. ..	35
	Total ..	102

The Collector proposes the appointment of five additional assistant karnams, but the Board recommends only one (paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March 1894). The Board's recommendation is approved. The Government considers that the minimum pay of assistant karnams should be fixed at Rs. 6, leaving untouched those who draw higher pay and that the pay of the assistant karnams of Owk and Dornapad which have a beriz of over Rs. 12,000 each should be raised from Rs 5 to Rs. 7. The monthly cost on account of these seventeen men will be Rs. 117.

6. *Reddis.*—The clubbing referred to in paragraph 3 *supra* reduces the number of reddis from 697 to 675. Besides these reddis there are at present 137 assistant or hamlet reddis who are practically separate reddis in independent charge of villages which were clubbed with others at the original revision, but which were subsequently constituted separate villages. The Collector proposed at first to reduce the number of hamlet reddis' charges to 54 as shown in appendix B to Board's Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March 1894, and to appoint a reddi for Gunjalabad, a hamlet of Koilkuntla, on account of its distance from the parent village and its importance in point of beriz and population. The Board accepted the Collector's proposals, but observed (1) that in view of the distance from the central village hamlet reddis should be retained in twelve cases in which the Collector proposed to dispense with their services (paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Board's Proceedings), (2) that for three groups two hamlet reddis instead of one should be provided in view of the situation of the hamlets and their distance from the parent village (paragraph 11 of the Board's Proceedings) and (3) that fifty-four separate reddis' charges should be constituted as in the absence of separate reddis the ryots would be obliged to travel long distances to

pay their kists and to prefer their complaints (paragraph 12 of the Board's Proceedings). The Collector points out in his letter of the 25th January 1895 that Srikallur in the Sirvel taluk and Guntapallo in the Cumbum taluk should be constituted separate reddis' charges as they are far removed from the central village and that the three villages noted on the margin,* for which separate reddis were originally proposed should be clubbed with the principal reddis' charges, Nos. 1 and 3 being situated within one and a half miles from the chief villages and No. 2 having a beriz of Rs. 71 only. The Board accepts these modifications. In G.O., No. 1076, dated 10th November 1891, the reddi of Dhone was allowed an increase of one rupee. The Collector recommends a further increase of one rupee on the ground that the place being malarious and an important railway station, the pay of the reddi should be sufficiently high. The Board supports the Collector's recommendation. The Collector's proposals as modified by the Board are approved. There will be in all 798 reddis' charges and the total cost under this head will amount to Rs. 4,431 per mensem or Rs. 53,172 per annum as noted on the margin. † The Board has calculated the annual cost under this head at Rs. 53,184. The difference is due to the fact that the Board has wrongly taken the number of reddis on Rs. 6 at one more and that on Rs. 5 at one less than the correct number.

* (1) Virápuram (Nandikotkur taluk).
(2) Gokavaram (do.).
(3) Sarvirireddipallo (Cumbum taluk).

		Rs.
† 492 reddis on Rs. 5 each	.. ..	2,460
233 ,, ,, 6 ,,	.. ..	1,398
62 ,, ,, 7 ,,	.. ..	434
7 ,, ,, 8 ,,	.. ..	56
4 ,, ,, 10 ,,	.. ..	40
		4,388
Add special increases to reddis' sanctioned in G.O., No. 1076, dated 10th November 1891	.. ..	42
Add further increase proposed for the reddi of Dhone		1
Total	..	4,431

7. *Assistant Reddis.*—Under the Madura scale an assistant reddi without independent revenue charge is allowed for every village or group of villages having a beriz of over Rs. 8,000. Though there are eleven such reddis' charges in the Kurnool district the Collector did not provide for assistant reddis in his original scheme. The assistant reddi being generally required to help the reddi in collection work which will be too heavy to be efficiently performed by one man in addition to his civil and magisterial duties, the Board called upon the Collector to state whether assistant reddis should not be employed for the district. He has now reported that the employment of assistant reddis for the eleven reddis' charges is necessary. The Collector's proposal which is supported by the Board of Revenue is approved. The additional cost involved is Rs. 55 per mensem at Rs. 5 each or Rs. 660 per annum.

8. *Vettis.*—There are at present 2,069 vettis in the district. The number of vettis allowable to the 798 reddis' charges referred to in paragraph 6 *supra* is 1,188 as detailed on the margin.‡ Ten vettis in addition to the number admissible under the scale were originally proposed by the Collector, but the Board recommended only five-three for Kurnool town, one for Gutupallo in the Nandyal taluk, and one for Sanikavaram in the Markapur taluk (paragraph 15 of Board's Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March 1894). The vettis in Kurnool town are now paid at Rs. 5 each, and it is proposed to continue this rate of pay to them. Twenty § more vettis for certain other villages are now recommended and the reasons for recommending these extra men are given in the remarks column of the appendix to Board's Proceedings, dated 20th August 1895. The Collector's proposals as modified by the Board are approved, but the fifth vetti proposed for Nandyal will be

		Number of vettis.
‡ 492 reddis' charges at 1 vetti each	.. ..	492
233 ,, ,, at 2 vettis ,,	.. ..	466
62 ,, ,, at 3 ,, ,,	.. ..	186
11 ,, ,, at 4 ,, ,,	.. ..	44
798	Total ..	1,188

§ Pattikonda taluk	5
Nandikotkur taluk	1
Nandyal taluk	6
Markapur taluk	3
Ramallakot taluk	2
Sirvel taluk	2
Cumbum taluk	1
Total ..	20

disallowed as the four vettis already provided for it are sufficient seeing that there are only two hamlets with a beriz of Rs. 450 and Rs. 300 attached to it, and that they are at a distance of one and two miles respectively. The total number of vettis required for the district is thus 1,212 at a cost of Rs. 4,852 * per mensem or Rs. 58,224 per annum.

		Monthly cost. Rs.
* 1,187 vettis at Rs. 4 each	.. ..	4,748
21 additional vettis at Rs. 4 each	..	84
4 vettis for Kurnool town at Rs. 5 each	.. ..	20
1,212		4,852

9. *Talayaris.*—There are at present 2,425 talayaris in the district. In twenty-two out of the seven hundred and ninety-eight reddis' charges the population is either below 200 or not ascertainable and they are not therefore entitled to any talayari under the scale. The number of talayaris allowable to the remaining 776 reddis' charges is 838 as detailed on the margin†. The Collector originally proposed the appointment of 142 extra talayaris, but the Board reduced the number to 67—*vide* paragraph 16 of Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108. From enclosure B to the Collector's letter, dated 20th October 1893, it is observed that the additional talayari proposed by him for Venkatadripalem group in the Markapur taluk is for the hamlets of Virabadrapuram and Yellareddipalli which are to be constituted a separate reddi's charge as per appendix B to Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1894, No. 108, and not for the hamlet of Ganjavaripalle as shown by the Board in appendix E. The additional talayari proposed by the Board for Ganjavaripalle is, however, necessary as the hamlet is two miles distant from the parent village and has a population of 897.

† 728 reddis' charges at 1 talayari each	..	728
39 ,, ,, at 2 talayaris ,,	..	78
4 ,, ,, at 3 ,, ,,	..	12
5 ,, ,, at 4 ,, ,,	..	20
776		838

Besides the above 67 extra talayaris 39 additional men are now proposed—37 for the villages specified in the Appendix to Board's Proceedings, No. 307, dated 20th August 1895, one for Kallapuri, a hamlet of Alaradinne, in the Pattikonda taluk, which is five miles from the central village and has a population of 208, and one for Gokavaram, in the Nandikotkur taluk, which is two miles from the parent village and has a population of 344. Excluding the four talayaris allowable to Kurnool town but not required by the Collector, the total number of talayaris to be sanctioned for the district is 940 at a cost of Rs. 3,760 per mensem or Rs. 45,120 per annum. In several cases the population as given by the Collector in statement A submitted by him differs considerably from that given in the Census report for 1891, and in the cases noted in the margin the number of talayaris proposed would seem to need modification. The Collector should be directed to report what modifications in the number of talayaris to be employed are necessary.

Name of village.	Population as reported by the Collector.	Population as per census of 1891.
Pattikonda taluk.		
Pattikonda	3,087	4,383
Palakurti	886	2,368
Devanakonda	1,690	2,347
Tarnikallu	1,699	2,065
Pulakurti	2,400	1,032
Jumagiri	681	2,091
Pervali	1,735	2,664
Ramallakot taluk.		
Polukallu	1,715	2,394
Nandikotkur taluk.		
Gadadimadugu	1,818	2,125
Velpanur	2,173	1,966
Atmakur	3,498	4,469
Nandyal taluk.		
Ghaliohennayyapalem ..	2,940	1,078
Cumbum taluk.		
Ardavid	1,589	2,262

10. *Ghat Talayaris.*—There are at present 181 ghat talayaris. All of them are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Collector proposes to reduce the number to 134. This proposal, which is supported by the Board, is approved. The total cost on account of these 134 men at Rs. 5 each amounts to Rs. 670 per mensem or Rs. 8,040 per annum.

11. *Nirgantis.*—Exclusive of the nirgantis required for the villages commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, the number of nirgantis admissible under the Bellary

scale is 127 (76 permanent and 51 temporary for six months in the year) for the whole district. The Collector recommends that for the Cumbum tank the existing * staff which was entertained after several revisions may be continued in lieu of the 16 nirgantis (14 permanent and 2 temporary) allowable under the Bellary scale. The Board supports the Collector's recommendation. At present the pay of nirgantis varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The Board proposes to fix the pay at the uniform rate of Rs. 4 as in other districts. These proposals are approved. The total cost under this head will be Rs. 6,636 per annum as noted on the margin.

* 1 Superintendent on Rs. 39, including horse allowance.
3 Overseers on Rs. 12 each.
32 Nirgantis on Rs 5 each (permanent).
2 Nirgantis on Rs. 3 each (temporary).

	Rs.
51 Temporary nirgantis	1,224
94 Permanent do.	4,512
1 Superintendent for the Cumbum tank ..	468
3 Overseers for Cumbum tank	432
Total ..	6,636

12. *Canal Nirgantis.*—With a view to provide for some of the men to be discharged under the new scheme, the Collector recommended at first the entertainment of 152 nirgantis (134 permanent and 18 temporary) for villages commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, taking into account the extent of irrigation under the canal in fasli 1301. The Special Deputy Collector, who was consulted by the Collector at the instance of the Board, strongly recommends the appointment of special nirgantis for distribution of canal water within village limits, but points out that the figures of fasli 1301 should not be taken as the guide, for that was a famine year. He proposes for sanction the establishment noted on the margin, adopting the figures of fasli 1302 for all the taluks except Sirvel, for which the figures of fasli 1301 are taken, those of fasli 1302 being in his opinion misleading. The scale adopted by the Special Deputy Collector is more liberal than the Bellary scale as will be seen from the subjoined statement.

	Rs.
52 Temporary	1,248
12 Permanent	576
64 Total ..	1,824

(*a*) *Bellary scale.*

Extent in acres.	Number of men.	Permanent or temporary.
100 to 200	1	Temporary.
200 to 500	1	Permanent.
500 to 1,000	2	Do.
Over 1,000	3	Do.

(*b*) *Scale recommended by the Special Deputy Collector.*

Extent in acres.	Number of men.	Permanent or temporary.
100 to 200	1	Temporary.
200 to 400	2	Do.
400 to 600	2	Permanent.
600 to 1,000	3	Do.
Over 1,000	4	Do.

The Deputy Collector of Cuddapah division, who was also consulted, urges the necessity for the employment of special nirgantis for distribution of water within village limits, but suggests a modified scale according to which all the nirgantis will be permanent men. The Special Deputy Collector and the Collector of Kurnool having agreed that it would be advantageous to have permanent men, the Board recommends a permanent staff of 64 nirgantis for Kurnool and a similar staff of 69 men for Cuddapah at a cost of Rs. 3,072 and 3,712, respectively. The Government considers that the Special Deputy Collector's scale may be adopted but all the men should be permanent, and approves the Board's recommendation as to numbers and cost. As however irrigation under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal is increasing, and as the number of nirgantis to be employed has to be calculated with reference to the extent under cultivation, the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah should be directed to work out the actual requirements with reference to the most reliable figures available, and to report if any modifications are needed.

13. *Village Constables.*—The Collector proposed originally that, in addition to the 134 ghat talayaris, 667 talayaris at the rate of one for each karnam's charge be organised and converted into a regular Village Police under the orders of the Police Department and called village constables. The question of the reorganisation of the Village Police force being still under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Police, the Collector now suggests that either the introduction of the revised scheme of village establishments be delayed or 668 men be retained as village policemen under the control of the Revenue officers. The Board supports the latter alternative

which involves an additional cost of Rs. 2,670 per mensem or Rs. 44,040 per annum as detailed on the margin. The Government considers that there is no reason for postponing the introduction of the new scheme except as regards talayaris in respect of whom no change should be made till the distress in the district is over. Pending the settlement of the question of the reorganisation of the Village Police, the entertainment of 668 village policemen under the control of the Revenue officers is sanctioned, but effect should not be given until the revision as regards talayaris is introduced.

Population.	Number of karnams' charges.	Rate of pay.	Monthly cost.
		Rs.	Rs.
1,000 and under ..	398	5	1,990
2,000 and under ..	210	6	1,260
Over 2,000 ..	60	7	420
Total ..	..	..	3,670

14. *Forest Talayaris.*—The Collector pointed out that the staff of talayaris was necessary for protecting and developing the valuable forests in the district, and proposed at first to employ 490 men for forest purposes raising their pay from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 and calling them forest watchmen. The Board, however, disallowed the proposal on the ground that village establishments paid from a cess imposed *ad hoc* should not be utilised for departmental forest work. The Collector now urges that under the Forest Act (V of 1882) certain duties are imposed on village officers for the due discharge of which the proposed establishment will be necessary, and that there can be no objection to village cess being spent on the protection of forests, which exist primarily for the benefit of villagers. The number of men required for fulfilling legal obligations is estimated at 408 for the plains and 239 for the hill tracts or 647 in all. As the duties of these men would necessitate considerable exposure it is proposed to fix the pay at Rs. 5 for the plains and Rs. 6 for the feverish hill tracts of the Nallamalais, Yerramalais and Veligundas. The Government is satisfied that the forest talayaris proposed by the Collector should be entertained and that the additional cost involved, viz., Rs. 3,474 per mensem or Rs. 41,688 per annum, is a legitimate charge on the Village Service Fund. They should be village officers and not part of the forest establishment.

15. The establishments admissible as per Madura scale are shown below.

Villages according to beriz.	Karnams' charges.				Reddis' charges.			
	Number of karnams' charges.	Pay of karnams.	Pay of assistant karnams.	Monthly cost.	Number of reddis' charges.	Pay of reddis.	Pay of assistant reddis.	Monthly cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,000 and above	5	12	7	95	4	10	5	60
8,000 and "	8	10	6	104	7	8	5	91
4,000 and "	70	8	..	560	62	7	..	434
2,000 and "	288	7	..	1,876	233	6	..	1,398
Under Rs. 2,000	317	6	..	1,902	492	5	..	2,460
Total ..	668	..	..	4,537	798	..	..	4,443

Villages according to beriz.	Vettis.		Villages according to population.	Number of reddis' charges.	Talayaris.		Total monthly cost.
	Number on Rs. 4 each for each reddi's charge.	Monthly cost.			Number on Rs. 4 each.	Monthly cost.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	
12,000 and above	4	64	5,000 and above ..	5	4	80	299
8,000 and "	4	112	3,500 and " ..	4	3	48	355
4,000 and "	3	744	2,000 and " ..	39	2	312	2,050
2,000 and "	2	1,864	200 and " ..	728	1	2,912	8,050
Under Rs 2,000	1	1,968	Under 200	22	..	..	6,330
Total ..	..	4,752		798	..	3,352	17,084

		Annual cost.
Assistant karnams for groups having a heriz of less than Rs. 8,000	8	Rs. 576
Additional vettis	24	1,152
Do. talayaris	106	5,088
Ghat talayaris	134	8,040
Nirgantis including one superintendent and three overseers	119	6,636
Canal nirgantis	64	3,072
Village constables	668	41,040
Forest watchmen	408	41,688
Special increases to karnams		192
Do. do. to reddis		516
Do do. to assistant karnams. ..		96
Do. do. to vettis in Kurnool town. ..		48
Total ..		1,11,144

Including the items noted on the margin and excluding the cost of four talayaris allowable for Kurnool town but not required by the Collector, the total cost of the revision of village establishments in the Kurnool district amounts to Rupees 3,15,960 per annum.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
„ Accountant-General.
Copy to the Financial Department.

RESOLUTION—No. 58, dated 15th February 1897.

Communicated to the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah, who will furnish in due course the reports called for in paragraphs 9 and 12 of the Government Order.

2. With reference to paragraph 14 of the Government Order, it is to be observed that, in paragraph 8 of its Proceedings, No. 307, dated 20th August 1895, the Board supported the Kurnool Collector's proposal to entertain Forest talayaris.

3. The number of Forest watchmen shown on the margin of the last paragraph of the Government Order is 408. This is a clerical error for 647.

(True Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ the Collector of Kurnool.
„ „ of Cuddapah
Copy to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.
„ „ Forest Branch.
„ „ Inspector-General of Police.

Ed. A. F. Ecclestone.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed March 6th.

Proceedings, No. 58, 15*th February* 1897.

Communicating to the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah Government Order on the scheme for the revision of village establishments in Kurnool and the provision of nirgantis for the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

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