

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 298

DATED 4th May 1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Settlement.

Passing orders on the revised proposals for
the — of wet lands in the taluks of Anantapur,
Dharmavaram, Kalyandurg and Penukonda
in the Anantapur district.

BACK PAPERS.

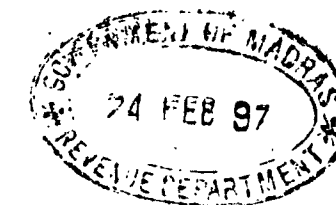
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Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1702



From

The Board of Revenue

(Rev. Sett., L. R. & Agri.).

Madras

Order

No. 133

Dated 12th February 1897

Received 24-2-97

Registered 15-2-97

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Settlement

Submitting to Government revised proposals for the — of wet lands in four taluks of the Anantapur District

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 12TH FEB. 1897, No. 133.

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

READ—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 3rd December 1896, No. 381.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Deputy Commissioner, No. I Party, Government Order passing orders on the revised proposals for the settlement of certain taluks in Anantapur district.

READ—also the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RUNGACHARIAR Avargal, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. I, Bellary and Anantapur Districts, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Anantapur, 6th January 1897, No. 5 :—

With reference to paragraph 2 of B.P., dated the 3rd ultimo, No. 381, communicating G.O., No. 527, Revenue, dated the 13th October 1896, on the scheme report relating to the settlement of the Anantapur district, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. It appears to be assumed—
 - (1) that all lands which bear high paimash rates are good ;
 - (2) that all those whose paimash rates are low are inferior ; and
 - (3) that the whole area of 2,656 acres, whose old rates varied from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12, are now assessed at the highest of the proposed rates, viz., Rs. 8-8-0.

3. I respectfully beg to state that none of the above assumptions is quite in accordance with the actual state of things. As regards the points (1) and (2), the paimash rates are not invariably a true index of the real quality of the lands, for in numerous cases good lands bear low rates and inferior ones bear very high rates. I will quote two or three cases. In the Kallumari village, in the Madakasira taluk, a block of land was classified as 4-3. It is situated immediately under the tank bund, of fairly good soils and possesses good facilities of irrigation. Its classification as 4-3 appears to me to be rather high and I reduced it to 4-4. The tank is a pretty big one and will not be placed in a lower class than the 4th if not in the 3rd. The rate proposed in my scheme for the 4-4 soil under a 4th class irrigation is Rs. 4, which this block of land is well able to pay, considered with reference to its quality and irrigation ; but what are paimash rates on the fields in it ? They are Rs. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ and in a very few cases Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre. It will be objectionable to reduce the classification much further, simply because the old rates are so very unduly low. At the time of my inspection, some of the fields had on them a tolerably good crop of paddy ready to be cut in a few days. I asked the ryots what the outturn would be. They said that in the case of some of the lands which had been well attended to, it would be 11 *pallas* or 1,100 local seers, equal to 788 Madras measures, and in the others, not less than 10 *pallas* or 1,000 local seers, equal to 717 Madras measures, and that they have always been yielding this outturn, which was what was estimated in the case of the 4-4 soil under a 4th class source—*vide* the table under paragraph 25 of my scheme report reviewed in G.O., No. 527 of the 13th October 1896.

4. Again, on both the banks of a stream called the Swarnamukhi in another village, Agali, there are very good cocoa-and-areca nut topes. Those on the right bank bear high revenue rates ranging from Rs. 9 to 12; but the old rate on most of those on the left bank, though almost equally good, is only Rs. 2! When I was going through them, the villagers told me that those topes were inams. When I asked them what inams they were, they smiled and said that according to the accounts they were not inams, that they were "Ayan" patta wet lands, but that they were practically as good as inams, the pattadars now paying only Rs. 2 an acre on such valuable lands. They are, without a doubt, equal to their present classification as 4-2. Again, in another village, Manepalli, a block of land at the tail-end of the irrigation source and of very inferior saltish soils, bears in some cases a revenue rate of Rs. 8 and in others Rs. 6 per acre while other lands far better in quality and commanding greater facilities of irrigation, being situated nearer the tank, bear lower rates. It would be wrong and unjust to continue the existing high rates of Rs. 8 and 6 on those inferior lands and reduce those on the better ones, simply on the score of the old rates.

These three cases are quoted for the sake of examples and are typical of similar others to be met with almost in every village of all the taluks in the district. This shows that it is not safe to assume the old rates as our guide.

5. As regards the third point, it cannot be assumed that the area in question (acres 2,656) is all assessed at Rs. 8½ per acre. It is not situated in a compact block; on the contrary it occurs in small patches in several villages and under all classes of irrigation sources, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, though rarely under the last class. Under some irrigation sources, there is only half or one acre, bearing such high paimash rates and it not infrequently forms a portion of a survey field, the revenue rate on the remainder of which happens to be Rs. 2 or 2½ per acre. Granting that we classify all such fields as 4-1, the highest classification in wet, the money rate for 4-1 will be only Rs. 8 under a 3rd class, Rs. 7 under a 4th class and Rs. 6 under a 5th class source. It is thus impossible to bring all the said area of 2,656 acres under the Rs. 8½ rate, unless all that area is classified as 4-1 and all the irrigation sources under which such lands occur are grouped in the 2nd class, which is out of the question. In several villages in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of this district and also in the Bellary district, the paimash rates on wet lands under the irrigation of the Pennér, Chitravati and Hagari rivers were similarly very high (Rs. 8½ to 12) in some cases and as the Board and Government ordered that the irrigation under the said rivers should be placed in the 4th class, all those lands were at this settlement assessed at Rs. 7 or Rs. 6 according to the blocks in which they were classified.

6. The lands and irrigation sources have all been now carefully classified according to the principles all along acted on in this department and irrespective of the old rates and in all doubtful cases either of classification of lands or the grouping of irrigation sources, the benefit of the doubt has been invariably given to the ryot. The superior lands under the 1st class irrigation of the Tungabhadra excepted, there is no appreciable difference between the nature of the other irrigation sources in the Bellary and Anantapur districts, nor is the general run of the soils in Anantapur excepted. In several cases, those of Anantapur are decidedly superior, as I have stated in my scheme report. In the Bellary district, the increase of assessment in wet,

Vide my report embodied in B. P., dated the 10th January 1893, No. 9 and approved and sanctioned in G.O., No. 358, Rev., dated 1st May 1893.

due to the settlement in the four taluks, Hospet, Hadagalli, Kúdligi and Rayadrug, comprised in my * scheme (exclusive of the Tungabhadra irrigation in Hospet) was 5.41 per cent. in assessment against an increase of 12.78 per cent. in area. In the four taluks of the Anantapur district to which the scheme under consideration applies, there is an increase of 10.71 per cent. in area, which, in the case of wet lands, cannot be altogether discarded, when considering the increase in assessment, as such increases in area in numerous cases occur

in superior lands. The Rayadrug taluk in Bellary is the worst of the two districts as regards rainfall and the soils of wet lands also, generally considered, are, if not inferior, certainly not superior to those of the four taluks of Anantapur. The settlement wet rates applied to the wet lands there (Rayadrug) were almost identical with those now proposed for Anantapur. They were not considered to be oppressive in the Rayadrug taluk, notwithstanding that the proposals in the scheme resulted in an increase of Rs. 3,321 or 9 per cent. in the assessment, which was approved by Board and Government.

7. Further, whatever may be the leniency of the rates and averages finally decided upon, when individual pattas presented by the ryots at the appeal hearing come to be examined, excessive increases will be found in several instances, due to the inequalities of the old rates as pointed out above. In such cases it has always, *i.e.*, ever since the department was created thirty years ago, been usual to give some relief to the ryots at the appeal hearing. It will be a hardship to refuse it to the ryots of these four taluks, while their neighbours in Gooty and Tadpatri and the ryots of all the other settled districts in the Presidency have had their appeals heard and relief granted where necessary in individual cases of excessive increase in assessment. I expect that the proposed increase in assessment, as per scheme, of 11.6 per cent., will, by the granting of such relief at the appeal hearing, be reduced by 4 per cent. and the net increase will be about 8 per cent., against an increase of 10.71 per cent. in area. In my humble opinion, therefore, the reduction of the increase of 11.6 per cent. proposed in my scheme to * 8 per cent. by granting relief at the appeal hearing seems sufficient.

8. If, however, the Government consider that an increase of 8 per cent. is too high and decide upon reducing the rates, I would respectfully recommend that the proposed 8½, 8 and 7-rupee rates which are applied to good lands, *i.e.*, 4-1, 4-2 and 4-3 soils under the best irrigation (2nd class), to 4-1 and 4-2 under the 3rd class irrigation and 4-1 under 4th class irrigation, be kept intact and that the following rates be adopted in the case of the other soils inferior to the above, *i.e.*, 5½, 4½, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½ and 1 rupee. They will stand as shown in the annexed table:—

Classes of soil.						Classes of irrigation.			
III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
						8 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0
						8 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 0
						7 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0
1	2	..	..	1	..	5 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
2	3	..	1	2	1	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
3	4	2	2	3	2	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
4	5	3	3	4	3	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
5	..	4	4	5	4	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
..	..	5	5	..	5				
..	..								

It will be seen that the rates I have adopted from Rs. 5½ downwards, which are applicable to inferior soils and inferior irrigation sources, are the identical ones suggested by Government, except that I have adopted only a 3-rupee rate in addition, to the retention of which there seems no objection. It has been adopted in all the previous settlements and further it will suit these taluks very well, as it is one of the chief revenue rates now current and which several lands in each taluk at present bear. The drop of Rs. 1½ (from 7 to 5½) may appear rather abrupt. But as it (the 5½-rupee rate) is applied to inferior soils and inferior irrigation sources, I think it may stand. This drop of Rs. 1½ is not unprecedented, *e.g.*, in the Vizagapatam district, the next lower rate after Rs. 7 was Rs. 5½. In some other settled districts, there is a drop of even Rs. 2 between two successive rates—*vide* the table of money rates in the Settlement tables of the Madras Presidency circulated with B.P., dated the 25th March 1896, No. 363, Routine.

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* *Vide* table B of the enclosed statement.
 9. I beg to append an abstract showing talukwar at one view the financial results of adopting the rates * proposed by me:—

Taluk.	Increase in area and assessment as per scheme as compared with the revenue figures.					
	Extent.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Revenue average.	Settlement average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anantapur	acs.		rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dharmavaram	+ 1,438	+ 12.62	+ 6,108	+ 12.92	4 2 4	4 2 7
Kalyandrug	+ 832	+ 11.11	+ 4,895	+ 14.71	4 7 1	4 9 6
Penukonda	+ 626	+ 11.19	+ 2,585	+ 11.16	4 3 2	4 3 0
	+ 1,134	+ 8.62	+ 5,601	+ 9.14	4 10 7	4 10 11
Total	+ 4,030	+ 10.71	+ 19,189	+ 11.60	4 6 3	4 6 10

Taluk.	Increase over the revenue assessment by the adoption of the said proposed rates in table B of the accompanying statement.			Difference between the scheme and the present proposals.	
	Assessment.	Percentage.	Proposed settlement average.	Assessment, columns 4 and 8.	Percentage, columns 5 and 9.
	8	9	10	11	12
Anantapur	rs.		Rs. A. P.	rs.	
Dharmavaram	+ 3,116	+ 6.59	8 14 10	— 2,992	— 6.33
Kalyandrug	+ 2,614	+ 7.86	4 5 0	— 2,281	— 6.65
Penukonda	+ 939	+ 4.00	8 14 10	— 1,646	— 7.1
	+ 1,495	+ 2.44	4 6 4	— 4,106	— 6.70
Total	+ 8,164	+ 4.94	4 2 7	— 11,025	— 6.66

From the above, it will be seen that the increase in assessment in the Anantapur taluk, proposed in the scheme, is according to my present rates, reduced from Rs. 6,108 or 12.92 per cent. to Rs. 3,116 or 6.59 per cent., against an increase of 12.62 per cent. in area. By the grant of relief to the ryots at the appeal hearing, this will be further decreased and I expect that the net increase will be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or Rs. 1,655, which I consider to be nominal, against an increase of nearly 13 per cent. in area.

In Dharmavaram, the increase according to the present proposals is Rs. 2,614 or 7.86 per cent. against Rs. 4,895 or 14.71 per cent. as per scheme. The former will be further reduced by the grant of relief at the appeal hearing to about Rs. 1,331 or 4 per cent. against an increase of nearly 15 per cent. in area. This net increase also is very light.

In the Kalyandrug taluk, against an increase of Rs. 2,585 or 11 per cent. as per scheme, the increase now proposed is only Rs. 939 or 4 per cent., about one half of which will disappear at the appeal hearing and the net result will be only about 2 per cent., against an increase of 11 per cent. in area.

In the Penukonda taluk, against an increase of Rs. 5,601 or 9.14 per cent. as per scheme, that now proposed is only 2.44 per cent., and by the granting of relief at the appeal hearing, the net increase will be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or Rs. 920 which is nothing more than nominal. Out of the total wet area of acres 41,663 in all the four taluks under consideration, a small extent of 492 acres is assessed at special rates and the remainder (41,171 acres) has been assessed at rates ranging from Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ to Re. 1. Of the above area, an extent of 5,482 acres or 13 per cent. has been charged at the higher rates of Rs. 7 and above, which the Government has approved. The area covered by rates beginning with Rs. 3 downwards is acres 13,638 or 33 per cent., and I propose no reduction on the lands assessed at these rates, on the ground that the wet rate, namely, Rs. 3 per acre, is only the water-rate now being paid by the ryots on dry lands irrigated from the Government irrigation sources, graded in the 4th and 5th classes, the higher water rate of Rs. 4 being applicable to the lands

irrigated from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class sources of irrigation as determined at the settlement. Practically therefore the settlement rates of assessment, *i.e.*, from Rs. 3 downwards are either equal to or less than the water-rate now current in the district, which the ryots not only do not demur to but have had no difficulty in paying. I do not consider that any further reduction of rates need be made in the case of such lands and if in individual pattas excessive increases are found, the necessary relief will be granted at the appeal hearing. My present proposals therefore involve a reduction by half a rupee in the intermediate rates of Rs. 6-5-4 per acre and the area covered by these three rates is 22,051 or 53 per cent. of the total wet area, exclusive of the lands assessed at special rates. This gives a relief of As. 8 on each acre of land and the total amount of reduction below my proposals in the scheme comes to Rs. 11,025-8-0. Of the said extent of 22,051 acres, on which the rates are now reduced, acres 2,908 are watered from the 2nd-class sources and the remaining area of acres 19,143 occurs under the 3rd, 4th and 5th class sources. Thus I beg to state that the inferior wet lands under the inferior irrigation sources have been sufficiently lowly assessed. It may also be pointed out that the survey shows an increase of 4,030 acres or 11 per cent. over the revenue area. The increase in assessment, due to the adoption of the revised rates now proposed by me in table B referred to above, is only Rs. 8,164 or 4.94 per cent. which means that the increase in the assessment barely covers one half of the increase in area, and, as I have stated already, there will be a further decrease in the results by the grant of relief at the appeal hearing. It is therefore evident that the rates are very lenient and the net increase is very favourable to the ryot and nominal as required by Government.

10. The rates proposed by Government from Rs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ downwards are $5\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1. In the enclosed statement I have shown separately the financial results obtained by the application of these rates (*vide* columns 12 to 16 marked A) as well as those arrived at by the application of the rates proposed by me in the previous paragraph 8 (*vide* columns 17 to 22 marked B).

11. According to table A (*i.e.*, if we adopt the rates proposed by Government), the result will be an increase of Rs. 1,399 or 0.55 per cent., against an increase of acres 4,030 or 11 per cent. in area and if we are to give the ryots the usual relief at the appeal hearing in cases of heavy increases in individual pattas, not only will this small increase disappear, but there will be a large decrease below the revenue demand, which in my opinion is most uncalled for, as remarked by Government in their order on the revised scheme for the Bellary and Anantapur districts prepared by the then Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Mr. Wilson—*vide* G.O., No. 591, Revenue, dated the 15th July 1889, communicated with B.P., dated 8th August 1889, No. 393. If it be asked why such concessions should be allowed at the appeal hearing, I beg to state that they are necessitated by the inequalities of the old rates, as observed already. If the classification is to follow the existing revenue rates it is hardly worth making. Besides the anomalies in the old rates pointed out in paragraph 3 above, there are several cases in which

* *Vide* also clause 3, paragraph 11 of B.P., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303, page 33, reviewing the scheme report. lands of exactly similar quality comprised in the same block bear different * paimash rates, Rs. 8, 7, 5, 3 and even Rs. 2.

According to the rules of the department, they are classified and blocked out with reference to the merits of the soils and if heavy increases occur in individual pattas due to such anomalies in the incidence of the paimash assessments, some relief is granted to the ryots as a matter of grace and this principle has, as already observed, been accepted and acted on ever since this department was created. Whether it will be just to deny this concession to the ryots of these four taluks, when, as stated above, their neighbours in Gooty and Tadpatri in the same district and the ryots of all other settled districts of the Presidency got it is a matter to be considered.

12. If, on the other hand, my rates in table B of the enclosed statement, which, as I have already said, differ in no way from those proposed in the G.O., except in the retention of a 3-rupee rate, are accepted, any unnecessary sacrifice of the existing revenue is avoided, while at the same time the increase due to the settlement is, as ordered by Government, reduced to a nominal figure, namely, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. against an increase of 11 per cent. in area.

13. This grant of relief at the appeal hearing is a chief point in a settlement and I therefore beg to be favoured with explicit orders on this subject, *i.e.*, if the increase is now to be reduced to the said nominal figure of Rs. 1,399 by the adoption of the rates suggested by Government in table A of the enclosed statement and if, at the same time, any sacrifice of the existing revenue should be avoided, I must be authorized to tell the ryots who are sure to come and collect round my tent at the appeal hearing that no relief would be granted to them; but this hardship to the individual ryots and this departure from the principles hitherto acted upon can be avoided, as explained above, if the rates proposed by me in table B are sanctioned.

14. The Board have called for two statements (1) showing the exact amount of reduction proposed in the assessment of the exceptional lands and (2) showing the decrease I would propose under each money rate. The information required in (2) is embodied in the enclosed statement. As regards (1) there is in my office no statement giving this information at a glance. The classification registers of every village have to be searched through and the class and sort of every field looked into and postings made numberwar and then the statement required by the Board has to be prepared. I have ordered its immediate preparation and will submit it as soon as it is ready.

15. Paragraph 5 of the B.P. regarding the delay in the submission of the scheme report will form the subject of a separate letter. The necessary information for the preparation of the statement therein called for by the Board is also being collected.

16. The draft settlement notification will be submitted shortly for the approval of the Board. The necessary accounts preliminary to the introduction of the settlement are also under preparation.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT showing the financial results of the application of the rates proposed by the Government in their Order No. 527 of the 13th October 1896 and of the application of the rates now proposed by the Deputy Commissioner—as compared with the Revenue accounts and results as per scheme.

[illegible]

REMARKS.—*Atankapur*.—According to table B, there is no decrease in the assessment under rates from Rs. 3 downwards. The total survey area appertaining to these rates, is only acres 5,172 out of a total area of acres 12,498 in the taluk, exclusive of the special rate area. Of the former (5,172 acres) acres, 212 to which the lowest rates (Rs. 1½ and 1) are applied, may be left out of consideration. The remaining area of acres 3,21 and 2-rupces rates, is acres 4,960 out of a total area of acres 12,488. These rates, Rs. 3, 2½ and 2, are already very low and wherever necessary, every consideration will be shown to individual cases of excessive increase in assessment and the necessary relief granted at the appeal hearing.

Dharmavaram.—According to table B, there is no decrease in the assessment under rate from Rs. 3 downwards. The total survey area appertaining to these rates, is only acres 2,468 out of a total wet area of acres 8,205 in the taluk, exclusive of the special rate area. Of the former (2,468 acres), acres 119 to which the lowest rates (Rs. 1½ and 1) are applied, may be left out of consideration. The remaining area falling under Rs. 3, 2½ and 2-rupces rates, is acres 2,349 out of a total area of acres 8,205. These rates, Rs. 3, 2½ and 2, are already very low and wherever necessary, every consideration will be shown to individual cases of excessive increase in assessment and the necessary relief granted at the appeal hearing.

Statement showing the financial results of the application of the rates proposed by the Government in their Order No. 527 of the 13th October 1896 and of the application of the rates now proposed by the Deputy Commissioner—as compared with the Revenue accounts and results as per scheme—cont.

As per scheme.											
Revenue			Settlement.			Difference.			(A) As per rates from Rs. 6½ downwards proposed in G.O., dated the 13th October 1896, No. 527.		
Money rates proposed in the scheme.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Money rate.	Difference.	Percent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
8 0	207	1,606	214	7	1,716	110	7	1,716	8 0	1,716	8 0
7 0	366	2,491	378	12	2,637	146	12	2,637	7 0	2,637	7 0
6 0	838	4,494	874	36	5,244	460	36	5,244	6 0	5,244	6 0
5 0	920	4,610	1,002	82	5,610	414	82	5,610	5 0	5,610	5 0
4 0	1,272	4,951	1,417	139	6,367	696	139	6,367	4 0	6,367	4 0
3 0	876	2,614	1,015	139	3,025	481	139	3,025	3 0	3,025	3 0
2 0	679	1,653	766	77	1,886	235	77	1,886	2 0	1,886	2 0
1 0	191	565	252	61	504	149	61	504	1 0	504	1 0
Special rate	64	115	83	19	115	29	19	115	Special rate	115	Special rate
Total.	5,595	23,480	6,221	626	26,065	2585	626	26,065	14,419	3 14 10	939
											1,646
											+ 400

REMARKS.—According to table B, there is no decrease in the assessment under rates from Rs. 3 downwards. The total survey area pertaining to these rates, is only acres 2,233 out of a total wet area of acres 6,138 in the taluk, exclusive of the special rate area. Of the former (2,233 acres), acres 230 to which the lowest rates (Rs. 1½ and 1) are applied may be left out of consideration. The remaining area falling under the 3, 2½ and 2-rupree rates, is acres 2,003 out of a total area of acres 6,138. These rates, Rs. 3, 2½ and 2, are already very low and wherever necessary, every consideration will be shown to individual cases of excessive increase in assessment and the necessary relief granted at the appeal hearing.

REMARKS.—According to table B, there is no decrease in the assessment under rates from Rs. 3 downwards. The total survey area pertaining to these rates, is only acres 2,233 out of a total wet area of acres 6,138 in the taluk, exclusive of the special rate area. Of the former (2,233 acres), acres 230 to which the lowest rates (Rs. 1½ and 1) are applied may be left out of consideration. The remaining area falling under the 3, 2½ and 2-rupree rates, is acres 2,003 out of a total area of acres 6,138. These rates, Rs. 3, 2½ and 2, are already very low and wherever necessary, every consideration will be shown to individual cases of excessive increase in assessment and the necessary relief granted at the appeal hearing.

READ—also the following statements from the Deputy Commissioner, No. I Party, dated 26th July 1897:—
STATEMENT showing the financial results on the "exceptional" lands of the application of the rates proposed by the Government in their Order, No. 527, dated the 13th October 1896, and of the application of the rates now proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, as compared with the revenue accounts and results as per scheme.

As per scheme.											
Revenue.			Settlement.			Difference.			(A) As per rates from Rs. 6½ downwards proposed in G.O., No. 527, dated 13th October 1896.		
Money rates proposed in the scheme.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Money rates.	Difference.	Percent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
8 8	1,045	10,977	1,078	9,168	8 8	9,168	1,809	8 8	9,168	8 8	9,168
8 0	732	7,212	797	6,881	8 0	6,881	831	8 0	6,881	8 0	6,881
7 0	474	4,660	508	3,570	7 0	3,570	1,090	7 0	3,570	7 0	3,570
6 0	248	2,416	269	1,614	6 0	1,614	802	6 0	1,614	6 0	1,614
5 0	92	888	97	486	5 0	486	382	5 0	486	5 0	486
4 0	28	251	35	136	4 0	136	115	4 0	136	4 0	136
3 0	2	15	2	5	3 0	5	10	3 0	5	3 0	5
2 8	2	10	2	3	2 8	3	7	2 8	3	2 8	3
Total ..	2,623	26,409	10 1 1	2,788	21,363	7 10 7	+165	+6	5,046	—19	—20
											—200
											—200

(B) As per rates from Rs. 6½ downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in the scheme.

STATEMENT showing the financial results on the "inferior" lands of the application of rates proposed by the Government in their Order, No. 527, dated the 13th October 1896, and of the application of the rates now proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, as compared with the revenue accounts and results as per scheme.

As per scheme.																					
Revenue.											Settlement.										
											Difference.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent, columns 2 and 6.	Percentage, columns 2 and 6.	Assessment, columns 2 and 6.	Percentage, columns 3 and 10.	Money rates.	Assessment.	Difference, columns 3 and 13.	Difference, columns 6 and 14.	Percentage, columns 6 and 14.	Money rates.	Assessment.	Average.	Difference, columns 3 and 18.	Difference, columns 6 and 18.	Percentage, columns 3 and 18.	
Rs. A.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total ..	84,613	1,38,268	3 15 11	38,383	1,62,502	4 3 9	3,770	+ 18	+ 24,234		1,44,511	+ 6,043	- 17,521	+ 4		1,51,077	3 15 3	+ 13,409	- 10,825	+ 10	
8 8	179	859		195	1,660		16	+ 791		8 8	1,660		791		8 8	1,660		791			
8 0	761	4,857		773	6,183		12	+ 1,326		8 0	6,183		1,326		8 0	6,183		1,326			
7 0	1,988	12,800		2,131	14,826		143	+ 2,526		7 0	14,826		2,526		7 0	14,826		2,526			
6 0	4,843	26,350		5,174	31,009		326	+ 4,659		6 8	28,423		2,073	- 2,586	5 8	28,423		2,073	- 2,586		
5 0	6,342	29,742		6,584	34,296		642	+ 4,554		4 8	30,854		1,112	- 3,442	4 8	30,854		1,112	- 3,442		
4 0	8,712	32,875		9,592	38,308		880	+ 5,631		3 8	33,509		534	- 4,798	3 8	33,509		534	- 4,798		
3 0	6,698	19,861		7,572	22,684		874	+ 2,823		2 8	18,897		564	- 3,786	3 0	22,684		2,823			
2 8	3,242	7,801		3,693	9,226		451	+ 1,425		2 0	7,379		422	- 1,847	2 8	9,226		1,425			
2 0	1,276	2,730		1,625	3,249		349	+ 519		1 8	2,437		293	- 813	2 0	3,249		519			
1 8	489	934		638	957		149	+ 23		1 0	637		297	- 320	1 8	957		23			
1 0	78	149		106	106		28	+ 43		1 0	106		43		1 0	106		43			

STATEMENT showing the financial results of the application of the rates proposed by the Government in their Order No. 527 of the 13th October 1896, and of the application of the rates now proposed by the Deputy Commissioner as compared with the revenue accounts and results as per scheme.

As per scheme.																					
Revenue.											Settlement.										
											Difference.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent, columns 2 and 6.	Percentage, columns 2 and 6.	Assessment, columns 2 and 6.	Percentage, columns 3 and 10.	Money rates.	Assessment.	Difference, columns 3 and 13.	Difference, columns 6 and 14.	Percentage, columns 6 and 14.	Money rates.	Assessment.	Average.	Difference, columns 3 and 18.	Difference, columns 6 and 18.	Percentage, columns 3 and 18.	
Rs. A.	ACS.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Exceptional lands	2,623	26,409	10 1 1	2,788	21,363	7 10 7	165	+ 5,046	- 19		21,161	- 5,248	- 202	- 20	21,163	7 9 5	5,246	- 200	- 20		
Inferior lands	34,613	1,38,268	3 15 11	38,888	1,62,502	4 3 9	3,770	+ 11	+ 24,234	+ 18	1,44,911	+ 6,043	- 17,591	+ 4	1,51,677	3 15 3	+ 13,409	- 10,825	+ 10		
Special rate lands	397	641		492	642		95		1		642	+ 1			642						
Total ..	37,633	1,65,318	4 6 3	41,663	1,84,507	4 6 10	4,030	+ 11	+ 19,189	+ 12	1,66,714	+ 1,396	- 17,793	+ 1	1,73,482	4 2 7	8,164	- 11,025	+ 4 94		
As per scheme ..	37,633	1,65,318	4 6 3	41,663	1,84,507	4 6 10	4,030	+ 11	+ 19,189	+ 12	1,66,714	+ 1,396	- 17,793	+ 1	1,73,482	4 2 7	8,164	- 11,025	+ 4 94		

(A) As per rates from Rs. 5 1/2 downwards proposed in G.O., No. 527, dated the 13th October 1896.

(B) As per rates from Rs. 5 1/2 downwards now proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in the scheme.

RESOLUTION—dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. In considering the financial results of the scheme submitted for the settlement of the marginally-named four taluks of the Anantapur district, Government, in paragraphs 10 and 11 of its Order, No. 527, dated 13th October 1896, remarked that while the proposed rates would afford relief to certain exceptional lands now assessed at from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12, they would press heavily on other or inferior wet lands; that on these lands the increase of assessment would amount to 17·21 per cent. which was excessive for a district like Anantapur; that having regard to the poverty of the tract under settlement and the uncertainty of the irrigation, the inferior wet lands should not be made to bear so great an increase; and that any enhancement on such lands brought about by the settlement should be little more than nominal. Government further observed that it was desirable to effect the necessary reduction by a modification in the rates of assessment rather than by change in the classification; and requested the Board to frame a table of rates calculated to reduce the increase in the assessment on wet lands to a nominal amount. Government added that it did not desire any alteration in "the settlement rates assigned to the valuable lands formerly assessed at Rs. 8-12-0 per acre or more or to lands bearing special rates;" and after suggesting for the further guidance of the Board, a table of rates which calculated on the data available in the Government office showed a net increase of Rs. 287 on the total area of wet lands; Government observed that, with the fuller information before it, the Board would be able to report the exact financial results of the rates suggested, and, if necessary, to frame a scale better adapted to secure the object of Government.

3. The following table shows the wet area in the four taluks falling under the three classes referred to in the foregoing paragraph:—

	As per revenue. ACS.	As per settlement. ACS.
I. Exceptional lands or lands bearing paimash rates of Rs. 8½ and more per acre	2,623	2,788
II. Inferior lands or lands bearing paimash rates less than Rs. 8½	34,613	38,393
III. Wet lands held at special rates	397	492
Total	37,633	41,663

As already observed, the Government order is that no attempt need be made to reduce the rates fixed for items I and III, but that the rates on item II should be so reduced as to give but a nominal increase in the total wet assessment of the tract.

4. The wet rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner were eleven in number ranging from Rs. 8½ to Re. 1 per acre; and these rates were intended to apply to all wet lands according to the classification of their soils and the grouping of their irrigation sources, and without reference to their existing rates of paimash assessment. The scale proposed by Government, while maintaining the same maximum and

Rates as per settlement scheme.	Rates suggested by Govern- ment.	
	For ordinary or inferior wet lands.	For excep- tional lands.
8½	7½	8½
8	6½	8
7	6	7
6	5½	..
5	4½	..
4	3½	..
3	2½	..
2½	2	..
2	1½	..
1½	1	..
1	1	..

this assumption does not accord with actual facts.

minimum rates, provides for twelve rates, three of which, viz., Rs. 8½, Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 are to apply only to the exceptional lands above referred to, while the remaining nine rates, which vary from Rs. 7½ to Re. 1 are alone to be applied to the inferior lands. In suggesting this difference in the treatment of the two classes of wet lands, Government has apparently assumed that all the wet lands bearing the paimash rates of Rs. 8½ and above are really good and valuable lands, and would therefore have been placed in the highest classes; but, as will be seen from the Deputy Commissioner's report read above,

5. The present classification of these lands, and the existing and proposed assessments thereon, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Rates as per scheme.	As per revenue.		As per scheme.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
8-8	ACS. 1,045	RS. 10,977	ACS. 1,078	RS. 9,168
8-0	732	7,212	797	6,381
7-0	474	4,660	508	3,570
6-0	248	2,416	269	1,614
5-0	92	868	97	486
4-0	28	251	35	136
3-0	2	15	2	6
2-8	2	10	2	5
2-0	None.			
1-8				
1-0				
Total ..	2,623	26,409	2,788	21,366 *

* The difference Rs. 3 is due to rounding of figures.

It will be seen that only about 39 per cent. of the area falls under the highest money rate of Rs. 8½; that about 46 per cent. falls under rates Rs. 8 and Rs. 7; while about 15 per cent. falls under rates ranging from Rs. 6 to 2½ per acre.

6. In paragraphs 3 to 5 of his report read above, the Deputy Commissioner points out that there is no sufficient reason for making a distinction between lands assessed at paimash rates of Rs. 8½ and more, and those assessed at lower rates. He shows, quoting instances, that the paimash rates cannot be safely taken as a criterion for judging of the real value of lands; and states that in numerous cases valuable lands have been assessed at low rates, while inferior lands bear high rates; that the exceptionally assessed lands are not in compact blocks, but lie in small patches in several villages and under all classes of irrigation sources, and consist of varying descriptions of soil not infrequently forming portions of survey fields, the revenue rates on the remaining portions thereof being as low as Rs. 2½ or Rs. 2 per acre, and that all these lands have been classified according to the rules of the department on the basis of the intrinsic quality of their soils, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to treat them differently from other lands of similar soils and irrigational facilities. In these circumstances, the Board assumes that it cannot be the intention of Government to assess at the higher rates only those exceptional lands for which rates of Rs. 6 and less are proposed; and, much less, to assess all lands belonging to this class, at the highest rate of Rs. 8½ as supposed by the Deputy Commissioner. The Board would recommend that no distinction be made between lands bearing higher and lower paimash rates, which, on whatever basis they may have been originally fixed, do not correspond to the present conditions—intrinsic and extrinsic—affecting the value of the lands. To make any distinction will only tend to perpetuate the existing inequalities, which it is one of the object of the proposed settlement to rectify. If the proposal to regulate the new assessments with reference only to the present conditions of the lands is approved, the question that remains to be considered is what reduction is called for in the proposed settlement rates.

7. In paragraphs 6 and 7 of his report, the Deputy Commissioner states that, if the superior lands under the first-class irrigation of the Tungabhadra are excepted, there is no appreciable difference between the nature of the other irrigation sources in the Bellary and Anantapur districts; nor is the general run of the soils in the latter inferior to those of the former district; that in several cases those of Anantapur are decidedly superior, and that the wet rates proposed by him are almost identical with those applied to the lands in Rayadrug, the worst taluk in the two districts as regards rainfall.

8. The Deputy Commissioner further states that, whatever may be leniency of the rates and averages finally decided upon, when individual cases come to be examined at the final hearing of appeals, excessive increases will be found, in several instances, due to inequalities in the existing rates, and, in such cases, it has always been usual for the department to give some relief to the ryots. For these reasons, the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the money rates proposed by him in his scheme report may be retained, as the increase in the total wet assessment, which now amounts to 11.6 per cent. on the existing revenue, will, at the appeal hearing, be reduced to about 8 per cent. which, when taken along with the fact that there is an increase of about 11 per cent. in extent discovered by survey, cannot, he considers, be regarded as excessive, when compared with the increase approved by the Board and Government in respect of the recently settled taluks of Bellary and Anantapur. If, however, the Government considers that an increase of even 8 per cent. is too high, the Deputy Commissioner would recommend that the first three rates (viz., $8\frac{1}{2}$, 8 and 7) and the last four ($2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1) be retained and that the intermediate rates be fixed at Rs. $5\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3.

9. The financial results of adopting these rates are shown in detail in columns 17 to 22 of the statement appended to the Deputy Commissioner's report, and are abstracted and discussed by him in paragraph 9 thereof. Taking the four taluks together, the increase in assessment is reduced to Rs. 8,164 or 4.94 per cent. against an increase of 11.6 per cent. in area; and, as the Deputy Commissioner believes that there will be a further decrease in the results by grant of relief at the appeal hearing, he considers that the rates proposed by him are very lenient, and the net increase is very favourable to the ryot, and nominal as required by Government. The Deputy Commissioner overlooks the fact that, although the total increase is only about 5 per cent., the increase on the inferior lands comes to Rs. 13,758 or about 10 per cent. (*vide* paragraph 13 below) which is more than a nominal increase on those lands.

10. The Deputy Commissioner then proceeds to work out the financial results of adopting the scale of rates suggested by Government. Assuming that Government has approved the adoption of the $8\frac{1}{2}$, 8 and 7 rupee rates in respect not only of the exceptional lands but also of ordinary lands, the Deputy Commissioner arrives at a total increase of only Rs. 1,396 or 0.85 per cent. and remarks that, if ryots are to be given the usual relief at the appeal hearing in special cases of heavy increases, not only will this small increase disappear, but there will be a large decrease below the revenue demand, which he says is uncalled for, as observed by Government when passing orders on Mr. Wilson's revised scheme for the settlement of the Bellary and Anantapur districts (*vide* G.O., No. 591, Revenue, dated 15th July 1889). The intention of Government, however, appears to have been to apply the higher rates of Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$, 8 and 7 to the exceptional lands only; and to adopt Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ as the highest rate for the inferior lands. The result in that case must obviously be to reduce the increase still further; but the exact financial result cannot be calculated, as it is not known how, in arriving at the figures given in the penultimate sentence of paragraph 11 of the order, Government applied to the eleven classes of inferior lands, the suggested rates, which are only ten in number, even counting as two the lowest rate of one rupee.

11. The Government seems to have proceeded on the supposition that none of the inferior lands would be placed in the highest class for which the Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ rate was proposed. Now, however, that it appears that inferior lands are to be found in the highest class also; that exceptional lands are found in all classes except those for which Rs. 2 and lower rates were proposed; that, as already observed, there are no grounds for treating these two classes of lands differently in the new settlement; and that the Government itself desires that the reduction in the total assessment of the wet lands should be effected without disturbing their classification; the question of reduction reduces itself into framing such a scale of rates as will, when applied to the lands as now classified, secure the object of Government. This object is stated somewhat differently in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Government Order. It would appear from paragraph 10 that any enhancement on the so-called inferior lands should be

little more than nominal; but, from paragraph 11, it appears that what the Government desires is that the total increase on all the wet lands should be nominal. If the enhancement on the inferior lands alone were made nominal, the result would be a decrease of from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 in the total wet assessment, due to the reduction of assessment on the exceptional lands. The Board presumes that the object of Government is to make the total increase only, nominal.

12. Statement A appended to these Proceedings shows the financial results of applying different scales of money-rates to the wet lands as classified by the Settlement Department; and statement B shows the corresponding results on (1) the exceptional and special rate lands and (2) the inferior or ordinary wet lands.

13. Leaving out of account the special rate lands, it will be seen, from columns 4 and 5 of statements A and B, that the financial result of applying the scale proposed in the scheme report will be to reduce the assessment on the exceptional lands by Rs. 5,064, and to enhance the assessment on the inferior lands by Rs. 24,583, which is more than the increase considered by Government to be excessive. The results of applying the alternative scale now proposed by the Deputy Commissioner are shown in columns 6 and 7 of the statement. This scale, as already observed, should also be rejected, as it gives an increase of about 10 per cent. on the inferior lands. The Deputy Commissioner considers the rates to be moderate, as the total increase comes to only about 5 per cent., against an increase of over 10 per cent. in area; but, as pointed out by Government, the proper test is the incidence on the ordinary or inferior lands, and the increase on them should be no more than what will just suffice to make up for the decrease on the exceptional lands. This can be secured by the adoption of either of the two scales worked out in columns 8 to 11 of the appended statement.

14. The first of these scales retains the highest rate of Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ and reduces the next seven rates of the settlement scheme by half a rupee. As the bulk of the lands placed in the highest class belong to the exceptional series (1,078 acres out of 1,273 acres), the highest rate of Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ may be retained. The effect will no doubt be to raise the assessment on 195 acres of "inferior" land from Rs. 869 to Rs. 1,660; but this large increase is due to the extreme lowness of the existing revenue assessment, which averages less than Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ an acre; and the Board considers that such relief as will be afforded, at the time of appeal hearing, in individual cases of excessive assessments, will sufficiently meet all cases of real hardship in respect of these lands. If, however, in view of the circumstance now brought to notice that the exceptional lands are in no way superior to ordinary lands placed in the same classes, Government considers that the highest money-rate for the entire tract should be only Rs. 8, the net increase, provided that the other rates remain unchanged, will be reduced to Rs. 117. This is the second scale worked out in columns 10 and 11 of the appended statement. In this scale, each of the first three money-rates which were proposed in the scheme report, and which the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that no reduction in the higher 8 annas. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that no reduction in the higher rates is called for; and his reason is that wet lands in the tract are not inferior, either as regards the character of their irrigation sources, or as regards the general run of soils, to similarly circumstanced lands in the Bellary taluks or in Gooty and Tadpatri; but the highest wet rate proposed for the tract under settlement is already 8 annas less than the highest rate for second-class sources sanctioned for the settled taluks of Bellary and Anantapur, and the reason for this reduction, viz., the lower commutation rate adopted for the tract on account of the lower prices prevailing therein (paragraph 28 of the Deputy Commissioner's report at page 21 of G.O., No. 527, Revenue, dated 13th October 1896), will justify a further reduction of 8 annas in the highest rate and an equal reduction in the next two rates. The second scale now suggested differs from the scale in the scheme report in that each money-rate down to Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ is reduced by 8 annas, and this seems, on the whole, to be "the best way of securing the object of Government." In the event of Government approving this uniform reduction in the higher rates, the Board would submit for consideration whether the reduction may not stop at the Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -rate. As observed by the Deputy Commissioner in paragraph 9 of his present report, the lands proposed to be assessed at less than Rs. 3 do not seem

The explanation is simple. The scheme contained 11 rates ranging from Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 1.

It was assumed that no inferior lands were assessed at Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$, the total area under which was 1,273 acres, while the "superior" lands (bearing presumably the highest possible assessment) covered an extent of nearly 3,000 acres. There thus remained 10 rates for inferior lands, the last two of which telescoped into one (Rs. 1). The Govt.

provision for the occurrence of "inferior" lands assessed

at Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$, the total area under which was 1,273 acres, while the "superior" lands (bearing presumably the highest possible assessment) covered an extent of nearly 3,000 acres. There thus remained 10 rates for inferior lands, the last two of which telescoped into one (Rs. 1). The Govt.

? It was assumed that no inferior lands were assessed at Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$, the total area under which was 1,273 acres, while the "superior" lands (bearing presumably the highest possible assessment) covered an extent of nearly 3,000 acres. There thus remained 10 rates for inferior lands, the last two of which telescoped into one (Rs. 1). The Govt.

The scale 2
col. 12 & 13

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to require further reduction in the rates; and one advantage of retaining the last four rates unchanged is that the net settlement increase will leave a sufficient margin to admit of relief being given liberally in individual cases of excessive assessments.

15. The report referred to in paragraph 15 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter is awaited.

16. The draft notification referred to in paragraph 16 of his letter has since been received and disposed of separately.

17. In view to the introduction of the new rates during the Jamabandi of the current fasli, the Board requests that orders on these Proceedings may be issued as soon as conveniently possible. The Board begs to add that as soon as orders are received, an Assistant Commissioner will be deputed to help the Deputy Commissioner in introducing the new settlement.

(True Copies and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Anantapur.
" Deputy Commissioner, No. I Party.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 12TH FEB. 1897, No. 133. 17

STATEMENT B.

Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Rate and assessment									
			As per scheme report.		As now proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of the B.P.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Exceptional lands or lands bearing Paimash rates of Rs. 8-12-0 and more.

ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,045	1,078	10,977	8 1/2	9,163	8 1/2	9,163	8 1/2	9,163	8 1/2	8,624	8 1/2	8,624
732	797	7,212	8	6,376	8	6,376	7 1/2	5,978	7 1/2	5,978	7 1/2	5,978
474	608	4,660	7	3,556	7	3,556	6 1/2	3,302	6 1/2	3,302	6 1/2	3,302
248	269	2,418	6	1,614	6	1,479	5 1/2	1,479	5 1/2	1,479	5 1/2	1,479
92	97	868	5	485	4 1/2	436	4 1/2	436	4 1/2	436	4 1/2	436
28	35	251	4	140	3 1/2	122	3 1/2	122	3 1/2	122	3 1/2	122
2	2	15	3	6	3	6	2 1/2	5	2 1/2	5	2 1/2	5
2	2	10	2 1/2	5	2 1/2	5	2	4	2	4	2	4
2,623	2,788	26,409		21,845		21,143		20,489		19,950		19,951
				5,064		5,266		5,920		6,459		6,458
				19.2%		19.9%		22.4%		24.5%		24.5%

Inferior lands.

179	195	869	8 1/2	1,657	8 1/2	1,657	8 1/2	1,657	8 1/2	1,560	8 1/2	1,561
761	773	4,857	8	6,184	8	6,184	7 1/2	5,797	7 1/2	5,797	7 1/2	5,797
1,988	2,131	12,300	7	14,917	7	14,917	6 1/2	13,861	6 1/2	13,861	6 1/2	13,857
4,848	5,174	26,350	6	31,044	6	31,044	5 1/2	28,457	5 1/2	28,457	5 1/2	28,457
6,342	6,884	29,742	5 1/2	34,420	5 1/2	34,420	4 1/2	30,978	4 1/2	30,978	4 1/2	30,978
8,712	9,592	32,675	4	38,368	4	38,368	3 1/2	33,572	3 1/2	33,572	3 1/2	33,572
6,698	7,572	19,861	3	22,716	3	22,716	2 1/2	18,930	2 1/2	18,930	2 1/2	18,930
3,242	3,693	7,801	2 1/2	9,232	2 1/2	9,232	2	7,386	2	7,386	2	7,386
1,276	1,625	2,730	2	3,250	2	3,250	1 1/2	3,250	1 1/2	3,250	1 1/2	3,250
489	638	934	1 1/2	957	1 1/2	957	1	957	1	957	1	957
78	106	149	1	106	1	106	1	106	1	106	1	106
34,613	38,383	1,38,268		1,62,851		1,62,026		1,44,941		1,44,844		1,46,690
				24,583		13,758		6,673		6,576		8,422
				17.8%		10%		4.8%		4.8%		6.1%
• 397	• 492	• 641		• 642		• 642		• 642		• 642		• 642

Lands assessed at special rates.

STATEMENT A.

Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Rate and Assessment									
			As per scheme submitted to Government.		As now proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales referred to in paragraph 14 of the B.P.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,224	1,273	11,846	8 1/2	10,820	8 1/2	10,820	8 1/2	10,820	8 1/2	10,184	8 1/2	10,184
1,493	1,570	12,069	8	12,560	8	12,560	7 1/2	11,775	7 1/2	11,775	7 1/2	11,775
2,462	2,639	15,560	7	18,473	7	18,473	6 1/2	17,153	6 1/2	17,153	6 1/2	17,153
6,096	6,443	28,766	6	32,658	6	32,658	5 1/2	29,936	5 1/2	29,936	5 1/2	29,936
6,434	6,981	30,610	5 1/2	34,905	5 1/2	34,905	4 1/2	31,414	4 1/2	31,414	4 1/2	31,414
8,740	9,627	32,925	4	38,508	4	38,508	3 1/2	33,694	3 1/2	33,694	3 1/2	33,694
6,700	7,574	19,876	3	22,722	3	22,722	2 1/2	18,935	2 1/2	18,935	2 1/2	18,935
3,244	3,695	7,811	2 1/2	9,237	2 1/2	9,237	2	7,890	2	7,890	2	7,890
1,276	1,625	2,730	2	3,250	2	3,250	1 1/2	3,250	1 1/2	3,250	1 1/2	3,250
489	638	934	1 1/2	957	1 1/2	957	1	957	1	957	1	957
78	106	149	1	106	1	106	1	106	1	106	1	106
37,236	41,171	1,64,677		1,81,196		1,73,169		1,65,430		1,64,794		1,66,641
percent-				+ 19.519		+ 8.492		+ 753		+ 117		+ 1,964
age.	+ 10.57%			11.85%		5.2%		0.40%		0.07%		1.19%
• 397	• 492	• 641		• 642		• 642		• 642		• 642		• 642

NOTE.—The assessments entered in this statement are calculated on the total areas and therefore differ slightly from the figures entered in the Deputy Commissioner's statements.

Lands assessed at special rates.

all three sets applicable to superior & inferior lands as follows
 X = Scheme rates reduced by $R \times \frac{1}{2}$, except in case of Rate $8 \frac{1}{2}$, $2, 1 \frac{1}{2} + 1$, which are unaltered
 Y = Scheme rates reduced by $R \times \frac{1}{2}$, except in case of rate - $2 \frac{1}{2} + 1$

Ex^d. Md. Pahlavan.

65-76
1132
+ 5444
- 5064
380

3250
957
4207
3075
1132
144824
21132
143712

624400
414804
1295960
1244412

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

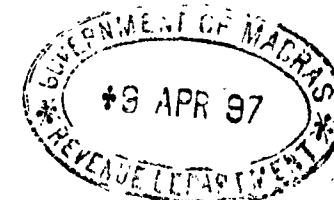
Printed February th.

Proceedings, 12th Feb. 1897, No. 133.

Settlement.—Submitting to Government revised
proposals for the — of wet lands in four taluks of
the Anantapur District.

Anantapur Settlement
Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



The Hon: Mr. J. C. L.
The Hon: Mr. Bliss C. L.
H. the Governor

From
The Board of Revenue
Rw. Sett: L. R. and Agri-
Madras

No. 2652 Mu's.

For Orders

The B.P. is
submitted in continuation
of the papers re: the settle-
ment of Anantapur dis-
tributed on the 9th inst in box
no 8. The Board it will
be seen asks for very early
orders so that the scheme
may be introduced before the
expiry of the present fasli.

Dated 8th April 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting for the favour
of early orders of Government
letter from the Dy. Commissioner
No 1 Party on the revised
proposals regarding the
wet rates to be applied
for the 4 taluks of the
Anantapur District

14/4/97. 11/4/97
14/4/97
Seen. Mr. H. C. Bliss &
disposed of the paper some
days before we left Madras

13.10.97

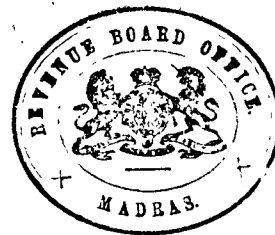
22/4/97
24/4/97
25/4/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 8th April 1897.

No. 2655 vis.

READ.

the following letter from the Deputy
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement,
^{Part I,}
~~Land Records and Agriculture~~, dated
28th March 1897 No: 90:—

I have the honor respectfully to
remind the Board that there are
only 3 months for the close of the
current fasli within which the
Settlement of at least four taluhs,
Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandurg
and Pennkonda, has to be completed
and therefore to request that the
early orders of Government may
be obtained on the revised proposals
regarding the wet rates (Vide Board's
Proceedings dated the 12th February 1897
no 133)

no: 133).

Resolution

Submitted for the favour of
early orders of Government, in
continuation of Board's Proceed-
ings no: 133 Revenue Settlement
dated 12th February 1897.

(True Copy & Extract)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

The Secretary to Government, R.D.

The Dy. Commissioner of Rev. Sett.
no. I Party.

D-1,000-11-6-96.

Re: Anantapur Settlement

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1702 & 1775 997

From the Board of Revenue R.D.

The Hon. Mr. George C. M.

The Hon. Mr. Bliss C. M.

H.E. the Governor.

note

The Board has asked for early
orders if convenient so that
the rates may be introduced
during the ^{Janabandi of the} current Fasli

Dated 12th Feb & 15th Feb 1897.

FOR ORDERS.

In G.O. 527 Rev. of
13th Oct. 1896, the Govt. while
approving generally the scheme
submitted by the Board for the
Settlement of the Anantapur
Shannawaram, Pennkonda
and Kalyandurg taluqs, ob-
served that the increase in
the case of wet lands according
to the proposed scheme was Rs
19,189 spread over an extent
of 41,663 acres; that, of this
extent, 2656 ^{acres} were ^{formerly}
assessed at ^{from} between Rs 12 and
Rs 8-1220 per acre; ^{and} that if
their transfer to the highest class
of lands in the proposed scheme
i.e. lands assessed at Rs 8-8-0
meant a reduction in their assess-
ment would be a loss of Rs 4,589. ^{Consequently,}
that the increase in the case
of "inferior" wetlands would

For the purposes of this note,
"inferior" = lands formerly
assessed at less than Rs 8-2/4
"superior" = lands formerly
assessed at ~~more than~~ Rs 8-2/4 or more

charif

7 + 4659)

least

therefore be Rs 23,778 or 17.21 per cent. This the Govt. consid-

FOR ORDERS.

dered objectionable and the Board was asked to make the enhancement in the case of these latter lands merely nominal, not by any change in classification but by a modification in the rates of their assessment, it being understood that the altera-

tion need not be ^{max} in the rates assigned to the valuable lands formerly assessed at Rs 8-12-0 per acre or more, or to lands bearing special rates. A table of rates drawn up in the office

resulting when applied in a ^{about} increase of Rs 287 was also furnished to the Board with the request that the actual results of their adoption might be reported and a revised scale drawn up, if necessary, to secure the objects which the Govt. had in view.

Both

+ Rs 3581 1/2 on "inferior" wet lands
- Rs 3294 1/2 - "superior"
+ 287

+ high i.e. 7 Rs 5-5-0

+ low i.e. < Rs 5-12-0

#. This is not the case. Para 10 of the 90. merely gives the result of adopting this hypothesis; but it was not a correct hypothesis was known the rates indicated in para. 11 make this clear.

Both the Dep. Commr and the Board point out that the orders of Govt. were based on the assumption (1) that all lands which bear high pamiash rates are good, (2) that all those whose pamiash rates are low are inferior and (3) that the whole area of 2656 acres whose old rates varied from Rs 8-12-0 to Rs 12 are now assessed at the highest of the proposed rates viz. Rs 8-8-0. They state that none of these assumptions are strictly correct and the Dep. Commr cites instances to show that the pamiash rates were in several cases arbitrary and cannot be accepted as a criterion for judging of the real value of the lands. The exceptions lands or those bearing an assessment of Rs 8-12-0 and above are now reported to be only 2623 acres in extent as against 2656 acres the figure previously furnished and from the abstract statement given in para 5 of the B.P. under consideration it will be seen that of these only 39 p.c. fall

fall under the highest money rate
 of Rs 8-8-0 fixed in the proposed
 scheme, while about 46 per cent
 fall under rates Rs 8 and Rs 7 and
 15 per cent under rates ranging
 from Rs 6 to Rs $2\frac{1}{2}$ per acre. The
 Dy. Commr. has ^{in the Board's thinking} interpreted the
 orders of Govt to mean that the
 whole area above mentioned should
 be charged at the highest of the
 proposed rates. The Board how-
 ever presumes that this was
 not the intention of Govt and
 in any case recommends that
 no distinction should be made be-
 tween land bearing higher and
 lower paimash rates which, on
 whatever basis they may have
 been originally fixed, do not corres-
 pond to the present conditions
 intrinsic and extrinsic, affect-
 ing the value of the land. The
 Commr's ^{alleged} wrong interpretation
 of the order of Govt was evidently
 the cause of the doubt involved
 in the Board's presumption, for
 otherwise it could have been
 easily inferred that from the
 incomplete information then
 before

The note No. 527 of 13.10.96
 assumed that out of 2944 acres
 of superior lands, 1273 were assessed
 at Rs $8\frac{1}{2}$, 1353 at Rs 8 + 3/8 and 107
 The assumed & real rates are shown
 below.

	Assumed acres	Real acres
Rs $8\frac{1}{2}$	1273	1078
Rs 8	1353	797
Rs 7	318	508
Rs 6 - Rs $2\frac{1}{2}$ <u>all</u>		{ 405
	<u>2944</u>	<u>2788</u>

(The Govt were contemplated
 any enhancement in the scheme
 rate applied to "superior" lands,
 having regard to the general increase
 on "inferior" lands of at least 17.21
 per cent, the natural inference was
 that the "superior" lands should be as-
 sessed as high as possible con-
 sistent with the scheme rates. Taking
 particulars being given, the results in
 the distribution of "superior" lands between
 the three highest rates (Rs $8\frac{1}{2}$, 8, & $7\frac{1}{2}$)
 it now appears that 405 acres fall
 under lower rates, & that the reduction
 in assessment on these lands is Rs 5,045,
 against Rs 32,942 as
 roughly estimated by Govt.)
 Do

before Govt the order could not
 have been worded differently and
 that the intention of Govt could
 never have been that inferior lands
 though bearing high paimash
 rates should be charged the highest
 rate fixed in the scheme proposed,
 irrespective of their quality.

3. The Dy. Commr.
 still holds the view that the
 original rates proposed by him
 are moderate and he states that
 the increase of 11.6 per cent on
 the existing revenue will at the
 time of the hearing of appeals be
 reduced to about 8 p.c. as against
 an increase of 11 per cent in
 area. He adds that the ^{net} rates pro-
 posed by him ^{were} almost identi-
 cal with those sanctioned by the
 Govt for the Rayadring taluq, in the
 Bellary district, which, if not in-
 ferior is not superior to any of
 the four taluqs now under settle-
 ment in the Anantapur district
 and that the application of his
 rates in Rayadring resulted in
 an increase of 9 p.c. If without
 standing what is stated above

the

of 13th Oct 1896 and it will be seen
~~that the number of rates~~
 adopted for the so-called inferior
 lands was only 9, the number of
 classes or sorts being taken as 10.
 The Board also thinks that the
 intention of Govt is differently ex-
 pressed in paras 10 and 11 of the
 G.O. above noted, in that in the
 former para it desired that the
 enhancement on the inferior land
 should be little more than nominal
 while in para 11 it was stated that
 the total increase on all the wet
 lands should be nominal. The
 latter the Board presumes to be
 the real intention of Govt, as other-
 wise there would be a very large
 decrease in the total wet assess-
 ment. It is submitted that the
 Board may be told that its presump-
 tion is correct, the wording of the
 G.O. having been adapted on the
 supposition that all the wet lands
 classes as exceptional, as per pai-
 mash accounts ~~will be brought~~
 under the highest ~~possible~~ ^{rate} class in the
 proposed settlement scheme.
 The Board has for

- The reason for this is simple.
 (a) It was assumed that the inferior
 lands fell under the highest rate
 (Rs 8 1/2)
 (b) The two lowest rates, Rs 1 1/2 & 1 - were
 amalgamated into one (Rs 1)
 (c) added the rate from 11 to 70
 (d) from 10 to 9.

This was the Govt's intention & the
 scale of rate was slightly altered to
 secure this result. Rs 7 1/2, 6 1/2 & 5 1/2
 being substituted for Rs 7, 6, & 5 1/2,
 as originally suggested in the office
 note. This change converted an estimated
 total decrease of Rs 2341 3/4 into a
 total increase of Rs 287 - on superior
 and inferior lands. - Hon^{ble} members
 do not specifically note on the point,
 when the draft was being prepared, I
 could not make certain what their
 intention was. The point was not very
 material as the scale drawn up was
 only intended to be a rough guide
 to assist the Board in drawing up
 suitable rules, the appropriateness
 of which must be considered by Govt.
 later on.

it. See my letter to Mr. A.
 dated 14/10/96

the reasons already set forth in
 the last two paras referred, the
 tables drawn up by the Govt. and
 the Govt. Committee and to secure the
 object ^{which the Govt. has} in view has prepared three
 alternative tables for the approval
 of Govt. These tables are composed
 with those as per Revenue assess-
 ment, as per scheme submitted to
 Govt. and as now proposed by the
 Govt. Committee, in statements A & B
 appended to the B.P. and the me-
 thods of working is shown in para
 14 of the same Pwps. The Board
 it will be seen has throughout
 assumed ~~presumed~~ ^{restricted} that the Govt. will
 not insist upon the scales of
 Rs 8 1/2, 8 and 7, to the (paimash)
 exceptional lands only and that
 the assessment is to be levied in
 accordance with the intrinsic
 quality of the land as ascertained
 by the classification already
 carried out. The increase in
 the case of the inferior (paimash)
 land according to the Board's
 tables is { 4-8 p.c., { 4-8 p.c. and
 { 6-11 p.c. respectively as against
 a total increase of 0.46 p.c., 0.07

p.c. and 1.19 p.c. on the whole net assessment. Tho' the Board thinks otherwise it is very doubtful whether its tables when applied for would leave a sufficient margin to provide for reductions at the time of the appeal hearing. This is a point on which the Dy Commr lays much stress. He states that concessions at ~~at least~~ ^{at least} appeal hearings are necessitated by the inequalities of the old rates, and that according to the rules of the Dept if heavy increases occur in individual pottas only to anomalies in the incidence of pottash assessments relief is granted as a matter of grace and that this principle has been accepted and acted on ever since the vacation of the dept. He doubts whether it will be just to depart from this principle now, and requests to be favoured with explicit orders on the subject so that he may if necessary inform the ryots positively that no relief would be granted to them. The Board thinks that if the last four

The office here assumes that it is essential that a resettlement should result in an increase of revenue.

rates are returned unchanged, i.e. if the figures in the last two columns of Statements A & B are adopted, the results will "admit" of relief being given liberally in individual cases of excessive "assessments". From para 8 of the R.P., however, it would appear that this estimate of the Board is too sanguine and that the ^{Board's} Scales, if adopted are all likely to result in a loss of revenue to Govt.

6. It is respectfully submitted that if any reduction is considered necessary in the rates suggested in the scheme report it seems best to adopt those now suggested by the Dy Commr. Their application no doubt results as pointed out by the Board in an increase of 10 p.c. in revenue in the case of the so-called inferior lands but from Statement B attached to the R.P. it will be seen that this increase is fully justified by the corresponding increase of 10.9 per cent in area. As stated by

It Query? - Only in so far as the survey made represents cultivation previously concealed or unknown.

P the same office if the revised
a rates proposed by him are adopted
a hardship to individual ryots and
a departure from the principles
hitherto acted upon can be avoided."

7. The second
paper (Cm. 1775) embodies a
notification regarding the in-
troduction of the Settlement,
which the Board has already
authorized the collector to issue.
The ^{col of} rates in the case of wet
lands have been left blank to be
filled in after the orders of Govt.
are received. The paper is merely
submitted for information and
may it is submitted, be separately
recorded. The delay in the
submission of the ^{has} currents for
orders ^{has been} due to the facts that
the office ^{has} has a lot of miscellaneous
work to do in connection with the
under Secy's ^{long} ~~long~~ ^{long} ~~long~~ on the foda-
van resettlement, that the Forest
admn report ^{has} had to be reviewed at
the same time and that the ordinary
work during the month has also
been not light.

B.M.
30/11/97

For order. The notification seen all right.
D

This is true; the office
generally & the clerk
in particular has
been very heavily
worked lately.
D

owing to the increase in
access worked.

The position taken up by Govt.
on 27 Rev. of 13-10-96
was that the scheme rates for
wet lands were generally appropriate
but that it was inexpedient to
impose them without alteration
on "inferior" lands. This conclusion
looks good in view of the fact that
the exact figures furnished by the
Board show that the scheme rates
involve an increase of 17.8 per cent
on the ~~assess~~ ^{assess} of inferior lands
as opposed to an advance of only
10.9 per cent. in area.
As regards superior lands, Govt.
do not object to the rates pro-
posed; they were individually
appropriate & involved a decrease in
assess. The distinction which it
was proposed to make between
"superior" & "inferior" lands was thus
based on the view that, in so ~~inferior~~
barren a tract as Triantapur, rates,
on the whole appropriate to the class
of soil, should be reduced where they
involve a material increase ~~in~~
assessment as compared with the
existing rates. The scale drawn
up by Govt. accordingly left the
rates on superior lands untouched &

assessed these or inferior lands by
 R¹ 1/2 except in the case of the R¹ 1 rate.
 His process involved the assumption ^{reasonable}
 that the "superior" lands were assessed
 at the highest rates available for the
 area affected i.e. R¹ 8 1/2 R¹ 8 & R¹ 7
 It now appears that "superior" lands
 are also assessed at R¹ 6, 5, 4, 3
 & 2 1/2 & that some "inferior" lands are
 assessed at R¹ 8 1/2 a rate which,
 it was believed, was restricted to
 "superior" lands.

Applying the principle followed in the
 Govt. order, the rates ~~afforded~~ ^{afforded} ~~old~~ ^{old} ~~afforded~~
 private wld. seem to be as follows:-

	Rate	Area	Amount
1.	R ¹ 8 1/2	1078	9163
2.	8	{ 797 195 }	{ 6376 1560 }
3.	7 1/2	773	5797
4.	7	508	3556
5.	6 1/2	2131	13851
6.	6	269	1614
7.	5 1/2	5174	28457
8.	5	97	485
9.	4 1/2	6884	30978
10.	4	35	140
11.	3 1/2	9593	33572
12.	3	2	6
13.	2 1/2	{ 2 7572 }	{ 5 18930 }
14.	2	3602	7385

(The rates in the Govt. order are all for
 "inferior" lands only)

(Lands being "special" rates
 omitted altogether)

15.	1 1/2	1625	2437
16.	1	{ 24638 106 }	{ 638 106 }

The foregoing table bears the
 assessment on "superior" lands untouched
 & for inferior lands applies the
 rates specified in para. 11 of G.O. No.
 527 of 13-10-96 supplemented by
 a rate of R¹ 8 for 195 acres of
 "inferior" land ~~was assessed at~~
 bearing a settlement rate of R¹ 8 1/2.
 The net result is shown below:-

~~| Revenue | Settlement |
|---------|------------|
| 2623 | 2788 |~~

	Revenue area <u>acres</u>	Survey area <u>acres</u>	Percentage Increase in area %.	Revenue Assess. R ¹	Settlement Assess. R ¹	Difference between Revenue Settlement R ¹	Difference between Revenue Settlement %	Assess. prepared above R ¹	Difference between pro- posed & revised R ¹	Difference between pro- posed & revised %
Superior lands	2,623	2,788	6.3	26,409	21,345	-5,064	-19.2	21,345	-5,064	-9.2
Inferior lands.	34,613	38,383	10.9	138,268	162,851	+24,583	+17.8	143,712	+5,444	+3.9
Total	37,236	41,171	10.6	164,677	184,196	+19,519	+11.8	165,057	+380	+0.2

The net increase in assessⁿ - R¹ 380 - bears
 no margin for reduction in individual
 cases of appeal - which will probably
 convert the increase into a decrease.
 If, however, the reasons assigned
 in paras 6 & 7 of the B.P. are
 considered by Govt. to under it

expedient to drop the attempt to
 distinguishing between "superior" &
 "inferior" lands, the scales suggested by
 the Board, & those proposed by the
 S^r. Comm^r - col. 6 & 13 of app.
 13 - all present in undue increase
 in assess^l. as compared with the
 advance in area & this for
 Gov^t. ~~to select~~ select one of the
 4 sets of rates with reference to
 the percentage of increase in assess^l.
 on "inferior" lands which may be
 deemed expedient; the percentage
 varies from 10 to 4.5 & the Board
 favours that shown in col. 13 viz! 6.1.
 as leaving a ^{sufficient} margin (R^y 5,222) to
 "omit of relieving from liberally
 "in individual cases of excessive assessments.
 In considering the ~~question~~ ^{matter} it must
 be remembered that in dry lands
 Gov^t. has sanctioned an increase
 of R^y 14,338 - 0 12.6 % against a
 survey increase of 7.66 %.

Do
 5-7-27

8/4/27.

Settlements as whole.



Revenue Secretariat,

2.5.1897.

Urgent

My dear Sir:

The H^o wants to see at once
 only those in the H^o as to the Settlements.
 I find from the letter of H^o in
 the accompanying case that the papers
 are with H^o. E. W^o. You kindly get
 his orders on them as soon as you can.

Yours sincerely,

G. Stokes.

We don't see any reason for

expedient to drop the attempt to

Hon. Mr. Grose C.T. &
Hon. Mr. Shree C.T. &
Hon. Mr. The ...

The annexed ...
contains much ...
information. In this note
I have stated the broad
points of the ...
called attention to the ...
very much ...

9/4/97
I don't want to burden the
Anantapur people, but it seems
true that, if we adopt the ...
scale as proposed by my hon.
colleague, we shall ...
be left in deficit after ...
hard cases have been dealt
with at settlement and remissions
made accordingly. Now, although
we do not desire to raise the
total wet assessment
of these four taluks,
we do not see any reason for

READ-- Cus. 1702 of 97

In these Proceedings the Board
replies to G.O. 527 d/ 13th Oct. '96, in
which orders were passed in regard to
the four taluks of Anantapur, Darmavaram,
Kaliandrug, Penukonda in the Anantapur
District. In that order the Govt. direct-
ed that no increase of the wet lands
should be allowed. It will be remembered
that H.E. noted strongly in favour
of this course and the Hon. Mr. Grose
observed "we do not think the wet lands
should be made to bear the proposed in-
creased assessment and any enhancement
brought about by removing inequalities
at the introduction of the Settlement
should be little more than nominal";
and again in his note, dated 20-7-96, he
says as regards the wet land "I am in-

clined to admit that it will be best to allow no increase". In these views the Hon. Mr. Pliss and I.E. both agree.

2. In order to carry out this policy of Govt. an attempt was made to frame a scale of rates in the office. It was recognised

that the data on which this was done were

more or less imperfect and hence it was

said "that with the full information be-

fore it, the Board will be able to report

the exact financial results of the rates

suggested and if necessary to frame a

scale better adapted to secure the object

of Govt." In framing its rates the Govt.

office drew a distinction between what

were called superior lands (i.e.) lands

assessed at Rs 8½ in the pimash and more

and those assessed at lower rates. The

Board now points out that of these superior

lands assessed with higher pimash rates

a considerable extent is found under all

the settlement rates. The Board says that

it would recommend that no distinction be

made between land bearing higher and lower

pimash rates which on whatever basis they

have originally fixed do not correspond

lowering it, as a whole.
Moreover, the X scale is
defective in that it omits
the Rs 8 rate; that is, it
is in this respect lenient to
the better lands whereas
what we wish to do is to be
lenient to the worst lands.

I therefore prefer the Dy. Commr's
scale (his scheme 6 & 7
of Statement A is the B.P.P.).
But probably the best plan of
all would be to compromise
between the two, if the Dy. Commr's
scale is thought too high. If we
were to take the Dy. Commr's scale
down to Rs 3½ inclusive, and then
scale X we should get:-

	R
Land on Rets. for 8½ & 3½ inclusive	136897
2½ to 1	30638
	<u>1,67,535</u>

we should have a margin of Rs
2858 for the treatment of indivi-
dual cases, while the calculation
would benefit the poorer lands
more largely (in proportion) than
the other plan.

In my opinion, however, I do not
advise the Dy. Commr's scale as
it stands.

10/4/97

For Mr. Pliss again

X

all the wet lands should be
taken together

is plain under the circumstances

so that the so-called inferior

whatever scale of rates be

bar some of the reduction which

to be made in the case of the

and my own understanding

area that the 3 lowest rates

remain unaltered in all

5.

classes of lands are separately shown.

6. In statement A the Board gives three
alternative schemes:-

(x) (cols. 8&9) that in which the scheme
rates are reduced by half a rupee except
in the case of rates 8½, 2, 1½ and 1 which
are unaltered,

(y) (cols. 10&11) scheme rates reduced by
half a rupee except in the case of rates
2, 1½, and 1,

(z) (cols. 12&13) scheme rates reduced by
half a rupee except in the case of rates
2½, 2, 1½, and 1.

It will be seen that the main differ-
ence between these three schemes lies in
the fact that in the first, the highest

grade Rs 8½ is maintained unaltered. The Board

is somewhat in favour of retaining this

rate. In the second scheme (y) the higher

rates are reduced. To this the Dy. Commis-

sioner objects and argues that "the wet

lands in the tract are not inferior either

as regards the character of their irriga-

tion sources or as regards the general

run of soils similarly circumstanced land

in the Bellary taluks or in Gooty and

Tampatri". The Board says of this scheme (y), "that each money rate down to 24 rupees is reduced by 8as, and this seems on the whole the best way of securing the object of Govt." The Board further states that the lands proposed to be assessed at less than Rs3 do not seem to require further reduction in the rates and the one advantage of retaining the last four rates unchanged is that the net settlement increase will leave a sufficient margin to admit of relief being given liberally in individual cases of excessive assessment."

I submit that scale (x) is a suitable scale and may be adopted; it seems that to which the Board on the whole inclines.

to the present conditions in
of extrinsic affecting the
the lands". There can be no
submit, that it was not at al-
tention of Govt. to make any
distinction and I think the Board
be told so.

wherever the lands are in the
the most intention of Govt.
which has been the intention and
with lands of minor value the rate
nominal. The distinction made
between the superior and inferior
is inferior, better, depending
the fact that the superior
lands are better than the inferior

I think the (x) scale - that
shown in Cote 8 & 9 of Plate -
scale A is the best. There
must be some lands where
the rate is Rs 8/4. The total in
Cote is Rs 75-3 this will
disappear or perhaps be
converted into a decrease
at the final hearing...

10/4/97

Secy (from order)

Ms. first to B.D.
R. S. L. R. & A.

Print
at once & show
4/5/97

Anantapur Settlement.

38

Read C.Nos.1702(A) and 3106(P) of '97

G.O. No. 298 of 4th May 1897.

In the first of the papers read above the Board submits, with reference to G.O.No.527 d/ 13th Oct.1896, revised proposals for the settlement of the wet lands in the taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kaliandrug and Penukonda in the Anantapur District.

2. The intention of Govt. with reference to the settlement of these wet lands was that any enhancement of assessment brought about by removing inequalities at the introduction of the Settlement should be but nominal. As illustration of the manner in which it was considered that this intention might be given effect to, Govt. made a distinction between superior & inferior lands based upon the paimash assessment and drew up a tentative scale of rates. This distinc-

Govt. approval of the
business intention called for in emergence
of this decision being effected by any
modification or alteration of the classification
of the lands. It is suggested that it
be attained by an
alteration in the rates only.

ion was ~~based~~ ^{forwarded} on the information then before Govt. but was not however intended ^{to be looked on as} essential.

3. The Board now points out that the paimash rates do not ~~correspond with~~ ^{represent to} the present conditions intrinsic or extrinsic affecting ~~the value of~~ the lands and submits three alternative schemes by which the object of Govt. may be attained without disturbing the classification of the lands. A revised scale of rates ~~proposed~~ by the Dy. Commissioner is also submitted.

4. Before proceeding to discuss these schemes, Govt. must premise that although it does not desire to raise the total wet assessment of these ~~four~~ ^{four} taluks yet there is no reason to lower it as a whole and that, therefore, the scale of rates to be adopted must be so calculated as to leave a sufficient margin to admit of relief being given on appeal in individual cases of excessive assessment.

5. The effect of the three alternative schemes proposed by the Board is shown in cols. 8 & 9, cols. 10 & 11, and cols. 12

with regard to the first scale i.e. that shown in Cols. 8 & 9 of the Statement A

W.S. 57

and 13, respectively, of statement A appended to the first of the papers read above; and that of the revised scheme proposed by the Dy. Commissioner is shown in cols. 6 & 7 of the same statement.

6. Govt. considers that the 8 1/2 Rs. rate should be retained and therefore rejects the scales shown in cols. 10 & 11 and cols. 12 & 13, respectively of the statement A. Govt. observes that the application of this scale will leave a margin of Rs. 753 only for granting relief in individual cases of hardship. This is insufficient, and Govt. therefore cannot accept this scale in its entirety. The scale now proposed by the Dy. Commissioner ^{on the other hand} leaves an ample margin but does not in the opinion of Govt. give sufficient relief to the poorer lands i.e., as decided by existing conditions. After mature consideration, Govt. ^{is of opinion however} ~~considers~~ that such relief should be given.

7. H.E. the Governor in Council resolved therefore, to direct that a scale of wet rates composed of the first six items of that now proposed by the Dy. Commissioner

and the last five items of that given
 be in col. 8 of the statements appended to
 the first of the papers read above should
 be adopted in the settlement of the four ~~taluk~~
 taluks in question.

The financial results of the appli-
 cation of the above rates are shown in the
 subjoined statement.

Revenue Area	Survey Area	Revenue Assessment	Rates now sanc- tioned and assess- ment	
			Rate	Assessment
acres	acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1224	1273	11,846	8½	10,820
1493	1570	12,069	8	12,530
2462	2639	16,960	7	18,473
5096	5443	28,766	5½	29,936
6434	6901	30,610	4½	31,814
8740	9627	32,926	3½	33,694
6700	7574	19,876	2½	18,935
3244	3695	7,811	2	7,390
1276	1625	2730	2	3,250
289	638	934	1½	957
70	106	149	1	106
37,236	41,171	164,677		167,535
Increase	3935			2858
Percentage increase	10.57			1.74
Lands assessed at special rates				
397	493	641		642

The application of the sanctioned scale
 thus results in an increase of Rs. 2858
 and, while giving relief to ^{the} poorer land
 leaves a sufficient margin for the
 treatment of individual hard cases.
 9. The Board has been already inform-
 ed that the new settlement should be
 introduced into the four Taluks during
 the current fasli.

u.s. 57 4/5/97

See 22.5.97

To
 The Bd. of Rev. (Mis. & Res.)
 Copy to the Board of Rev. (L.R.) *4/5/97*

Flagged A.

Note.
 C.No. 1775 embodying the settle-
 ment notification has been submitted
 for information merely and may, it is
 submitted, be separately recorded.

u.s. 57 4/5/97

Government (1897) of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 298, 4th May 1897.

MAY.

Settlement.

Passing orders on the revised proposals for the — of wet lands in the taluks of Anantapur,
Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Tenukonda in the Anantapur district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 12th February 1897, No. 133 :—

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 3rd December 1896, No. 381.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Deputy Commissioner, No. I Party, Government Order passing orders on the revised proposals for the settlement of certain taluks in Anantapur district.

Read—also the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RUNGACHARIAR Avargal, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. I, Bellary and Anantapur Districts, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Anantapur, 6th January 1897, No. 5 :—

With reference to paragraph 2 of B.P., dated the 3rd ultimo, No. 381, communicating G.O., No. 527, Revenue, dated the 13th October 1896, on the scheme report relating to the settlement of the Anantapur district, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. It appears to be assumed—

- (1) that all lands which bear high paimash rates are good;
- (2) that all those whose paimash rates are low are inferior; and
- (3) that the whole area of 2,656 acres, whose old rates varied from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12, are now assessed at the highest of the proposed rates, viz., Rs. 8-8-0.

3. I respectfully beg to state that none of the above assumptions is quite in accordance with the actual state of things. As regards the points (1) and (2), the paimash rates are not invariably a true index of the real quality of the lands, for in numerous cases good lands bear low rates and inferior ones bear very high rates. I will quote two or three cases. In the Kallumari village, in the Macakasira taluk, a block of land was classified as 4-3. It is situated immediately under the tank bund, of fairly good soils and possesses good facilities of irrigation. Its classification as 4-3 appears to me to be rather high and I reduced it to 4-4. The tank is a pretty big one and will not be placed in a lower class than the 4th if not in the 3rd. The rate proposed in my scheme for the 4-4 soil under a 4th class irrigation is Rs. 1, which this block of land is well able to pay, considered with reference to its quality and irrigation; but what are paimash rates on the fields in it? They are Rs. 1½ and in a very few cases Rs. 2½ per acre. It will be objectionable to reduce the classification much further, simply because the old rates are so very unduly low. At the time of my inspection, some of the fields had on them a tolerably good crop of paddy ready to be cut in a few days. I asked the ryots what the outturn would be. They said that in the case of some of the lands which had been well attended to, it would be 11 *pallas* or 1,100 local seers, equal to 788 Madras measures, and in the others, not less than 10 *pallas* or 1,000 local seers, equal to 717 Madras measures, and that they have always been yielding this outturn, which was what was estimated in the case of the 4-4 soil under a 4th class source—*vide* the table under paragraph 25 of my scheme report reviewed in G.O., No. 527 of the 13th October 1896.

4. Again, on both the banks of a stream called the Swarnamukhi in another village, Agali, there are very good cocoa-and-areca nut topes. Those on the right bank bear high revenue rates ranging from Rs. 9 to 12; but the old rate on most of those on the left bank, though almost equally good, is only Rs. 2! When I was going through them, the villagers told me that those topes were inams. When I asked them what inams they were, they smiled and said that according to the accounts they were not inams, that they were "Ayan" patta wet lands, but that they were practically as good as inams, the pattadars now paying only Rs. 2 an acre on such valuable lands. They are, without a doubt, equal to their present classification as 4-2. Again, in another village, Manepalli, a block of land at the tail-end of the irrigation source and of very inferior saltish soils, bears in some cases a revenue rate of Rs. 8 and in others Rs. 6 per acre while other lands far better in quality and commanding greater facilities of irrigation, being situated nearer the tank, bear lower rates. It would be wrong and unjust to continue the existing high rates of Rs. 8 and 6 on those inferior lands and reduce those on the better ones, simply on the score of the old rates.

These three cases are quoted for the sake of examples and are typical of similar others to be met with almost in every village of all the taluks in the district. This shows that it is not safe to assume the old rates as our guide.

5. As regards the third point, it cannot be assumed that the area in question (acres 2,656) is all assessed at Rs. 8½ per acre. It is not situated in a compact block; on the contrary it occurs in small patches in several villages and under all classes of irrigation sources, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, though rarely under the last class. Under some irrigation sources, there is only half or one acre, bearing such high paimash rates and it not infrequently forms a portion of a survey field, the revenue rate on the remainder of which happens to be Rs. 2 or 2½ per acre. Granting that we classify all such fields as 4-1, the highest classification in wet, the money rate for 4-1 will be only Rs. 8 under a 3rd class, Rs. 7 under a 4th class and Rs. 6 under a 5th class source. It is thus impossible to bring all the said area of 2,656 acres under the Rs. 8½ rate, unless all that area is classified as 4-1 and all the irrigation sources under which such lands occur are grouped in the 2nd class, which is out of the question. In several villages in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of this district and also in the Bellary district, the paimash rates on wet lands under the irrigation of the Pennér, Chitravati and Hagari rivers were similarly very high (Rs. 8½ to 12) in some cases and as the Board and Government ordered that the irrigation under the said rivers should be placed in the 4th class, all those lands were at this settlement assessed at Rs. 7 or Rs. 6 according to the blocks in which they were classified.

6. The lands and irrigation sources have all been now carefully classified according to the principles all along acted on in this department and irrespective of the old rates and in all doubtful cases either of classification of lands or the grouping of irrigation sources, the benefit of the doubt has been invariably given to the ryot. The superior lands under the 1st class irrigation of the Tungabhadra excepted, there is no appreciable difference between the nature of the other irrigation sources in the Bellary and Anantapur districts, nor is the general run of the soils in Anantapur inferior to those of the Bellary district; those under the Tungabhadra of course excepted. In several cases, those of Anantapur are decidedly superior, as I have stated in my scheme report. In the Bellary district, the increase of assessment in wet, due to the settlement in the four taluks, Hospet, Hadagalli, Kúdligi and Rayadrug, comprised in my scheme (exclusive of the Tungabhadra irrigation in Hospet) was 5·41 per cent. in assessment against an increase of 12·78 per cent. in area. In the four taluks of the Anantapur district to which the scheme under consideration applies, there is an increase of 10·71 per cent. in area, which, in the case of wet lands, cannot be altogether discarded, when considering the increase in assessment, as such increases in area in numerous cases occur

* *Vide* my report embodied in B. P., dated the 10th January 1893, No. 9. and approved and sanctioned in G.O., No. 358, Rev., dated 1st May 1893