Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 4817

DATED 11 Oct 97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording Bds Proc. conveying to the Dy. Comm
No I Partly G.O Rev dept on the Scheme for the
Settlement of the Hindupur and Madakasira
Taluks of the Anantapur Dt.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No	Department.	Date.
	298		4-5-97				

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
8658 97	3321	Rev	11-10-97				

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

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AUGUST.

9.IX.97

Settlement.—Communicating to the Deputy Commissioner, No. I Party, Government Order Revenue Department, on the scheme for the — of the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of the Anantapur district.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Read—the following G.O., No 606, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1897 :—

Read—again G.O., Mis. No. 3553, dated 4th September 1896.

Abstract.—Requesting Board of Revenue to make immediate arrangements for the classification of the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira, Anantapur district.

Read—again G.O., No. 527, dated 13th October 1896.

Abstract.—Passing orders on the revised proposals for the Settlement of certain taluks in the Anantapur district.

Read—again G.O., No. 298, Revenue, dated 4th May 1897.

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

Read—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 5th April 1897, No. 281 :—

Read—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, 23rd February 1897, No. 65 :—

As directed in paragraph 1 of G.O., dated the 4th September 1896, No. 3553, communicated with Board's Proceedings of the 9th idem, Mis No. 4357, I have the honour to submit my proposals for the settlement of the Hindúpur and Madakasíra taluks in the Anantapur district.

2. The demarcation and survey of these two taluks were completed only in 1895 and the survey records (maps, land registers and area lists) were supplied in small batches in the course of the years 1895 and 1896. The last batch of accounts of the Madakasíra taluk was received on the 29th August 1896.

3. The classification of Hindúpur was commenced in the early part of May 1896 and completed by the end of September last, and that of Madakasíra was begun in the last week of September 1896 and finished by the middle of January 1897. All the villages in the former taluk and twenty-four in the latter were inspected by Supervisor A. Appasawmy Iyer and the remaining nineteen villages of Madakasíra were examined by the Additional Supervisor M. Raghothama Rao.

4. Out of the total number of fifty-two villages in Hindúpur, the classification of thirty-nine villages was examined by me and of one village by Mr. Adinarayana Iyah, who acted for me in May and June 1896. In Madakasíra, I visited twenty-five, out of a total number of forty-three villages in the taluk ; but in nine of these twenty-five, the work was still in progress at the time of my inspection.

5. *General description of the tract.*—The Hindúpur taluk is bounded on the north by the Penukonda taluk, on the east partly by the Kadiri taluk of the Cuddapah district and partly, and on the south, by the Mysore territory, and on the west partly by the Madakasíra taluk and partly by the Mysore province. The Madakasíra taluk is surrounded entirely by the Mysore territory, except on the east, where it borders on Hindúpur. They are at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above the sea-level and being a portion of the tableland of Mysore, are comparatively of a much cooler climate and command a greater quantity of rainfall than the remaining taluks of the district as will be shown further on.

6. The western half of Hindúpur and the eastern half of Madakasíra, bordering on the former, are comparatively free from hills. The dry lands are mostly level and generally of fairly good soils. The remaining portions of both the taluks are hilly

and consequently highly undulating except where wet lands occur. These are especially red soil taluks, the extent of black soils being very limited in area, standing only for six per cent. of the total dry extent of both taluks. The rivers that run through this tract are the Pennér, the Chitrávati, the Kusavati, the Jayamangali and the Swarnamukhi. The Pennér and the Chitrávati have already been described in my previous scheme report just passed by Government. Of the other three, the Kusavati and the Jayamangali rise in the Mysore province. Both of them irrigate in the Hindúpur taluk alone. The former empties itself into the Chitrávati near the village of Kodur in Hindúpur and the latter is a tributary to the Pennér, which it joins near Utkur in the same taluk. The third, the Swarnamukhi, also takes its rise in the Mysore province and, after irrigating the wet lands of four villages in the Madakasíra taluk alone, runs into another portion of the Mysore province and finally joins the Hagari river. As I have already stated in the case of the Pennér and the Chitrávati, the other streams also are in flood only during certain days in the year. At all other times their beds are quite dry. But like the Pennér and Chitrávati, they contain good springs and water is ready to flow whenever the royts dig the sand, make a coramboo or temporary sand bank and clear the channels. Besides these, there are several smaller jungle streams intersecting the country, but the water supply from them is very precarious.

Comparatively speaking, the Hindúpur taluk, as a whole, is admittedly the best in the district, except of course Gooty and Tadpatri. The dry lands, especially in the western half of the taluk, are of deeper and fairly good soils. The same remarks apply to the eastern half of Madakasíra. The other portions of the two taluks, though inferior to the remaining half described above, are generally by far superior to Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug. The wet lands in both the taluks are generally good, and contain small patches of cocoanut and arecanut topes.* Sugarcane also is somewhat extensively grown* in Hindúpur and betel vines in both the taluks. There is a greater abundance of trees in them than in any others, and the general appearance of the tract is not as barren and dreary as the rest of the district, especially Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug.

			Acs.
* Extent cultivated with sugarcane in	Fasli	1301 ..	981
Do.	do.	1302 ..	560
Do.	do.	1303 ..	1,050
Do.	do.	1304 ..	1,157
Do.	do.	1305 ..	1,113
Do.	do.		

7. *Comparison of Revenue and Survey Areas.*—The area, as per revenue accounts, of the two taluks under the several heads of occupied, unoccupied, inam, &c., as compared with the survey area, is shown in the statement below :—

Taluks.	Number of villages.	Particulars.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total. Government.	Inam.	Poramboke.	Total ayacut of Government villages.
			Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Hindúpur	52	As per Revenue.	73,934	18,093	92,027	71,173	1,887	73,060	165,087	16,035	40,843	221,965
		As per Survey.	80,428	19,339	99,767	66,831	1,964	68,795	168,562	15,894	61,669	246,125
		Difference ..	+ 6,494	+ 1,246	+ 7,740	— 4,342	+ 77	— 4,265	+ 3,475	— 141	+ 20,826	+ 24,160
		Percentage ..	+ 8·78	+ 6·89	+ 8·41	— 6·10	+ 4·08	— 5·8	+ 2·10	— ·88	+ 50·99	+ 10·8
Madakasíra.	43	As per Revenue.	73,333	13,372	86,705	97,645	1,846	99,491	186,196	10,162	51,325	247,683
		As per Survey.	80,562	14,707	95,269	92,378	1,950	94,328	189,597	10,479	68,083	268,159
		Difference ..	+ 7,229	+ 1,335	+ 8,564	— 5,267	+ 104	— 5,163	+ 3,401	+ 317	+ 16,758	+ 20,476
		Percentage ..	+ 9·86	+ 9·98	+ 9·88	— 5·39	+ 5·63	— 5·19	+ 1·83	+ 3·12	+ 32·65	+ 8·27
Total	..	As per Revenue.	147,267	34,467	178,732	168,818	3,733	172,551	351,283	26,197	92,168	469,648
		As per Survey.	160,990	34,046	195,036	159,209	3,914	163,123	358,159	26,373	129,752	514,284
		Difference ..	+ 13,723	+ 2,581	+ 16,304	— 9,609	+ 181	— 9,428	+ 6,876	+ 176	+ 37,584	+ 44,636
		Percentage ..	+ 9·32	+ 8·20	+ 9·12	— 5·69	+ 4·85	— 5·46	+ 1·96	+ ·67	+ 40·78	+ 9·50

The result of the new survey is a total increase, under all the above items taken together, of acres 44,636 or 9·50 per cent. Under the head "occupied" there is an increase of 8·41 per cent. in Hindúpur and of 9·88 in Madakasíra. Under "unoccupied" there is a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. in Hindúpur and 5 per cent. in Madakasíra. Under the head "Poramboke" the increase is very large, being 51 per cent. in the former and 33 per cent. in the latter. Such has been the case in all the taluks of Bellary and Anantapur and has always been attributed 'to the rough way in which the area must have been estimated in Major Munro's survey." Out of the total survey area of each taluk, acres 15,894 or 6 per cent. in Hindúpur and acres 10,479 or 4 per cent. in Madakasíra, are inams. The extent of the remaining arable Government land (exclusive of poramboke) is acres 168,562 in Hindúpur and acres 189,597 in Madakasíra. Of these areas, acres 68,795 or 40 per cent. in Hindúpur and acres 94,328 or 49 per cent. in Madakasíra are unoccupied waste. This is not a worse state of things than that in the Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks, while it is far better than that of Kalyandrug taluk, where 75 per cent. of the total arable area is unoccupied. The percentages of waste lands in the said four taluks of this district and in some of the western taluks of Bellary are shown in the margin for purposes of comparison.

Taluks.	Percentage of waste lands.
Anantapur	51
Dharmavaram	59
Kalyandrug	75
Penukonda	40
Hospet in Bellary	46
Kúdligi in do.	60
Rayadrug in do.	44
Hindúpur	40
Madakasíra	49

8. *Number of villages.*—The number of Government villages according to the survey, as compared with the existing number as per revenue accounts, in each taluk is shown in the margin. The decrease is due to the clubbings made by the Survey department. The decrease (100) is rather large in Madakasíra, where many of the revenue villages were very small and of very little beriz. There are thirty-three shrotriem villages in Hindúpur and sixteen in Madakasíra.

Taluk.	As per Revenue Accounts.	As per Survey.	Difference.
Hindupur	80	52	— 28
Madakasira	143	43	— 100
Total ..	223	95	— 128

9. *Population and agricultural statistics.*—The necessary information under these heads was furnished in my last scheme report and is repeated here for ready reference:—

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.				Average population per square mile.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.			
		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Percentage of agriculturists to non-agriculturists, columns 3 and 4.		Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindúpur ...	481	41,463	40,215	81,678	50·76	170	18,502	2,151	14,478	5,685	20,163	82,229
Madakasíra.	439	30,917	37,076	67,993	45·47	155	19,408	2,702	13,597	6,838	21,490	93,491
Total ..	920	72,380	77,291	149,671	48·36	163	37,910	4,853	28,075	12,423	50,653	175,720

The density of population is 170 in Hindúpur and 155 in Madakasíra per square mile, which is in excess of that of the other taluks of the district.

10 The undermentioned table shows the number of pattas, ploughs, average assessment of each patta, &c.:—

Taluks.	Revenue assessment.	Occupied area.			Number of pattas.	Number of ploughs.	Average assessment of each patta holding, columns 2 and 6.	Average extent of each patta holding, columns 5 and 6.	Average area to each plough, columns 5 and 7.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.			Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Acs.
Hindúpur ..	1,30,548	74,510	18,220	92,760	11,564	9,245	11 4 8	8·02	10·03
Madakasíra .	1,00,738	73,490	13,423	86,913	9,752	9,825	10 5 3	8·91	8·85
Total ..	2,31,286	148,030	31,643	179,673	21,316	19,070	10 13 7	8·43	9·42

11. The rent-roll of the two taluks is shown below:—

Ryots paying Rs. 10 and under Rs. 30. — Rs. 30 and under Rs. 50. — Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100. — Rs. 100. — Upwards of Rs. 500.

Taluks.	Under Rs. 10. Single. Number.	Under Rs. 10. Single. Assessment.	Under Rs. 10. Joint. Number.	Under Rs. 10. Joint. Assessment.	Rs. 10 and under Rs. 30. Single. Number.	Rs. 10 and under Rs. 30. Single. Assessment.	Rs. 10 and under Rs. 30. Joint. Number.	Rs. 10 and under Rs. 30. Joint. Assessment.	Rs. 30 and under Rs. 50. Single. Number.	Rs. 30 and under Rs. 50. Single. Assessment.	Rs. 30 and under Rs. 50. Joint. Number.	Rs. 30 and under Rs. 50. Joint. Assessment.	Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100. Single. Number.	Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100. Single. Assessment.	Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100. Joint. Number.	Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100. Joint. Assessment.	Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250. Single. Number.	Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250. Single. Assessment.	Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250. Joint. Number.	Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250. Joint. Assessment.	Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500. Single. Number.	Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500. Single. Assessment.	Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500. Joint. Number.	Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500. Joint. Assessment.	Upwards of Rs. 500. Single. Number.	Upwards of Rs. 500. Single. Assessment.	Upwards of Rs. 500. Joint. Number.	Upwards of Rs. 500. Joint. Assessment.	Grand total. Total. Single. Number.	Grand total. Total. Single. Assessment.	Grand total. Total. Joint. Number.	Grand total. Total. Joint. Assessment.	Grand total. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Hindúpur	6,676	29,038	1,428	6,148	1,962	34,259	503	8,675	448	14,571	139	4,837	251	14,549	71	4,576	62	8,949	20	2,632	4	1,497	1	255	1	561	..	..	561	1,03,424	2,160	27,124	11,564	1,30,548
Madakasíra	6,192	24,025	922	3,719	1,566	26,079	355	6,401	328	12,171	88	3,366	174	11,669	65	4,439	43	6,689	16	2,275	1	294	2	611	..	..	..	..	..	79,927	1,448	20,811	9,752	1,00,738
Total ..	12,868	53,063	2,348	9,865	3,528	60,338	858	15,079	776	26,742	227	8,203	425	26,218	136	9,015	105	14,638	36	4,907	5	1,791	3	866	1	561	..	..	561	1,83,351	3,608	47,935	21,316	2,31,286

Ryots paying — cont. — Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250. — Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500. — Upwards of Rs. 500.

Taluks.	Under Rs. 10. Single. Number.	Under Rs. 10. Single. Assessment.	Under Rs. 10. Joint. Number.	Under Rs. 10. Joint. Assessment.	Rs. 10 and under Rs. 30. Single. Number.	Rs. 10 and under Rs. 30. Single. Assessment.	Rs. 10 and under Rs. 30. Joint. Number.	Rs. 10 and under Rs. 30. Joint. Assessment.	Rs. 30 and under Rs. 50. Single. Number.	Rs. 30 and under Rs. 50. Single. Assessment.	Rs. 30 and under Rs. 50. Joint. Number.	Rs. 30 and under Rs. 50. Joint. Assessment.	Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100. Single. Number.	Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100. Single. Assessment.	Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100. Joint. Number.	Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100. Joint. Assessment.	Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250. Single. Number.	Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250. Single. Assessment.	Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250. Joint. Number.	Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250. Joint. Assessment.	Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500. Single. Number.	Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500. Single. Assessment.	Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500. Joint. Number.	Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500. Joint. Assessment.	Upwards of Rs. 500. Single. Number.	Upwards of Rs. 500. Single. Assessment.	Upwards of Rs. 500. Joint. Number.	Upwards of Rs. 500. Joint. Assessment.	Grand total. Total. Single. Number.	Grand total. Total. Single. Assessment.	Grand total. Total. Joint. Number.	Grand total. Total. Joint. Assessment.	Grand total. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Hindúpur	6,676	29,038	1,428	6,148	1,962	34,259	503	8,675	448	14,571	139	4,837	251	14,549	71	4,576	62	8,949	20	2,632	4	1,497	1	255	1	561	..	..	561	1,03,424	2,160	27,124	11,564	1,30,548
Madakasíra	6,192	24,025	922	3,719	1,566	26,079	355	6,401	328	12,171	88	3,366	174	11,669	65	4,439	43	6,689	16	2,275	1	294	2	611	..	..	..	..	..	79,927	1,448	20,811	9,752	1,00,738
Total ..	12,868	53,063	2,348	9,865	3,528	60,338	858	15,079	776	26,742	227	8,203	425	26,218	136	9,015	105	14,638	36	4,907	5	1,791	3	866	1	561	..	..	561	1,83,351	3,608	47,935	21,316	2,31,286

12. From the above, it will be seen that 15,216 or 71 per cent. of the landholders are insignificant pattadars paying under Rs. 10 each or an average of Rs. 4-2-2 per patta. They contribute Rs. 62,928 or very nearly 27 per cent. of the total Government land revenue of the two taluks. If we consider each taluk by itself, the result is that in Hindupur, 70 per cent. of the landholders are pattadars paying under Rs. 10 each and pay to Government 27 per cent. of the taluk demand, while in Madakasíra, 73 per cent. of the ryots are pattadars paying under Rs. 10 each and they pay over 27 per cent. of the total revenue of the taluk. The number of pattadars in both the taluks paying above Rs. 100 each, is 150 or 0·70 per cent. of the whole.

13. *Roads and Markets.*—The necessary information on this head, in regard to these two taluks, was already given in my scheme report, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, and is here repeated.

Hindúpur taluk.

1. Kurnool-Bangalore road.
2. Road from Anantapur to Kodikonda.
3. Chavulur-Somindapalle road.

Madakasira taluk.

1. Road from Amarapur to Kodikonda.
2. „ from Penukonda to Madakasíra.
3. „ from Mysore frontier near Panghoor *viâ* Madakasíra to Madhudi.

14. The above are the trunk roads. Besides these, there are several minor ones which are in fairly good order. These two taluks are as well served with means of communication as are the others in this and Bellary districts and are in this respect far better off than several others. There are nine markets in the Hindúpur and three in the Madakasíra taluk. The roads and markets were marked in the two maps already sent to Board with my letter quoted above.

15. *Rainfall.*—As has been so frequently remarked by me and my predecessors in the several reports already sent to Board and Government, this district is very unfortunately situated as regards rainfall. But these two taluks, Hindúpur and Madakasíra, are much better in this respect than the others in the district, except Penukonda, which being very hilly like Madakasíra gets as much rainfall as the latter, that is, 24 inches in a year, while Hindúpur gets 23 inches. Though, as stated above, these two taluks get more rain than the others in this district, yet compared with several other districts, the rainfall here is very poor.

16. The sources of irrigation in these two taluks are:—

1. River channels;
2. Tanks fed by rivers and jungle streams;
3. Tanks fed by the falling rains and surface drainage; and
4. Spring channels.

The rivers, as already stated, are—

1. The Pennér;
2. The Chitrávati;
3. The Swarnamukhi;
4. The Jayamangali; and
5. The Kusavati.

They have been described in paragraph 6 above. The first two were, under B.P., dated the 15th October 1890, No. 309, placed in the fourth class in this and the Bellary districts and the same classification has been now adopted. The water-supply derived from them in these two taluks is in no way superior to that in the others. The 3rd, 4th and 5th sources, being almost as good as the other two, have also been placed in the same class. There is a permanent anicut across the Jayamangali in the Parghi village, from which a channel is taken to feed the Parghi tank in the Hindúpur taluk. Across the Swarnamukhi, there is a similar anicut, at which a channel branches off and feeds the Agali tank in the Madakasíra taluk. With these two exceptions, the irrigation from all these rivers is entirely managed by means of temporary sand bunds called "Coramboos" in the Coimbatore district. The ryots, whenever they want water for their lands, have to send coolies to the head of their

channels to make these coramboo bunds in the bed of the river and divert the water into their irrigation channels. In some cases, they have to go four or five miles from their villages for this purpose. It was in consideration of this trouble and expense to the ryots that the two rivers, the Pennér and the Chitrávati, as well as the Hagari in the Bellary district, were ordered to be placed in the 4th class.

17. The river-fed tanks are :—

Hindúpur taluk :—

1. The Parghi tank fed by a permanent anicut channel from the river Jayamangali referred to above.
2. The Hindúpur tank fed by a coramboo channel from the Pennér (a channel into which water from the river is diverted by means of temporary dams made of sand and brushwood in the river-bed).
3. Chilamattur tank,
4. Kodur tank, } fed by the Kusavati river channel.
5. Parighi dasabandham tank fed by the Jayamangali river anicut channel.
6. Hindúpur Chavadappakunta fed by the Pennér river channel.
7. Moda cusbah big tank,
8. Govaranahalli tank, } fed by the Jayamangali river channel.
9. Kerikera cusbah tank,
10. Chavalur cusbah big tank,
11. Santebidnoor cusbah tank, } fed by the Pennér river channel.
12. Settipalli cusbah big tank,
13. Chilamattur Kothappalli dasabandham tank, } fed by the Kusavati river channel.
14. Gorantla Ragikunta,
15. Do. Nagalakunta,
16. Kodikondu Patacheruvu,
17. Do. Manchinilla cheruvu, } fed by the Chitrávati river channel.
18. Bevinahalli cusbah tank fed by the Pennér river channel.

Madakasíra taluk :—

1. The Agali tank,
2. Madhudi cusbah tank,
3. Agali Iriginahalli tank,
4. Kodihalli Rajelinganahalli tank, } fed by a permanent anicut channel across the Swarnamukhi referred to above.

The Parghi tank is an important irrigation source and, with the exception of the Dharmavaram and Bukkapatnam tanks (perhaps the Singanamala tank also), is as good as any other source placed in the 2nd class in the other taluks. I have placed it, therefore, in the 2nd class. Its registered capacity as per revenue accounts is eight months' supply. The Agali tank is also a good one, but very much smaller than the Parghi tank. The extent of its (the Agali tank) bed is acres 297·35. Its depth, as registered by the Survey department, is 16 feet, and it has to irrigate an ayacut of 812·97 acres. In the revenue accounts, it is registered as a six months' tank. It is very doubtful whether it is fit for a higher class than the 3rd, in which, therefore, I have placed it. The Public Works Department Range officer here, whom I consulted, also says that a full supply of water in the Agali tank cannot last for more than six months. The following classification which has already been approved in the case of the other taluks, has therefore been adopted :—

Third group.—Rain-fed tanks and spring channels containing more than five and under eight months' supply.

Fourth group.—Spring head and other channels furnishing a good supply of water, but requiring much labour in clearing and rain-fed tanks supplying water for more than three and up to five months.

Fifth group.—All minor sources.

18. There are some rain-fed tanks, such as the Lepakshi and Cholasamudram tanks in the Hindúpur taluk and the Madakasíra, Amarapur and Kallumarri tanks in the Madakasíra taluk, which have a comparatively large extent of water spread and are also pretty deep. The capacity of the Lepakshi tank is registered in the revenue accounts as eight months and of the others as five or six months. But the water-supply is precarious. They do not get filled every year as a matter of course, but only once in

four or five years. Some of the tanks, I was informed, have not had a full supply for the last six or seven years. I also found that the revenue registry as regards the capacity of the tanks was not invariably reliable; as for instance, the Lepakshi tank is stated in the revenue accounts to be an eight months' tank, which to me appears to be an undoubted exaggeration. The ryots say that a full supply, which is rare, does not last more than four months. In my opinion, it is not capable, even when full, of irrigating the large ayacut of acres 489 for more than four-and-a-half or five months at most. I had thus some difficulty in fixing their group as the 3rd or 4th. In such doubtful cases, I have adopted the lower group and the financial result also seems to show that a higher grouping will not do, as it will result in a very heavy increase of assessment. There are some "exceptional lands" under each such tank, bearing high paimash rates (Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12). The highest rate to be now imposed on them will be Rs. 7. This sacrifice of revenue cannot be helped and has occurred in all the settled taluks. If we raise the classification of such tanks on account of these few acres of "exceptional lands," the increase on the other lands under them will be very heavy.

19. The statement below shows the number of irrigation sources arranged under the several groups :—

Description of sources.	2nd group.		3rd group.		4th group.		5th group.		Total sources of two taluks.
	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	Hindúpur	Madakasíra.	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	Hindúpur.	Madakasíra.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pennér rever-channels	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Chitrávati river-channels	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Jayamangali do.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Kusavati do.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Swarnamukhi do.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
River-fed tanks	1	..	3	2	14	2	..	..	22
Rain-fed do.	..	..	12	8	74	59	112	45	310
Hill and jungle streams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35
Spring channels	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	40	50
Drainage do.	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	9
Doruvu and dasabandam wells ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	16
Total ..	1	..	15	10	113	73	131	124	467
Total under each group ..	1		25		186		255		467

In paragraph 15 of my former scheme report, dated the 1st August 1895, No. 321, I have described what are called bugga (spring) channels, which are a peculiar feature of this and the Bellary districts. They are much fewer in these two taluks than in the other four, there being only 50 such channels in both Hindúpur and Madakasíra, against 751 in Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda.

20. As regards the dry lands, it has always been usual to divide the villages of a taluk into two or three classes in consideration of the facilities of communication, existence of markets for the disposal of the produce and the healthiness or otherwise of the different portions of the taluks dealt with. But in the case of the western taluks of Bellary, and of the four taluks of Anantapur, for which the scheme has just been approved, I recommended that no difference in the grouping was necessary, as no portion of any taluk was worse than the rest—*vide* paragraph 16 of my scheme report, dated 12th September 1891, No. 885, disposed of in B.P., dated 10th January 1893, No. 9, and paragraph 17 of my letter, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, reviewed in B.P., of 2nd October 1896, No 303. The same arguments apply fully to the Hindupúr and Madakasíra taluks and therefore no difference in the grouping is necessary. I have placed the whole of them in one and the same class.

21. The next statement shows the distribution of the soils under the different classes and sorts :—

Taluks.	Description of soils.	Taram or class.	Extent under 1st sort.	2nd sort	3rd sort.	4th sort.	5th sort.	Total.	Percentage of each soil.	Percentage of each series of soil.	Percentage of regur and red for dry lands alone.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindúpur ..	Regur	III	145	134	215	112	179	785	0·79		
		IV	2,364	4,013	5,179	3,520	2,983	18,059	18·10	19	8·16
		V	..	258	62	89	..	409	0·41		
	Red ferruginous	VI	231	236	82	..	..	549	0·55		
		VII	4,544	7,720	14,209	22,452	19,367	68,292	68·45	81	91·84
		VIII	818	1,411	1,945	4,063	3,436	11,673	11·70		
	Total ..		8,102	13,772	21,692	30,236	25,965	99,767	100	100	100
Madakasíra ..	Regur	III	19	30	..	36	95	180	0 19		
		IV	1,097	2,560	2,580	3,273	1,224	10,734	11·27	11	3·10
		V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Red ferruginous	VI	5	..	..	..	..	5	..		
		VII	3,912	7,355	17,242	17,770	19,265	65,544	68·80	89	96·90
		VIII	803	1,813	3,409	4,287	8,404	18,806	19·74		
	Total ..		5,836	11,758	23,231	25,366	29,078	95,269	..	100	100

The red soils greatly predominate, standing for 81 per cent. in Hindúpur and 89 per cent. in Madakasíra. These figures include both wet and dry lands. If the dry lands alone are taken into consideration, the percentage of the red soils is 91·84 in Hindúpur and 96·90 in Madakasíra. These are therefore especially red-soil taluks as already stated.

22. A statement showing the crop statistics for the last five years is subjoined :—

Crops.	Hindúpur. Extent.	Hindúpur. Percentage.	Madakasíra. Extent.	Madakasíra. Percentage.	Total. Extent.	Total. Average of the two taluks.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Paddy	Acs. 46,627	..	Acs. 38,269	..	Acs. 84,896	Acs. 16,979	..
Cholum	22,723	7	14,461	4	37,184	7,437	6
Cumbu	18,838	6	494	..	19,332	3,867	3
Ragi	90,687	27	96,312	28	186,999	37,399	27
Korra	14,509	4	35,970	10	50,479	15,617	7
Chama	19,948	6	13,121	4	33,069	9,361	5
Horsegram	61,015	18	63,355	18	124,370	27,925	18
Arikala	619	..	..	..	619	309	..
All other pulses	26,045	8	39,394	11	65,439	13,088	10
Cotton	3,383	1	2,996	1	6,379	1,276	1
Sugarcane	4,826	2	36	..	4,862	972	1
Castor or lamp-oil seeds	21,297	7	42,510	12	63,807	12,761	9
Gingely oil-seeds	31	..	247	..	278	59	..
Tobacco	2,090	1	1,157	..	3,247	649	..
All other topes	41,985	13	31,216	..	73,201	6,243	11
Ground nut	716	..	205	9	921	306	..
Other oil-seeds	1,145	..	10,181	..	11,326	3,774	2
Wheat	162	..	51	3	213	106	..
Total ..	330,019	100	351,706	100	681,725	141,149	100

From this it will be seen that 27 per cent. of the lands in each taluk, is cultivated with ragi and 18 per cent. with horsegram. The Government having, in their Proceedings, dated 15th July 1889, No. 591, ordered that horsegram, which is extensively grown in the southern taluks of Anantapur, should not be ignored, it was in the case of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, adopted as a standard together with cholam, the proportion between the two being fixed with reference to the total extent cropped with cereals and pulses. But in the Hindúpur and Madakasíra taluks, the chief food-grain is ragi and not cholum. Next to ragi

the dry crop most extensively grown is horsegram, which, as shown in the statement above, is cultivated on 18 per cent. of the total dry area in each taluk and which cannot therefore be ignored. It has therefore also now been adopted as a standard with ragi, as ordered by Government in their Proceedings of 1889 quoted above. It will be seen that the extent under cereals is acres 327,682 * and that under pulses is acres 189,809.† The proportion is very nearly two-thirds cereals and one-third pulses, which has accordingly been adopted for purposes of this report.

		Acs.
* Cholum		37,184
Cumbu		19,332
Ragi		186,999
Korra		50,479
Chama		33,069
Arikah		619
	Total ...	327,682
† Horse-gram		124,370
All other pulses		65,439
	Total ...	189,809

23. *Prices and Commutation rates.*—These have, as shown in the undermentioned statement, been determined with reference to the ruling prices in the two taluks under notice during the last twenty non-famine years, commencing from fasli 1282. In doing so, I have excluded those of faslis 1286, 1287 and 1288 when a severe famine prevailed and of fasli 1301 when the prices were abnormally high owing to the distress which then existed in this and Bellary districts. The usual deduction of 15 per cent. to cover the cost of carriage of grains and merchants' profits has been made and the rates thus arrived at are Rs. 118 for paddy, 131 for horse-gram (against 117 and 135, respectively, adopted in my previous scheme ‡ report) and Rs. 100 for ragi. The slight difference noticed above in the case of paddy and horse-gram, is due to my having omitted faslis 1280 and 1281, which were included in the case of the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks reported on in 1895 and adopted instead the prices of the two latest faslis 1304 and 1305 :—

‡ dated 1st August 1895, No. 321.

Faslis.	Hindupúr. Paddy. First sort.	Hindupúr. Paddy. Second sort.	Hindupúr. Horse-gram.	Hindupúr. Ragi.	Madakasíra. Paddy. First sort.	Madakasíra. Paddy. Second sort.	Madakasíra. Horse-gram.	Madakasíra. Ragi.	Average. Paddy. First sort.	Average. Paddy. Second sort.	Average. Average.	Average. Horse-gram.	Average. Ragi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1282	154	130	92	92	145	130	95	96	149½	130	139¾	94	94
1283	128	118	168	105	111	96	151	100	119½	107	113¼	159½	102½
1284	88	84	177	108	91	79	113	98	89½	81½	85½	145	103
1285	123	117	175	156	124	111	178	151	123½	114	118¾	176½	153½
1289	118	110	166	158	128	117	151	166	123	113½	118¼	158½	162
1290	141	133	101	107	139	134	105	113	140	133½	136¾	103	110
1291	136	128	102	127	142	138	99	124	139	133	136	100¾	125½
1292	133	125	104	104	132	124	101	100	132½	124½	128½	102½	102
1293	121	113	101	92	128	116	92	87	124½	114½	119½	96¾	89½
1294	164	155	181	153	166	155	177	142	165	155	160	179	147½
1295	175	167	185	133	161	147	177	133	168	157	162½	181	133
1296	134	124	127	95	141	133	116	97	137½	128½	133	121¼	96
1297	120	110	118	82	132	124	105	84	126	117	121¼	111½	83
1298	140	130	158	98	120	111	142	95	130	120½	125¼	150	96½
1299	138	128	219	90	135	125	201	91	136½	126½	131½	210	90½
1300	168	156	222	124	151	134	188	120	159½	145	152¼	205	122
1302	191	176	265	176	199	173	256	161	195	174½	186¾	260½	168½
1303	183	164	201	154	169	155	205	149	176	159½	167¾	203	151½
1304	186	168	167	124	198	169	160	118	192	168½	180¼	163½	121
1305	183	156	164	116	171	159	157	100	177	157½	167¼	160¼	108
Total	2,924	2,692	3,193	2,394	2,883	2,630	2,970	2,325	2,903½	2,661	2,784¼	3,031½	2,359½
Average ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	154	118
Deduct 15 per cent. for merchants' profits.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	18
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	131	100

24. *Grain outturns.*—In determining these, the order now extant is that no experiments need be made, but that the averages of the outturns adopted in the adjoining settled districts should be adopted. In the case of the Bellary district and Gooty and Tadpatri of Anantapur, where cholum alone was adopted as the standard in dry and of the other four taluks of this district, where cholum and horse-gram were ordered to be taken as the standards, the outturn of cholum was fixed as 340 and of horse-gram as 160 Madras measures per acre. In 1895 when I made a tour through these two taluks and also in 1896 when I visited them for checking the classification of lands I made extensive enquiries about the outturn of paddy, horse-gram and ragi, which latter is now taken as one of the standards for dry in the place of cholum. In regard to the first, paddy, there is not the slightest reason to make any alteration in the outturn already adopted, namely 1,200 Madras measures. In many of the villages where I made enquiries, the best outturn was given as 17 pallahs or 1,700 local seers = 1,218 Madras measures. In some villages, such as Agali in the Madakasíra taluk, the highest outturn was mentioned by the ryots to be 20 pallahs equal to 2,000 local seers = 1,433 Madras measures. But these are rare and exceptional cases and it is not safe to assume such a high standard for our purposes. Seventeen pallahs are freely admitted to be the best outturn and what I have adopted in this report (1,200 Madras measures) is even less than the estimate of the ryots themselves. In the case of horse-gram also, no alteration is necessary. From $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs are, without a hesitation, stated by the ryots as the best outturn; but to be on the safe side, only $2\frac{1}{4}$ pallahs = 225 local seers or 160 Madras measures were taken in the former scheme report and there is no objection to the same being now adopted. As regards ragi, from the enquiries I have made in several villages in both the taluks, I find that this crop yields a greater outturn than cholum; the ryots in some villages mentioned 6 pallahs as a good outturn, while in several others, they stated it to be 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs. To make sure of the point, I asked the Tahsildar of Madakasíra to institute independent enquiries and report the result. In his letter in reply, dated the 2nd instant, he states that "some ryots said 5 pallahs and some 6—$5\frac{1}{2}$ may be safely assumed." I have accordingly done so, as it is always safe to err on the ryots' side. The $5\frac{1}{2}$ pallahs or 550 local seers, in terms of Madras measures = 394. Thus the outturns adopted in regard to the three crops now taken as standards, are :—

Paddy	...	1,200 Madras measures.
Ragi	...	394 Do. do.
Horse-gram	...	160 Do. do.

25. In regard to the cultivation expenses also, we are directed by the G.O., No. 944 of the 6th September 1882, to adopt the averages of those of the adjoining settled districts. But in this respect, a scale has already been approved for the immediately four adjoining taluks of the same district. As was the case there, we have, in regard to these two taluks also, necessarily adopted two dry grains, ragi and horse-gram, as the standards. In the mode of cultivation, there is no material difference between one taluk and another and I have therefore adopted the same scale as shown below. From my enquiries also, I have found no reason to make any modification :—

Wet.							Dry.						
Classification of soils.						Cultivation expense.	Classification of soils.						Cultivation expense.
III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Rs. A. P.							Rs. A. P.
..	1	..	..	..	..	15 15 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	3 13 6
1	2	..	..	..	..	15 1 8	2	1	..	1	..	..	3 9 0
2	3	..	..	1	..	14 2 8	3	2	..	2	1	..	3 4 6
3	4	1	1	2	1	13 5 4	4	3	1	3	2	1	3 1 6
4	5	2	2	3	2	12 8 0	5	4	2	4	3	2	2 13 0
5	..	3	3	4	3	11 10 8	..	5	3	5	4	3	2 10 0
..	..	4	4	5	4	10 13 4	.	..	4	..	5	4	2 5 6
..	..	5	5	..	5	9 12 8	..	..	5	..	..	5	2 1 0
Lowest in 3rd group			..	..	..	8 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, in 4th ,,			..	..	..	7 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, in 5th ,,			..	..	..	6 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

My remarks in paragraph 26 of my scheme report, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, disposed of in G.O., No. 527, dated 13th October 1896, fully apply to these two taluks also.

26. The usual deduction of 25 per cent. on account of vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas has been made.

27. The money rates thus arrived at are shown below :—

Wet.

Paddy outturn per acre.	Value at Rs. 118 per garce.	Deduct one-quarter for vicissitudes of season, &c.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net value.	Half net.	Proposed rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,200	44 4 0	11 1 0	33 3 0	15 15 0	17 4 0	8 10 0	8 8 0
1,125	41 7 9	10 5 11	31 1 10	15 1 0	16 0 10	8 0 5	8 0 0
1,025	37 12 9	9 7 2	28 5 7	14 2 8	14 2 11	7 1 5	7 0 0
925	34 1 9	8 8 5	25 9 4	13 5 4	12 4 0	6 2 0	6 0 0
825	30 6 9	7 9 8	22 13 1	12 8 0	10 5 1	5 2 6	5 0 0
725	26 11 9	6 10 11	20 0 10	11 10 8	8 6 2	4 3 1	4 0 0
625	23 0 9	5 12 2	17 4 7	10 13 4	6 7 3	3 3 8	3 0 0
550	20 4 6	5 1 2	15 3 4	9 12 8	5 6 8	2 11 4	2 8 0
475	17 8 3	4 6 1	13 2 2	8 12 0	4 6 2	2 3 1	2 0 0
400	14 12 0	3 11 0	11 1 0	7 11 4	3 5 8	1 10 10	1 8 0
320	11 12 10	2 15 3	8 13 7	6 10 8	2 2 11	1 1 6	1 0 0

Dry.

Outturn per acre.		Commutation price of ragi at Rs. 100 per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.	Two-thirds of the above.	Commutation price of horse-gram at Rs. 131 per garce of 3,200 Madras measures	One-third of the above.	Total columns 4 and 6.	Deduct one-fourth for the vicissitudes of season.	Remainder.	Deduct cultivation expenses.	Net value.	Half net representing the Government shares.	Rates now proposed.
Ragi.	Horse-gram.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
394	160	12 5 0	8 3 4	6 8 10	2 2 11	10 6 3	2 9 7	7 12 8	3 13 6	3 15 2	1 15 7	2 0 0
330	140	10 5 0	6 14 0	5 11 8	1 14 7	8 12 7	2 3 2	6 9 5	3 9 0	3 0 5	1 8 2	1 8 0
260	120	8 2 0	5 6 8	4 14 7	1 10 2	7 0 10	1 12 3	5 4 7	3 4 6	2 0 1	1 0 0	1 0 0
230	100	7 3 0	4 12 8	4 1 6	1 5 10	6 2 6	1 8 8	4 9 10	3 1 6	1 8 4	0 12 2	0 12 0
190	80	5 15 0	3 15 4	3 4 5	1 1 6	5 0 10	1 4 2	3 12 8	2 13 0	0 15 8	0 7 10	0 8 0
165	70	5 2 6	3 7 0	2 13 10	0 15 3	4 6 3	1 1 7	3 4 8	2 10 0	0 10 8	0 5 4	0 6 0
135	60	4 3 6	2 13 0	2 7 4	0 13 1	3 10 1	0 14 6	2 11 7	2 5 6	0 6 1	0 3 0	0 4 0
115	50	3 9 6	2 6 4	2 0 9	0 10 11	3 1 3	0 12 3	2 5 0	2 1 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0

28. The dry rates vary from Rs. 2 to 2 annas. The two rupees rate is, however, only nominal, being applied only to four acres of land in the Hindupúr taluk. Practically therefore the $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees rate is the highest. The wet rates vary from Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ to Re. 1 as in the case of the other four taluks. The amount of land falling under each rate and its percentage to the total occupied area will be discussed further on under head "Incidence."

29. *The financial results.*—The financial results of the above proposals are shown below :—

Talúks.	Dry or wet.	Grouping.	As per revenue. Extent.	As per revenue. Assessment.	As per revenue. Revenue average on revenue area.	As per revenue. Revenue average on survey area.	As per settlement. Extent.	Financial results as per modified rates from Rs. 64 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 6. As per settlement. Assessment calculated at the rates now arrived at in this report and which are the same as those proposed in my scheme report No. 321 of 1st August 1895.	Financial results as per modified rates from Rs. 64 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 6. As per settlement. Settlement average.	Difference. Extent.	Difference. Per-centage.	Difference. Assessment.	Difference. Per-centage.	Financial results as per modified rates from Rs. 64 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 6. Assessment.	Financial results as per modified rates from Rs. 64 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 6. Average.	Difference columns 5 and 15.	Difference columns 6 and 16.	Per-centage columns 5 and 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.			
Hindupur.	Dry ..	..	73,934	29,446	0 6 4	0 6 10	80,428	34,471	0 6 10	+ 6,494	+ 8·78	+ 5,025	+ 17·07	..	..	..	..	..
	Wet ..	2nd group ..	2,004	8,546	4 4 3	4 9 7	2,053	11,677	5 11 0	+ 49	+ 2·45	+ 3,131	+ 36·64	10,971	5 5 6	+ 2,425	— 706	+ 28·38
		3rd ,, ..	3,821	20,549	5 6 1	5 1 2	4,032	24,232	5 15 8	+ 211	+ 6·05	+ 3,683	+ 17·92	22,981	6 10 9	+ 2,432	— 1,251	+ 11·84
		4th ,, ..	10,005	43,736	4 6 11	4 1 4	10,104	51,441	4 12 11	+ 699	+ 6·99	+ 7,706	+ 17·62	47,611	4 7 0	+ 3,930	— 3,776	+ 8·63
		5th ,, ..	2,262	8,233	3 10 8	3 4 1	2,629	9,065	3 9 4	+ 367	+ 11·80	+ 832	+ 10·11	8,467	3 5 7	+ 234	— 698	+ 2·84
		Special rate ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	18,093	81,064	4 7 8	4 3 1	19,339	96,416	4 15 9	+ 1,246	+ 6·89	+ 15,352	+ 18·94	89,931	4 10 6	+ 8,867	— 6,485	+ 10·94
	Total, dry and wet ..	..	92,027	1,10,510	..	..	99,767	1,30,887	..	+ 7,740	+ 9·86	+ 20,377	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madakasira.	Dry ..	..	73,333	27,041	0 5 11	0 6 4	80,562	31,649	0 6 3	+ 7,229	+ 9·86	+ 4,508	+ 16·67	..	..	..	..	..
	Wet ..	3rd group ..	4,418	23,140	5 3 10	4 13 5	4,783	26,676	5 9 3	+ 365	+ 8·26	+ 3,636	+ 15·28	25,099	5 4 0	+ 1,959	— 1,577	+ 8·47
		4th ,, ..	6,694	29,577	4 6 8	4 0 11	7,259	33,372	4 9 3	+ 565	+ 8·80	+ 3,795	+ 12·83	30,502	4 9 11	+ 925	— 2,870	+ 3·13
		5th ,, ..	2,260	8,370	3 11 3	3 2 10	2,635	8,863	3 5 10	+ 375	+ 16·69	+ 493	+ 6·89	8,329	3 2 7	+ 41	— 634	+ 0·49
		Total ..	13,372	61,087	4 9 1	4 2 5	14,707	68,911	4 11 0	+ 1,335	+ 9·98	+ 7,824	+ 12·81	63,930	4 5 7	+ 2,843	— 4,981	+ 4·65
	Total, dry and wet ..	..	86,705	88,128	..	..	95,269	1,00,460	..	+ 8,564	+ 9·88	+ 12,332	+ 13·99	..	..	..	..	..
Total of two talúks.	Dry ..	..	147,267	56,487	0 6 2	0 5 7	160,990	66,020	0 6 7	+ 13,723	+ 9·32	+ 9,533	+ 16·88	..	..	..	..	..
	Wet ..	..	81,465	1,42,151	4 8 3	4 2 10	34,046	1,65,327	4 13 8	+ 2,581	+ 8·20	+ 23,176	+ 16·30	1,53,561	4 8 4	+ 11,710	— 11,466	+ 8·24
	Grand Total ..	..	178,732	1,98,638	..	..	195,036	2,31,317	..	+ 16,304	+ 9·12	+ 32,709	+ 16·47	..	..	..	..	..

30. In dry, there is an increase in Hindupur of Rs. 5,025 or 17 per cent. against an increase of acres 6,494 or 8·78 per cent. in area and in Madakasíra the increase is Rs. 4,508 or 16·67 per cent., against an increase of acres 7,229 or 9·86 per cent. in area. Thus more than one-half of the increase in assessment in each taluk is due to the increase in area by survey. The settlement average rate for Hindúpur is As. 6–10 against the revenue average rate As. 5–10 and in Madakasíra the settlement average is As. 6–3 against the revenue average of As. 5–4. There will be some reductions in the said amounts and averages, when relief is granted to the ryots at appeal hearing.

In wet, I have shown two sets of results, viz., (1) those obtained by the application of the rates now arrived at in this report, and which are exactly those mentioned in my former scheme, relating to the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks (columns 8 to 14 of the statement above), and (2) [illegible] at the revised rates proposed in my subsequent report, dated the 6th January 1897, No. 5 (columns 15 to 19). According to the former, there is an increase of Rupees 15,352 or 18·94 per cent. against an increase of acres 1,246 or 6·89 per cent. in Hindupur and of Rs. 7,824 or 12·81 per cent. against an increase of acres 1,335 or 9·98 per cent. in Madakasíra. By the application of the revised rates mentioned above (columns 15 to 19), the result obtained is an increase of Rs. 8,867 or 10·94 per cent. in Hindupur, against an increase of acres 1,246 or 6·89 per cent. and in Madakasíra, of Rs. 2,843 or 4·65 per cent., against an increase in area of acres 1,335 or 9·98 per cent. The settlement averages as per revised rates (columns 15 to 19 of the above statement) are Rs. 4–10–5 and Rs. 4–5–7 against the revenue averages of Rs. 4–3–1 and Rupees 4–2–5 in Hindupur and Madakasíra respectively (column 7).

31. With reference to the views of the Government in their order of the 13th October 1896, No. 527, I beg to recommend the latter results (columns 15 to 19) for approval. By the grant of relief at the appeal hearing in individual cases of excessive increases, there will be a still further reduction of the above amounts and averages and the net increase, considered with reference to the large increases in area, cannot be said to be anything more than nominal.

32. From the remarks in paragraph 2 of the Government Order quoted above, I find that Government seem to be under the impression that these two taluks (Hindupur and Madakasíra) are poorer than the others in the district. I respectfully beg to observe that as regards wet lands, Hindupur is the best in the whole district and as regards dry, after Gooty and Tadpatri which contain a very considerable area of black soils, it (Hindupur) is the next best. Madakasíra comes next. As a whole, though it (Madakasíra) is not as good as Hindupur and though it is not "the garden of the district" which proud name it bears in the District manual and which, as stated by Mr. Winterbotham, is a "poetical exaggeration;" it is in every respect certainly better than Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug and not inferior to Anantapur and Penukonda. The Government lay stress on the facts (1) that "ragi is more extensively grown therein" and (2) "while cholum and horse-gram are less common." The first fact, that is, that ragi is more extensively grown than cholum is no proof of the poverty of the soils, which, if the ryots only care to cultivate them with cholum, are fully capable of yielding as good an outturn as any other similar red lands in any other taluk of this or the Bellary district. The reason why the ryots do not grow cholum is that they do not care for it. The Commissioner, Mr. Winterbotham, made enquiries when he went on a tour through these two taluks in September 1895 and ascertained that cholum is not extensively grown, because the ryots "don't like it, we don't want it. Ragi suits us better."* I made it a point to enquire into this matter in almost every village I visited and the ryots said "we have not the 'rivaz' (custom) of cultivating cholum. Our staple food is, as is the case with the people in the adjoining territory of Mysore, ragi and we therefore grow it in preference to cholum, which we do not eat as extensively as ragi. This, but not the poverty of the soils is the

* Paragraph 15 of B.P., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303.

secret of the extensive cultivation of ragi instead of cholum, which is grown on wet lands and on the limited area under wells. As regards horse-gram, the accounts show that the area under this crop is not inconsiderable, being 18 per cent. against 21 per cent. in Penukonda and 22 per cent. in Anantapur. It cannot therefore be, as stated above, ignored, but must be considered as a staple crop, as was done in the other taluks and as ordered in G.O., No. 591, dated the 15th July 1889. In these circumstances, I think that we need have no hesitation in the adoption of the dry rates and the modified wet rates and the results herein proposed, in which, as I have already observed, there will be some further reductions, owing to the grant of relief to the ryots at the appeal hearing, so that the net result will be very light, especially in wet as required by Government.

33. The next statement shows the incidence of the proposed assessments from which it will be seen that the rates have been very leniently applied. In dry, the highest rate of Rs. 2 per acre is applied only to 4 acres, which happen to be small dry portions of large wet fields situated in the midst of blocks of wet lands. They cannot be separated and constituted into a distinct block. Practically, therefore, the highest dry rate is Rs. 1-8-0, at which only 1 per cent. of the lands in Hindupur and barely 1 per cent. in Madakasíra are assessed. This rate of Rs. 1-8-0 is mostly applied to lands under wells. Only 5 per cent. of the lands in Hindupur and 3 per cent. in Madakasíra are assessed at Re. 1 per acre, which rate also is chiefly applicable to garden lands under wells (classification 4-2 or 7-1). Nine per cent. in Hindupur and 8 per cent. in Madakasíra are assessed at As. 12. Twenty-nine per cent. of the lands in each taluk are assessed at As. 4. In wet, the highest rate of Rs. 8-8-0 is applied to 86 acres of land under the irrigation of the Parghi tank, which is the only one found fit for the second class. Four per cent. of the lands in each taluk are assessed at the next highest rate, Rs. 8 per acre, and 12 per cent. in Hindupur and 7 per cent. in Madakasíra are assessed at Rs. 7 per acre. These three rates cover acres 863 (or over 85 per cent.) out of acres 1,010 of "exceptional lands," whose old rates varied from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12 :—

Dry.				Wet.					
				As per rates now arrived at in this report and which are the same as those proposed in my scheme report of 1st August 1895, No. 321, on the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks.				As per modified rates from Rs. 5-8-0 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 5.	
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Hindúpur Taluk.					
RS. A. P.	ACS.		RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.
2 0 0 ..	4	..	7	8 8 0	86	..	728	8 8 0	728
1 8 0 ..	712	1	1,067	8 0 0	695	4	5,561	8 0 0	5,561
1 0 0 ..	4,039	5	4,039	7 0 0	2,349	12	16,450	7 0 0	16,450
0 12 0 ..	7,405	9	5,554	6 0 0	3,832	20	23,001	5 8 0	21,084
0 8 0 ..	15,774	20	7,888	5 0 0	4,992	26	24,949	4 8 0	22,455
0 6 0 ..	25,771	32	9,664	4 0 0	4,152	22	16,600	3 8 0	14,526
0 4 0 ..	23,289	29	5,823	3 0 0	2,377	12	7,134	3 0 0	7,134
0 2 0 ..	3,434	4	429	2 8 0	572	3	1,435	2 8 0	1,435
....	..	..	..	2 0 0	268	1	536	2 0 0	536
....	..	..	..	1 8 0	13	..	19	1 8 0	19
....	..	..	..	1 0 0	2	..	2	1 0 0	2
Special rate ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total ..	80,428	100	34,471	..	19,339	100	96,416	..	89,931
Deduct baling remission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	124
Net Assessment .	..	..	..	..	..	..	96,292	..	89,807

Dry.				Wet.					
				As per rates now arrived at in this report and which are the same as those proposed in my scheme report of 1st August 1895, No. 321, on the Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks.				As per modified rates from Rs. 5-8-0 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 5.	
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Madakasíra Taluk.					
RS. A. P.	ACS.		RS.	RS. A. A.	ACS.		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.
1 8 0 ..	159	..	239	8 0 0	650	4	5,197	8 0 0	5,197
1 0 0 ..	2,297	3	2,297	7 0 0	974	7	6,815	7 0 0	6,815
0 12 0 ..	6,642	8	4,982	6 0 0	2,289	16	13,736	5 8 0	12,591
0 8 0 ..	18,280	23	9,139	5 0 0	3,590	24	17,953	4 8 0	16,159
0 6 0 ..	21,259	26	7,973	4 0 0	4,082	28	16,327	3 8 0	14,285
0 4 0 ..	23,434	29	5,858	3 0 0	2,335	16	7,002	3 0 0	7,002
0 2 0 ..	8,491	11	1,051	2 8 0	040	4	1,605	2 8 0	1,605
....	..	..	..	2 0 0	113	1	226	2 0 0	226
....	..	..	..	1 8 0	31	..	47	1 8 0	47
....	..	..	..	1 0 0	3	..	3	1 0 0	3
Total ..	80,562	100	31,549	..	14,707	100	68,911	..	63,930

34. The amount of unoccupied waste land in the two taluks is shown in the statement below :—

Taluks.	Dry.				Wet.				Settlement assessment and average at the revised rates proposed in my letter No. 5 of the 6th January 1897.			
	Survey area unoccupied.	Settlement assessment on the area in column 2.	Settlement average on unoccupied land.	Settlement average on occupied land.	Survey area unoccupied.	Settlement assessment on the area in column 6.	Settlement average calculated at the rates now proposed and which are those already proposed in my former scheme.	Settlement average on occupied lands.	Settlement assessment on unoccupied land.	Average.	Settlement average on occupied land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12
	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Hindúpur ..	66,831	18,059	0 4 4	0 6 10	1,964	6,993	3 9 0		4 15 9	6,505	3 5 0	4 10 5
Madakasíra ..	92,378	22,753	0 3 11	0 6 3	1.950	6,572	3 5 11		4 11 0	6,183	3 2 9	4 5 7
Total ..	159,209	40,812	0 4 1	0 6 7	3,914	13,565	3 7 5		4 13 8	12,688	3 3 10	4 8 4

In dry, the average rate on unoccupied land in Hindupur is Rs. 0-4-4 and in Madakasíra Rs. 0-3-11 per acre against Rs. 0-6-10 and Rs. 0-6-3 on occupied land in the two taluks, respectively. In wet also it will be seen that the average rate on unoccupied land in both the taluks, is much less than that on lands under occupation.

35. *Second crop assessment.*—There being no first class irrigation sources like the Tungabhadra in these taluks, and the water-supply from the Government sources of irrigation being generally very precarious, composition of the second crop assessment will, wherever the ryots apply for it, be freely allowed at the undermentioned rates already proposed in paragraph 34 of my last scheme report, dated 1st August 1895, No. 321, reviewed in Board's Proceedings, No. 303 of the 2nd October 1895, viz.—

Of the first crop assessment.

For the 2nd and 3rd class sources where the supply of water is not reliable ... ...

STATEMENT showing the extent of lands bearing paimash rates varying from Rs. 8¾ to Rs. 12 in the undermentioned two taluks of the Anantapur district.

Paimash rate.	Revenue extent entered in the statement under paragraph 10 of Board's Proceedings of the 2nd October 1895, No. 303, as per statement furnished by the Tahsildars.	Revenue extent as now correctly tabulated after a field-war scrutiny of the classification registry.	Revenue assessment.	Survey extent.	Settlement rate.	Survey extent under each proposed settlement rate, *i.e.*, the distribution of the extent in column 5 under several rates proposed in the scheme.	Settlement assessment.	Difference (columns 4 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Hindúpur Taluk.				
12·0	46·0	ACS. 30·36 13·52 4·14 0·14	RS. A. P. 366 3 0 161 1 3 49 11 0 1 13 0	ACS. 32·20 16·85 4·35 0·21	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	ACS. 32·20 16·85 4·35 0·21	RS. A. P. 257 10 0 117 15 0 26 2 0 1 1 0	RS. A. .. ..
		48·16	578 12 3	53·61	..	53·61	402 12 0	— 176 0
11·8	30·0	3·95 6·50 0·28	45 14 0 74 14 0 3 4 0	4·16 6·46 0·27	8 0 0 7 0 0 5 0 0	4·16 6·46 0·27	33 5 0 45 4 0 1 6 0	.. .. ..
		10·73	124 0 0	10·89	..	10·89	79 15 0	— 44 1
11·0	11·0	18·58 0·17	203 6 0 2 0 0	19·67 0·17	7 0 0 5 0 0	19·67 0·17	137 11 0 0 14 0	.. ..
		18·75	205 6 0	19·84	..	19·84	138 9 0	— 66 13
10·8	189·0	23·72 80·80 54·86 3·49 4·14	247 1 0 842 11 0 577 9 0 36 14 0 44 2 0	24·35 84·02 56·90 4·06 3·98	8 8 0 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	24·35 84·02 56·90 4·06 3·98	207 0 0 672 3 0 398 5 0 24 6 0 19 14 0	.. ..
		167·01	1,748 5 0	173·31	..	173·31	1,321 12 0	— 426 9
10·0	140·0	25·90 67·67 15·9 1·8 0·56	258 0 0 673 3 0 148 15 0 10 14 0 6 6 0	26·29 70·57 17·38 1·16 0·60	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 0	26·29 70·57 17·38 1·16 0·60	210 5 0 494 0 0 104 5 0 5 13 0 1 13 0	.. ..
		110·30	1,097 6 0	116·0	..	116·0	816 4 0	— 281 2
9·12	57·0	15·51 9·32 4·46 2·52	153 7 6 90 8 0 44 7 0 24 8 0	15·47 9·76 5·15 2·60	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	15·47 9·76 5·15 2·60	123 12 0 68 5 0 30 14 0 13 0 0	.. ..
		31·82	312 14 6	32·98	..	32·98	235 15 0	— 76 15
9·8	7·0	8·94 3·93	85 1 4 36 7 9	8·86 3·42	7 0 0 6 0 0	8·86 3·42	62 0 0 20 8 0	.. ..
		12·87	121 9 1	12·28	..	12·28	82 8 0	— 39 1
9·4	16·0	4·69 3·27 2·47 1·55	43 14 0 30 4 0 22 15 0 14 4 7	4·31 3·83 2·62 1·88	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	4·31 3·83 2·62 1·88	34 8 0 26 13 0 15 12 0 9 6 0	.. ..
		11·98	111 5 7	12·64	..	12·64	86 7 0	— 24 15
9·0	19·0	1·52 0·63 0·50	13 10 0 5 12 0 4 8 0	1·63 0·61 0·50	7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	1·63 0·61 0·50	11 7 0 3 11 0 2 8 0	.. .. ..
		2·65	23 14 0	2·74	..	2·74	17 10 0	— 6 4
8·12	106·0	4·18 36·29 33·20 1·47 0·95 4·55	35 7 0 315 9 0 290 10 6 12 13 0 8 6 0 39 9 0	4·43 39·27 34·82 1·48 1·0 5·06	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 0 2 8 0	4·43 39·27 34·82 1·48 1·0 5·06	35 7 0 274 14 0 208 15 0 7 6 0 3 0 0 12 10 0	.. ..
		80·64	702 6 6	86·6	..	86·6	542 4 0	— 160 3
Total ..	621·0	494·91	5,025 14 11	520·35	..	520·35	3,724 0 0	—1,301 15

Statement showing the extent of lands bearing paimash rates varying from Rs. 8¾ to Rs. 12 in the undermentioned two taluks of the Anantapur district—*cont.*

Paimash rate.	Revenue extent entered in the statement under paragraph 10 of Board's Proceedings of the 2nd October 1895, No. 303, as per statement furnished by the Tahsildars.	Revenue extent as now correctly tabulated after a field-war scrutiny of the classification registry.	Revenue assessment.	Survey extent.	Settlement rate.	Survey extent under each proposed settlement rate, *i.e.*, the distribution of the extent in column 5 under several rates proposed in the scheme.	Settlement assessment.	Difference (columns 4 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Madakasira Taluk.				
12·0	79·0	ACS. 118·99 117·8 10·32 13·77	RS. A. P. 1,429 3 3 1,406 13 0 124 6 0 163 1 0	ACS. 125·33 119·50 12·06 15·90	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	ACS. 125·33 119·50 12·06 15·90	RS. A. P. 1,002 10 0 836 8 0 72 6 0 79 6 0	RS. A. .. ..
		260·16	3,123 7 3	272·79	..	272·79	1,990 14 0	—1,132 9
11·12	7·0	3·94 1·76	45 11 0 20 7 0	4·53 1·82	7 0 0 5 0 0	4·53 1·82	31 11 0 9 2 0	.. ..
		5·70	66 2 0	6·35	..	6·35	40 13 0	— 25 5
11·8	..	18·36	202 9 0	19·78	8 0 0	19·78	158 4 0	— 44 5
11·4	1·0	0·64	7 2 0	0·66	8 0 0	0·66	5 5 0	— 1 13
11·0	19·0	18·15	196 0 0	19·77	8 0 0	19·77	158 3 0	— 37 13
10·8	1·0	0·30	3 13 2	0·45	6 0 0	0·45	2 11 0	— 1 2
10·0	10·0	1·70 3·26 0·63 4·57	16 9 9 32 9 0 6 4 0 45 12 0	1·90 3·25 0·78 5·25	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	1·90 3·25 0·78 5·25	15 3 0 22 12 0 4 11 0 26 4 0	.. ..
		10·16	101 2 9	11·18	..	11·18	68 14 0	— 32 5
9·12	19·0	12·11 2·40 3·85 2·69	118 5 0 23 6 0 32 12 0 23 9 0	13·34 2·44 3·22 2·64	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	13·34 2·44 3·22 2·64	106 12 0 17 1 0 19 5 0 13 3 0	.. ..
		20·55	198 0 0	21·64	..	21·64	156 5 0	— 41 11
9·0	22·0	19·33 0·64	173 4 0 5 12 0	21·20 0·70	8 0 0 7 0 0	21·20 0·70	169 10 0 4 14 0	.. ..
		19·97	179 0 0	21·90	..	21·90	174 8 0	— 4 8
8·12	104·0	87·68 9·8 7·99 4·46	763 10 6 80 11 0 71 1 0 39 2 0	91·89 10·04 8·31 5·03	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	91·89 10·04 8·31 5·03	735 2 0 70 5 0 49 14 0 25 2 0	.. ..
		109·21	954 8 6	115·27	..	115·27	880 7 0	— 74 2
Total ..	263·0	463·20	5,031 12 8	489·79	..	489·79	3,636 4 0	—1,395 9
Grand Total.	884·0	958·11	10,057 11 7	1,010·14	..	1,010·14	7,360 4 0	—2,697 8

STATEMENT showing the financial results on the inferior wet lands in the undermentioned two taluks of the Anantapur district.

Money rates.	As per scheme.. As per revenue. Extent.	As per scheme.. As per revenue. Assessment.	As per scheme.. As per revenue. Average.	As per settlement. Extent.	As per settlement. Assessment.	As per settlement. Average.	Difference. Extent (columns 2 and 5).	Difference. Percentage (columns 2 and 8).	Difference. Assessment (columns 3 and 6).	Difference. Percentage (columns 3 and 10).	As per rates from Rs. 5½ downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme. Money rates.	Assessment.	Average.	Difference (columns 3 and 13).	Percentage (columns 3 and 15).	Difference (columns 6 and 13).	Percentage (columns 6 and 17).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
						Hindúpur Taluk.											
Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs.	
8 8 0	58	425	..	62	521	..	+ 4	..	+ 96	..	8 8 0	521	..	+ 96	..	..	..
8 0 0	507	3,471	..	524	4,194	..	+ 17	..	+ 723	..	8 0 0	4,194	..	+ 723	..	..	..
7 0 0	2,047	12,552	..	2,115	14,813	..	+ 68	..	+ 2,261	..	7 0 0	14,813	..	+ 2,261	..	— 1,879	..
6 0 0	3,562	18,646	..	3,760	22,567	..	+ 198	..	+ 3,921	..	6 8 0	20,688	..	+ 2,042	..	— 2,487	..
5 0 0	4,659	20,406	..	4,980	24,888	..	+ 321	..	+ 4,482	..	5 8 0	22,401	..	+ 1,995	..	— 2,074	..
4 0 0	3,842	13,091	..	4,152	16,600	..	+ 310	..	+ 3,509	..	4 8 0	14,526	..	+ 1,435	..	..	..
3 0 0	2,172	5,742	..	2,375	7,129	..	+ 203	..	+ 1,387	..	3 0 0	7,129	..	+ 1,387	..	..	..
2 8 0	500	1,254	..	567	1,422	..	+ 67	..	+ 168	..	2 8 0	1,422	..	+ 168	..	..	..
2 0 0	231	409	..	268	536	..	+ 37	..	+ 127	..	2 0 0	536	..	+ 127	..	..	..
1 8 0	15	25	..	13	19	..	— 2	..	— 6	..	1 8 0	19	..	— 6	..	..	..
1 0 0	4	16	..	2	2	..	— 2	..	— 14	..	1 0 0	2	..	— 14	..	..	..
Special rate.	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	17,598	76,038	4 5 2	18,819	92,692	4 14 10	+ 1,221	+ 7	+ 16,654	+ 22	..	86,252	4 9 4	+ 10,214	+ 13	— 6,440	— 7
Deduct baling remission.	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	124	..	..	124	..	124	..	..	..
Net Total ..	17,598	76,038	..	18,819	92,568	..	+ 1,221	+ 7	+ 16,530	..	..	86,128	..	+ 10,090	..	..	..
						Madakasira Taluk.											
8 0 0	339	2,262	..	356	2,846	..	+ 17	..	+ 584	..	8 0 0	2,846	..	+ 584	..	..	..
7 0 0	796	4,870	..	834	5,832	..	+ 38	..	+ 962	..	7 0 0	5,832	..	+ 962	..	..	..
6 0 0	2,128	11,624	..	2,264	13,587	..	+ 136	..	+ 1,963	..	5 8 0	12,453	..	+ 829	..	— 1,134	..
5 0 0	3,282	15,269	..	3,559	17,800	..	+ 277	..	+ 2,531	..	4 8 0	16,020	..	+ 751	..	— 1,730	..
4 0 0	3,706	14,043	..	4,082	16,327	..	+ 376	..	+ 2,284	..	3 8 0	14,285	..	+ 242	..	— 2,042	..
3 0 0	2,026	6,397	..	2,335	7,002	..	+ 309	..	+ 605	..	3 0 0	7,002	..	+ 605	..	..	..
2 8 0	519	1,360	..	640	1,605	..	+ 121	..	+ 245	..	2 8 0	1,605	..	+ 245	..	..	..
2 0 0	85	187	..	113	226	..	+ 28	..	+ 39	..	2 0 0	226	..	+ 39	..	..	..
1 8 0	27	39	..	31	47	..	+ 4	..	+ 8	..	1 8 0	47	..	+ 8	..	..	..
1 0 0	1	4	..	3	3	..	+ 2	..	— 1	..	1 0 0	3	..	— 1	..	..	..
Total ..	12,909	56,055	4 5 6	14,217	65,275	4 9 6	+ 1,308	+ 10	+ 9,220	+ 16	..	60,319	4 3 11	+ 4,264	+ 8	— 4,956	— 8
Grand Total..	30,507	1,32,093	4 5 3	33,036	1,57,843	4 12 5	+ 2,529	+ 8	+ 25,750	+ 19	..	1,46,447	4 6 11	+ 14,354	+ 11	— 11,396	— 7

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing in detail the classification of soils.

Taluks.	Soils.	Class and sort.	Dry. Extent.	Dry. Assessment.	Dry. Percentage. Extent.	Dry. Percentage. Assessment.	Wet. Second class. Extent.	Second class. Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Second class. Assessment as per modified rates.	Third class. Extent.	Third class. Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Third class. Assessment as per modified rates.	Fourth class. Extent.	Fourth class. Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Fourth class. Assessment as per modified rates.	Fifth class. Extent.	Fifth class. Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Fifth class. Assessment as per modified rates.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Total. Assessment as per modified rates.	Percentage. Extent.	Percentage. Assessment as per rates proposed in the scheme.	Percentage. Assessment as per modified rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Acs.	Rs.			Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Hindúpur.	Regur ..	3 1	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	90	630	630	51	308	283	..	..	..	141	938	913	..	..	..
		2	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	63	381	349	63	313	282	..	..	..	126	694	631	..	..	..
		3	120	120	..	..	..	..	..	36	178	161	6	23	20	..	..	..	95	519	472	..	..	..
		4	53	40	..	..	53	318	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	294	265	..	..	..
		5	13	7	..	..	59	294	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	655	575	..	..	..
		4 1	513	769	..	..	161	643	563	..	..	..	5	12	12	..	..	..	1,851	13,540	13,487	..	..	..
		2	718	718	..	..	86	728	728	560	4,484	4,484	1,097	7,682	7,682	108	646	693	3,295	20,465	19,279	..	..	..
		3	1,258	944	..	..	135	1,077	1,077	788	5,519	5,519	2,010	12,060	11,055	362	1,809	1,628	3,921	20,866	19,074	..	..	..
		4	1,549	775	..	..	334	2,336	2,336	955	5,731	5,254	2,271	11,356	10,221	361	1,443	1,263	1,971	8,451	7,613	..	..	..
		5	1,945	730	..	..	268	1,612	1,477	324	1,619	1,457	1,083	4,334	3,790	296	889	889	1,638	3,897	3,629	..	..	..
		5 2	236	118	..	..	284	1,421	1,279	251	1,004	878	427	1,282	1,282	76	190	190	22	63	63	..	..	..
		3	62	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	37	37	10	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	86	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	8	..	..	..
		Total ..	6,565	4,285	8·16	12·43	1,380	8,429	8,016	3,070	19,554	18,740	7,025	37,404	34,664	1,213	5,003	4,589	12,688	70,390	66,009	65·61	73·01	73·40
	Red Ferruginous.	6 1	191	286	..	..	..	..	..	21	105	94	19	75	65	..	..	..	40	180	159	..	..	..
		2	188	188	..	..	..	..	..	46	182	160	2	5	5	..	..	..	48	187	165	..	..	..
		3	82	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7 1	3,013	3,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	5,217	3,913	..	..	40	283	283	227	1,363	1,249	901	4,503	4,052	363	1,454	1,270	1,531	7,603	6,854	..	..	..
		3	12,607	6,304	..	..	95	571	524	386	1,929	1,736	1,450	5,797	5,073	572	1,716	1,716	2,503	10,013	9,049	..	..	..
		4	21,876	8,203	..	..	282	1,409	1,268	191	763	668	886	2,657	2,657	242	606	606	1,601	5,435	5,199	..	..	..
		5	19,144	4,786	..	..	207	829	725	64	191	191	209	524	524	96	192	192	576	1,736	1,632	..	..	..
		8 1	795	596	..	..	44	134	134	2	6	6	168	336	336	9	13	13	223	489	489	..	..	..
		2	1,369	684	..	..	2	9	9	..	..	..	10	42	37	11	33	33	23	84	79	..	..	..
		3	1,888	708	..	..	3	13	12	4	16	14	22	67	67	13	32	32	42	128	125	..	..	..
		4	4,059	1,015	..	..	..	..	..	41	123	123	12	31	31	4	8	8	57	162	162	..	..	..
		5	3,434	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	6	4	6	6	..	..	..
	Special rate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
																1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
	Total ..		73,863	30,186	91·84	87·57	673	3,248	2,955	982	4,678	4,241	3,679	14,037	12,847	1,317	4,063	3,879	6,651	26,026	23,922	34·39	26·99	26·60
	Grand Total ..		80,428	34,471	100	100	2,053	11,677	10,971	4,052	24,232	22,981	10,704	51,441	47,511	2,530	9,066	8,468	19,339	96,416	89,931	100	100	100

Statement showing in detail the classification of soils—*cont.*

Taluks.	Soils.	Class and sort.	Dry.				Wet.																					
			Percentage.				Third class.				Fourth class.				Fifth class.				Total.				Percentage.			
			Assessment.		Extent.		Extent.		Assessment as proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per rates fixed.	Extent.		Assessment as proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per rates fixed.	Extent.		Assessment as proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per rates fixed.	Extent.		Assessment as proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per rates fixed.	Extent.		Assessment as proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per rates fixed.
			Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Extent.		Assessment.	
			7	6	5	4	13	12	11	10	9	8	19	18	17	16	15	14	22	21	20	25	24	23	7	6
Madakasira.	Regur	3 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	112	19	64·09	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	132	26					
		4	..	..	..	..	125	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	112	125	143	36					
		5	6	..	4	..	116	116	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	129	247	247	91					
		1	..	..	2	4	5,197	5,197	650	..	61	129	..	..	1	2	1,859	1,859	7,233	7,233	945					
		2	229	152	408	408	1,261	4,956	708	..	266	1,859	29	177	183	825	6,935	6,935	13,439	12,716	2,152					
		3	419	558	1,096	1,096	1,303	3,344	608	..	436	1,307	319	1,116	443	1,328	4,926	4,562	10,396	9,386	2,022					
		4	459	919	436	1,303	436	2,737	608	..	436	1,307	443	1,328	60	151	4,562	1,307	9,683	8,627	2,354					
		5	169	450	60	436	973	1,111	278	..	436	1,307	60	151	..	..	1,307	1,307	2,669	2,431	774					
		Total ..	1,692	2,495	1,035	4,457	17,448	18,212	2,927	..	21,792	19,940	1,035	3,850	60	3,584	19,940	21,792	43,854	40,972	8,419	64·09	63·64	57·24	42·76	36·36
	Red ferruginous.	6 1	4	3	2	1,115	2,047	2,233	372	..	5,575	5,017	2	5	1	5	5,575	5,017	2,023	5	2					
		7 1	1,889	1,889	636	5,284	2,535	2,816	563	..	3,681	3,221	636	2,143	1	1,875	3,681	3,221	2,071	8,939	563					
		2	8,963	8,284	688	920	2,845	2,680	670	..	2,905	2,005	688	1,765	2	1,765	2,905	2,005	1,673	7,621	670					
		3	7,784	15,569	335	668	468	458	153	..	276	276	335	837	2	837	276	276	355	5,187	153					
		4	6,531	17,415	92	110	194	194	77	..	14	14	92	184	2	184	14	14	115	918	77					
		5	4,787	19,150	31	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	31	47	2	47	2	2	8	254	..					
		6	600	800	2	1	66	7·5	19	..	11	11	2	6	2	6	11	11	8	8	2					
		1	894	1,788	9	4	6	8	2	..	11	11	9	5	2	5	11	11	25	82	2					
		2	1,273	3,394	2	4	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	18	3	18	5	5	16	35	3					
		3	1,071	4,284	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	5	3					
		4	1,061	8,491	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..	3	3	3					
		5																								
		Total ..	29,857	78,067	11,580	33,372	7,289	7,651	1,856	..	21,792	19,940	1,600	5,013	2,635	4,745	78,013	10,562	6,288	25,057	1,856	94·64	100	57·24	42·76	36·36
		Grand Total ..	31,549	80,562	11,580	33,372	7,289	7,651	1,856	..	21,792	19,940	1,600	5,013	2,635	4,745	78,013	10,562	6,288	25,057	1,856	100	100	100	100	100
Total of the two taluks ..			66,020	160,990	84,813	17,293	48,080	25,099	7,783	..	84,813	78,013	5,165	17,929	8,863	8,329	78,013	30,502	14,707	68,911	4,783	2,053	11,677	63,930	1,53,861	1,65,327
			66,020	160,990	84,813	17,293	48,080	25,099	8,635	..	10,971	11,677	5,165	17,929	8,863	8,329	78,013	30,502	14,707	68,911	8,635	..	10,971	63,930	1,53,861	1,65,327

Resolution—dated 5th April 1897, No. 284.

The report read above, containing the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner M.R.Ry. S. Rangacharlu Avergal, B.A., for the settlement of the Hindupur and Madakasíra taluks of the Anantapur district, will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. As Government is aware, two of the eight taluks in the district, viz., Gooty and Tadpatri, have already been settled; and the scheme for the settlement of four more taluks, submitted with B.P., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303, has been sanctioned (G.O., No. 537, Revenue, dated 13th October 1896), with the exception that the question of reducing the rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner for wet lands is awaiting the decision of Government—*vide* B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133. When the scheme for the four taluks mentioned above was submitted, the two taluks now under consideration had not been classified and the survey areas of lands therein were not available; but it was the intention of the Board that the rates of assessment proposed for the former should be applied also to the latter. Government, however, did not approve this course; it observed, in passing orders on the scheme for the four taluks, that great caution was necessary in settling the two taluks, "not only because the soil is poor and the excess as discovered by survey is unknown, but also because these taluks differ in material respects from the remainder of the tract then under consideration, the extent of unoccupied lands being very great, and there being a larger proportion of agriculturists depending on the land and a larger population per square mile than in the rest of the tract." Government further observed that "ragi is more extensively grown therein, while cholum and horse-gram", which were the staple dry grains adopted in the scheme for the four taluks "are less common"; and that, should the settlement on the proposed lines increase the revenue in the same proportion as in the four classified taluks, the enhancement of revenue, which would amount to Rs. 23,190 might press with undue severity on the population. Government accordingly directed, in its order, No. 3553, Revenue, dated 4th September 1896, that the classification of the two taluks should be carried out, and a fresh scheme based on classification results and survey areas should be prepared.

3. A general description of the two taluks is given in paragraph 5 of the Deputy Commissioner's report; and for further information on the subject, reference may be made to paragraphs 8 and 15 of B.P., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 303, which contain Mr. Winterbotham's description of the tract. It will be seen from these papers that, as regards climate and rainfall, Hindupur and Madakasíra are more favourably situated than most of the other taluks of the district; that the soils in the western half of the former and the eastern half of the latter taluk are the best in the whole district except the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks; and that the soils of the remaining parts of the two taluks, though not so good, are generally far superior to those of Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug. In addition to the two rivers, Penneru and the Chitravati, referred to in the scheme relating to the four taluks, the tract now under consideration is served by three other rivers, viz., Kusavati, Jayamangali and Swarnamuki. The proportion of wet to the total arable area of Government land in the two taluks is 10·60 per cent. or nearly two and half times the proportion (4·47 per cent.) in the four taluks, and the wet lands include sugarcane and betel gardens, besides patches of cocoanut and arecanut plantations. There is a greater abundance of trees than in any other taluk of the district; and, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, "the general appearance of the tract is not as barren and dreary as the rest of the district, especially Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug".

4. The two taluks under report are the smallest in the district, covering respectively 481 and 439 square miles, or a total of 920 square miles, of which about 803 square miles have been surveyed for purposes of settlement. The total number of Government villages, according to revenue accounts, is 223, and these have been clubbed into 95 by survey. The total area of these villages shows an increase of 44,636 acres, or 9½ per cent., of which 37,584 acres or 84·20 per cent. appears under poramboke, and 176 acres under inams. The increase in Government arable land is 6,876 acres, which is the net result of an increase of 16,304 acres in the occupied, and a decrease of 9,428 acres in the unoccupied area, the latter being apparently due

one acre of dry, at the commutation rate above referred to, at Rs. 10–6–3 for dry. For wet the value of the yield per acre is estimated at Rs. 44–4–0.

10. *Cultivation expenses.*—The scale of cultivation expenses proposed by the Deputy Commissioner is the same as that adopted in the scheme for the four taluks recently sanctioned. It ranges from Rs. 15–15–0 to Rs. 6–10–8 per acre for wet, and Rs. 3–13–6 to Rs. 2–1–0 for dry.

Dry.			Wet.		
Money rates.	Area under each rate.	Percentage.	Money rates.	Area under each rate.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RS. A.	ACS.		RS. A.	ACS.	
2 0	4	0	8 8	86	..
1 8	871	1	8 0	1,345	4
1 0	6,336	4	7 0	3,323	10
0 12	14,047	9	6 0	6,121	18
0 8	34,054	21	5 0	8,582	25
0 6	47,030	29	4 0	8,234	24
0 4	46,723	29	3 0	4,712	14
0 2	11,925	7	2 8	1,212	4
			2 0	381	1
			1 8	44	..
			1 0	5	..
Total ..	160,990	100		34,045	100

11. After allowing for cultivation according to the scale mentioned above, and making the usual deduction of 25 per cent. for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas, the Deputy Commissioner calculates the marginal rates for wet and dry under the several classes and sorts of soils. These rates, which vary from 8½ to Re. 1 for wet, and from Rs. 2 to Annas 2 for dry, are the same as those originally proposed by the Deputy Commissioner for the four taluks above alluded to. The two-rupee rate for dry is applicable only to 4 acres, so that the one and-a-half-rupee rate is practically the highest dry rate; and even this rate applies only to 1 per cent. of the total dry area, consisting chiefly of lands under wells. The one-rupee rate relates also to lands with wells, and 86 per cent. of the total area is assessed at rates of 8 annas and less.

The wet area includes 1,010 acres of lands which are now assessed at exceptionally high rates of Rs. 8¾ and above; but these lands have now been classified, like all other wet lands, with reference to the intrinsic quality of their soils and the character of their irrigation sources. As pointed out in B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133, these lands do not differ materially from other wet lands, and there is therefore no reason for assessing them at rates higher than those to be adopted for other lands of similar quality.

12. *Financial results.*—The application of the rates above specified will enhance the present assessment of the taluks by Rs. 32,709 or 16·47 per cent. against an increase of 16,304 or 9·12 per cent. in area. In dry, the increase is Rs. 9,533 or 16·28 per cent., more than one-half of which is due to excess in area discovered by survey. The average settlement dry rate is about one anna more than the average revenue rate per revenue acre. The proposed dry assessment shows an increase of 17 per cent. on the present revenue in each of the taluks, and this percentage is greater than that sanctioned for the four taluks, as shown in the margin. Considering, however, the greater facilities which these taluks enjoy in respect of markets and communication, and considering also that the increase in extent disclosed by survey is greater in these two taluks than in the other four, though not in the same proportion as the increase in the settlement over the revenue assessment, and that the proposed increase will be greatly reduced when relief is afforded in individual cases of hardship, the Board recommends that the proposed dry rates may be approved.

Taluk.	Increase.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.
Anantapur	6,964	16
Dharmavaram	2,726	11
Kalyandrug	2,432	14
Penukonda	2,216	8
Total ...	14,338	13
Hindupur	5,025	17
Madakasíra	4,508	17
Total ...	9 533	16

In wet the increase amounts to Rs. 23,173 or 16 per cent. which is almost equal to the amount estimated by Government; and this increase is the net result of

a decrease of Rs. 2,700 on lands which now pay Rs. 8¾ and more per acre, and an increase of Rs. 25,873 on lands assessed at lower paimash rates. This increase being obviously excessive, the Deputy Commissioner proposes, with reference to the wishes of Government in its order, No. 527, dated 13th October 1896, an alternative scale, which is identical with that dealt with in paragraphs 8 to 13 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133. This scale, while retaining the first three and the last five rates of the original scale proposed for the four taluks alters the intermediate three rates from Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4, respectively, to Rs. 5–8–0, Rs. 4–8–0 and Rs. 3–8–0. According to this scale the wet assessment of the taluk will be raised by Rs. 11,704 or 8 per cent., and the Deputy Commissioner states that this will be further reduced at the appeal hearing by grant of relief in individual cases of hardship. But, so far as the lands other than those which are assessed at paimash rates of Rs. 8–12–0 and above are concerned, the application of the proposed rates will result in an increase of Rs. 14,475, which is manifestly too heavy for the lands concerned.

13. The financial results of the two scales are shown in the statement at paragraph 29 of the Deputy Commissioner's report. It is unnecessary to discuss these results in detail, as the subject has been fully dealt with in B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133, and the objections therein urged apply in a large measure in the present case. The Board also finds that none of the three scales suggested by it in paragraph 14 of those Proceedings will sufficiently meet the wishes of Government. As will be seen from the appended statements A and B, the application of those scales will result in a net increase of from 4 to 5 per cent., while the increase on inferior wet lands alone will be 7 to 8 per cent It is out of the question that the inferior wet lands in the tract under report should be made to bear such heavy increase; and it is therefore necessary to frame a separate scale. The most suitable scale seems to the Board to be that given in column 11 of statement A. This scale retains the last five rates in the scheme, but reduces the three highest rates by half a rupee each, the next two rates by one rupee each, and the four-rupee rate to Rs. 3–8–0. The net financial result of the application of this scale will be an increase of Rs. 1,976 or 1 per cent., while on the inferior lands the increase will be Rs. 5,247 or 4 per cent. As this increase will be largely reduced by grant of relief in individual cases at the appeal hearing, the net increase will not be more than nominal.

14. Statements C and D appended shows for each taluk separately the financial results of application of the different money rates mentioned above. It will be seen that, under each of three scales proposed in connection with the four taluks, the increase is only nominal in Madakasíra, being less than 1 per cent. under the first two scales, and about 1½ per cent. under the third scale; while, under the scale recommended above for the two taluks, there will be a decrease of Rs. 909 or about 1½ per cent. in that taluk. The Board is of opinion that notwithstanding this decrease, which is the net result of an increase of Rs. 759 on the inferior lands (*vide* statement F appended) and a decrease of Rs. 1,668 on the exceptional lands, the proposed scale may be adopted for Madakasíra also. The considerations which incline the Board to make this recommendation are that as regards prices, facility of communication and character of irrigation sources, Madakasíra is inferior to Hindupur. The average commutation rate for paddy in the former taluk is only Rs. 137 per garce against Rs. 140 in the latter taluk and as regards irrigation sources it will be seen from the statements in paragraph 19 of the Deputy Commissioner's report that those in Madakasíra are generally inferior to those in Hindupur, the former containing no sources higher than the third class, while the latter contains about 2,000 acres under a second-class source of irrigation. If, however, Government considers that there is no need to adopt a scale which works to a negative financial result, any one of the three scales proposed for the four taluks may be applied to this taluk.

15. The Deputy Commissioner's proposals in paragraph 35 regarding the rates of composition for second crop have the approval of the Board.

16. As already stated, a large portion of the assessed area remains unoccupied; but these lands have been assessed moderately. The average settlement assessment on unoccupied dry lands is As. 4–1 per acre, while the average on occupied dry is As. 6–7 per acre, or 2½ annas more.

17. The term during which the settlement is to be in force may be fixed at 30 years.

18. If orders on these proposals are issued at an early date, it will be possible to introduce the new rates into these two taluks also during the current fasli.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

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

A.—Hindupur and Madakasira (wet lands, inclusive of exceptional lands).

Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Incidence of revenue assessment on revenue area.	Incidence of revenue assessment on survey area.	Rate and assessment.												
					As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.						As now proposed.		
					Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10		11		—
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
82	86	672	8 3 0	7 13 0	8½	731	8½	731	8½	731	8	688	8	688	8	688	
1,288	1,345	10,385	8 1 0	7 12 0	8	10,760	8	10,760	7½	10,088	7½	10,088	7½	10,088	7½	10,088	
3,199	3,323	21,242	6 10 0	6 6 0	7	23,261	7	23,261	6½	21,599	6½	21,599	6½	21,599	6½	21,599	
6,780	6,121	31,144	5 6 0	5 1 0	6	36,726	5½	33,665	5½	33,665	5½	33,665	5	30,605			
7,980	8,582	36,085	4 8 0	4 3 0	5	42,910	4½	38,619	4½	38,619	4½	38,619	4	34,828			
7,548	8,234	27,134	3 10 0	3 5 0	4	32,936	3½	28,819	3½	28,819	3½	28,819	3½	28,819			
4,200	4,712	12,154	2 14 0	2 9 0	3	14,136	3	14,136	2½	11,780	2½	11,780	2½	11,780			
1,024	1,212	2,654	2 10 0	2 3 0	2½	3,030	2½	3,030	2	2,424	2	2,424	2	3,030			
316	381	596	1 14 0	1 9 0	2	762	2	762	2	762	2	762	2	762			
42	44	64	1 8 0	1 7 0	1½	66	1½	66	1½	66	1½	66	1½	66			
5	5	20	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5			
31,464	34,045	1,42,150	4 8 0	4 3 0	..	1,65,323	..	1,53,854	..	1,48,558	..	1,48,515	..	1,49,121	..	1,44,126	Total.
..	+ 2,581	..	..	..	..	+ 23,173	..	+ 11,704	..	+ 6,408	..	+ 6,365	..	+ 6,971	..	+ 1,976	Difference.
..	+ 8%	..	..	..	..	+ 16%	..	+ 8%	..	+ 5%	..	+ 4%	..	+ 5%	..	+ 1%	Percentage.
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	

Deductions on account of baling. Rs. 124.

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.

B.—Hindupur and Madakasira (wet lands).

Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Incidence of revenue assessment on revenue area.	Incidence of revenue assessment on survey area.	Rate and assessment.											
					As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.						As now proposed.	
					Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10		11	
					Exceptional lands.											
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
24	24	247	..	..	8½	204	8½	204	8½	204	8	192	8	192	8	192
442	465	4,652	..	..	8	3,720	8	3,720	7½	3,488	7½	3,488	7½	3,488	7½	3,488
356	374	3,820	..	..	7	2,618	7	2,618	6½	2,431	6½	2,431	6½	2,431	6½	2,431
90	97	874	..	..	6	582	5½	533	5½	533	5½	533	5½	533	5	485
39	43	410	..	..	5	215	4½	193	4½	193	4½	193	4½	193	4	172
2	2	15	..	..	3	6	3	6	2½	5	2½	5	2½	5	3	6
5	5	40	..	..	2½	13	2½	13	2	10	2	10	2½	13	2½	13
958	1,010	10,058	..	..	..	7,358	..	7,287	..	6,864	..	6,852	..	6,855	..	6,787
..	+ 52	..	..	..	..	— 2,700	..	— 2,771	..	— 3,194	..	— 3,206	..	— 3,203	..	— 3,271
..	+ 5%	..	..	..	..	— 27%	..	— 28%	..	— 32%	..	— 32%	..	— 32%	..	— 33%
					Inferior lands.											
58	62	425	7 5 0	6 14 0	8½	527	8½	527	8½	527	8	496	8	496	8	496
846	880	5,733	6 12 0	6 8 0	8	7,040	8	7,040	7½	6,600	7½	6,600	7½	6,600	7½	6,600
2,843	2,949	17,422	6 2 0	5 15 0	7	20,643	7	20,643	6½	19,168	6½	19,168	6½	19,168	6½	19,168
5,690	6,024	30,270	5 5 0	5 0 0	6	36,144	5½	33,132	5⅓	33,132	5⅓	33,132	5½	33,132	5	30,120
7,941	8,539	35,675	4 8 0	4 3 0	5	42,695	4½	38,426	4½	38,426	4½	38,426	4½	38,426	4	34,156
7,548	8,234	27,134	3 10 0	3 5 0	4	32,936	3½	28,819	3½	28,819	3½	28,819	3½	28,819	3½	28,819
4,198	4,710	12,139	2 14 0	2 9 0	3	14,130	3	14,130	2½	11,775	2½	11,775	2½	11,775	3	14,130
1,019	1,207	2,614	2 9 0	2 3 0	2½	3,017	2½	3,017	2	2,414	2	2,414	2⅓	3,017	2½	3,017
316	381	596	1 14 0	1 9 0	2	762	2	762	2	762	2	762	2	762	2	762
42	44	64	1 8 0	1 7 0	1½	66	1½	66	1½	66	1½	66	1½	66	1½	66
5	5	20	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
30,506	33,035	1,32,092	4 5 0	4 0 0	..	1,57,965	..	1,46,567	..	1,41,694	..	1,41,663	..	1,42,266	..	1,37,339
..	+ 2,529	..	..	..	..	+25,873	..	+14,475	..	+ 9,602	..	+ 9,571	..	+ 10,174	..	+ 5,247
..	+ 8%	..	..	..	..	+ 20%	..	+ 11%	..	+ 7%	..	+ 7%	..	+ 8%	..	+ 4%
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..

Total. / Difference. / Percentage. / Special rate lands.

C.—Hindupur (wet lands inclusive of "exceptional" lands).

Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Incidence of revenue assessment on revenue area.	Incidence of revenue assessment on survey area.	Rate and assessment.											
					As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B. P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.						As per scales now proposed.	
					Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10		11	
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
82	86	672	..	..	8½	731	8½	731	8½	731	8	688	8	688	8	688
672	695	5,216	..	..	8	5,560	8	5,560	7½	5,212	7½	5,212	7½	5,212	7½	5,212
2,267	2,349	14,777	..	..	7	16,443	7	16,443	6½	15,269	6½	15,269	6½	15,269	6½	15,269
3,629	3,832	19,282	..	..	6	22,992	5½	21,076	5½	21,076	5½	21,076	5½	21,076	5	19,160
4,671	4,992	20,524	..	..	5	24,960	4½	22,464	4½	22,464	4½	22,464	4½	22,464	4	19,968
3,842	4,152	13,091	..	..	4	16,608	3⅓	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532
2,174	2,377	5 757	..	..	3	7,131	3	7,131	2½	5,942	2½	5,942	2½	5,942	3	7,131
505	572	1,294	..	..	2½	1,430	2½	1,430	2	1,144	2	1,144	2½	1,430	2½	1,430
231	268	409	..	..	2	536	2	536	2	536	2	536	2	536	2	536
15	13	25	..	..	1½	19	1½	19	1½	19	1½	19	1½	19	1½	19
4	2	16	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
18,092	19,338	81,063	4 8 0	4 3 0	..	96,412	..	89,924	..	86,927	..	86,884	..	87,170	..	83,947
..	+ 1,246	..	..	..	..	+ 15,349	..	+ 8,861	..	+ 5,864	..	+ 5,821	..	+ 6,107	..	+ 2,884
..	+ 7%	..	..	..	..	+ 19%	..	+ 11%	..	+ 7%	..	+ 7%	..	+ 8%	..	+ 4%
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1

Total. / Difference. / Percentage. / Special rate lands.

Note.—The difference of one rupee in the totals is due to talukwar calculation.

D.—Madakasira (wet lands inclusive of "exceptional" lands).

Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Incidence of revenue assessment on revenue area.	Incidence of revenue assessment on survey area.	Rate and assessment.										As per scales now proposed.		
					As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.								
					Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10		11		
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
..	..	..	..	..	8½	..	8½	..	8½	..	8	..	8	..	8	..	
616	650	5,169	..	..	8	5,200	8	5,200	7½	4,875	7½	4,875	7½	4,875	7½	4,875	
932	974	6,465	..	..	7	6,818	7	6,818	6½	6,331	6½	6,331	6½	6,331	6½	6,331	
2,151	2,289	11,862	..	..	6	13,734	5½	12,590	5½	12,590	5½	12,590	5½	12,590	5	11,445	
3,309	3,590	15,561	..	..	5	17,950	4½	16,155	4½	16,155	4½	16,155	4½	16,155	4	14,360	
3,706	4,082	14,043	..	..	4	16,328	3½	14,287	3½	14,287	3½	14,287	3½	14,287	3½	14,287	
2,026	2,335	6,397	..	..	3	7,005	3	7,005	2½	5,838	2½	5,838	2½	5,838	3	7,005	
519	640	1,360	..	..	2½	1,600	2½	1,600	2	1,280	2	1,280	2½	1,600	2½	1,600	
85	113	157	..	..	2	226	2	226	2	226	2	226	2	226	2	226	
27	31	39	..	..	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	
1	3	4	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	
13,372	14,707	61,087	4 9 0	4 2 0	..	68,910	..	63,930	..	61,631	..	61,631	..	61,951	..	60,178	Total.
..	+ 1,335	..	..	..	..	+ 7,823	..	+2,843	..	+1 544	..	+ 544	..	+ 564	..	— 909	Difference.
..	+ 10%	..	..	..	..	+ 13%	..	+ 5%	..	+ 1%	..	+ 1%	..	+ 1·9%	..	— 1·5%	Percentage

Note.—The difference of one rupee in the totals is due to talukwar calculation.

E.—Hindupur (wet lands).

Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Incidence of revenue assessment on revenue area.	Incidence of revenue assessment on survey area.	Rate and assessment.										As now proposed.		
					As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.								
					Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10		11		
					Exceptional lands.												
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P		RS.		RS..		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
24	24	247	..	..	8½	204	8½	204	8½	204	8	192	8	192	8	192	
165	171	1,745	..	..	8	1,368	8	1,368	7½	1,282	7½	1,282	7½	1,282	7½	1,282	
220	234	2,225	..	..	7	1,638	7	1,638	6½	1,521	6½	1,521	6½	1,521	6½	1,521	
67	72	636	..	..	6	432	5½	396	5½	396	5½	396	5½	396	5	360	
12	12	118	..	..	5	60	4½	54	4½	54	4½	54	4½	54	4	48	
2	2	15	..	..	3	6	3	6	2½	5	2½	5	2½	5	3	6	
5	5	40	..	..	2½	12	2½	12	2	10	2	10	2½	12	2½	12	
495	520	5,026	..	..	..	3,720	..	3,678	..	3,472	..	3,460	..	3,462	..	3,421	Total.
..	+ 25	..	..	..	..	—1,306	..	—1,348	..	—1,554	..	—1,566	..	—1,564	..	—1,605	Difference.
..	+ 5%	..	..	..	..	— 26%	..	— 27%	..	— 31%	..	— 31%	..	— 31%	..	— 23%	Percentage.
					Inferior lands.												
58	62	425	..	..	8½	527	8½	527	8½	527	8	496	8	496	8	496	
507	524	3,471	..	..	8	4,192	8	4,192	7½	3,930	7½	3,930	7½	3,930	7½	3,930	
2,047	2,115	12,552	..	..	7	14,805	7	14,805	6½	13,747	6½	13,747	6½	13,747	6½	13,747	
3,562	3,760	18,646	..	..	6	22,560	5½	20,680	5½	20,680	5½	20,680	5½	20,680	5	18,800	
4,659	4,980	20,406	..	..	5	24,900	4½	22,410	4½	22,410	4½	22,410		22,410	4	19,920	
3,842	4,152	13,091	..	..	4	16,608	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	
2,172	2,375	5,742	..	..	3	7,125	3	7,125	2½	5,937	2½	5,937	2½	5,937	3	7,125	
500	567	1,254	..	..	2½	1,417	2½	1,417	2	1,134	2	1,134	2½	1,417	2½	1,417	
231	268	409	..	..	2	536	2	536	2	536	2	536	2	536	2	536	
15	13	25	..	..	1½	20	1½	20	1½	20	1½	20	1½	20	1½	20	
4	2	16	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
17,597	18,818	76,037	4 5 0	4 1 0	..	92,692	..	86,246	..	83,455	..	83,424	..	83,707	..	80,525	Total.
..	+1,221	..	..	..	..	+16,655	..	+10,209	..	+7,418	..	+7,387	..	+7,670	..	+4,488	Difference.
..	+ 7%	..	..	..	..	+ 22%	..	+ 13%	..	+ 10%	..	+ 10%	..	+ 10%	..	+ 6%	Percentage.
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	Special rate lands.

F.—Madakasíra (wet lands).

Revenue area.	Survey area.	Revenue assessment.	Incidence of revenue assessment on revenue area.	Incidence of revenue assessment on survey area.	As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As now proposed.				Rate and assessment.			
									As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B. P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.							
					Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Total.	Difference.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10			11
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.												
Exceptional lands.																
ACS.	ACS.	Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
277	294	2,907			8	2,352	8	2,352	7¾	2,205	7¾	2,205	2,205			2,205
136	140	1,595			7	980	7	980	6¾	910	6¾	910	910			910
23	25	238			6	150	6	150	6¼	137	6¼	137	137			125
27	31	292			5	155	5	155	4½	140	4½	140	140			124
463	490	5,032				3,637		3,609		3,392		3,392	3,364			3,364
..	+ 27	..				— 1,395		— 1,423	..	— 1,640	..	— 1,640	— 1,668			— 1,668
..	6%	..				28%		28%	..	33%	..	33%	33%			33%
Inferior lands.																
339	356	2,262			8	2,848	8	2,848	7¾	2,670	7¾	2,670	2,670			2,670
796	834	4,870			7	5,838	7	5,838	6¾	5,421	6¾	5,421	5,421			5,421
2,128	2,264	11,624			6	13,584	6	13,584	6¼	12,462	6¼	12,462	12,462			11,320
3,282	3,659	15,269			5	17,795	5	17,795	4¾	16,016	4¾	16,016	16,016			14,236
3,706	4,082	14,043			4	16,328	4	16,328	3¾	14,287	3¾	14,287	14,287			14,287
2,026	2,335	6,397			3	7,005	3	7,005	2¾	6,837	2¾	6,837	6,837			7,005
619	640	1,360			2½	1,600	2½	1,600	2½	1,280	2½	1,600	1,600			1,600
85	113	187			2	226	2	226	2	226	2	226	226			226
27	31	39			1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	46			46
1	3	4			1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	3			3
12,909	14,217	56,055	4 6 0	3 15 0	..	65,273	..	60,321	..	58,238	..	58,238	58,238			55,238
..	+ 1,308	..	..	..	..	+ 9,218	..	+ 4,266	..	+ 2,183	..	+ 2,183	+ 2,183			+ 2,183
..	10%	..	..	..	..	16%	..	8%	..	4%	..	4%	4%			4%

Order—No. 606, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1897.

Land Revenue No. 14.

With its Proceedings last read above the Board of Revenue submits the scheme drawn up by the Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Settlement, No. I Party, for the settlement of the Hindupur and Madakasíra taluks of the Anantapur district.

2. Though the Deputy Commissioner's report and the Board's Proceedings show that the condition of the two taluks is superior in some respects to that of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, yet His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that in their settlement no material deviation from the principles and procedure already sanctioned for adoption in the four taluks last mentioned is called for.

3. Ragi being more largely cultivated in the two taluks now under report than cholum, the Deputy Commissioner has correctly adopted the former instead of the latter as a standard dry grain in conjunction with horse-gram. The value of the annual outturn of ragi and the cost of its cultivation in Hindupur and Madakasira are, however, almost the same as those of cholum in the other four taluks. Financially, therefore, the substitution of the one grain for the other does not result in any appreciable difference. The proposals now submitted for the settlement of dry lands have, with the slight deviation noticed above, been entirely drawn up on the basis of those accepted in G.O., No. 527, Revenue, dated 14th October 1896, and have the approval of Government.

4. As regards the wet lands, the Government is of opinion that the application of both the original and the revised scales of rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner would result in an unduly large increase in the two taluks over their existing revenue and that it is also desirable to have as far as possible uniform rates for all the taluks in a district. The Government accordingly desires that the scale of wet rates sanctioned by it in G.O., No. 298, Revenue, dated 4th May 1897, should be adopted in the settlement of Hindupur and Madakasíra in place of the rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

5. The financial results of the application of the rates now sanctioned to the occupied area are shown in the following statement :—

Dry.

Taluks.	Area.				Assessment.			
	As per revenue accounts.	As per survey.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	As per revenue accounts.	As per settlement.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	
Hindupur	73,934	80,428	6,494	8·78	29,446	34,471	5,025	17·07
Madakasíra	73,333	80,562	7,229	9·86	27,041	31,549	4,508	16 67
Total ..	147,267	160,990	13,723	9·32	56,487	66,020	9,533	16·88

Wet.

Taluks.	Area.				Assessment.			
	As per revenue accounts.	As per survey.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	As per revenue accounts.	As per settlement.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	
Hindupur	18,093	19,339	1,246	6·89	*81,064	88,449	7,385	9·11
Madakasíra	13,372	14,707	1,335	9·98	61,087	62,443	1,356	2·22
Total ..	31,465	34,046	2,581	8·20	1,42,151	1,50,892	8,741	5·79

* Includes 1 acre for which a special rate of Re. 1 was charged.

6. The Deputy Commissioner's recommendation that the term of the settlement in the two taluks may, as in the rest of the district, be fixed at thirty years is approved and sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement),
Land Records and Agriculture.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

RESOLUTION—No. 585, dated 25th August 1897.

Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, No. I Party, for information and guidance.

2. A draft of the usual settlement notification to be published in the District Gazette should be submitted for approval.

(True Copy and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

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

Lad. P. Seetharam.

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When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O., No 189 DATED

CURR. T No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	..	..	..	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.										
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.										
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.										

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