

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 606

DATED 22nd July 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Settlement.

Passing orders on the scheme for the
the Hindupur and Madakura talukes of
the Anantapur district.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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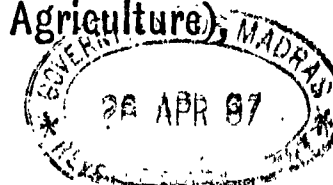
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1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture)

MADRAS.



Recd. 26-4

Enclosures

Regd. 27-4

1897.

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Printed April th.

Proceeding, 5th April 1897, No. 234.

APRIL.

Settlement.—Submitting, for the orders of Government, scheme for the — of the Hindu, and Madakasira taluks, Anantapur district.

27.4.97
after 6 pm.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RUNGACHARIAR, Avargal, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. 1, 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 1895, 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 Hindupur and Madakasira 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 Madakasira taluk was received on the 29th August 1896.

3. The classification of Hindupur was commenced in the early part of May 1896 and completed by the end of September last, and that of Madakasira 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 Madakasira were examined by the Additional Supervisor M. Raghothama Rao.

4. Out of the total number of fifty-two villages in Hindupur, 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 Madakasira, 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 Hindupur 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 Madakasira taluk and partly by the Mysore province. The Madakasira taluk is surrounded entirely by the Mysore territory, except on the east, where it borders on Hindupur. They are at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above the sea-level and being a portion of the table land 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 Hindupur and the eastern half of Madakasira, 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 Chitravati, the Kusavati, the Jayamangali and the Swarnamukhi. The Pennér and the Chitravati 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 Hindupur taluk alone. The former empties itself into the Chitravati near the village of Kodur in Hindupur 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 Madakasira

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 Chitravati, 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 Chitravati, they contain good springs and water is ready to flow whenever the royts dig the sand, make a cerambo 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 Hindupur 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 Madakasira. 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 tops. Sugarcane also is somewhat extensively grown in Hindupur 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.

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:—

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Particulars.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total Government.	Inam.	Poramboke.	Total area out of Government villages.
			Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Hindupur	52	As per Revenue.	73,934	18,093	92,027	71,173	1,587	73,010	165,087	18,035	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	+ 377	- 4,265	+ 3,475	- 141	+ 20,826	+ 24,160
		Percentage	+ 8.78	+ 6.89	+ 8.41	- 6.10	+ 1.40	- 5.84	+ 2.10	- .88	+ 50.99	+ 10.88
Madakasira.	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.	80,362	14,707	95,269	92,378	1,950	94,328	189,597	10,479	68,082	268,159
		Difference	+ 7,229	+ 1,335	+ 8,564	- 5,267	+ 104	- 5,163	+ 3,401	+ 317	+ 16,757	+ 20,476
		Percentage	+ 9.86	+ 9.98	+ 9.88	- 5.39	+ .563	- 5.19	+ 1.83	+ .312	+ 32.65	+ 8.27
Total		As per Revenue.	147,267	31,465	178,732	168,818	3,733	172,551	351,283	28,197	92,168	469,648
		As per Survey.	160,990	34,046	195,036	159,209	3,914	163,123	358,159	26,372	129,752	514,284
		Difference	+ 13,723	+ 2,581	+ 16,304	- 9,609	+ 181	- 9,428	+ 6,876	+ 170	+ 37,584	+ 44,636
		Percentage	+ 9.32	+ 8.20	+ 9.12	- 5.69	+ .485	- 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 Hindupur and of 9.88 in Madakasira. Under "unoccupied" there is a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. in Hindupur and 5 per cent. in Madakasira. 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 Hindupur and acres 10,479 or 4 per cent. in Madakasira are inams. The extent of the remaining arable Government land (exclusive of poramboke) is acres 168,562 in Hindupur and acres 189,597 in Madakasira.

Of these areas, acres 68,795 or 40 per cent. in Hindúpur and acres 94,328 or 49 per cent. in Madakasira 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
Kádligi in do. ...	60
Rayadug in do. ...	44
Hindúpur ...	40
Madakasira ...	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 Madakasira, 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 Madakasira.

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:—

Taluku.	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	5,585	20,163	82,229
Madakasira ..	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 Madakasira 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. :—

Taluku.	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
Hindúpur ..	Rs. 1,30,548	ACS. 74,540	ACS. 18,220	ACS. 92,760	11,564	9,245	Rs. A. P. 11 4 8	ACS. 8.02	ACS. 10.03
Madakasira ..	1,00,738	73,490	13,423	86,913	9,752	9,825	10 5 8	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																			
Under Rs. 10.					Rs. 10					Rs. 30					Rs. 50				
and under																			
Rs. 100.																			
Single.					Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.				
Number.		Assessment.		Number.		Assessment.		Number.		Assessment.		Number.		Assessment.		Number.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
6,676	29,038	1,426	6,146	1,962	34,259	503	675	448	14,571	139	4,837	251	14,549	71	4,576				
6,192	24,025	922	3,719	1,566	26,079	855	6,401	328	12,171	88	3,366	174	11,669	65	4,439				
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				
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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 Madakasira, 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.

Hindupur 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 Madakasira.
3. „ from Mysore frontier near Panghoor *via* Madakasira 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 Hindupur and three in the Madakasira 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, Hindupur and Madakasira, are much better in this respect than the others in the district, except Penukonda, which being very hilly like Madakasira gets as much rainfall as the latter, that is, 24 inches in a year, while Hindupur 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 Chitravati;
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 Hindupur taluk. Across the Swarnamukhi, there is a similar anicut, at which a channel branches off and feeds the Agali tank in the Madakasira 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 Chitravati, as well as the Hagari in the Bellary district, were ordered to be placed in the 4th class.

17. The river-fed tanks are:—

Hindupur taluk:—

1. The Parghi tank fed by a permanent anicut channel from the river Jayamangali referred to above.
2. The Hindupur 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, } fed by the Kusavati river channel.
4. Kodur tank, }
5. Parighi dasabandham tank fed by the Jayamangali river anicut channel.
6. Hindupur Chavadappakunta fed by the Pennér river channel.
7. Moda cusbah big tank, } fed by the Jayamangali river channel.
8. Govaranahalli tank, }
9. Kerikera cusbah tank, } fed by the Pennér river channel.
10. Chavalur cusbah big tank, }
11. Santebidnoor cusbah tank, }
12. Settipalli cusbah big tank, }
13. Chilamattur Kothappalli dasabandham tank, } fed by the Kusavati river channel.
14. Gorantla Ragikunta, }
15. Do. Nagalakunta, } fed by the Chitravati river channel.
16. Kodikundu Patacheruvu, }
17. Do. Maachinilla cheruvu, }
18. Bevinahalli cusbah tank fed by the Pennér river channel.

Madakasira taluk:—

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

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 Hindupur taluk and the Madakasira, Amarapur and Kallumarri tanks in the Madakasira 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.	Madakasira.	Hindúpur.	Madakasira.	Hindúpur.	Madakasira.	Hindúpur.	Madakasira.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pennér river-channels	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Chit. Avati 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 Madakasira, 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 Hindupur and Madakasira 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:—

Taluka.	Description of soils.	Taram or class.	Extent under								Percentage of regur and red for dry lands alone.
			1st sort.	2nd sort.	3rd sort.	4th sort.	5th sort.	Total.	Percentage of each soil.	Percentage of each series of soil.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindápur ..	Regur	III	145	134	215	112	179	785	0.79	19	8.16
		IV	2,364	4,013	5,179	3,520	2,983	18,059	18.10		
		V	..	258	62	89	..	409	0.41		
		VI	231	236	82	..	..	549	0.55		
	Red ferruginous	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	21,632	30,236	25,965	99,767	100	100	100
Madakasira ..	Regur	III	19	30	..	36	95	180	0.19	11	3.10
		IV	1,097	2,560	2,580	3,273	1,224	10,734	11.27		
		V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		VI	5	..	..	..	..	5	..		
	Red ferruginous	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	8,494	18,806	19.74		
	Total ..		5,836	11,758	23,231	25,366	29,078	95,269	100	100	100

The red soils greatly predominate, standing for 81 per cent. in Hindupur and 89 per cent. in Madakasira. 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 Hindupur and 96.90 in Madakasira. 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.	Hindupur.		Madakasira.		Total.		Percentage.
	Extent.	Percentage.	Extent.	Percentage.	Extent.	Average of the two taluks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholum	..	7	..	4	..	..	6
Cumbu	..	6	..	..	..	..	3
Ragi	..	27	..	28	..	..	27
Korra	..	4	..	10	..	..	7
Chama	..	6	..	4	..	..	5
Horsegram	..	18	..	18	..	..	18
Arikalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other pulses	..	8	..	11	..	..	10
Cotton	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Sugarcane	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Castor or lamp-oil seeds	..	7	..	12	..	..	9
(Hingely oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other topes	..	13	..	9	..	..	11
Ground nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other oil-seeds	..	..	..	3	..	..	2
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 Hindupur and Madakasira taluks, the chief food-grain is ragi and not cholam. 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

	ACS.
* Cholom	37,184
Cumbu	19,332
Ragi	186,999
Korra	50,479
Chama	33,069
Arikah	619

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.

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

† Horse-gram	...	...	124,370
All other pulses	...	...	65,439
		Total	189,809

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

‡ dated 1st August 1895, No. 321.

The slight difference noticed above in the case of paddy and horse-grain, 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:—

Faslia.	Hindupur.				Madakusira.				Average.				
	Paddy.		Horse-grain.	Ragi.	Paddy.		Horse-grain.	Ragi.	Paddy.		Average.	Horse-grain.	Ragi.
	First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			First sort.	Second sort.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1282	154	130	92	92	145	130	98	96	149½	130	139½	94	94
1283	128	118	168	105	111	96	151	100	119½	107	113½	159½	102½
1284	89	84	177	108	91	79	113	98	89½	81½	85½	145	103
1285	123	117	175	156	124	111	178	151	223½	114	118½	176½	153½
1289	118	110	166	158	128	117	151	166	123	113½	118½	158½	162
1290	141	133	101	107	139	134	105	113	140	133½	136½	103	110
1291	136	128	102	127	142	138	99	124	139	133	136	109½	125½
1292	133	125	104	104	132	124	101	100	132	124½	128½	102½	162
1293	121	113	101	92	128	116	92	87	124½	114½	119½	96½	89½
1294	164	155	181	153	166	155	177	142	165	155	160	179	147½
1295	175	167	185	153	161	147	177	133	168	157	162½	181	133
1296	134	124	127	95	141	133	116	97	137½	128½	133	121½	96
1297	120	110	118	82	132	124	105	84	126	117	121½	111½	83
1298	140	130	158	98	120	111	142	95	130	120½	125½	150	96½
1299	138	123	219	90	135	125	201	91	136½	126½	131½	210	90½
1300	168	156	22	124	151	134	188	120	159½	145	152½	205	122
1302	191	176	265	176	199	173	256	161	195	174½	186½	260½	168½
1303	183	164	201	154	169	155	205	149	176	159½	167½	203	151½
1304	186	168	167	124	198	169	180	118	192	168½	180½	163½	121
1305	183	156	164	116	171	159	157	100	177	157½	167½	160½	108
Total	2,924	2,692	3,193	2,394	2,883	2,630	2,970	2,325	2,903½	2,661	2,784½	3,081½	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 Madakasira 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 Madakasira 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
..	1	..	..	..	..	Rs. A. P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. A. P.
1	2	..	..	1	..	15 15 0	2	1	..	1	..	..	3 13 6
2	3	..	..	..	..	15 1 8	3	2	..	2	1	..	3 9 0
3	4	1	1	2	1	14 2 8	4	3	1	3	2	1	3 4 6
4	5	2	2	3	2	13 5 4	5	4	2	4	3	2	3 1 6
5	..	3	3	4	3	12 8 0	..	5	3	5	4	3	2 13 0
..	..	4	4	5	4	11 10 8	..	..	4	..	5	4	2 10 0
..	..	5	5	..	5	10 13 4	..	..	5	..	..	5	2 5 6
Lowest in 3rd group	..	..	..	..	..	9 12 8	..	..	6	..	..	..	2 1 0
in 4th "	..	..	..	..	..	8 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
in 5th "	..	..	..	..	..	7 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
in 6th "	..	..	..	..	..	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
1,200	Rs. A. P. 44 4 0	Rs. A. P. 11 1 0	Rs. A. P. 33 3 0	Rs. A. P. 15 15 0	Rs. A. P. 17 4 0	Rs. A. P. 8 10 0	Rs. A. P. 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 0 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 6 8	1 10 10	1 0 0
320	11 12 10	2 16 3	8 13 7	6 10 8	2 2 11	1 1 6	1 0 0

Dry.

Ragi.	Horse-gram.	Commuted price of ragi at Rs. 100 per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.	Two-thirds of the above.	Commuted 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 share.	Rates now proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
394	160	Rs. A. P. 12 5 0	Rs. A. P. 8 2 4	Rs. A. P. 6 8 10	Rs. A. P. 2 2 11	Rs. A. P. 10 6 3	Rs. A. P. 2 9 7	Rs. A. P. 7 12 8	Rs. A. P. 3 13 6	Rs. A. P. 3 15 2	Rs. A. P. 1 15 7	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0
330	140	10 5 0	6 14 0	5 11 8	1 14 7	8 12 7	2 8 2	6 9 5	3 8 9	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 2 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 4 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 6 6	0 6 1	0 3 0	0 2 0
115	50	3 9 6	2 6 4	2 0 9	0 10 11	3 1 3	0 12 3	2 6 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 Hindupur taluk. Practically therefore the 1½ rupees rate is the highest.—The wet rates vary from Rs. 8½ 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:—

Taluk.	Dry or wet.	Grouping.	As per revenue.				As per settlement.				Difference.			
			Extent.	Assessment.	Revenue average on revenue area.	Revenue average on survey area.	Extent.	Assessment calculated at the rates now arrived at in this report and which are the same as those proposed in my scheme rep. rt No. 321 of 1st August 1896.	Settlement average.	ACS.	Per. centage.	Assessment.	Per. centage.	Assessment.
Hindupur.	Dry	2nd group	73,934	29,446	4 4 3	4 2 7	4,416	34,471	5 11 0	6,494	+ 8 78	5,025	36 64	10,971
			2,004	8,546	4 4 3	4 2 7	11,677	11,677	5 15 8	49	+ 2 45	3,131	36 64	10,971
			3,821	20,549	5 6 1	5 1 2	24,232	24,232	6 0 5	231	+ 3 683	17 92	36 64	10,971
			10,005	43,735	4 6 11	4 1 4	61,441	61,441	4 12 11	699	+ 6 99	7,706	17 92	22,981
			2,262	8,233	3 10 3	3 4 1	9,065	9,065	3 9 4	267	+ 11 80	832	10 11	47,511
Madakur.	Wet	3rd group	18,093	81,064	4 7 8	4 3 1	96,416	96,416	4 15 9	1,246	+ 6 89	15,352	18 94	89,931
			92,027	1,10,510	..	..	1,30,887	1,30,887	..	7,710	..	20,377	..	..
			73,333	27,041	0 5 11	0 5 4	31,549	31,549	0 6 3	7,229	+ 9 86	4,508	16 67	..
			4,418	23,140	5 3 10	4 13 5	26,676	26,676	5 9 3	365	+ 8 26	3,536	15 28	25,099
			6,694	29,577	4 6 8	4 0 11	33,372	33,372	4 9 3	695	+ 1 88	3,795	12 83	30,502
Total of two taluks.	Wet	Total	13,372	61,087	4 9 1	4 2 5	68,911	68,911	4 11 0	1,335	+ 9 98	7,324	12 81	63,330
			86,705	88,128	..	..	1,00,400	1,00,400	..	8,564	+ 9 88	12,332	13 99	..
			147,267	56,487	0 6 2	0 5 7	66,020	66,020	0 6 7	13,723	+ 9 32	9,533	16 88	..
			31,465	1,42,151	4 8 3	4 2 10	1,65,327	1,65,327	4 13 8	2,581	+ 8 20	23,176	16 30	1,53,861
			178,732	1,98,638	..	..	2,31,347	2,31,347	..	16,304	+ 9 12	32,709	16 47	..

Financial results as per modified rates from Rs. 5½ downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 5.

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 Madakasira 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 Hindupur is As. 6-10 against the revenue average rate As. 5-10 and in Madakasira 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) those calculated 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 Madakasira. 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 Madakasira, 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 Madakasira 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 Madakasira) 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. Madakasira comes next. As a whole, though it (Madakasira) 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 cholom and horse-gram are less common." The first fact, that is, that ragi is more extensively grown than cholom is no proof of the poverty of the soils, which, if the ryots only care to cultivate them with cholom, 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 cholom 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 cholom 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 cholom. 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 cholom, which we do not eat as extensively as ragi. This, but not the poverty of the soils is the

secret of the extensive cultivation of ragi instead of cholom, 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. 511, 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 Madakasira 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 Madakasira are assessed at Rs. 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 Madakasira 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 Madakasira 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.			
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent- age.	Assess- ment.	Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent- age.	Assess- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 8 0	712	1	1,087	8 8 0	86	4	728
1 0 0	4,039	5	4,039	8 0 0	800	12	8,000
1 0 0	7,405	9	7,405	7 0 0	2,349	20	16,450
0 12 0	15,774	20	5,554	6 0 0	3,832	26	23,001
0 8 0	25,771	32	7,888	5 0 0	4,992	26	24,949
0 6 0	23,289	29	9,664	4 0 0	4,152	22	16,600
0 4 0	3,434	4	5,823	3 0 0	2,377	12	7,134
0 2 0			429	2 0 0	672	3	1,435
				1 8 0	268	1	636
				1 0 0	13	..	19
				1 0 0	2	..	2
				1 0 0	1	..	1
Special rate							
Total	80,428	100	81,471	19,339	100	96,416	89,931
Deduct baling remission						124	124
Net Assessment						96,292	89,807

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

60527
13-10-97

Dry.				Wet.					
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assess-ment.	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.	Percent-age.	Assess-ment.	Rate per acre.	Assess-ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Madakasira 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	5,117
1 0 0 ..	2,297	2,297	7 0 0	974	7	6,815	6,815
0 12 0 ..	6,642	4,982	6 0 0	2,289	16	13,736	12,591
0 8 0 ..	18,280	9,139	5 0 0	3,590	24	17,953	16,159
0 6 0 ..	21,259	7,973	4 0 0	4,082	28	16,327	14,285
0 4 0 ..	23,434	5,858	3 0 0	2,335	16	7,002	7,002
0 2 0 ..	8,491	1,031	2 8 0	40	4	1,605	1,605
....	..	..	2 0 0	113	1	226	226
....	..	..	1 8 0	31	..	47	47
....	..	..	1 0 0	8	..	3	3
Total ..	80,562	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 :—

Taluk.	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
Hindupur	ACS. 66,831	Rs. 18,059	Rs. A. P. 0 4 4	Rs. A. P. 0 6 10	ACS. 1,964	Rs. 6,993	Rs. A. P. 3 9 0	Rs. A. P. 4 15 9	Rs. 6,605	Rs. A. P. 3 5 0	Rs. A. P. 4 10 5
Madakasira	92,378	22,753	0 8 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 Madakasira 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

For the 4th class sources where the supply of water is not reliable

5th

In the case of permanent wells mainly supplementing the tank supply for a second crop, the rates will be reduced by one-half as below :—

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

For the 4th class sources where the supply of water is not reliable

5th

The principles and advantages of the composition were fully explained to the ryots, who expressed their willingness to compound accordingly.

36. In the case of lands irrigated by mechanical appliances, the usual remission of Re. 1 for the first crop and half a rupee for the 2nd per acre will be allowed.

37. In regard to the revision of the tank ayacuts, tank bed lands and items to be attended to at the time of settlement, the usual course described in paragraphs 37, 38 and 39 of my last scheme report quoted above will be followed.

38. *Increment remissions.*—The last order now in force is: "If the increase of assessment in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old assessment, an amount equal to the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent. thereof will be levied in the first year, and the remainder by annual instalments equal to 12½ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalment will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) will be levied in eleven equal instalments." It will accordingly be acted upon.

39. In paragraph 12 of the G.O., dated 15th October 1896, No. 527, disposing of the scheme for the settlement of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, it is ruled that "the settlement now directed must be in force for a term of thirty years as in the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri." The same rule will hold good for these two taluks.

40. I beg to submit herewith, in the forms in which I submitted them for the Anantapur and the other three taluks, two statements, showing the extent of "exceptional lands" in the two taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira, *i.e.*, lands whose pynaish rates vary from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12 per acre and their distribution under the several settlement rates now proposed and another statement for all the other lands.

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

As per rates from Rs. 5½ downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme (vide Deputy Commissioner's letter, No. 6, dated 6th January 1897).									
As per scheme.									
As per revenue.			As per settlement.			Difference.			
Money rates.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent (columns 2 and 5).	Percent- age (columns 3 and 8).	Assessment (columns 6 and 10).	Percent- age (columns 3 and 10).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
8 8	24	247	..	24	207	..	6	40	..
8 0	165	1745	..	171	1,367	..	14	378	..
7 0	220	2,225	..	234	1,637	..	14	588	..
6 0	67	656	..	72	434	..	5	202	..
5 0	12	118	..	12	61	..	..	67	..
3 0	2	15	..	2	6	..	..	10	..
2 8	5	40	..	5	13	..	..	27	..
Total ..	495	5,025	10 3 5	520	3,724	7 2 7	25	1,302	26
8 0	277	2,907	..	294	2,361	..	17	556	..
7 0	136	1,595	..	140	983	..	4	612	..
6 0	23	238	..	25	149	..	2	89	..
5 0	27	292	..	31	153	..	4	139	..
Total ..	463	5,032	10 13 11	490	3,636	7 6 9	27	1,396	28
Grand total ..	958	10,058	10 8 0	1,010	7,360	7 4 7	52	2,698	27

Hindupur Taluk.

Madakasira Taluk.

STATEMENT showing the extent of lands bearing paimash rates varying from Rs. 8½ 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. 30, 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
Hindupur Taluk.								
12-0	46-0	ACS. 30-36 RS. A. P. 366 3 0 13-52 4-14 0-14	366 3 0 161 1 3 49 11 0 1 13 0	ACS. 32-20 RS. A. P. 32-20 16 85 4 35 0-21	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	32-20 16-85 4-35 0-21	257 10 0 117 15 0 26 2 0 1 1 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 6 0 0	4-16 6-46 0-27	33 5 0 45 4 0 1 6 0	.. .. ..
11-0	11-0	10-73 18-58 0-17	124 0 0 203 6 0 2 0 0	10-89 19-67 0-17	.. 7 0 0 5 0 0	10-89 19-67 0-17	79 15 0 137 11 0 0 14 0	.. .. ..
10-8	189-0	18-75 23-72 80-80 54-86 3-49 4-14	205 6 0 247 1 0 842 11 0 567 9 0 36 14 0 44 2 0	19-84 24-35 84-2 56-90 4-8 3-98	.. 8 8 0 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	19-84 24-35 84-2 56-90 4-8 3-98	138 9 0 207 0 0 672 3 0 398 5 0 24 6 0 19 14 0	.. .. .. .. .. ..
10-0	140-0	167-01 25-90 67-67 15-9 1-8 0-56	1,748 5 0 258 0 0 673 3 0 148 15 0 10 14 0 6 6 0	173-31 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	173-31 26-29 70-57 17-38 1-16 0-60	1,321 12 0 210 5 0 494 0 0 104 5 0 5 13 0 1 13 0	.. .. .. .. .. ..
9-12	57-0	110-30 15-51 9-32 4-46 2-52	1,097 6 0 153 7 6 90 8 0 44 7 0 24 8 0	116-0 15-47 9-76 5-15 2-60	.. 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	116-0 15-47 9-76 5-15 2-60	816 4 0 123 12 0 68 5 0 30 14 0 18 0 0	.. .. .. .. ..
9-8	7-0	81-82 8-94 3-93	312 14 6 85 1 4 36 7 9	32-98 8-86 3-42	.. 7 0 0 6 0 0	32-98 8-86 3-42	235 15 0 62 0 0 20 8 0	.. .. ..
9-4	16-0	12-87 4-69 3-27 2-47 1-55	121 9 1 43 14 0 30 4 0 22 15 0 14 4 7	12-28 4-31 3-83 2-62 1-88	.. 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	12-28 4-31 3-83 2-62 1-88	82 8 0 34 8 0 26 13 0 15 12 0 9 6 0	.. .. .. .. ..
9-0	19-0	11-98 1-52 0-63 0-50	111 5 7 13 10 0 5 12 0 4 8 0	12-64 1-63 0-61 0-50	.. 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0	12-64 1-63 0-61 0-50	86 7 0 11 7 0 3 11 0 2 8 0	.. .. .. ..
8-12	106-0	2-65 4-18 36-29 33-20 1-47 0-95 4-55	23 14 0 35 7 0 315 9 0 290 10 6 12 13 0 8 6 0 39 9 0	2-74 4-43 39-27 34-83 1-43 1-0 5-6	.. 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 0 2 8 0	2-74 4-43 39-27 34-83 1-43 1-0 5-6	17 10 0 35 7 0 274 14 0 208 15 0 7 6 0 3 0 0 12 10 0	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..
Total ..	621-0	494-91 5,025 14 11	5,025 14 11	520-35	..	520-35	3,724 0 0	1,301 15

24-00 = Rs 1/2
170-00 = Rs 1/2
232-00 = Rs 1/2
72-00 = Rs 1/2
10-00 = Rs 1/2
10-00 = Rs 1/2

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
<i>Madakasira Taluk.</i>								
12-0	79-0	ACS. 118-99 117-8 10-32 13-77 260-16	RS. A. P. 1,429 3 3 1,406 13 0 124 6 0 163 1 0 3,123 7 3	ACS. 125-33 119-50 12-6 15-90 272-79	RS. A. P. 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 ..	ACS. 125-33 119-50 12-6 15-90 272-79	RS. A. P. 1,002 10 0 835 8 0 72 6 0 79 6 0 1,990 14 0	RS. A. -1,132 9
11-12	7-0	3-94 1-76 5-70	45 11 0 20 7 0 68 2 0	4-53 1-82 6-35	7 0 0 5 0 0 ..	4-53 1-82 6-35	31 11 0 9 2 0 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 4-67 10-16	18 9 9 32 2 0 6 4 0 45 12 0 101 2 9	1-90 3-25 0-78 5-25 11-18	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 ..	1-90 3-25 0-78 5-25 11-18	15 3 0 22 12 0 4 11 0 26 4 0 68 14 0	 -32 6
9-12	19-0	12-11 2-40 3-35 2-69 20-55	118 5 0 23 6 0 32 12 0 23 9 0 198 0 0	13-34 2-44 3-22 2-64 21-64	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 ..	13-34 2-44 3-22 2-64 21-64	106 12 0 17 1 0 19 5 0 13 3 0 156 5 0	 -41 11
9-0	22-0	19-33 0-64 19-97	173 4 0 5 12 0 179 0 0	21-20 0-70 21-90	8 0 0 7 0 0 ..	21-20 0-70 21-90	169 10 0 4 14 0 174 8 0	 -4 8
9-12	104-0	87-68 9-8 7-99 4-46 109-21	763 10 6 80 11 0 71 1 0 39 2 0 954 8 6	91-89 10-4 8-31 5-3 115-27	8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 ..	91-89 10-4 8-31 5-3 115-27	735 2 0 70 5 0 49 14 0 25 2 0 880 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	10,067 11 7	1,010-14	..	1,010-14	7,360 4 0	-2,697 8

27317 2 5
140146 7
2622 6
33162 5

As per scheme.										As per rates from Rs. 5½ downwards proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in modification of those in column 1 proposed in his scheme.													
As per revenue.			As per settlement.			Difference.				Money rates.		Assessment.		Average.		Difference (col- umns 8 and 13).		Percentage (col- umns 3 and 15).		Difference (col- umns 6 and 13).		Percentage (col- umns 6 and 17).	
Extent.		Assessment.	Average.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.	Extent (col- umns 2 and 5).	Percentage (col- umns 2 and 5).	Assessment (col- umns 3 and 6).	Percentage (col- umns 3 and 6).	Assessment (col- umns 3 and 6).	Percentage (col- umns 3 and 6).	Assessment.	Average.	Difference (col- umns 8 and 13).	Percentage (col- umns 3 and 15).	Assessment.	Average.	Difference (col- umns 8 and 13).	Percentage (col- umns 3 and 15).	Difference (col- umns 6 and 13).	Percentage (col- umns 6 and 17).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18						
Hindupur Taluk.																							
Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
8 0 0	58	425	..	62	521	..	4	..	..	..	8 0 0	521	..	96	..	..	..						
8 0 0	507	3,471	..	507	4,194	..	17	..	..	..	8 0 0	4,194	..	723	..	..	..						
7 0 0	2,047	12,652	..	2,115	14,813	..	68	..	..	..	7 0 0	14,813	..	2,261	..	..	..						
6 0 0	3,562	18,646	..	3,760	22,567	..	198	..	..	..	6 0 0	22,567	..	2,401	..	1,879	..						
5 0 0	4,659	20,406	..	4,930	24,858	..	321	..	..	..	5 0 0	24,858	..	1,995	..	2,487	..						
4 0 0	3,844	13,091	..	4,152	16,600	..	310	..	..	..	4 0 0	16,600	..	1,435	..	2,074	..						
3 0 0	2,172	7,142	..	2,375	7,129	..	203	..	..	..	3 0 0	7,129	..	1,387	..	..	..						
2 8 0	500	1,954	..	667	1,422	..	67	..	..	..	2 8 0	1,422	..	168	..	..	..						
2 0 0	231	409	..	268	536	..	37	..	..	..	2 0 0	536	..	127	..	..	..						
1 8 0	15	25	..	13	19	..	2	..	..	..	1 8 0	19	..	6	..	..	..						
1 0 0	4	16	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	1 0 0	2	..	14	..	..	..						
Special rate.	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..						
Total ..	17,598	76,038	4 5 2	18,819	92,692	4 14 10	1,221	+	16,554	+	..	86,252	4 9 4	10,214	+	13	6,410						
Debet baling remission.	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	124	..	..	124	..	124	..	..	..						
Net Total ..	17,598	76,038	..	18,819	92,568	..	1,221	+	16,530	..	..	86,128	..	10,090	..	..	..						
Madakasira Taluk.																							
Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
8 0 0	339	2,262	..	356	2,846	..	17	..	..	..	8 0 0	2,846	..	584	..	..	..						
7 0 0	796	4,870	..	834	5,832	..	38	..	..	..	7 0 0	5,832	..	982	..	..	..						
6 0 0	2,128	11,624	..	2,264	13,587	..	136	..	..	..	6 0 0	13,587	..	2,453	..	1,134	..						
5 0 0	3,282	15,269	..	3,569	17,800	..	277	..	..	..	5 0 0	17,800	..	2,581	..	1,780	..						
4 0 0	3,706	14,043	..	4,082	16,327	..	376	..	..	..	4 0 0	16,327	..	2,284	..	2,042	..						
3 0 0	2,026	6,397	..	2,356	7,002	..	309	..	..	..	3 0 0	7,002	..	7,002	..	..	..						
2 8 0	519	1,360	..	640	1,305	..	121	..	..	..	2 8 0	1,305	..	245	..	..	..						
2 0 0	85	187	..	113	226	..	23	..	..	..	2 0 0	226	..	39	..	..	..						
1 8 0	27	39	..	31	47	..	4	..	..	..	1 8 0	47	..	8	..	..	..						
1 0 0	1	4	..	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	1 0 0	3	..	1	..	..	..						
Total ..	12,909	56,055	4 5 6	14,217	65,275	4 9 6	1,308	+	9,220	+	..	60,319	4 3 11	4,264	+	8	4,956						
Grand Total..	30,507	1,32,093	4 5 3	33,036	1,57,843	4 12 5	2,529	+	25,750	+	..	1,46,447	4 6 11	14,354	+	11	11,396						

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing in detail the classification of soils.

[illegible]

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

Taluka.			Soils.			Dry.			Wet.																
						Percentage.		Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.		Fifth class.		Total.		Percentage.							
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	
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment as per modifi- proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi- fied rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per modifi- proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi- fied rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per modifi- proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi- fied rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per modifi- proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi- fied rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per modifi- proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi- fied rates.	Extent.	Assessment as per modifi- proposed in the scheme.	Assessment as per modifi- fied rates.	
Madak- sira.	Regur	3	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	
			2,495	1,692	310	536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1,889	1,899	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			5,284	3,963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		8	4	17,415	6,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			5	19,150	4,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	800	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	1,788	894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	3,394	1,273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	Total of the two taluks	..	78,067	29,857	96.90	94.64	..	..	..	1,856	8,464	7,651	2,832	11,580	10,662	1,600	5,013	4,745	6,288	25,057	22,958	42.76	36.36	35.91	
			80,562	31,549	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	4,783	26,676	25,099	7,289	33,272	30,502	7,635	8,863	8,329	14,707	68,911	63,930	100	
			160,990	66,020	..	..	2,053	11,677	10,971	8,855	50,908	49,080	17,993	84,813	78,013	5,165	17,929	16,797	34,046	1,65,397	1,53,861	..	..	..	

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 Madakasira 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 taluk 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 Madakasira 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, Pennéru 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 41,636 acres, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ 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

to encroachments. The increase in occupied dry and wet is, respectively, 13,723 acres, or 9.32 per cent., and 2,581 acres or 8.20 per cent. on the revenue area. One reason why Government considered a separate scheme necessary for these two taluks was that the extent of unoccupied lands appeared to be very great, being 64 per cent. in the case of arable dry land in Hindupur and 72 per cent. in Madakasira according to the revenue accounts. The survey results, however, show that the unoccupied area is only about 40 per cent. of the total arable area in Hindupur and 49 per cent. in Madakasira, and that the proportion in the case of dry lands is also nearly the same. As pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner this is not a worse state of things than that in the four taluks comprised under the recently sanctioned scheme, where the assessed waste is from 40 to 75 per cent. of the total assessed land, or in the three taluks of Rayadrug, Hospet and Kúdligi of the Bellary district where the percentage ranges from 44 to 60.

5. Paragraphs 9 to 15 of the Deputy Commissioner's report deal respectively

Taluka.	Population.		
	1871.	1881.	1891.
Hindupur	87,763	73,270	81,678
Madakasira	79,528	55,113	67,993
Total	167,291	128,383	149,671

with the population and agricultural statistics, rent-roll, communications and markets, and rainfall. The population of the two taluks at the last census, as compared with that in 1871 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The total population of the taluks as per census of 1891 is 149,671, of whom 72,380, or 48 per cent. are agriculturists, the average population per square mile being 163, which

Taluk.	Average assessment of each patta holding.		Average extent of each patta holding.
	RS.	A. P.	
Anantapur	10	4 11	15.08
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug	11	7 10	18.31
Penukonda	10	12 1	12.21
Average	10	13 5	15.30
Hindupur	11	4 8	8.02
Madakasira	10	5 3	8.91
Average	10	13 7	8.43

is in excess of the average for the taluks above referred to. Like several other parts of the Presidency, especially in the Deccan Districts, the taluks under report suffered severely during the great famine of 1876-77. According to the census of 1871, which was five years before the famine, the population was 167,291. The census of 1881 which followed the famine showed it as only 128,383 or nearly 39,000 less; this, too, without making any alteration for the normal increase of population between 1871 and 1877. During the next decade, the population increased by more than 21,000; but the taluks have not yet recovered the strength which they had before the famine. The average assessment per holding is Rs. 10-13-7, the average extent being 8.43 acres. These figures compare as shown in the margin with the remaining taluks in the district.

The tract under consideration is well provided with roads, there being six trunk roads and several minor roads, which are all in fairly good order. The Hindupur taluk is also traversed by the Southern Mahratta Railway, and the cusbah town of the Madakasira taluk is within twenty miles of the Hindupur station, though no railway crosses that taluk. As regards rainfall,

Taluks.	Rainfall in inches.
Anantapur	20.94
Kalyandrug	20.90
Dharmavaram	20.97
Penukonda	24.31
Hindupur	23.12
Madakasira	21.46
Gooty	21.40
Tadpatri	24.32
As per rain-fall average statement for 25 years.	

it is a well known fact that the district as a whole is very unfortunately situated and is subject to frequent droughts. But Hindupur and Madakasira are better off in this respect than the other taluks in the district except Gooty, Tadpatri and Penukonda which get nearly as much rain as Madakasira as shown in the margin.

6. *Classification of irrigation sources.*—Besides 25 channels taking directly from the five rivers referred to in paragraph 3 above and 22 tanks fed by the same, there are 310 rain-fed tanks, 35 hill and jungle streams and 50 spring channels, 9 drainage channels and 16 doruvu and dasabandam wells, numbering in all 467 sources, of which no less than 441 are placed in the two lowest classes—fourth and fifth—25 in the third, 1 in the second and none in the first class. This classification has been made on the lines followed in the Bellary district and in the remaining six taluks of the Anantapur district and is approved by the Board.

7. *Dry grouping.*—As in the case of the western taluks of Bellary and the four taluks of Anantapur, for which the scheme has been recently sanctioned, the Deputy Commissioner proposes that all the villages in the two taluks under consideration should be placed in one group; and the Board sees no objection to this proposal.

8. *Classification of soils.*—As in the four taluks covered by the scheme recently sanctioned, the red soils predominate in the tract under report; no less than 85 per cent. of the total classified area falling under the red ferruginous soils (classes VI, VII and VIII). In dry the red soils amount to nearly 92 and 97 per cent., respectively, in Hindupur and Madakasira. The remaining area consists of the regar or clayey soils (classes III, IV and V) as shown in the margin.

9. In paragraphs 22 to 24 of the report, the Deputy Commissioner treats of the crop statistics, prices and commutation rates, and grain outturns. Paddy as usual forms the principal grain cultivated on wet lands. As regards dry lands, the crop that is most extensively grown is ragi, as remarked by Government; and horse-gram comes next to it. Cholum, which was the staple grain adopted for Gooty and Tadpatri and which, with horse-gram, was taken for the "four taluks," covers but a very small percentage of the total cultivated area of the two taluks. The Deputy Commissioner, therefore, rightly proposes that ragi and horse-gram should be taken as the staple dry crops for the tract under consideration. With regard to the remark of Government out that this happens to be the case, not because the lands are incapable of producing cholum, but because the people do not care to grow that crop, ragi being their chief food-grain as in the adjoining province of Mysore. Cholum is cultivated on limited areas, especially under wells. Taking the ruling prices of the 20 non-famine years from fasli 1282, and excluding faslis 1286 to 1288, and also fasli 1,301, the Deputy Commissioner calculates the commutation rates, after deducting 15 per cent. on horse-gram, against Rs. 117 and 135, respectively, adopted in his scheme report, for the four taluks, the difference being due to the fact that the twenty years now taken exclude faslis 1280 and 1281, and include instead the two latest faslis 1304 and 1305. For ragi the commutation rate comes to Rs. 100 per garce.

The grain outturns are fixed by the Deputy Commissioner at 1,200 Madras measures of paddy for best wet lands, and 394 Madras measures of ragi and 160 Madras measures of horse-gram for best dry lands. Taking the proportion of cereals to pulses at 2 to 1, the Deputy Commissioner calculates the value of the produce of

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. 6-10-3 per acre for wet, and Rs. 3-13-6 to Rs. 2-1-0 for dry.

Dry.			Wet.		
Money rate.	Area under each rate.	Percentage.	Money rate.	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		34,015	100

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. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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

Taluk.	Increase.	Percent- age.
	RS.	RS.
Anantapur ...	1,964	16
Dharmavaram ...	2,726	11
Kalyandrug ...	2,432	14
Penukonda ...	2,216	8
Total ...	14,338	13
Hindupur ...	5,025	17
Madakasira ...	4,508	17
Total ...	9,533	16

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.

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. $8\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Madakasira, being less than 1 per cent. under the first two scales, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Madakasira also. The considerations which incline the Board to make this recommendation are that as regards prices, facility of communication and character of irrigation sources, Madakasira 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 Madakasira 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

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

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

[illegible]

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

B.—Hindupur and Madakasira (wet lands.)

[illegible]

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 scales now proposed.		
						As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.		As per scales now proposed.				
						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.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
82	86	672	..	..	8½	731	8½	731	8½	688	8	688	8	688	8	688		
672	696	6,216	..	..	7	5,560	7½	5,212	7½	5,212	7½	5,212	7½	5,212	7½	5,212		
2,367	2,349	14,777	..	..	8	16,443	6½	15,269	6½	15,269	6½	15,269	6½	15,269	6½	15,269		
3,629	3,832	19,282	..	..	5	21,076	5½	21,076	5½	21,076	5½	21,076	5½	21,076	5½	21,076		
4,671	4,992	20,524	..	..	6	22,464	4½	22,464	4½	22,464	4½	22,464	4½	22,464	4½	22,464		
8,842	4,852	13,091	..	..	4	16,608	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532	3½	14,532		
3,174	2,377	5,757	..	..	3	7,131	3	7,131	2½	5,942	2½	5,942	2½	5,942	2½	5,942		
5,605	672	1,294	..	..	2	1,430	2	1,430	2	1,144	2	1,144	2	1,144	2	1,144		
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		
19,092	19,338	81,063	4 8 0	4 3 0	..	96,412	..	89,924	..	86,884	..	87,170	..	87,170	..	83,947		
..	+1246	..	..	..	..	+15,349	..	+8,861	..	+5,864	..	+6,107	..	+6,107	..	+2,884		
..	+7½	..	..	..	..	+19%	..	+11%	..	+7%	..	+8%	..	+8%	..	+4%		
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.		Total.	Difference.	Percentage.	
ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	As per scheme report.		As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.						As per scales now proposed.						
						Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.				Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11												
ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	60,178	—	1.5%		
616	650	..	..	..	8½	5,200	8½	5,200	8½	4,875	8	4,875	7½	4,875	7½	4,875	8	60,178	—	1.5%		
932	974	..	..	..	7	6,818	7	6,818	7	6,331	7½	6,331	6½	6,331	6½	6,331	6½	909	—	1.5%		
2,151	2,289	..	..	..	6	13,734	6	13,734	6	12,590	6½	12,590	5½	12,590	5½	12,590	5½	909	—	1.5%		
3,309	3,690	..	..	..	5	17,950	5	17,950	5	16,155	4½	16,155	4	16,155	4	16,155	4	909	—	1.5%		
3,708	4,082	..	..	..	4	16,328	4	16,328	4	16,155	4½	16,155	4	16,155	4	16,155	4	909	—	1.5%		
2,026	2,335	..	..	..	3	7,005	3	7,005	3	14,287	3½	14,287	3	14,287	3	14,287	3	909	—	1.5%		
519	640	..	..	..	2½	1,600	2½	1,600	2½	5,838	2½	5,838	2½	5,838	2½	5,838	2½	909	—	1.5%		
85	113	..	..	..	2	226	2	226	2	1,280	2	1,280	2	1,280	2	1,280	2	909	—	1.5%		
27	31	..	..	..	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	1½	909	—	1.5%		
1	3	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	909	—	1.5%		
13,372	14,707	4 9 0	4 2 0	..	..	68,910	..	63,930	..	61,631	..	61,631	..	61,951	..	61,951	..	909	—	1.5%		
..	+ 1,335	..	..	..	..	+ 7,823	..	+ 2,843	..	+ 544	..	+ 544	..	+ 564	..	+ 564	..	909	—	1.5%		
..	+ 10%	..	..	..	..	+ 13%	..	+ 5%	..	+ 1%	..	+ 1%	..	+ 1.9%	..	+ 1.9%	..	909	—	1.5%		

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

E.—Hindupur (wet lands).

[illegible]

F.—Madakasira (wet lands).

Rate and assessment.															
Revenue area.	Survey area.	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 per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B. P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.				(As now proposed.	
		3	4	5	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	Rate.	Assessment.	
															6	7	8	9	10	11
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.	Total.	Difference.	Percentage.		
277	294	2,907	..	..	8	2,352	7½	2,205	7½	2,205	3,364	..	33½%		
136	140	1,585	..	..	7	980	6½	910	6½	910	2,205	7½	33½%		
23	25	1,288	..	..	6	150	5½	137	5½	137	2,205	6½	33½%		
27	31	292	..	..	5	155	4½	140	4½	140	910	5	33½%		
463	490	5,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	4	33½%		
..	+ 27	..	..	..	..	3,609	..	3,392	..	3,392	124	..	33½%		
..	6%	..	..	..	..	- 1,423	..	- 1,640	..	- 1,640	3,364	..	33½%		
..	..	..	..	..	..	28½%	..	33%	..	33%	1,608	..	33½%		
Inferior lands.															
339	356	2,262	..	..	8	2,848	7½	2,670	7½	2,670	2,670	7½	33½%		
795	834	4,870	..	..	7	6,838	6½	5,421	6½	5,421	2,670	6½	33½%		
2,128	2,264	11,624	..	..	6	13,584	5½	12,452	5½	12,452	5,421	5	33½%		
3,282	3,539	15,269	..	..	4½	17,795	4½	16,016	4½	16,016	6,421	4	33½%		
3,706	4,082	14,043	..	..	3½	14,287	3½	14,287	3½	14,287	11,320	3	33½%		
2,026	2,336	6,397	..	..	3	7,005	2½	5,837	2½	5,837	14,287	2½	33½%		
519	640	1,360	..	..	2½	1,600	2	1,250	2	1,250	7,005	2	33½%		
85	113	187	..	..	2	226	2	226	2	226	1,600	2	33½%		
27	31	39	..	..	1½	46	1½	46	1½	46	226	1½	33½%		
1	3	4	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	46	1	33½%		
12,109	14,217	50,055	4 6 0	3 15 0	..	60,321	..	58,238	..	58,238	2,670	..	33½%		
..	+ 1,308	..	..	..	..	+ 4,266	..	+ 2,183	..	+ 2,503	56,814	..	33½%		
..	10%	..	..	..	..	8%	..	4%	..	4%	759	..	33½%		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1%	..	33½%		

Settlement of the Hindupur and
D. 1,000-8-4-97. Madakasia taluqs (Anantapur District)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

606
22-7-97

C. No. 3442 of 97

From the Board of Rev. Rs. 4.

Dated 5th April 1897.

The Hon. Mr. Grose C.S.

The Hon. Mr. Bliss C.S.

H.E. the Governor

FOR ORDERS.

Flagged A

I agree with my hon.
colleague as to the dry
lands. As to the wet,
I think he is inclined to
be unduly stringent. He pro-
poses an increase of Rs 7386
or 9% in Hindupur & of Rs
1356 or 2% in Madakasia.
But these increases will be
subject to decrease (no-
body considerable) in actually
carrying out the settlement.
Considering this, I think that
if we adopt the flagged B.
the Govt's second proposal for
Madakasia is far wrong. This

in Hindupur Madakasia
increase increase
Rs 8867 or 10.94% Rs 2843 or 4.65%
Even so, the final increase
in the latter taluk will be
barely perceptible.

24/6/97
Perhaps I ought to add that

With reference to G.O.
no. 3553 of 4th Sept. 1896, the Board
of Rev. submits for orders the scheme
drawn up by the Dy. Commissioner,
Rev. Sett. Party No. I, for the settle-
ment of the Hindupur and ma-
dakasia taluqs after they had
been regularly surveyed and classi-
fied.

2. The necessity for the
submission of separate proposals
in respect of the two taluqs in
question was explained in para
2 of G.O. no. 527 Rev. of 13th Oct 1896
to be that any scheme prepared on
the basis of the information a-
vailable for the more northern
taluk could not equitably be
applied to Hindupur and ma-
dakasia "not only because the
soil is poor and the excess discovered
by

by Survey is unknown but also because these taluqs differ in material respects from the remainder of the tract under consideration." It was added in the same paragraph "the extent of unoccupied lands is very great and there is a larger proportion of agriculturists depending on the land (48.36 per cent against 43.59 per cent) and a larger population per square mile than in the rest of the tract (163 against 116) moreover ragi is more extensively grown therein while Cholam and horse gram are less common. Finally on the hypothesis that a settlement on the same lines would increase the revenue in the same proportion as in the classified taluqs, the financial result would be an increase of Rs 23,190; this is an enhancement which might press with undue severity on the population and the amount of Revenue involved is not such as to make a further delay in settlement of much moment, more especially as the postponement which has been directed is not likely to defer the revision

FOR ORDERS.

I don't quite see the need of the uniformity between taluqs which my hon. Colleague dwells. There is no necessary connection between neighbouring Taluqs, each of which ~~is~~ is separately administered & should be treated on its own merits.

RS
2576787

I agree with Hon. Members and the Board as to the Dykes.

As to the rate, I accept the conclusion arrived at by the Hon. Mr. Spence in his Note of 23.6.97; the rates for these two Taluqs will thus be the same as those adopted in the four Taluqs recently assessed.

A.S.H

17.7.97

"revision of rates beyond the current fasli."

3. Both the Deputy Commr. and the Board now point out that the assumption on which the Govt based its remarks quoted above, viz. that the two taluqs referred to were inferior to the rest of the district is not quite correct, that barring footy and Sadpatri, Kundapur is by far the best taluq in the whole district while the same thing may be said of certain parts of Madakavie and that owing to the greater abundance of trees and topes "the general appearance of the tract is not as barren and dreary as the rest of the district, especially Dharmavaram and Kalyandurg". So far as communications and markets are concerned they are as well served as the remaining taluqs of the district while in the matter of rainfall only one taluq, Penn-Roundu goes over stream is as well off as they. The defects in the matter of irrigation which the

two taluqs possess are shared by them in common with the rest of the district. The Dy. Commr. and the Board have in these circumstances thought it unnecessary that in their settlement no deviation from the general principles or methods already adopted is called for.

4. The following statement compares the Survey and Revenue areas of the taluqs excluding Inam and Poramboke.

Taluqs	Occupied			Unoccupied (arable)			Total (arable)			Percentage of unoccupied to total
	Rev. area	Survey area	P.C. in Rev.	Rev. area	Survey area	P.C. in Rev.	Rev. area	Survey area	P.C. in Rev.	
	acs.	acs.		acs.	acs.		acs.	acs.		
Hindupur	92027	99767	841	73060	68795	-586	165087	168562	2.10	40
Madakasira	86705	95269	9.88	99491	94328	-519	186196	189597	1.83	49
Total	178732	195036	9.12	172551	163123	-546	351283	358159	1.96	45

The figures giving the percentages of the unoccupied to the total area thus compare very favourably with those of the taluqs to be settled in accordance with the scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 527 Rev. of 13th Oct. 1896 and also show that at the time of the issue of that G.O., the Govt was misled by

circumstances ^{now known} ~~are known~~
 They clearly make out the case that there is nothing to call for a difference in the mode of settling Hindupur ^{and} Madakasira & the other 4 taluqs
 27

flagged B

51	* Anantapur
59	* Channarayana
75	* Kalyandurg
40	* Pennkonda
46	* Hospet
60	* Hindupur
44	* Rayachoti
27	* Gooty
11	* Tadipatri

The adoption of these principles is right
 28

flagged B

by the rough estimates which the Dept Commr. then furnished (viz 64 p.c. in Hindupur and 72 p.c. in Madakasira).

5. It has already been indicated above, that in the scheme now under consideration the principles and methods of settlement already approved in respect of the remaining taluqs of the district have been adopted. No deviations from these principles and methods have accordingly been made in the grouping of irrigation sources and dry lands, in the classification of soils, and in fixing the commutation rates, cultivation expenses and allowances for vicissitudes of season. In the scheme approved in G.O. No. 527 of 13th Oct. 1896, the standard dry grains adopted for the settlement of the four adjacent taluqs were horsegram and cholam, the proportion between the two between the being fixed with reference to the total extent cropped under cereals and pulses. As already remarked in para. 2 of that G.O. ragi takes the

the place of cholam in Hindupur and Madakasira, the extent cropped with the former grain in the two taluqs being 27 and 28 p.c. respectively of the total cultivated area. Next comes horse gram with 18 p.c. in both the taluqs (in the report under the G.O. of Oct last the figure for Hindupur was stated to be 9). The Dy Commr states that ragi in preference to cholam is cultivated in Hindupur and Madakasira not because the people are poor and the soil inferior but because the people actually like it better than cholam. He has accordingly adopted paddy as the standard wet grain and ragi and horse gram as the standard dry grains for purposes of the present scheme.

In accordance with G.O. No 944 of 6th Sept 1882, the standard output of paddy and horse gram, as in the scheme under the G.O. of Oct last, has been fixed at 1200 madras measures ^{respect} and 160 madras measures ^{respectively}, that of ragi being fixed after local enquiries at 394 madras measures

Of course this is not what people want, but what makes them like the inferior grain?
 11/11/84
 21-8-97

"Mamuvolu" Ragi is the staple food in the neighbouring part of Rayachoti.

It is calculated too, that the output consists of two-thirds ragi & one-third horse gram.

flagged C

The output of ragi for use of the best land (if not the best in ground) is $\frac{R}{12.5.4}$ & the output of cholam is $\frac{R}{13.11.4}$. As the substitution of ragi for cholam would make a material difference. But in the first four bulks reported as it was calculated that the output consisted half of cholam & half of horse gram so that its value for area was $R 10.3.8$. In the case of the bulks it is calculated that the output consists of two-thirds ragi and one-third horse gram so that its value is $R 10.6.3$. The difference between $R 10.3.8$ & $R 10.6.3$ is not great, & it almost disappears when the deductions are made & the half-net is taken.

29

measures. In the calculation of the commutation rates, however, the figures for faslis 1304 and 1305 which were available have been substituted on the for those for faslis 1280 and 1281 given in the scheme under the G.O. above mentioned and the resulting rates arrived at are Rs 118 for paddy, Rs 131 for horse gram, and Rs 100 for ragi, as against Rs 117 for paddy, Rs 136 for horse gram and Rs 129 for cholam in the latter scheme. The output of ragi being more than that of cholam and the cost of cultivation remaining the same, the substitution of the one grain for the other has not necessitated any material alterations in the rates now proposed for the ^{Settlements} proposed in the scheme under the ^{proposed in the scheme under} those ^{proposed in the scheme under} the G.O. of October 1896. This will be evident from the following statement wherein the half nets arrived at after making the usual deductions and the settlement rates proposed in the two schemes are compared both under the heads "dry" and "wet".

Dry

Half net			Settlement rates		
as per scheme in G.O. 527 15.2.96			as per present scheme		
Rs	as	P	Rs	as	P
1-	14-	8	1-	15-	7
1-	7-	1	1-	8-	2
1-	2-	0	1-	0-	0
0-	12-	1	0-	12-	2
0-	8-	10	0-	7-	10
0-	6-	0	0-	5-	4
0-	4-	0	0-	3-	0
0-	2-	6	0-	2-	0

X 1111
21.5.97

Wet

8-	7-	9	8-	10-	0	8-	8-	0
7-	14-	0	8-	0-	5	8-	0-	0
6-	15-	7	7-	1-	5	7-	0-	0
6-	0-	3	6-	2-	0	6-	0-	0
5-	1-	0	5-	2-	6	5-	0-	0
4-	1-	9	4-	3-	1	4-	0-	0
3-	2-	5	3-	3-	8	3-	0-	0
2-	10-	4	2-	11-	4	2-	0-	0
2-	2-	3	2-	3-	1	2-	0-	0
1-	10-	1	1-	10-	10	1-	0-	0
1-	0-	10	1-	1-	6	1-	0-	0

8. In the case of

dry lands in the two taluqs now

under

* 23289
23434
16 46723
Rs 2920-3 ann

In para 2, the net value in the case of 4 anna lands is shown to be Rs 6.1. As the half net will be only half a pie less than 4 annas. In any case, in that para the calculation assumes that the ryot will spend Rs 2.5.6 on cultivation expenses & get a profit of 4 annas, & that is considerably an over-estimate. Finally, it is very desirable to keep the same rates throughout the district. I don't think the 4 anna rule should be disturbed.

23

under report, only four acres are proposed to be charged at Rs 2-0-0 per acre and the money rates with the exception of the 4-anna rate do not seem to be open to any objection. In the case of the 4-anna rate, however, it will be seen from the statement in the above para that the half net arrived at is only annas 3 per acre and the area affected being 23,289 acres in Hindupur and 23,434 acres in Madakasia or 29 p.c. of the dry lands in each of the taluqs it is a question for consideration whether any alteration in the rates is necessary. The net gain to govt by charging the increased rate being one anna per acre, the total gain would amount to Rs 2,920. This can no doubt be partly justified by the statement that the estimate of the outturn on which the figures are only rough and the allowances proposed to be granted for cultivation expenses, vicissitudes of season &c have been extremely liberal. It would have been, it is submitted, much better if the Dy. Commr. had manipulated his

his figures in such a way as to show that the net half approximates the rate proposed. As it is, the Chinnamma rate not being one of the recognised rates it is not clear how the difficulty above pointed out can be got over. It may be mentioned here that in the case of the b-ama rate too, the Govt gains nearly Rs. 1960 over the half net to which it is entitled.

9. As regards wet rates the Dy. Commr. has also framed a separate set in anticipation of any objections that the Govt may urge similar to those contained in paras 10 and 11 of G.O. No 527 Rev. dt 13th October 1896. The second set of rates is the same as that furnished by him in his report under G.O. Rev. No. 298 dt 4th May 1897 and the question whether it should be substituted for the first will be discussed and submitted for orders in next paras 11 & 13 below.

10. The increase in area in the two taluqs under dry and wet and the financial results

This wd make, submit Settlement principle a force ^{MM} 21.5.97

In passing order on the settlement of the other four Taluqs Govt considered that Hmidupur & Madakasira needed special treatment because they were in the whole inferior to the other four Taluqs. This view was based upon the data then before Govt. These data are now shown to be incorrect & misleading.

25771
21,259
47030 x 2
3
3194060
16131353
1959

Vide please paras 3 & 4 of this note. It is further reported that the Taluqs are if anything better than the four Taluqs already settled.

In the circumstances, it is submitted the present proposals as to (1) grouping of irrigation sources (2) grouping of dry lands (3) classification of soils (4) cultivation expenses & (5) allowance for vicissitudes of season, which are the same as those accepted for the other four Taluqs, may be accepted. In "Standard frame" 'ragi' has been substituted for 'cholum' & this has been accepted by Govt (para 2 of G.O. No 527 dt 13 Oct 96). Accepting this, the proposals as to the gram-cultivation & the cultivation rate may also be accepted. The question now remains flagged E whether the rates to which these premises logically lead as are to be accepted also.

The Govt has decided that the rates finally decided on for the other four Taluqs are not to be taken as initial rates mainly on account of the very large margin allowed for vicissitudes of season & for cultivation expenses & in view of the recent opening up of the tract. And it was this consideration that led Govt eventually to accept the low dry rates they did. In the two Taluqs the dry rates arrived at by working from the premises correspond very nearly to the proposed set rate. Except in the case of the b-a rate & the

4 as rate. In their case on premises for us only rates of 5, 4, 1/2 & 3 as are respecting. The neighbors & behalf of the proposal to accept the rates apply the b-a & 4 as rates to their lands (where our data give us 1/5 & 1/10) it may be urged that their lands are better off than the four Taluqs already settled. Even though they do grow ragi instead of cholum, what our data especially as to vicissitudes cultivation expenses is extremely liberal and that a 2 as rate (which with the result of registering the 4 as rate to dry rates) is a gift to the ryots for as was pointed out by Mr. Arnold 2 as is an absurd rate. It may be noted that the 4 as rate was at first 4 as but was at first much in favour of transferring a large portion of the 2 as land in the other four Taluqs to the 4 as rate and relinquished the proposal ultimately. It is to be noted that if effect was given to the proposal the total increase in dry land would be nearly 20% (vide please note under G.O. No 527 dt 13 Oct 1896). In the present case the increase is only 16.88% or Rs 9533 spread over 160,990 acres. On the other hand the comparative poverty of the tract is undoubted and as the rates are reduced, the Government considered as initial it might be good policy to make further concessions. But this will be difficult to do without disturbing the classification unless a 3 as rate was accepted. If the present 4 as land were put into a 2 as class the decrease on this account would be 2 x 2920 Rs or 5840 Rs (please see working on page 9) and the total increase on dry wd be 9533 - 5840 = 3693 Rs or only 6.5% against 12.6% for the other 4 Taluqs. A 3 as rate wd give a total increase of 9533 - 2920 = 6613 Rs or 11.7%.

results of the application of the rates referred to in para 7. Supra to the occupied lands are shown in the subjoined statement.

Dry

Talugo	Area				Assessment			
	Rev:	Survey	Area	P.P. per acre	Rev:	Sett:	Area	P.P. per acre
Hmidupur	73,934	80,428	6,494	8.78	29,446	34,471	5,025	17.07
Madakasira	73,333	80,562	7,229	9.36	27,041	31,549	4,508	16.67
Total	147,267	160,990	13,723	9.52	56,487	66,020	9,533	16.88

Wet

Hmidupur	18,093	19,339	1,246	6.89	81,064	96,416	15,352	18.94
Madakasira	13,372	14,707	1,335	9.98	61,087	68,911	7,824	12.81
Total	31,465	34,046	2,581	8.20	142,151	165,327	23,176	16.30

proportion of the percentages of increase in assessment to that in area is somewhat higher in the two taluqs now under consideration than in the four recently reported upon, the total increase according to the Dy. Commr's scheme for the four taluqs last mentioned having been 7.10 per cent in area and 12.60 p.c. in assessment under "dry" and 10.71 per cent in area and 11.60 per cent in assessment.

assessment under "wet" (vide page 22 of G.O. n^o 527 Rev: dy 13th Oct. 1896). It has however to be remembered in this connexion that the two taluqs now under reported are stated to be superior to most of the other taluqs in the District, more especially in the matter of dry lands and this fact would apparently explain to some extent the large variations noticed above. The average Revenue and Settlement rates per acre as per ^{the} Dy Commr's Scheme in G.O. n^o 527 Rev: dy 13th Oct. 1896 and the one now submitted are compared below:

page
flagged D

flagged B page flagged D

	Dry		Wet	
	Rev: rate	Sett: rate	Rev: rate	Sett: rate
as per scheme in G.O. 527 12.2.96	Rs as p 0 - 4 - 5	Rs as p 0 - 4 - 8	Rs as p 4 - 6 - 3	Rs as p 4 - 6 - 10
as per ^{the} Hindupur	0 - 6 - 4	0 - 6 - 10	4 - 7 - 8	4 - 15 - 9
present Madakasira	0 - 5 - 11	0 - 6 - 3	4 - 9 - 1	4 - 11 - 0
scheme Total	0 - 6 - 2	0 - 6 - 7	4 - 8 - 3	4 - 13 - 8

11. The question as to whether any revision of the ^{proposed} dry rates is necessary has already been submitted for orders in

page 9 & 10

page 6

flagged E

* attached to
para 40 of the report

This is fully made out.
85

in para 2 above. The next point for consideration is, therefore, whether any alteration should be made in the wet rates now proposed in accordance with the Dy Commr's Scheme embodied in the G.O. of October last. It has already been pointed out above that that Officer has now furnished two sets of rates — one as per his original scheme, the financial results of the application of which have been set forth in the preceding para, and the other, as per his report under G.O. n^o 298 Rev: dy 4th May 1897, to be adopted in case the first set is considered by Govt. to be ^{too} high. The Dy Commr has also furnished tables showing the incidence of the assessment proposed on the lands classed as inferior and superior in the Revenue accounts. For the reasons stated by the Dy Commr and the Board in their reports under the G.O. last quoted viz "that the "pamiash rates do not represent "the present conditions intrinsic "or extrinsic affecting the lands" it

11/12/97

it is considered unnecessary to critically examine the tables in question. Hindupur and Madakasia tho' superior to several other taluqs of the district are still reported to be very poor and the only way in which the suitability of the first set of rates, now proposed for application to them, can be judged seems to be what is arrived at by a comparison of the ^{percentages} ~~relative merits~~ of the ^{different sorts of} soils to its total occupied area in the several taluqs concerned and of the increase in area and assessment under each sort. The percentages of the different sorts of soils in the four taluqs to be settled in accordance with G.O. n^o. 527 Rev. dt 13th Oct 1896 and in the two taluqs now under report are compared in the following statement.

Soils	Anantapur Dharmavaram Penukonda Kalyandurg	Hindupur	Madakasia	
1	3	"	"	
2	4	4	4	
3	6	12	7	
4	13	20	16	
5	17	26	24	
6	23 ²⁴	22	20	
7	18	12	16	
8	9	3	4	
9	4	1	1	
10	2*	"	"	
11	"	"	"	
	100	100	100	

* to round off

12 From the above statement coupled with that given in para 4 Supra it seems clear that the percentages of the unoccupied to the total area ^{being less than} ~~and~~ of the superior soils in the occupied area being higher in Hindupur and Madakasia than in the other four taluqs the general condition of the first two must be much better ^{than} ~~than~~ the last four. In the latter however there is one taluq Pennkonda which taken individually is as good as or better than Madakasia. The following statement exhibits the Revenue and Survey areas, Revenue and Settlement assessments, and the percentages of increase or decrease, under the several sorts of soils, as per scheme reports in the taluqs above referred, (totals only being given in the case of the four taluqs of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandurg and Pennkonda)

Tonn taluqs in G.O. 298 4-5-97						Hindupur						Madakasira						
area			assessment			area			assessment			area			assessment			Rate
Rev.	Sur.	P.C. of incen	Rev.	Sett. Survey (Schemes not paid) Rs	P.C. of incen	Rev.	Sur.	P.C. of incen	Rev.	Sett. Survey report Rs	P.C. of incen	Rev.	Sur.	P.C. of incen	Rev.	Sett. Survey report Rs	P.C. of incen	
acs	acrs		aprs	Rs		ac	acrs		Rs			acrs	acrs		Rs			
1224	1273	4	11846	10820	-8	82	86	5	672	731	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 1/2
1493	1570	5	12069	12560	4	672	695	3	5216	5560	7	616	650	5	5169	5200	1	8
2462	2639	7	16960	18473	9	2267	2369	4	14777	16443	11	932	974	4	6465	6818	5	7
5096	5443	7	28766	32658	13	3629	3932	6	19202	22992	19	2151	2289	6	11862	13734	16	6
6434	6981	8	30610	34905	14	4671	4992	7	20524	24960	20	3309	3590	9	15561	17950	15	5
8740	9627	10	32926	38508	17	3862	4162	8	13091	16608	27	3706	4082	10	14043	16328	16	4
6700	7574	13	19876	22722	14	2174	2377	9	5707	7131	24	2026	2335	15	6397	7005	9	3
3264	3695	14	7011	9237	18	505	5721	14	1294	1430	10	519	640	23	1360	1600	17	2 1/2
1276	1625	27	2730	3250	19	231	268	16	409	536	31	85	113	33	187	226	21	2
489	638	30	934	957	2	15	13	-13	25	19	-24	27	31	15	39	46	19	1 1/2
78	106	36	149	106	-29	4	2	-50	16	2	-88	1	3	200	4	3	-25	1
37236	41171	11	164677	184196	12	18092	19338	7	81063	96612	19	13372	14707	10	61087	68910	13	24 1/2

It is submitted that the statement above clearly proves that even making due allowance for the reputed superiority of Hindupur and Madakasira over some of the other taluqs the increase in the assessment by the application of the scheme rates, ~~from now on~~ ^{as a whole} to the two taluqs would be excessive for such a poor district as Anantapur. The results of the application of the alternative rates are shown in the next statement

Note
The percentages have been worked out on the basis of the rates proposed in G.O. 298 of 4-5-97 and applied to the present rates.

Percentages of increase in area by survey		Rates		Hindupur		Madakasira	
Hindupur	Madakasira	1 st Scale (Behums talu)	2 nd Scale (Bijayapur talu)	Assessment as per 1 st and 2 nd Scale Rs	P.C. of increase over 1 st ass ^t	Assessment as per 2 nd Scale Rs	P.C. of increase over 2 nd ass ^t
5	..	8½	8½	731	9	..	..
3	5	8	8	5560	7	5200	1
4	4	7	7	16443	11	6818	5
6	6	6	5½	21076	9	12590	6
7	9	5	4½	22464	9	16155	4
8	10	4	3½	14532	11	14287	3
9	15	3	3	7131	24	7005	9
14	23	2½	2½	1430	10	1600	17
16	33	2	2	536	31	226	21
13	15	1½	1½	19	-24	46	18
50	200	1	1	2	-88	3	-25
7	10	Total	Total	89924 increase = 8861	11	63930 increase = 2843	15

13 The above statement shows that if the revised scale of rates proposed by the Dy Commr is adopted, the increase in assessment as compared with that in area under each sort of soil will on the whole be moderate. If however it is thought that the same rates as those sanctioned in G.O. no 298 of 4th May 1897, the results will be as follows:—

Flagged

C

Rais		Hindupur		Madakasira		P.P. of increase in area by survey	
Scheme Rais in Rs.	Ratio	Assessment as per scale in Rs.	P.P. of increase over the old	Assessment as per scale in Rs.	P.P. of increase over the old	Hindupur	Madakasira
R ₁	R ₂	R ₁		R ₁			
8½	8½	731	9	...	...	5	?
8	8	5,560	7	5,200	1	3	5
7	7	16,443	11	6,818	5	4	4
6½	5½	21,076	9	12,590	6	6	6
5	4½	22,464	9	16,155	4	7	9
4	3½	14,532	11	14,287	3	8	10
3	2½	5,942*	3	5,838*	-9	9	15
2½	2*	1,144*	-12	1,280*	-6	4	23
2	2	536	31	226	21	16	33
1½	1½	19	-24	46	18	-13	15
1	1	2	-88	3	-25	-50	200
Total		88,449	9	62,443	2	7	10
		7386		1356			

It seems doubtful whether the increase obtained by the application of the revised rates sanctioned by Govt in G.O. No 298 of 4th May 1897 to the two taluqs in question and more especially to Madakasira can be considered to be proportional to the excess in area discovered by survey and in Madakasira the increase of Rs. 1356 is likely to be swallowed up in the treatment

* 807

* The only rates were altered

See below
§§
* With regard to wet rates the principle adopted by Govt was in the case of the other four Taluhs was that any increase brought about by the removal of inequalities at settlement should be but nominal, that the poorer lands should obtain relief as far as possible. Hence the scale of rates in G.O. No 298 dated 4th May 1897.

In paragraph 11 of this note (vide please take adfrien) it is shown, I submit that the proportion of better classes of wet land is higher in Hindupur than in the Madakasira than in the other four Taluhs. The increase in assessment if the 2nd scale of the D₂ Commission approved (Scale B page 17 of the note) for lands with not been on the poorer lands. Scale A if submitted entails an unexpedient increase in assessment & Scale C (the scale of G.O. 298 of 4th May 97) is unduly lenient to Madakasira.

Treatment of individual hard cases at the time of the introduction of the settlement rates. Orders are in these circumstances solicited as to which of the scales of rates above referred to should now be adopted. *
14. As regards the future possibilities of revenue, there are 66,831 acres of dry waste & 1964 acres of wet waste in Hindupur, and 92,378 acres of dry waste and 1950 acres of wet waste in Madakasira available for occupation and cultivation. Their estimated assessments as per scheme report are Rs. 18,059, Rs. 6,993, Rs. 22,753 and Rs. 6,572 respectively or Rs. 53,377 on the whole. Owing to the want of good irrigation sources it is proposed to allow the ryots to compound the second crop assessment at the rates given in the scheme report under the G.O. of Oct. 1896 and in the matter of increment remissions, it is stated that the rule already laid down will be followed.

15. The other matters

dealt

dealt with in the R.P. and the
 Scheme report do not seem to
 call for any special remarks,
 except a recommendation made
 by the Dept. Commr. and the
 Board that the term of Settlement
 in the two taluqs may, as in
 the rest of the district, be fixed
 at 30 years. This recommenda-
 tion is in accordance with the
 orders communicated in G.O. No.
 328 Rev. dy 13th July 1896 and may,
 it is submitted, be accepted.

Classed F

W. 24/5/87
 Yes.
 Jy

16. The Dept. Commr.
 has recently reported that even
 if final orders on the present Scheme
 are passed immediately it will not
 be possible for him to introduce the
 revised rates ^{into the two taluqs} during the current
 fasli, the time at his disposal
 being insufficient even to give effect
 to the orders contained in G.O. Nos.
 527 dy 13th Oct 1896 and 298 dy 4th
 May 1897.

Papers in Cmt

Wm
 18.5.97

W. 24/5/87
 24/5/87

There seems to be no question
 except as to what the wishes of Govern-
 ment are in this matter.

The taluqs of Hindupur and Madakasira
 are perhaps the two best taluqs of An-
 antapur, for though the soil is not black
 cotton soil, yet the rainfall is more cer-
 -tain and plentiful.

As to dry lands the figures are

	P.C. in- crease in area.	Increase in assess- ment.	P.C. in- crease in revenue.
Hindupur	8.78	5025	17.07
Madakasira	9.80	4508	16.67
Total	9.32	9533	16.88

With regard to the increase in extent,
 His Excellency has noted on the papers re-
 -lating to the settlement of the four ta-
 luks "The extent of the peasants' land
 remains precisely what it was before and
 his profits remain the same, although his
 holding is said now to contain ^{more acres} numerous
 than it was previously held to contain". I
 respectfully submit that this is not quite
 correct in the case of these taluqs, for
 it will be seen from the statement in on

page 3 of the Board's Proceedings that while the occupied area under Dry shows an increase of 8.78 % in Hindupur, the unoccupied shows a decrease of 6.10. In other words the ryots have hitherto enjoyed surreptitiously 6.10 of their holding. In regard to wet, since both occupied and unoccupied show an increase and since the error of the old measurements seem to have been about 2%, the inference would seem to be that there has been a considerable surreptitious extension also of wet cultivation since the date of the old survey.

I submit therefore that Government may fairly take the whole increase by survey into account, when judging of the total increase imposed. This will reduce the total increase on dry lands to less than 5000 Rs. in the two taluks and the percentage of increase to about 8%. Having regard to the margin which must be left for reduction in appeal, this seems hardly too much and may, I submit, be accepted.

Some discussion has been raised in

as to the 4-anna rate in the

The total increase as regards dry land is Rs 9533 on 160990 acres or one anna an acre in Hindupur & eleven pice an acre in Madakavina. This is properly calculated, & is sufficiently lenient. I think it should be approved.

See my note about this rate above

29

Yes

29

scale of rates. This seems to me profitable -less, having regard to the manner in which the settlement processes are worked out. The half net, as worked out, can only be a rough guide to the corresponding rate which should be adjusted as much with regard to the preceding and succeeding rates as with regard to the half net. The scale of rates should be a smooth progression and must be more or less arbitrarily adjusted to that end. Having regard to the very liberal deductions made in the half net amounting, apart from the arbitrary figures for cultivation expenses, to 40 % there seems to be no hardship in taking the 4-anna rate, though the half net works out at 3 annas.

I submit that the scheme rates for dry may be accepted.

As to wet lands, Government have decided that the increase should be only nominal in the case of the four taluks. In these taluks as in the four taluks, there are exceptional lands, i.e., lands assessed in the painash at $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 12. In the two taluks the extent is 58 acres assessed

in the painash at 10058 and in settlement

at 7360 showing a decrease of 2698.

The statement on page 19 of the rates.

Now the increases are

	Increase		Net increase	
	Hindupur	Madakasira	Hindupur	Madakasira.
As per scheme rates	15352	7824	+10209	+ 2276
As per modified scheme	8867	2843	+ 5724	- 2705
As per rates in G.O.	7386	11356	+ 2243	- 4192
As per rates given	7335	--	+ 2192	--

The inference which I would draw from these figures is that the rates for Hindupur must be different from those taken for Madakasira, that we should adopt either the modified scheme rates as given by the Deputy Commissioner or those which I propose for Hindupur and unless we are to work to a negative result, we must take the scheme rates for Madakasira. This course will leave about 2500 Rs. in each taluk as a margin for reductions in appeal.

give an increase of Rs 2132 or 3.49%. These new rates will have to be added to those adopted for

the 4 taluks. It is confusing & leads to error to have many rates, or different rates for the same description of land in different taluks at the same time, & should not be allowed except in the case of necessity. I see no such necessity here. As pointed out in the note, the increase in the land under def. forest rates is not proportionate to the increase of paddy in the area of the land under these rates, but this is not a matter of any great importance. I think, therefore, the scheme which has been adopted for Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalandurg & Madakasira should also be adopted for Hindupur & Madakasira, etc., but for boundaries in Purnayag, and have been settled with them. The total increase in the last 2 taluks will have to be Rs 8742 or 5.15% & this will be much reduced when the final appeals are heard.

23.6.97

The Hon: Sir Henry Bliss
R.C.S.I.

(As the Hon's views in the matter do not agree with those of the Hon: Sir George & H.E.) with respect to wet lands. The Hon Mr George & H.E. have adopted the wet rates sanctioned for the other 4 Taluks to which Taluk also chiefly for the sake of uniformity. The Hon Sir H. Bliss does not admit any ground for uniformity.

20.7.97

From Print 22/7/97

Read again G.O. no 3553
4.9.96
527
19.10.96
298
4.5.97
also Chs. 3442 of 97

Land Rev. No 14

Order No 606 of 22nd July 1897

With its Prop. last read above, the Board of Rev Submits the scheme drawn up by the Dy. Commr, Revd., No I Party for the settlement of the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of the Anantapur district. The Dy. Commr's report and the Bd. show that the condition of the two taluks is not so bad as it was supposed to be in para 2 of G.O. No 527 Revd. of 14th Feb 1896, that they are actually superior in some respects to that of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalandurg and Purnayag. The Revd. is in a limited number of Ronda, and 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. Rapi being more largely

largely cultivated in the two taluqs now under report than Cholam, the Dy. Commr. has correctly adopted the former instead of the latter as a standard dry grain in conjunction with horse gram. The value of the annual output of ragi and the cost of its cultivation in Hridnupur and Madakasira are ^{however} almost the same as those of Cholam in the other four taluqs. 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 deviations noticed above been entirely drawn up on the basis of those accepted in G.O. no 527 Rev. dy 14th Oct. 1896 and have the approval of Govt.

4. As regards the wet lands, the Govt. is of opinion that the application of both the original and the revised scales of rates proposed by the Dy. Commr. would result in an unduly large increase in the two taluqs over their

50
their existing revenue and that it is also desirable to have as far as possible uniform rates for all the taluqs in a district. The Govt. accordingly desires that the scale of ^{wet} rates sanctioned by it in G.O. no 298 Rev. dy 4th May 1897 should be applied ~~applied~~ adopted in the settlement of Hridnupur and Madakasira in place of those proposed by the Dy. Commr.

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

Dry

Taluqs	Area				Assessment			
	as per Re- ach	as per Survey	Area	P.P. Gm. Cust.	as per Re-ach	as per S.L.	Area	P.P. Gm. Cust.
Hridnupur	73,934	80,428	6,494	8.78	29,446	34,471	5,025	17.07
Madakasira	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
12	<u>Wet</u>							
Hridnupur	18,093	19,339	1,246	6.89	8,106	8,449	7,385	9.11
Madakasira	13,372	14,707	1,335	9.90	6,107	6,443	1,366	2.22
Total	31,465	34,046	2,581	8.30	14,213	14,892	8,751	5.79

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

6. The Dy Commr re-
commendation that the term of
the Settlement in the two taluqs
may, as in the rest of the dis-
trict, be fixed at 30 years is ap-
proved and sanctioned.

M. 21/7/97
20.7.97

(From orders)

2

The Board of Rev: Rd &

P.W.D

Board of Rev: Land Rev.

21/7/97
19.VII.97

20/5

20.7.97
20.7.97

Government (1897) of Madras. REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 606, 22nd July 1897.

JULY.

Settlement.

Passing orders on the scheme for the — of the Hindapur and Madakesira taluqs of the
Anantapur district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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. 284:—

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RUNGACHARIAR, Avargal, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. 1, 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 Hindupur and Madakasira 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 Madakasira taluk was received on the 29th August 1896.

3. The classification of Hindupur was commenced in the early part of May 1896 and completed by the end of September last, and that of Madakasira 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 Madakasira were examined by the Additional Supervisor M. Raghothama Rao.

4. Out of the total number of fifty-two villages in Hindupur, 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 Madakasira, 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 Hindupur 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 Madakasira taluk and partly by the Mysore province. The Madakasira taluk is surrounded entirely by the Mysore territory, except on the east, where it borders on Hindupur. 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 Hindupur and the eastern half of Madakasira, 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 Chitravati, the Kusavati, the Jayamangali and the Swarnamukhi. The Pennér and the Chitravati 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 Hindupur taluk alone. The former empties itself into the Chitravati near the village of Kodur in Hindupur 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 Madakasira 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 Chitravati, 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 Chitravati, they contain good springs and water is ready to flow whenever the royts dig the sand, make a corambo 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 Hindupur 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 Madakasira. 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 Hindupur 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.

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:—

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Particulars.	Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Total Government.	Inam.	Poramboke.	Total aysat of Government villages.
			Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1	2	3*	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindupur	52	As per Revenue.	ACS. 73,934	ACS. 18,093	ACS. 92,027	ACS. 71,173	ACS. 1,887	ACS. 73,060	ACS. 165,087	ACS. 16,035	ACS. 40,843	ACS. 221,965
		As per Survey.	80,428	19,339	99,767	66,831	1,964	68,795	168,662	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 ..	+ 8.75	+ 6.89	+ 8.41	- 6.10	+ 4.08	- 5.84	+ 2.10	- .88	+ 50.99	+ 10.88
Madakasira.	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	34,465	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	169,209	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
Total	..	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 63,795 or 40 per cent. in Hindúpur and acres 94,328 or 49 per cent. in Madakasíra are unoccupied waste.

Taluka.	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

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.

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:—

Taluka.	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	5,585	29,163	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	48.35	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. :—

Taluka.	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
Hindúpur ..	Rs. 1,30,543	ACS. 74,540	ACS. 18,220	ACS. 92,760	11,564	9,245	Rs. A. P. 11 4 8	ACS. 8.02	ACS. 10.03
Madakasíra ..	1,00,788	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																	
Under Rs. 10.						Rs. 10				Rs. 30				Rs. 50			
and under																	
Rs. 30.						Rs. 50.				Rs. 100.							
Single.			Joint.			Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.	
Number.	Asses-ment.	Number.	Asses-ment.	Number.	Asses-ment.	Number.	Asses-ment.	Number.	Asses-ment.	Number.	Asses-ment.	Number.	Asses-ment.	Number.	Asses-ment.	Number.	Asses-ment.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
6,676	29,038	1,426	6,146	1,962	34,259	503	8,676	448	14,571	139	4,837	251	14,549	71	4,876		
6,192	24,015	922	3,719	1,566	26,079	355	6,401	328	12,171	88	3,366	174	11,669	65	4,439		
12,868	53,053	2,348	9,865	3,528	60,338	858	15,079	776	26,742	227	8,203	425	26,218	136	9,015		
Hindupur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madakasira ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ryots paying—cont.																					
Rs. 100						Rs. 250				Total.											
and under																					
Rs. 250.						Upwards of Rs. 500.											Grand total.				
Single.			Joint.			Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.		Single.		Joint.	
Num-ber.	Asses-ment.	Num-ber.	Asses-ment.	Num-ber.	Asses-ment.	Num-ber.	Asses-ment.	Num-ber.	Asses-ment.	Num-ber.	Asses-ment.	Num-ber.	Asses-ment.	Num-ber.	Asses-ment.	Num-ber.	Asses-ment.	Num-ber.	Asses-ment.	Num-ber.	Asses-ment.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35				
62	8,949	20	2,632	4	1,497	1	255	1	561	..	..	9,404	1,03,424	2,160	27,124	11,564	1,30,548				
43	5,639	16	2,275	1	294	2	611	..	..	..	..	8,304	79,927	1,448	20,811	9,752	1,00,738				
105	14,638	36	4,907	5	1,791	3	866	1	561	..	..	17,708	1,83,351	3,608	47,935	21,316	2,31,286				
Hindupur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madakasira ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 Madakasira, 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.

Hindupur 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 Madakasira.
3. " from Mysore frontier near P'anghoor *via* Madakasira 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 Hindupur and three in the Madakasira 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, Hindupur and Madakasira, are much better in this respect than the others in the district, except Penukonda, which being very hilly like Madakasira gets as much rainfall as the latter, that is, 24 inches in a year, while Hindupur 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 Chitravati;
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 Hindupur taluk. Across the Swarnamukhi, there is a similar anicut, at which a channel branches off and feeds the Agali tank in the Madakasira 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,
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,
9. Kerikera cusbah tank,
10. Chavalur cusbah big tank,
11. Santebidnoor cusbah tank,
12. Settipalli cusbah big tank,
13. Chilamattur Kothappalli dasabandham tank,
14. Gorantla Ragikunta,
15. Do. Nagalakunta,
16. Kodikonda Patacheruvu,
17. Do. Mauchinilla cheruvu,
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,

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 river-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 Hindupur 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 :—

Taluka.	Description of soils.	Taram or class.	Extent under							Per-centage of regur and red for dry lands alone.
			1st sort.	2nd sort.	3rd sort.	4th sort.	5th sort.	Total.	Per-centage of each soil.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindupur ..	Regur ..	III	145	134	215	112	179	785	0.79	19
		IV	2,364	4,013	5,179	3,520	2,983	18,059	18.10	
		V	..	258	62	89	..	409	0.41	
		VI	231	236	82	..	..	549	0.55	
	Red ferruginous	VII	4,544	7,720	14,209	22,452	19,367	68,292	68.45	81
		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
Madakasira ..	Regur ..	III	19	30	..	36	95	180	0.19	11
		IV	1,097	2,560	2,580	3,273	1,224	10,734	11.27	
		V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		VI	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	
	Red ferruginous	VII	3,912	7,355	17,242	17,770	19,265	65,544	68.80	89
		VIII	803	1,813	3,409	4,287	8,494	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 Hindupur and 89 per cent. in Madakasira. 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 Hindupur and 96.90 in Madakasira. These are therefore especially red-soil taluks as already stated.

22. A statement showing the crop statistics for the last five years is sub-joined:—

Crops.	Hindupur.		Madakasira.		Total.		Percent- age.
	Extent.	Percent- age.	Extent.	Percent- age.	Extent.	Average of the two taluks.	
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	63,365	18	124,370	27,925	18
Arikah ..	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 ..	81	..	247	..	278	59	..
Tobacco ..	2,090	1	1,157	..	3,247	649	..
All other tops ..	41,985	13	31,216	9	73,201	6,243	11
Ground nut ..	716	..	205	..	921	306	..
Other oil-seeds ..	1,145	..	10,181	3	11,326	3,774	2
Wheat ..	162	..	51	..	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 Hindupur and Madakasira taluks, the chief food-grain is ragi and not cholam. 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

	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

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.

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 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.

† dated 1st August 1895, No. 321.

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:—

Faslis.	Hindupur.				Madakasira.				Average.				
	Paddy.				Paddy.				Paddy.				
	First sort.	Second sort.	Horse-gram.	Ragi.	First sort.	Second sort.	Horse-gram.	Ragi.	First sort.	Second sort.	Average.	Horse-gram.	Ragi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1282 ..	154	130	92	92	145	130	96	96	149½	130	139½	94	94
1283 ..	128	118	168	105	111	96	151	100	119½	107	113½	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	118½	176½	153½
1286 ..	118	110	166	158	128	117	151	166	123	113½	118½	158½	162
1287 ..	141	133	101	107	139	134	105	113	140	133½	136½	103	110
1288 ..	118	110	166	158	128	117	151	166	123	113½	118½	158½	162
1289 ..	141	133	101	107	139	134	105	113	140	133½	136½	103	110
1290 ..	136	128	102	127	142	138	99	124	139	133	136	100½	125½
1291 ..	136	128	102	127	142	138	99	124	139	133	136	100½	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	96½	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	121½	96
1297 ..	120	110	118	82	132	124	105	84	126	117	121½	111½	83
1298 ..	140	130	158	98	120	111	142	95	130	120½	125½	150	96½
1299 ..	138	123	219	90	135	125	201	91	136½	126½	131½	210	90½
1300 ..	168	156	222	124	151	134	188	120	159½	145	152½	205	122
1301 ..	191	176	265	176	199	173	256	161	195	174½	186½	260½	168½
1302 ..	183	164	201	154	169	155	205	149	176	159½	167½	203	151½
1303 ..	186	168	167	124	198	169	160	118	192	168½	180½	163½	121
1304 ..	183	166	164	116	171	159	157	100	177	167½	167½	160½	108
1305 ..	183	166	164	116	171	159	157	100	177	167½	167½	160½	108
Total ..	2,924	2,692	3,193	2,394	2,883	2,630	2,970	2,325	2,903½	2,661	2,784½	3,081½	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 cholam alone was adopted as the standard in dry and of the other four taluks of this district, where cholam and horse-gram were ordered to be taken as the standards, the outturn of cholam 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 cholam. 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 Madakasira 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 cholam; 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 Madakasira 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
..	1	..	..	..	..	RS. A. P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	RS. A. P.
1	2	..	..	..	..	15 15 0	2	1	..	1	..	..	3 13 6
2	3	..	..	..	..	15 1 8	3	2	..	2	..	..	3 9 0
3	4	1	1	2	1	14 2 8	4	3	1	3	2	1	3 4 6
4	5	2	2	3	2	13 5 4	5	4	2	4	3	2	3 1 6
5	..	3	3	4	3	12 8 0	..	5	3	5	4	3	2 13 0
..	..	4	4	5	4	11 10 8	..	..	4	..	5	4	2 10 0
..	..	5	5	..	5	10 13 4	..	..	5	..	..	5	2 5 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	9 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 1 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowest in 3rd group	..	..	..	..	..	7 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" in 4th "	..	..	..	..	..	6 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" in 5th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
1,200	RS. A. P. 44 4 0	RS. A. P. 11 1 0	RS. A. P. 33 3 0	RS. A. P. 15 15 0	RS. A. P. 17 4 0	RS. A. P. 8 10 0	RS. A. P. 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.

Regi.	Horse-gram.	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. 181 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
394	160	RS. A. P. 12 5 0	RS. A. P. 8 3 4	RS. A. P. 5 8 10	RS. A. P. 2 2 11	RS. A. P. 10 6 3	RS. A. P. 2 9 7	RS. A. P. 7 12 8	RS. A. P. 3 13 6	RS. A. P. 3 15 2	RS. A. P. 1 15 7	RS. A. P. 2 0 0	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	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	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	0 8 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	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	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	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	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 Hindupur 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:—

Taluka.	Dry or wet.	Grouping.	As per revenue.			As per settlement.			Difference.				Financial results as per modified rates from Rs. 5 1/2 downwards since proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to Board of the 6th January 1897, No. 5.					
			Assessment.	Revenue average on revenue area.	Revenue average on survey area.	Extent.	Settlement average.	Extent.	Per-centage.	Assessment.	Per-centage.	Average.	Difference.	Per-centage.	Assessment.	Difference.	Per-centage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindupur.	Dry ..		ACS. 73,934	RS. 29,446	RS. A. P. 0 6 4	RS. A. P. 0 5 10	ACS. 80,428	RS. 34,471	RS. A. P. 0 6 10	ACS. 6,494	+ 8 78	RS. 5,025	+ 17 07	RS. 10,971	5 5 6	+ 2,425	706	28 38
	Wet ..		2,004	8,646	4 4 3	4 2 7	2,053	11,677	5 11 0	49	+ 2 45	3,131	36 64	22,981	5 10 9	+ 2,432	1,261	11 84
	3rd "		3,821	20,549	5 6 1	5 1 2	4,052	24,232	5 15 8	231	+ 6 05	8,683	17 92	22,981	5 10 9	+ 2,432	1,261	11 84
	4th "		10,005	43,735	4 5 11	4 1 4	10,704	51,441	4 13 11	699	+ 6 99	7,706	17 62	47,511	4 7 0	+ 3,776	3,930	8 63
	5th "		2,262	8,233	3 10 3	3 4 1	2,529	9,065	3 9 4	267	+ 11 80	832	10 11	8,467	3 5 7	+ 234	598	2 84
	Special rate		1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10 11	8,467	3 5 7	..	..
	Total ..		18,093	81,064	4 7 8	4 3 1	19,339	56,416	4 15 9	1,246	+ 6 89	+ 15,352	+ 18 94	89,931	4 10 5	+ 8,867	6,485	+ 10 94
Madakasira.	Total, dry and wet ..		92,027	1,10,510	..	..	99,767	1,30,887	..	+ 7,740	..	+ 20,377	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dry ..		73,333	27,041	0 5 11	0 5 4	80,562	31,549	0 6 3	+ 7,229	+ 9 86	+ 4,508	+ 16 67	..	..	..	..	..
	Wet ..		4,418	23,140	5 3 10	4 13 5	4,783	26,676	5 9 3	365	+ 8 26	3,536	15 28	25,099	5 4 0	+ 1,559	1,577	8 47
	3rd group ..		6,694	29,577	4 6 8	4 0 11	7,289	33,372	4 9 3	595	+ 8 89	3,795	12 83	30,502	4 2 11	+ 926	2,870	3 13
	4th "		2,260	8,370	3 11 3	3 2 10	2,635	8,863	3 5 10	375	+ 16 59	493	5 89	8,329	3 2 7	+ 41	534	0 49
	5th "																	
	Total ..		13,872	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 of two taluka.	Total, dry and wet ..		86,705	88,128	..	..	95,269	1,00,460	..	+ 8,564	+ 9 88	+ 12,332	+ 13 99	..	..	..	..	..
	Dry ..		147,267	56,487	0 5 2	0 5 7	160,990	66,020	0 6 7	+ 13,723	+ 9 32	+ 9,533	+ 16 88	..	..	..	..	..
	Wet ..		31,465	1,42,151	4 8 3	4 2 10	34,046	1,65,327	4 13 8	+ 2,581	+ 8 20	+ 23,176	+ 16 50	1,63,861	4 8 4	+ 11,710	11,466	+ 8 24
	Grand Total ..		178,732	1,98,638	..	..	195,036	2,31,347	..	+ 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 Madakasira 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 Hindupur is As. 6-10 against the revenue average rate As. 5-10 and in Madakasira 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) those calculated 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 Madakasira. 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 Madakasira, 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 Madakasira 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 Madakasira) 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. Madakasira comes next. As a whole, though it (Madakasira) 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

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

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

secret of the extensive cultivation of ragi instead of cholam, 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 Madakasira 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 Madakasira are assessed at Rs. 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 Madakasira are assessed at Rs. 12. Twenty-nine per cent. of the lands in each taluk are assessed at Rs. 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 Madakasira 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.					
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assessment.	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.	Percent-age.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Hindupur Taluk.

Rs. A. P.	ACS.		ACS.	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	2 8 0	7,134
0 2 0	3,434	4	429	2 8 0	672	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.					
Rate per acre.	Survey area.	Percent-age.	Assessment.	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.	Percent-age.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Madakasira 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	21,559	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	640	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	..	14,767	100	65,911	..	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.
Hindupur	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
Madakasira	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 Madakasira 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, viz.—No. 321, reviewed in Board's Proceedings, No. 303 of the 2nd October 1895, viz.—

40. I beg to submit herewith, in the forms in which I submitted them for the Anantapur and the other three taluks, two statements, showing the extent of "exceptional lands" in the two taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira, *i.e.*, lands whose pymaish rates vary from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 12 per acre and their distribution under the several settlement rates now proposed and another statement for all the other lands.

[illegible]

STATEMENT showing the extent of lands bearing paimash rates varying from Rs. 8½ 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
<i>Hindupur Taluk.</i>								
12-0	46-0	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.
		30-36	366 3 0	32-20	8 0 0	32-20	257 10 0	..
		13-52	161 1 3	16-85	7 0 0	16-85	117 15 0	..
		4-14	49 11 0	4-35	6 0 0	4-35	26 2 0	..
11-8	30-0	0-14	1 13 0	0-21	5 0 0	0-21	1 1 0	..
		48-16	578 12 3	53-61	..	53-61	402 12 0	- 176 0
		3-95	45 14 0	4-16	8 0 0	4-16	33 5 0	..
		6-50	74 14 0	6-46	7 0 0	6-46	45 4 0	..
11-0	11-0	0-28	3 4 0	0-27	5 0 0	0-27	1 6 0	..
		10-73	124 0 0	10-89	..	10-89	79 15 0	- 44 1
		18-58	203 6 0	19-67	7 0 0	19-67	137 11 0	..
		0-17	2 0 0	0-17	5 0 0	0-17	0 14 0	..
10-8	189-0	18-75	205 6 0	19-84	..	19-84	138 9 0	- 66 13
		23-72	247 1 0	24-35	8 8 0	24-35	207 0 0	..
		80-80	842 11 0	84-02	8 0 0	84-02	672 3 0	..
		54-86	577 9 0	56-90	7 0 0	56-90	398 5 0	..
10-0	140-0	3-49	36 14 0	4-06	6 0 0	4-06	24 6 0	..
		4-14	44 2 0	3-98	5 0 0	3-98	19 14 0	..
		167-01	1,748 5 0	173-31	..	173-31	1,321 12 0	- 426 9
		25-90	258 0 0	26-29	8 0 0	26-29	210 5 0	..
9-12	57-0	67-67	673 3 0	70-57	7 0 0	70-57	494 0 0	..
		15-9	148 15 0	17-38	6 0 0	17-38	104 5 0	..
		1-8	10 14 0	1-16	5 0 0	1-16	5 13 0	..
		0-56	6 6 0	0-60	3 0 0	0-60	1 13 0	..
9-8	7-0	110-30	1,097 6 0	116-0	..	116-0	816 4 0	- 281 2
		15-51	153 7 6	15-47	8 0 0	15-47	123 12 0	..
		9-32	90 8 0	9-76	7 0 0	9-76	68 5 0	..
		4-46	44 7 0	5-15	6 0 0	5-15	30 14 0	..
9-4	16-0	2-52	24 8 0	2-60	5 0 0	2-60	18 0 0	..
		31-82	312 14 6	32-98	..	32-98	235 15 0	- 76 15
		8-94	85 1 4	8-86	7 0 0	8-86	62 0 0	..
		3-93	36 7 9	3-42	6 0 0	3-42	20 8 0	..
9-0	19-0	12-87	121 9 1	12-28	..	12-28	82 8 0	- 39 1
		4-69	43 14 0	4-31	8 0 0	4-31	34 8 0	..
		3-27	30 4 0	3-83	7 0 0	3-83	26 13 0	..
		2-47	22 15 0	2-62	6 0 0	2-62	16 12 0	..
8-12	106-0	1-55	14 4 7	1-88	5 0 0	1-88	9 6 0	..
		11-98	111 5 7	12-64	..	12-64	86 7 0	- 24 15
		1-52	13 10 0	1-63	7 0 0	1-63	11 7 0	..
		0-63	5 12 0	0-61	6 0 0	0-61	3 11 0	..
Total ..	621-0	0-50	4 8 0	0-50	5 0 0	0-50	2 8 0	..
		2-65	23 14 0	2-74	..	2-74	17 10 0	- 6 4
		4-18	35 7 0	4-43	8 0 0	4-43	35 7 0	..
		36-29	315 9 0	39-27	7 0 0	39-27	274 14 0	..
Grand Total	5,025 14 11	33-20	290 10 6	34-82	6 0 0	34-82	208 15 0	..
		1-47	12 13 0	1-48	5 0 0	1-48	7 6 0	..
		0-95	8 6 6	1-0	3 0 0	1-0	3 0 0	..
		4-55	39 9 0	5-06	2 8 0	5-06	12 10 0	..
Total ..	621-0	80-64	702 6 6	86-8	..	86-8	542 4 0	- 160 8
		5,025 14 11	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. 8½ 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.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.
		118-99	1,429 3 3	125-33	8 0 0	125-33	1,002 10 0	..
		117-8	1,406 13 0	119-50	7 0 0	119-50	835 8 0	..
		10-32	124 6 0	12-06	6 0 0	12-06	72 6 0	..
11-12	7-0	13-77	163 1 0	15-90	5 0 0	15-90	79 6 0	..
		260-16	3,123 7 3	272-79	..	272-79	1,990 14 0	- 1,132 9
		3-94	45 11 0	4-53	7 0 0	4-53	31 11 0	..
		1-76	20 7 0	1-82	5 0 0	1-82	9 2 0	..
11-8	1-0	5-70	66 2 0	6-35	..	6-35	40 13 0	- 25 5
		18-36	202 9 0	19-78	8 0 0	19-78	158 4 0	- 44 5
		0-64	7 2 0	0-66	8 0 0	0-66	5 5 0	- 1 13
		18-15	196 0 0	19-77	8 0 0	19-77	158 3 0	- 37 13
11-0	1-0	0-30	3 13 2	0-45	6 0 0	0-45	2 11 0	- 1 2
		1-70	16 9 9	1-90	8 0 0	1-90	15 3 0	..
		3-26	32 9 0	3-25	7 0 0	3-25	22 12 0	..
		0-63	6 4 0	0-78	6 0 0	0-78	4 11 0	..
10-0	10-0	4-67	45 12 0	5-25	5 0 0	5-25	26 4 0	..
		10-16	101 2 9	11-18	..	11-18	68 14 0	- 32 5
		12-11	118 5 0	13-34	8 0 0	13-34	106 12 0	..
		2-40	23 6 0	2-44	7 0 0	2-44	17 1 0	..
9-12	19-0	3-35	32 12 0	3-22	6 0 0	3-22	19 5 0	..
		2-69	23 9 0	2-64	5 0 0	2-64	13 3 0	..
		20-55	198 0 0	21-64	..	21-64	156 5 0	- 41 11
		19-33	173 4 0	21-20	8 0 0	21-20	169 10 0	..
9-0	22-0	0-64	5 12 0	0-70	7 0 0	0-70	4 14 0	..
		19-97	179 0 0	21-90	..	21-90	174 8 0	- 4 8
		87-68	763 10 6	91-89	8 0 0	91-89	735 2 0	..
		9-8	80 11 0	10-04	7 0 0	10-04	70 5 0	..
8-12	104-0	7-99	71 1 0	8-31	6 0 0	8-31	49 14 0	..
		4-46	39 2 0	5-03	5 0 0	5-03	25 2 0	..
		109-21	954 8 6	115-27	..	115-27	880 7 0	- 74 2
		263-0	463-20	5,031 12 8	489-79	..	489-79	3,636 4 0	- 1,395 9
Total ..	884-0	958-11	10,057 11 7	1,010-14	..	1,010-14	7,360 4 0	- 2,697 8
Grand Total.								

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

As per scheme.																	
As per revenue.						As per settlement.						Difference.					
Money rates.			Assessment.			Extent.			Average.			Percentage 2 and 5.			Assessment (columns 2 and 5).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	ACS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8 8 0	58	425	..	62	521	..	17	..	723	..	8 8 0	521	..	96	..	..	..
7 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	..	58	..	2,261	..	7 0 0	14,813	..	2,261	..	..	..
6 0 0	3,362	18,646	..	3,760	22,567	..	198	..	3,921	..	5 8 0	20,688	..	1,995	..	..	..
5 0 0	4,659	20,406	..	4,980	24,883	..	321	..	4,482	..	4 8 0	22,401	..	1,435	..	..	..
4 0 0	3,432	13,091	..	4,152	16,600	..	810	..	3,509	..	3 8 0	14,526	..	1,387	..	..	..
3 0 0	2,172	6,742	..	2,875	7,139	..	203	..	1,387	..	2 8 0	7,129	..	1,168	..	..	..
2 0 0	500	1,254	..	667	1,422	..	67	..	1,387	..	2 8 0	1,422	..	127	..	..	..
2 0 0	231	409	..	268	536	..	37	..	127	..	1 8 0	536	..	6	..	..	..
1 8 0	15	25	..	13	19	..	2	..	16	..	1 0 0	2	..	14	..	..	..
1 0 0	4	16	..	2	2	..	2	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Special rate.	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	92,668	..	1,221	7	16,530	..	..	86,128	..	10,090	..	..	..
8 0 0	339	2,262	..	356	2,816	..	17	..	584	..	8 0 0	2,816	..	584	..	..	..
7 0 0	796	4,870	..	831	5,812	..	38	..	962	..	7 0 0	5,812	..	962	..	..	..
6 0 0	2,128	11,624	..	2,261	13,587	..	136	..	1,063	..	6 8 0	12,453	..	829	..	1,134	..
5 0 0	3,242	15,259	..	3,559	17,890	..	277	..	2,331	..	4 8 0	16,020	..	751	..	1,780	..
4 0 0	3,706	14,013	..	4,082	16,327	..	376	..	2,284	..	3 8 0	14,285	..	605	..	2,042	..
3 0 0	2,025	6,397	..	2,335	7,002	..	309	..	605	..	2 8 0	7,002	..	245	..	..	..
2 8 0	519	1,360	..	640	1,605	..	121	..	245	..	2 8 0	1,605	..	39	..	..	..
2 0 0	85	187	..	113	226	..	25	..	39	..	2 0 0	226	..	1	..	..	..
1 8 0	27	39	..	31	47	..	4	..	8	..	1 8 0	47	..	1	..	..	..
1 0 0	1	4	..	3	3	..	2	..	1	..	1 0 0	3	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	12,909	56,015	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	12	11,396	7

Maddur Taluk.

Hindupur Taluk.

APPENDIX A.
STATEMENT showing in detail the classification of soils.

Taluka.	Class and soil.	Dry.		Wet.		Percentage.		Total.		Percentage.	
		Assessment.		Assessment.		Assessment.		Assessment.		Assessment.	
		Extent.	Rs.	Extent.	Rs.	Extent.	Rs.	Extent.	Rs.	Extent.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Regur											
3	1	ACS.	7	ACS.	630	Rs.	308	Rs.	283	ACS.	141
3	2	120	120	120	381	..	313	..	282	..	126
3	3	53	40	59	178	..	23	..	20	..	95
3	4	13	7	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
3	5	513	769	161	643	..	..	..	..	..	265
4	1	718	718	728	728	..	7,682	..	7,682	..	1,861
4	2	1,258	944	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	3	1,549	775	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	4	1,945	730	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	5	2,26	118	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	6	62	23	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	7	36	22	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	8	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	9	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	10	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	11	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	12	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	13	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	14	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	15	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	16	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	17	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	18	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	19	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	20	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	21	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	22	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	23	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	24	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	25	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	26	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	27	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	28	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	29	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	30	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	31	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	32	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	33	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	34	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	35	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	36	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	37	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	38	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	39	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	40	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	41	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	42	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	43	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	44	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	45	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	46	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	47	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	48	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	49	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	50	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	51	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	52	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	53	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	54	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	55	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	56	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	57	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	58	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	59	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	60	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	61	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540
4	62	..	..	1,077	788	..	11,055	..	11,055	..	13,540

[illegible]

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 $9\frac{1}{2}$ 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

7

to encroachments. The increase in occupied dry and wet is, respectively, 13,723 acres, or 9.32 per cent., and 2,581 acres or 8.20 per cent. on the revenue area. One reason why Government considered a separate scheme necessary for these two taluks was that the extent of unoccupied lands appeared to be very great, being 64 per cent. in the case of arable dry land in Hindupur and 72 per cent. in Madakasira according to the revenue accounts. The survey results, however, show that the unoccupied area is only about 40 per cent. of the total arable area in Hindupur and 49 per cent. in Madakasira, and that the proportion in the case of dry lands is also nearly the same. As pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner this is not a worse state of things than that in the four taluks comprised under the recently sanctioned scheme, where the assessed waste is from 40 to 75 per cent. of the total assessed land, or in the three taluks of Rayadrug, Hospet and Kúdligi of the Bellary district where the percentage ranges from 44 to 60.

5. Paragraphs 9 to 15 of the Deputy Commissioner's report deal respectively

Taluka.	Population.		
	1871.	1881.	1891.
Hindupur	87,763	73,270	81,678
Madakasira	79,528	65,113	67,993
Total	167,291	128,383	149,671

with the population and agricultural statistics, rent-roll, communications and markets, and rainfall. The population of the two taluks at the last census, as compared with that in 1871 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The total population of the taluks as per census of 1891 is 149,671, of whom 72,380, or 48 per cent. are agriculturists, the average population per square mile being 163, which is in excess of the average for the taluks above referred to. Like several other parts of the Presidency, especially in the Deccan Districts, the taluks under report suffered severely during the great famine of 1876-77. According to the census of 1871, which was five years before the famine, the population was 167,291. The census of 1881 which followed the famine showed it as only 128,383 or nearly 39,000 less; this, too, without making any alteration for the normal increase of population between 1871 and 1877. During the next decade, the population increased by more than 21,000; but the taluks have not yet recovered the strength which they had before the famine. The average assessment per holding is Rs. 10-13-7, the average extent being 8.43 acres. These figures compare as shown in the margin with the remaining taluks in the district.

Taluk.	Average assessment of each patta holding.	Average extent of each patta holding.
Anantapur	Rs. A. P. 10 4 11	Acres. 15.08
Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug	11 7 10	18.31
Penukonda	10 12 1	12.21
Average	10 13 5	15.30
Hindupur	11 4 8	8.02
Madakasira	10 5 3	8.91
Average	10 13 7	8.43

The tract under consideration is well provided with roads, there being six trunk roads and several minor roads, which are all in fairly good order. The Hindupur taluk is also traversed by the Southern Mahratta Railway, and the cusbah town of the Madakasira taluk is within twenty miles of the Hindupur station, though no railway crosses that taluk. As regards rainfall, it is a well known fact that the district as a whole is very unfortunately situated and is subject to frequent droughts. But Hindupur and Madakasira are better off in this respect than the other taluks in the district except Gooty, Tadpatri and Penukonda which get nearly as much rain as Madakasira as shown in the margin.

Taluka.	Rainfall in inches.
Anantapur	20.94
Kalyandrug	20.90
Dharmavaram	20.97
Penukonda	24.33
Hindupur	23.12
Madakasira	24.46
Gooty	24.40
Tadpatri	24.32
As per rainfall average statement for 25 years.	

6. *Classification of irrigation sources.*—Besides 25 channels taking directly from the five rivers referred to in paragraph 3 above and 22 tanks fed by the same, there are 310 rain-fed tanks, 35 hill and jungle streams and 50 spring channels, 9 drainage channels and 16 doruvu and dasabandam wells, numbering in all 467 sources, of which no less than 441 are placed in the two lowest classes—fourth and fifth—25 in the third, 1 in the second and none in the first class. This classification has been made on the lines followed in the Bellary district and in the remaining six taluks of the Anantapur district and is approved by the Board.

7. *Dry grouping.*—As in the case of the western taluks of Bellary and the four taluks of Anantapur, for which the scheme has been recently sanctioned, the Deputy Commissioner proposes that all the villages in the two taluks under consideration, should be placed in one group; and the Board sees no objection to this proposal.

8. *Classification of soils.*—As in the four taluks covered by the scheme recently sanctioned, the red soils predominate in the tract under report; no less than 85 per cent. of the total classified area falling under the red ferruginous soils (classes VI, VII and VIII). In dry the red soils amount to nearly 92 and 97 per cent., respectively, in Hindupur and Madakasira. The remaining area consists of the regar or clayey soils (classes III, IV and V) as shown in the margin.

Soil.	Hindupur.		Madakasira.		Total.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
III	ACS. 785	1	ACS. 180	..	ACS. 965	..
IV	18,059	18	10,734	..	28,793	15
V	409	..	..	..	409	..
Total	19,253	19	10,914	11	30,167	15
VI	549	1	5	..	554	..
VII	68,292	68	65,544	69	133,836	69
VIII	11,673	12	18,808	20	30,479	16
Total	80,514	81	84,355	89	164,869	85
Grand Total	99,767	100	95,269	100	195,036	100

9. In paragraphs 22 to 24 of the report, the Deputy Commissioner treats of the crop statistics, prices and commutation rates, and grain outturns. Paddy as usual forms the principal grain cultivated on wet lands. As regards dry lands, the crop that is most extensively grown is ragi, as remarked by Government; and horse-gram comes next to it. Cholum, which was the staple grain adopted for Gooty and Tadpatri and which, with horse-gram, was taken for the "four taluks," covers but a very small percentage of the total cultivated area of the two taluks. The Deputy Commissioner, therefore, rightly proposes that ragi and horse-gram should be taken as the staple dry crops for the tract under consideration. With regard to the remark of Government that ragi is extensively cultivated in the two taluks, the Deputy Commissioner points out that this happens to be the case, not because the lands are incapable of producing cholum, but because the people do not care to grow that crop, ragi being their chief food-grain as in the adjoining province of Mysore. Cholum is cultivated on limited areas, especially under wells. Taking the ruling prices of the 20 non-famine years from fasli 1282, and excluding faslis 1286 to 1288, and also fasli 1,301, the Deputy Commissioner calculates the commutation rates, after deducting 15 per cent. on account of cost of carriage and merchants' profits, at Rs. 118 for paddy and 131 for horse-gram, against Rs. 117 and 135, respectively, adopted in his scheme report, for the four taluks, the difference being due to the fact that the twenty years now taken exclude faslis 1280 and 1281, and include instead the two latest faslis 1304 and 1305. For ragi the commutation rate comes to Rs. 100 per garce.

The grain outturns are fixed by the Deputy Commissioner at 1,200 Madras measures of paddy for best wet lands, and 394 Madras measures of ragi and 160 Madras measures of horse-gram for best dry lands. Taking the proportion of cereals to pulses at 2 to 1, the Deputy Commissioner calculates the value of the produce of

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	6	..
Total ..	160,990	100		34,045	100

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. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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

Taluk.	Increase.	Percent- age.
	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
Madakasira ...	4,508	17
Total ...	9,533	16

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.

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. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Madakasira, being less than 1 per cent. under the first two scales, and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Madakasira also. The considerations which incline the Board to make this recommendation are that as regards prices, facility of communication and character of irrigation sources, Madakasira 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 Madakasira 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 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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).

Rate and assessment.																
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 per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.					
					As per scheme report.		Assessment.	As per modified proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.		Assessment.	As per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.		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.	
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.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
82	86	672	8 3 0	7 13 0	731	8 1	731	8 1	731	8 1	731	8 1	731	8 1	688	
1,288	1,345	10,385	8 1 0	7 12 0	10,760	8 1	10,760	8 1	10,088	7 1	10,088	7 1	10,088	6 1	10,088	
2,199	3,323	21,242	6 10 0	6 6 0	23,261	7 7	23,261	6 1	21,599	6 1	21,599	6 1	21,599	6 1	21,599	
5,780	6,121	31,144	5 6 0	5 1 0	36,726	6 1	36,726	6 1	33,665	5 1	33,665	5 1	33,665	5 1	33,665	
7,980	8,582	36,085	4 8 0	4 3 0	42,910	5 1	42,910	4 1	38,619	4 1	38,619	4 1	38,619	4 1	38,619	
7,548	8,234	27,134	3 10 0	3 5 0	32,936	3 1	32,936	3 1	28,819	3 1	28,819	3 1	28,819	3 1	28,819	
4,200	4,712	12,154	2 14 0	2 9 0	14,136	3 1	14,136	2 1	11,780	2 1	11,780	2 1	11,780	2 1	11,780	
1,024	1,212	2,654	2 10 0	2 3 0	3,030	2 1	3,030	2 1	2,424	2 1	2,424	2 1	2,424	2 1	2,424	
316	381	596	1 14 0	1 9 0	762	2 2	762	2 2	66	1 1	66	1 1	66	1 1	66	
42	44	64	1 8 0	1 7 0	66	1 1	66	1 1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	
5	5	20	4 0 0	4 0 0	5	1	5	1	1,48,558	..	1,48,558	..	1,48,558	..	1,48,558	
31,464	34,045	1,42,150	4 8 0	4 3 0	1,65,323	..	1,65,323	..	1,49,121	..	1,49,121	..	1,49,121	..	1,49,121	
..	+ 2,581	..	..	..	+ 23,173	..	+ 23,173	..	+ 6,365	..	+ 6,365	..	+ 6,365	..	+ 6,365	
..	+ 8%	..	..	..	+ 16%	..	+ 16%	..	+ 4%	..	+ 4%	..	+ 4%	..	+ 4%	
1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	
					Total.											
					1,44,126											
					+ 1,976											
					..											
					+ 5%											
					1											
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[illegible][illegible]

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

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

Rate and assessment.																		
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 per scales proposed in paragraph 14 of B.P., dated 12th February 1897, No. 133.				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.	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.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
616	650	5,169	..	..	8½	5,200	8½	4,875	7½	4,875	8	4,875	7½	4,875	8	4,875		
932	974	6,465	..	..	7	6,818	7	6,331	6½	6,331	6½	6,331	6½	6,331	6½	6,331		
2,151	2,289	11,862	..	..	6	13,734	6½	12,590	5½	12,590	5½	12,590	5½	12,590	5½	12,590		
3,309	3,590	15,561	..	..	5	17,950	4½	16,155	4½	16,155	4½	16,155	4½	16,155	4½	16,155		
8,706	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	6,997	..	..	3	7,005	3	5,838	2½	5,838	2½	5,838	2½	5,838	2½	5,838		
519	640	1,360	..	..	2½	1,600	2½	1,280	2½	1,280	2½	1,280	2½	1,280	2½	1,280		
85	113	187	..	..	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	..	63,930	..	61,631	..	61,631	..	61,631	..	61,951	..	60,178		
..	+ 1,335	..	..	..	..	+ 7,823	..	+ 544	..	+ 544	..	+ 544	..	+ 564	..	- 909		
..	+ 10%	..	..	..	..	+ 13%	..	+ 1%	..	+ 1%	..	+ 1%	..	+ 1.9%	..	- 1.5%		
																Total Difference. Percentage		

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

E.—Hindupur (wet lands).

Rate and assessment.														
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 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.		
													8	9	10	11
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.	RS.	RS.		
24	24	247	..	..	8½	204	8½	204	8	192	8	192		
165	171	1,745	..	..	7½	1,368	7½	1,282	7½	1,282	7½	1,282		
220	234	2,225	..	..	6½	1,638	6½	1,521	6½	1,521	6½	1,521		
67	72	636	..	..	5½	396	5½	396	5½	396	5½	396		
12	12	118	..	..	4½	54	4½	54	4½	54	4½	54		
2	2	15	..	..	3	6	3	6	2½	5	3	6		
5	5	40	..	..	2½	12	2½	10	2½	12	2½	12		
495	520	5,026	..	..	..	3,678	..	3,472	..	3,460	..	3,421		
..	+ 25	..	..	..	..	- 1,348	..	- 1,554	..	- 1,566	..	- 1,605		
..	+ 5%	..	..	..	..	- 27%	..	- 31%	..	- 31%	..	- 23%		
Inferior lands.														
ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
58	62	425	..	..	8½	527	8½	527	8	496	8	496		
507	524	3,471	..	..	8	4,192	7½	3,930	7½	3,930	7½	3,930		
2,047	2,115	12,552	..	..	7	14,805	6½	13,747	6½	13,747	6½	13,747		
3,582	3,760	18,546	..	..	6	20,680	5½	20,680	5½	20,680	5½	18,800		
4,659	4,980	20,406	..	..	5	22,560	4½	22,410	4½	22,410	4½	19,920		
3,842	4,152	13,091	..	..	4	22,410	3½	22,410	3½	14,532	3½	14,532		
2,172	2,375	5,742	..	..	3	14,532	2½	14,532	2½	5,937	2½	7,125		
500	667	1,254	..	..	2½	7,125	2½	6,937	2½	5,937	2½	7,125		
231	268	409	..	..	2	1,417	2	1,134	2	1,417	2½	1,417		
15	13	25	..	..	1½	536	1½	536	1½	536	1½	536		
4	4	16	..	..	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20		
17,597	18,818	76,037	4 5 0	4 1 0	..	85,455	..	83,424	..	83,707	..	80,525		
..	+ 1,221	..	..	..	..	+ 7,418	..	+ 7,387	..	+ 7,670	..	+ 4,488		
..	+ 7%	..	..	..	..	+ 10%	..	+ 10%	..	+ 10%	..	+ 6%		
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1		
												Total Difference. Percentage. Special rate lands.		

ed for signs.

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 Madakasira 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-grain. 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 Madakasira 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 :—

Wet.

Taluks.	Area.				Assessment.			
	As per revenue accounts.	As per survey.	Increase.	Percent- age of increase.	As per revenue accounts.	As per settle- ment.	Increase.	Percent- age of increase
Hindupur	ACS. 18,093	ACS. 19,339	ACS. 1,246	6.89	RS. *81,064	RS. 88,449	RS. 7,385	9.11
Madakasira	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.