Revenue (1894) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 196

Dated 4th April 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Grazing Fees. Passing orders on Boards Proceedings forwarding proposals for the levy of enhanced rates of — in certain Special Tracts of the N. Circle

BACK PAPERS.

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Government {1898} of Madras.

REVENUE.

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G.O., No. 196, 4th April 1898.

APRIL.

Grazing Fees

Passing orders on Board's Proceedings submitting proposals for the levy of enhanced rates of — in certain special tracts of the Northern Circle.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 383, dated 1st September 1897 :—

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 505, Routine, dated 3rd July 1897 :—

Read—the following letter from V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódávari, to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated 27th May 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 1211-For. :—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 571, dated 14th December 1896, and your R. C. No. 1314, dated 20th January 1897, I beg to report as follows.

2. You suggest that the special tracts in which the Board proposes to levy enhanced rates of grazing fees may be classified roughly into three classes, viz. (*a*) those to which exotic or alien cattle resort, (*b*) those possessing peculiarly rich pasturage, and (*c*) those extending over a limited area as compared with the demand.

3. Under class (*a*) may be placed all the Agency reserves in the Rajahmundry, Yernagúdem and Peddápuram ranges, the Rampa tracts, and the reserves of Erraguntapalli, Barrikonda and Bandamcherla in the Ellore range. In the term "Agency" reserves, I include the reserves in Tuni division (Peddápuram range), Mallaram and Tirumalayapalem (Rajahmundry range) and the portions of reserves which are partly in ordinary tracts, as these are all treated in the same category as the other Agency reserves.

In the other reserves in those ranges and in the sub-division (Bhadráchalam taluk), it is reported that no alien cattle are sent to graze and so existing rates can be allowed to continue subject to any modifications suggested below.

4. The alien cattle which graze under class (*a*) are chiefly cattle from the delta taluks. Hitherto, they have paid nothing to Government for pullari, as they were tended by the hillmen, who were allowed free grazing in the reserves, but in paragraph 2 of the Government Order, printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 410, dated 11th September 1896, Government has decided to charge As. 2 per head for all such cattle in Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions.

In paragraph 3 of the same Government Order, they have expressed willingness to charge fees on delta cattle going into Rampa, if the difficulties in collection are not found to be insuperable.

A special report is being separately submitted on the method of collection proposed.

Under these circumstances, it is advisable to give the new system a trial at the rates approved by Government, *i.e.*, As. 2 per head of cattle, but there is no reason why they should not hereafter be raised to the maximum rates fixed by Government in the Government Order printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 83, dated 26th February 1897, or even higher, as the delta cattle may be considered as exotic cattle.

5. Under classes (*b*) and (*c*) come the reserves given in the statement attached which are limited in area with a large demand for grazing.

From the statement, it will be seen that in an area of 4,601·2 square miles, there are only 85·8 square miles of reserves, a percentage of only 1·8 which almost entirely consists of mangrove swamps, so that it is very necessary to protect these either by charging *double* rates for grazing (*i.e.*, As. 6 per head of cattle, As. 12 for buffaloes) or to exclude cattle altogether. Otherwise, the pasturage will be destroyed in a very short time by the large number of cattle that wish to graze on it.

I understand, though, that these reserves do not contain much valuable timber and never would grow any, however strictly reserved. In this case, their special value would seem to consist in their being fuel and fodder reserves. In that case grazing in them, might, I think, not be restricted and the fees can be put up gradually, say 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. at a time, until we arrive at the fee which the public will pay for the grazing of the number of cattle these reserves will support.

It is requested that sanction may be given at an early date for the introduction of these enhanced rates in order that they may be levied from 1st July 1897.

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 9th June 1897, R. C. No. 1314.

In forwarding the Collector's letter, I have the honour to remark that the proposals seem to amount to the following—that a fee of As. 2 be leviable on alien cattle in all the Agency reserves of Rajahmundry, Yernagúdem and Peddápuram ranges, and in the reserves of Erraguntapalli, Barrikonda and Bandamchinta in the Ellore range. Certain half Agency reserves are included by name among the "Agency reserves."

Enhanced rates are also recommended in a number of small reserves, of which a list is given, where the area at disposal for grazing is very limited in comparison with the demand. I support these proposals.

A report on the question of Rampa is awaited.

STATEMENT showing the reserves in which double rates of grazing fees are proposed in Gódávari district.

Range.	Name of taluk.	Total area of taluk.	Area of taluk excluding zemindari and whole inam villages.		
			Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Delta	Ramachandrapur	265,360	166,542	48,238	214,780
	Narsapur	279,680	131,705	130,703	262,408
	Bhimavaram	205,440	91,601	50,501	142,102
	Amalápur	323,840	153,031	69,099	222,130
	Cocanada	121,600	8,108	11,633	19,741
Yernagúdem	Tanuku	237,440	106,655	43,092	149,747
	Yernagúdem	389,560	134,391	55,560	189,951
Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry	290,106	138,245	115,102	253,347
Peddápur	Peddápur	375,165	102,838	133,195	236,033
Ellore	Ellore	466,560	87,557	159,054	246,611
	Total ..	2,944,751	1,120,673	816,177	1,936,850

Reserves in which double rates are proposed.						
No.	Name.	Area.	Total area of reserves in the plains of each taluk.	Percentage of reserves to the whole taluk, column 3.	Percentage of reserves to the unoccupied area of the taluk at the disposal of Government.	Reasons for charging double rates.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	*Nil.*					
		Acs.				
61	Upputeru	14,199	14,313	2·9	7·8	Is a mangrove swamp.
60	Narsapuram	114				Casuarina plantations.
59	Bendamurlanka	362	9,362	2·8	13·5	Mangrove swamp.
58	Kandikuppa	9,000				
57	Coringa	7,000	7,000	5·7	60·1	Do.
62	Ungutur	3,800	3,800	1·6	8·8	Near the railway large demand and small supply.
63	Nallacherla	8,400	8,400	2·1	15·1	
28	Devancheruvu	2,051	2,051	·76	1·7	Do. do.
53	Ramesaram	800	800	·21	·6	Do. do.
79	Tadikalapudi	2,500	(*a*) 9,200	·19	5·7	Near the railway large demand and small supply. For Chintalapudy and Velagalaputti reserves, it is not proposed to charge double rates although they are in ordinary tracts.
78	Ramasingavaram	2,600				
	Total ..	50,726	54,926	1·8	6·7	

(*a*) Includes the area of Chintalapudy and Velagalapatti reserves.

Read—the following letter from J. K. BATTEN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kistna, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue (through the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle), dated 9th June 1897, Dis. No. 3160-For.:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 571, dated 14th December 1896, proposing that enhanced rates of grazing fees should be charged on areas habitually resorted to by professional graziers and breeders, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The blocks of forests referred to seem to range themselves into three categories—

(i) those that have from time immemorial been recognized as taxed grazing grounds;

(ii) those that from their location present physical advantages or in which the grass is of an exceptionally fine character; and

(iii) those which not exactly coming under either of the above classes are utilised by professional graziers or breeders.

3. The first of these classes may be said to be large blocks of land which, at the time of the survey, circa 1860—1867 were excluded from survey circuit; for as pointed out in the District Forest-officer's office-note (paragraphs 17—19) embodied in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 413, dated 23rd June 1894, the Survey Department appear to have endeavoured to include in the villages all "*Dharma Khandams*," *i.e.*, areas of waste equivalent to 30 per cent. of the cultivated area which was the amount sanctioned for free grazing, and to have excluded large areas of "hills and jungle" which was the expression used in former times for areas liable to be taxed.

4. I do not propose to include under this category small areas of hill adjoining agraharams, &c., such as are found in Narasaraopet taluk where the areas were excluded probably more with a view to save the trouble of defining the boundary between Government and agraharam lands; but I propose to include merely the larger blocks which were evidently designedly left out as being pure "hill and jungle."

5. These comprise the following blocks—

(*a*) the fish-hook shaped patch of the Palnad taluk which extends from the north-west corner near Tummercode round the west and south sides of that taluk and a short distance into Sattenapalle and Narasaraopet taluks and to some distance into Vinukonda taluk and includes Tummercode reserves (blocks I to V), Pasvemula, Kandlagunta, Mutukur, Kakirala (blocks I and II), Guttikonda, Bollapalli, Kappukonda and Vinukonda reserves and their extensions;

(*b*) the Sarangapalli hill in the north-east corner of Palnad taluk, which constitutes Madinapad reserve;

(*c*) the block in the north-west corner of Sattenapalle taluk which comprises Venkatayapalem reserve and extensions;

(*d*) a smaller area between Dodleru and Bellamkonda, south of the last block which includes Bellamkonda Kandipad and extensions;

(*e*) another block in the same taluk south of the last, which includes Nemalipuri and extensions;

(*f*) a smaller block in the north-west corner of Vinukonda taluk which constitutes Nuppala reserve;

(*g*) a block in the north-east corner of Narasaraopet taluk which constitutes Kondavidu reserve and extensions.

6. Of the above reserves I propose that only the following extensions should be included in the list of "enhanced charge areas":—

Pasvemula extensions 1 and 3.	Venkatayapalem extension 1.
Mutukur extension 2.	Kandipad extension 1.
Bollapalli extensions 1 and 2.	Kondavidu extensions 1, 2, 4 to 8.
Nemalipuri „ 1 and 3.	

The other extensions or separate reserves in the unsurveyed areas are used rather for village cattle than for breeding or professional grazing purposes.

7. The reserves that came under the second category are—

(*a*) Bezwada, (*b*) Gunadala, (*c*) Mangalagiri, owing to their proximity to Bezwada where grazing localities are at a premium.

(*d*) Kondavidu (already classed under category (i) owing to its proximity to Guntúr; and

(*e*) Kondapalli owing to the fine quality of the grass.

8. The other reserves to which the cattle-breeders and professional graziers especially resort are—

Palnad taluk—

(*a*) Goli, (*b*) Daida, (*c*) Tangeda and extensions, (*d*) Rekulagadda, (*e*) Govindapuram, (*f*) Vemavaram, (*g*) Pellutla, (*h*) Konanki and extensions,

Nandigáma taluk—

(*i*) Jaggayyapet and extensions, (*j*) Buduvada and extensions, aud (*k*) Balusupad.

9. A table at the end shows the reserves of the above three classes in which enhanced rates may be charged. There are 247 reserves altogether in the district, so that the number does not form a large percentage. The reserves above referred to include all classes, viz., those under sections 16, 4 and 26 of the Forest Act.

10. The forests included in these lists comprise those which contain our best timber trees, Hardwickia, Anogeissus, Chloroxylon and Accacia sundra.

11. The proceedings, to which this is a reply, does not call upon me to suggest a rate, but it may be expected of me and would save a further reference. The District Forest-officer's note referred to in paragraph 2 above shows (paragraph 16 of that note) that the old charges varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 7-8-0 and that the prevailing rate was Rs. 3. I should therefore recommend a maximum of Rs. 3, and to start with a rate of Re. 1 except in Bezwada, Gunadala and Mangalagiri reserves, where Rs. 3 might be charged at once.

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 19th June 1897, R.C. No. 1314.

In forwarding I have the honour to remark that the Collector's proposals may seem to go rather far, but Kistna is a regular grazing country; and though the fees proposed are high as regards the average fees charged by Government, yet they are moderate as regards the fees which cattle-owners and cattle-breeders have been in the habit of paying to renters or lessees.

The following are the areas of the reserves named by the Collector:—

I.

	Area in acres.
Tummercode I to V	7,584
Pasvemula and extensions I and III	23,489
Kandlagunta	34,947
Gangulakunta	17,659
Mutukur and extension II	31,889
Kakirala	17,520
Guttikonda	37,760
Bollapalli and extensicns I and II	48,591
Koppukonda	4,727
Vinukonda	8,224
Muppala	4,892
Madinapad and extensions I to IV	12,117
Newalipuri and „ I to III	12,538
Bellamkonda	1,321

	Area in acres.
Kandipad and extension I	1,171
Venkatayapalem and extension I	43,566
Kondavid and extensions I, II, IV and V, VI to VIII not known	14,839
II.	
Bezwada	429
Gunadala	377
Mangalagiri (figures not available), Kondapalli and extensions I to IV	23,146
III.	
Jaggayyapet and extensions II to VII	6,870
Buduvada and extension	6,115
Balusupad	2,540
Goli	4,119
Daida	5,140
Tangeda and extensions I and II	3,415
Rekulagadda	3,450
Govindapuram	2,420
Vemavaram	1,980
Pillutla	3,200
Konanki and extensions I and II	5,700

Resolution—Forest No. 505, Routine, dated 3rd July 1897.

The Board considers it desirable that, as in the case of the Southern Circle (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 198, dated 17th May 1897) proposals for the levy of enhanced grazing fees in special tracts in the Northern Circle should be dealt with as a whole and not for each district separately. The Conservator is therefore requested to expedite the reports relating to other districts and to embody his proposals for the circle in one complete report.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) N. S. BRODIE,
Acting Secretary.

To the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Read—also the following letter from A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Waltair, 30th June 1897, C. No. 44:—

[*Subject.*—Report on the subject of the levy of enhanced rates of grazing fees in special tracts.]

[*Reference.*—Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 571, dated 14th December 1896.]

I have the honour to report that I issued the following circular in January on receipt of the above Board's Proceedings. "The attention of the District Forest-officer is directed to this Board's Proceedings and it is requested that he may give an opinion, as soon as he conveniently can as to what areas he considers suitable for separation as special grazing grounds, where enhanced fees should be charged. The idea underlying the proposal is that the special tracts are used chiefly by graziers who keep cattle mainly for trading purposes. Enhanced rates may, however, be justified on other grounds, such as the peculiar richness of the pasturage, or the limited area as compared with the demand. A special plea will be necessary in each case supported by arguments based on local knowledge."

2. This circular is quoted because I am not quite sure whether this summary embraced the whole of the points at issue. Further light is shown on the question by Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 150, dated 9th April 1897.

The answers to this circular have only lately come to hand in some cases.

3. It is reported from Bellary that there are no special tracts of the description specified, but a suggestion is made that special rates might be charged in the Kúdligi and Harpanahalli taluks for herdsmen who come over from Mysore; and in many parts of the district for people who keep large flocks of goats and sheep. This answer shows, I think, that the whole question has been misunderstood.

In this district I would suggest that special rates should be leviable in the whole of the Sandur leased forests. We excluded cattle for some time altogether, but have allowed grazing in certain parts as a tentative measure. Considering that there are no so-called "immemorial" rights here and that the area has been specially protected for years, I think that extra rates might be leviable in any part of these protected forests.

4. From Anantapur it is reported that there are no professional cattle-breeders or graziers. I have, however, seen a considerable number of Brinjaries in this district at times. No special tracts are proposed, but I think that this is decidedly a mistake; for there are certain tracts which have been kept free from grazing for sometime, and these are tracts where I think special fees might be charged if they are thrown open to grazing.

The chief of these tracts is Kothakotta—others are Kojjapalli, Guttur west, Muchukota, Narsampalli and Kondur. There are others but I do not know for certain which should be placed in the present category.

5. From Ganjám it is reported that there is no necessity for considering this question in that district, except perhaps in one or two reserves in the Berhampur taluk where demand is far in excess of supply.

6. From Vizagapatam it is reported that the question will not have to be considered for that district, except in the case of the Sarvasiddhi taluk where full rates have already been introduced, on account of the small extent of the grazing ground. By full rates is meant 4 annas for an ox per annum. If I understand this question rightly it is intended in certain cases to go beyond this amount, considering that natives think nothing of charging from 1 to 5 rupees or more per annum. In this district then the special tracts would be all reserves in the Sarvasiddhi taluk.

7. From Kurnool the proposal is to treat the whole of the Nallamalais inside Sim's line as special grazing-grounds, and to issue quarterly licenses for those grounds. This last provision is in order to benefit *bond fide* agriculturists who, as a rule, send their cattle up for only three months of the year.

8. The proposals from Gódávari and Kistna were more detailed, so I sent them on in original with endorsements, dated the 9th and 19th instant.

The Gódávari answer for the first four paragraphs hardly deals with the question at issue, but recommends that alien cattle should be charged fees of 2 annas in certain reserves, to which there will probably be no objection. In paragraph 5, certain special tracts are proposed where the demand is in excess of the supply.

The Kistna proposals are rather extensive and can hardly be condensed satisfactorily. I am inclined to think that they are on the side of excess.

Resolution—Forest No. 383, dated 1st September 1897.

The foregoing papers containing proposals in regard to the levy of enhanced grazing fees in "special tracts" in the Northern Circle will be submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 271, dated 8th July 1897.

2. Both the Conservator and the Board explained to the District officers that the following may generally be regarded as "special tracts":—

(*a*) areas used chiefly by professional breeders and graziers;
(*b*) areas possessing peculiarly rich pasture; and
(*c*) areas of limited extent as compared with the demand for grazing.

The proposals as submitted in the above papers for the several districts in the circle will be dealt with district by district as follows.

3. *Ganjám.*—There are no special tracts in this district except perhaps one or two reserves in the Berhampur taluk, where the demand for grazing is far in excess of the supply. The Conservator may submit further proposals when details are available.

4. *Vizagapatam.*—It is proposed to treat all the reserves in the Sarvasiddhi taluk as "special tracts," as the extent of reserves is small and pasture therein requires protection. There are at present six reserved forests in this taluk comprising an area of 23·4 square miles against 40 square miles of unreserved waste; and as the reserved area is neither small nor specially suited for grazing, the Board does not consider that it falls within the meaning of head (*c*) of the instructions issued, which was meant to refer to isolated small reserves situated in thickly-populated centres, or to forest areas for which cattle-owners showed a special preference.

5. It is said that the sanctioned maximum rate of annas 4 for a bull, &c., is now being collected in the Sarvasiddhi taluk, whereas under the orders conveyed in paragraph 2 of Government Order, No. 553, dated 14th August 1895, except in special cases, and without special permission, only three-fourths of the sanctioned maxima should be charged. There appears to be no such special order directing the levy of full sanctioned rates in the Sarvasiddhi taluk, and the Collector will be requested to report on this point.

6. *Gódávari.*—In this district it is proposed to charge enhanced fees in (i) the Agency Reserves of Rajahmundry and Peddápuram Ranges including portions which are situated in the ordinary tracts, the Agency reserves of Ernagudem, the Rampa tracts and the reserves of Erraguntapalle, Barrikonda and Bandamcherla in the Ellore Range; and (ii) also in the marginally-noted reserves in the ordinary tracts. The reason assigned for proposing to treat exceptionally the reserves under (i) is that they are largely frequented by alien cattle on which alone the special fee would fall, as local residents have already been allowed to graze their cattle free. As the special fee now proposed is only 2 annas, or 1 anna less than the ordinary fee elsewhere, the proposal is unobjectionable, but it hardly comes within the purview of the present reference, and is in fact merely a recommendation for an extension of the arrangements already sanctioned to Polavaram and Yellavaram.

(1) Upputeru.	(7) Nallacherla.
(2) Narasapur.	(8) Devancheruvu.
(3) Pendamurlanka.	(9) Ramaseram.
(4) Kandikuppa.	(10) Tadikalapudi.
(5) Coringa.	(11) Ramasingavaram.
(6) Ungutur.	

7. In Government Order, No. 521, dated 2nd July 1897, it was considered inadvisable at present to levy any fees for the grazing of cattle in the Rampa forests, and the Board is not prepared to support the Collector's proposals to levy fees there.

The reserves referred to under (ii) are recommended to be treated as "special tracts" on account of the limited extent of grazing area available as compared with the demand for grazing. They consist of mangrove swamps and being valuable as fuel and fodder reserves require protection. It is proposed to raise the fee in these reserves gradually by 50 per cent. of the sanctioned maxima. The reserves in question seem to be ordinary village waste which in former times were freely grazed over by the village cattle, and for the reason given in paragraph 4 *supra*, the Board is not disposed to treat them as special tracts.

8. *Kistna.*—The Collector proposes to classify certain large blocks as "special tracts" for the purpose of levying enhanced rates of grazing fees. These blocks, 32 in number, are said to comprise areas notified under sections 16, 4 and 26 of the Forest Act. They include also extensions to the existing reserves or reserved lands and it is proposed to levy therein an annual fee of Rs. 3, commencing from Re. 1 except in regard to the marginally-noted blocks where the maximum fee of Rs. 3 is proposed to be charged at once. The reasons assigned for treating one or other of these areas exceptionally are that they have been recognized as taxed grazing-grounds from time immemorial, or are resorted to by professional breeders and graziers, or contain rich pasture; and the proposed enhanced rate is justified by the fact that the

Bezwada. | Gunadala. | Mangalagiri.

graziers paid formerly as much as Rs. 3 and sometimes even Rs. 7–8–0. The Conservator considers the rate of Rs. 3 to be moderate. The tracts in question are mainly situated in the upland taluks of Palnad, Vinukonda and Sattenapalle, and the Board has no objection to the treatment of the reserved forests and their extensions as "special tracts" and to the levy of fees therein as proposed; but as regards the reserved lands notified under section 4 or 26, the Board considers it inadvisable to classify them as "special tracts" before they are actually constituted reserved forests. The mere fact that they are individually over one square mile in extent cannot be regarded as any guarantee that their reservation will be finally accepted. It is, however, open to the Collector and the Conservator to submit proposals for the treatment of these reserved lands as "special tracts", as they become reserved forests.

9. *Bellary.*—The Conservator suggests, and the Board approves of the suggestion, that special rates should be levied in the whole of the Sandur leased forests, which have been specially protected for years. The rates which it is proposed to charge have not been given, and the Conservator will be requested to report on the point in consultation with the Collector.

10. *Anantapur.*—The district report is said to represent that there are no professional cattle-breeders or graziers but the Conservator states that he has at times seen a considerable number of Brinjaries there and that certain tracts have been closed to grazing for some time and in these special fees might be charged. He refers to certain reserves as falling under this category and adds that there are others which he cannot name at present. The Board will be prepared hereafter to receive proposals for areas grazed over by Brinjari cattle being treated as special tracts, if this can be done without interfering with the grazing of local cattle, but ordinary village waste closed for a period for improvement does not thereby become a tract in which it would be right to levy enhanced fees on re-opening.

11. *Kurnool.*—In this district it is proposed to treat the whole of the Nallamalais inside "Sim's line" as special tracts and the issue of quarterly licenses for grazing therein is recommended on the ground that *bonâ fide* agriculturists send their cattle there for only three months of the year. "Sim's line" is the boundary of the Nallamalai reserve as originally selected at a time when it was proposed to leave village forests free from reservation. There thus remains outside the proposed special tract an ample area for the grazing of local cattle and the issue of quarterly licenses is a further guarantee that the proposal can be carried out without entailing hardship on the residents in the neighbourhood. The Nallamalai hills are a well-known resort of professional graziers and cattle-breeders, and the Board therefore approves of the proposal to classify the area in question as a "special tract." The Conservator should, in consultation with the Collector, report the fee which it would be reasonable to charge for grazing therein.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a map to be returned.
" the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.
" all Collectors in Northern Circle.
Copy to the Collectors in the other two circles (except Madras).
" to other Conservators.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Mis. No. 1261, dated 8th December 1897:—

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 383, dated 1st September 1897.

Read—also the following letter from V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódávari, to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Cocanada, 3rd November 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 956-Forest:—

In continuation of my reference on Current No. 1211, Forests, dated 27th May 1897, published in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 383, dated 1st September 1897, I regret to see that the Board has, in paragraph 6 of their resolution, refused to sanction the levy of enhanced fees in the eleven reserves in the ordinary tracts, where the demand far exceeds the supply, on the ground that "the reserves seem to be ordinary village waste and that they cannot be considered as isolated small reserves situated in thickly populated centres," and urge a reconsideration of the orders on the following grounds:—

2. *Coringa reserve* is not a village waste, and there are no Government lands in the Coringa division except a few swamps kept for salt purposes. This reserve is a mangrove swamp only 10 miles from Cocanada town reclaimed from the sea since the permanent settlement. Traders in ghee keep buffaloes which *live* in the reserve all the year round and do an immense amount of damage to seedlings, etc. The owners of the adjoining private forests and mangrove swamps charge Rs. 1-8-0 per annum per head of buffaloes.

It is, therefore, hardly fair that traders who are not Government ryots in a zemindari taluk should only pay 6 annas per head. I recommend that Rs. 1-8-0 be charged, or that the grazing be leased out. The latter course was adopted this year and Rs. 420 realised.

3. *Upputeru and Kandikuppa reserves* are also mangrove swamps where buffaloes are kept by traders in ghee, but the reserves lie within village limits. The so-called villages, however, are nothing more than fishing hamlets. The inhabitants pay no tax to Government for cultivating or fishing, and they agree to tend buffaloes for the traders. I would, therefore, suggest that 12 annas per head be charged for buffaloes and 3 annas for cows.

4. *Narsapur and Bendamurlunka reserves* are casuarina plantations on which a great deal of money has been spent. The former is close to Narsapur—a populous town. Hitherto cattle have been entirely excluded, but as a thick growth of grass grows up in the second year after planting, it would be well to allow cattle in to eat it down, a privilege which would be much appreciated at 6 and 12 annas per head in these delta taluks, where all cultivation is wet land and where the grazing fees charged by private owners are prohibitive.

5. The other reserves mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings are scrub jungles where grass seed has been sown near populous towns, mostly in the delta taluks and near to the railway, where the demand far exceeds the supply and where private owners charge anything up to Rs. 3 per head of cattle per annum.

If the Board refuses to sanction enhanced rates, it would be advisable to exclude all cattle, except those actually belonging to the inhabitants of the villages surrounding the reserves, because, if they are open to all, there will be an enormous rush of delta cattle from distant places, which will trample down all the forest growth and finish off all the newly-sown grass. The local cattle can be ascertained from the cattle census register and, if necessary, charged reduced rates.

The following statement gives the above particulars:—

Name of reserve.	Area in acres.	Populous towns to which it is near.		Distance from town and railway in miles.	Distance from railway.
		Name of town.	Population.		
Devancheruvu	2,051	Rajahmundry.	28,397	3½ to 8	3½ to 8
Ramesaram	800	Peddapuram	13,658	5	5
Ungutur	3,800	Pentapadu ..	985	6	8
Nallacherla	8,400	Do. ..	..	14	12
Tadikelapudi	2,500	Ellore ..	29,382	10	..
Ramasingavaram	2,500	Do. ..	..	7	7

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Camp Berhampur, 9th November 1897, R.C. No. 805.

Forwarded to the Commissioners of Land Revenue for favour of orders.

Resolution—Forest Mis. No. 1261, dated 8th December 1897.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 383, dated 1st September 1897.

2. In paragraph 7 of the Proceedings quoted, the Board negatived the proposal of the Collector of Gódávari to treat certain reserves as "special tracts" for purposes of levying enhanced rates of fees for grazing, as the papers then under consideration contained nothing to show that the tracts in question were not ordinary village waste which had formerly been freely grazed over by village cattle. In his letter read above, the Collector asks for a reconsideration of the Board's orders. He states that three of the reserves are mainly used by traders in ghee who send their cattle to graze there; that two other reserves are casuarina plantations, while in the remaining ones grass is grown artificially, and that almost all the reserves are near populous towns and close to railways.

3. In the circumstances now explained the Board recommends that sanction may be accorded for treating the reserves in question as "special tracts." It is observed that the original proposal as regards fees was to raise the existing rates gradually by 50 per cent. of the sanctioned maxima. In his present letter the Collector specifies the rates to be charged in five reserves, while as regards the remaining reserves he apparently adheres to his original recommendation. The names of the reserves and the rates which it is proposed to charge per head of cattle per annum are given in the margin. The levy of the rate of As. 3 for cows, etc., in reserves (2) and (3), which is three-fourths of the sanctioned maximum, is covered by G.O., No. 553, dated 14th August 1895.

	Per head. As.
For buffaloes	6
For bulls, etc.	3
For sheep	1½
For goat	1½

For	Rate. Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Coringa—buffaloes ...	... 1	8	0
(2) Upputeru—buffaloes ..	... 0	12	0
(3) Kandikuppa—cows, etc.	... 0	3	0
(4) Narsapur ...	50 per cent. of the sanctioned maxima for each kind of cattle.		
(5) Bendamurlanka			
(6) Ungutur ...			
(7) Nallacherla ...			
(8) Devancheruvu ...			
(9) Ramesaram ...			
(10) Tadikelapudi ...			
(11) Ramasingavaram			

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letter in original to be returned.

Read—the following Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 14th January 1898:—

Read—the following letter from A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Camp Waltair, 28th October 1897:—

In answer to Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 383, dated 1st September 1897, I have the honour to state that the Collectors of Bellary and Kurnool were consulted as to the rates which can be charged for grazing in the tracts classified as "special tracts" in their districts.

The Collector of Bellary states that the rates as noted down in margin, which were fixed by me in 1896, might remain unaltered, and also suggests that the rate fixed for Donimalai be stipulated for the western slopes of Ramandrug where he doubts whether there would be any demand at all for grazing as there are large areas of Government forests adjoining it. The eastern slopes of Ramandrug, which are worked under the provisions of the working plan, will remain closed. Sheep, but not goats, will be admitted in all the three ranges at 2 annas a head except in portions felled over.

	Rs.	A.	P.
North-east Range.			
Buffaloes	0	8	0
Bulls and cows	0	6	0
Donimalai Range.			
Buffaloes	0	6	0
Bulls and cows	0	4	0

The Collector of Kurnool is of opinion that Re. 1 should be charged per annum or 4 annas a quarter.

I have addressed the Collector of Anantapur on the subject of the classification "as special tracts" of areas grazed over by Brinjari cattle or which should be specially treated for other reasons, and on receipt of his reply I shall address the Board separately.

Reference thereon, dated 17th November 1897.

The Conservator is requested to report the class or classes of animals on which the fee of Re. 1 is proposed to be levied in Kurnool.

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

Read—the following letter from E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Camp Nandyal, 6th December 1897, Dis. No. 692:—

In reply to your foot-note, R.C. No. 44, dated 27th November 1897, forwarding copy of Board's reference on Forest Register No. 3303 of 17th November 1897, I have the honour to report that the fee of one rupee is proposed to be levied on bulls bullocks and cows.

On buffaloes the fee would be Rs. 2 and on sheep (of which large herds are driven in for three months) As. 8, but as the sheep only stay for three months, they would only be liable for payment for one quarter, viz., As. 2.

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 13th December 1897, R.C. No. 44.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras, with reference to Board's reference on Forest Register No. 3303, dated 17th November 1897.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue (through the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle), dated 29th November 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 103-S.—6-12 Forests:—

With reference to paragraph 5 of the resolution contained in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 383, dated 1st September 1897, I have the honour to report that the rates now enforced in the Sarvasiddhi taluk date from June 1896, when the District Forest-officer enhanced the existing rates to counteract the over-crowding of cattle in the reserves. The rates did not come into force until a large number of permits had been issued on the old scale. There is no record of any special order from the Board of Revenue, and the enhancement of the rates appears to have been done on the authority of the then District Forest-officer.

2. With regard to the Board's previous remarks in paragraph 4, I would remark that even if the meaning of "special tracts" under head "*c*" does not entirely cover the case of the Sarvasiddhi reserves, there are yet good reasons for keeping the grazing rates in this part of the district above the normal.

3. I enclose a statement showing the proportion between the extent of grazing and the number of licensed cattle. It will be noted that the effect of raising the rates has been to give every head of cattle 1·6 acres additional grazing and at the same time to increase the revenue by 12 per cent.

4. This result is, I think, a more satisfactory method of limiting the number of cattle than that of issuing only a limited number of permits for each reserve, as it tends to exclude the more worthless cattle and to maintain the reserve with less injury to the forest.

5. The grazing in the five smaller blocks is still admittedly heavy, but as closure is applied for the last six months of the year, I do not think that further restriction at present is necessary especially as these reserves contain little promising forest growth.

Peddapally contains the making of good forest which will become valuable as the surrounding zemindari hills are denuded; any lowering of the present rates which will cause a larger number of cattle to graze is to be deprecated in the interests of conservancy.

Statement showing the proportion of licensed cattle to the area of grazing.

Reserves.	Area.	Head of cattle grazing.			Proportion of grazing per head of cattle per annum.
		1895-96.	1896-97.	Total.	
	acs.				
(1) Peddapally	9,077	2,196	1,415	3,611	5·03 acs. per head.
(2) Vemagiri	1,641	779	551	1,330	2·4 ,, ,,
(3) Panchadarla	1,221	1,079	614	1,693	1·4 ,, ,,
(4) Gokinada	1,305	709	333	1,042	2·5 ,, ,,
(5) Kalavelapally .. .. }	1,727	777	634	1,141	2·4 ,, ,,
(6) Rambally .. .. }					
Total ..	14,970	5,536	3,551	9,087	....

Note.—The grazing has been increased from 2·6 acres per head of cattle in 1895-96 to 4·2 acres per head of cattle in 1896-97. The revenue has increased owing to higher rates from Rs. 815 in 1895-96 to Rs. 915 in 1896-97. (These figures are exclusive of the admission of 1,300 goats at 2 annas a head during the late drought.)

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 9th December 1897, R.C. No. 979.

Forwarded. I would remark that the enhancement of the rate does not seem to have been specially sanctioned, but made in error under the idea that the Collector's permission was sufficient up to the authorised ordinary maximum of 4 annas. I fully agree with the Collector's proposals in this letter.

Reference, on the above dated 14th January 1898.

In paragraphs 9 and 11 of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 383, dated 1st September 1897, the Board accepted the Conservator's proposals as to the areas which might be regarded as "special tracts" in the Bellary and Kurnool districts for purposes of levying enhanced rates of grazing fees, but called for a report as to the rates to be levied in those tracts. The Collector of Bellary proposes to charge As. 8 and 6 for buffaloes and bulls, etc., respectively, in the north-eastern range and As. 6 and 4 respectively in the Donimalai range, the latter rates being made applicable also to the western slopes of the Ramandrug range. It is, moreover, proposed to levy a rate of As. 2 a head on sheep in all the ranges and to exclude goats altogether. In Kurnool the Collector proposes to collect the marginally-noted rates per annum for the different classes of animals and adds that as the sheep stay for three months only, they would be liable for payment for one quarter, *i.e.*, 2 annas.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Buffaloes	2	0	0
Bulls, etc.	1	0	0
Sheep	0	8	0

2. The Board considers that the rates proposed are fair and can be levied without hardship to the ryots. It accordingly recommends that the Collector's proposals, which are supported by the Conservator, may be sanctioned. The Board notes that the collection of As. 6 for buffaloes in the Donimalai and Ramandrug ranges does not require the special sanction of Government as it is the usual rate.

3. With reference to the letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam read above, it is observed that the collection at present of the sanctioned maximum of As. 4 for bulls, etc., in the Sarvasiddhi taluk is being made without special sanction. The higher rate has been levied since June 1896 to prevent over-grazing in reserves, and there has been no complaint. In these circumstances the Board would recommend that the practice be continued as in the case of Madura—*vide* G.O., No. 3385, dated 5th July 1897.

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letters, in original, to be returned.

Order—No. 196, Revenue, dated 4th April 1898.

Forest No. 51.

In the papers read above are embodied the proposals made by the Collectors, the Conservator of Forests and the Board of Revenue for the levy of enhanced rates of grazing fees in certain tracts of the Northern Circle. These proposals are submitted with reference to G.O., No. 603, Revenue, dated 11th November 1896, but the Government observes that, while the order in question referred to "special tracts where cattle are kept in large numbers by pastoral people and also by professional breeders and graziers," the proposals now submitted extend to other tracts as well, such as "areas possessing peculiarly rich pasture and areas of limited extent as compared with the demand for grazing." The Board should have submitted the proposals relating to such tracts separately.

2. The Government will now proceed to deal with the several proposals district by district.

(1) *Ganjám.*—It is reported that in this district there are only one or two reserves which can be treated as special tracts on the ground that the demand for grazing in the neighbourhood is far in excess of the supply. The facts should be carefully examined in each case before definite proposals are submitted.

(2) *Vizagapatam.*—The Collector and the Conservator propose that the reserves in the Sarvasiddhi taluk alone should be treated as special tracts, and that the maximum fees for grazing cattle should be charged therein. The enhanced rates are already in force in the taluk and are reported to be collected without difficulty. The proposal is accordingly approved.

(3) *Gódávari.*—The proposals of the Collector and the Conservator are (*a*) to levy grazing fees for the first time in the Agency reserves of Rajahmundry, Peddápuram, Yernagúdem and Rampa and in three reserves of Ellore and (*b*) to enhance the rates in certain other reserves situated in the ordinary tracts. The first proposal should be separately submitted with full reasons. As regards the other proposal, the Government considers that good grounds have been shown in support of it in the second of the papers read above, and accordingly is pleased to sanction the levy of the rates suggested by the Collector and the Board.

(4) *Kistna.*—The proposal is to treat all the larger reserves not situated near agraharams and inam villages as special tracts and to levy therein an annual fee of Re. 1, rising to Rs. 3 per head of cattle, except in three reserves near the town of Bezwada where, owing to the limited extent of grazing ground, it is proposed to levy the higher rate at once. Seventeen of the blocks with an area of about 323,000 acres are stated to have been "from time immemorial" recognized as taxed grazing grounds, but this reason is not in itself sufficient to justify an enhancement of the rates and would be wholly inapplicable if the neighbouring cultivators have no other grazing grounds than these reserves. The proposed enhancement will, therefore, be disallowed as regards these blocks, excepting the Kondavidu block which is referred to below.

Eleven blocks with an area of about 45,000 acres are stated to be "utilized by professional graziers or breeders." The Government, however, considers that unless it can be shown that they are *mainly* used by such men or at all events resorted to by them to a greater extent than by cultivators, they cannot be treated as special tracts. A further report in regard to these blocks should accordingly be submitted.

In the case of five blocks (including Kondavidu), it is reported that they either from their situation present physical advantages or contain grass of an exceptionally fine character. Of these blocks three are near the town of Bezwada and one—Kondavidu—near Guntúr. Enhancement of fees in the case of these blocks will be allowed if the Collector is satisfied that the demand exceeds the supply, but the Government considers that it will be sufficient if the rate for bullocks, etc., be raised from 4 annas to Re. 1, and proportionately for other animals. The fifth block—Kondapalli—is reported to have fine grass, but this, in the opinion of Government, is not in itself a sufficient reason for enhancing the fees, more especially as the neighbouring cultivators may have no other place to which to take their cattle.

(5) *Kurnool.*—In this district, the whole of the Nallamalais inside "Sims line" is proposed to be treated as a special tract. It is reported that *bonâ fide* agriculturists send their cattle there for only three months in the year, and that the issue of quarterly licenses would sufficiently safeguard their interests. It is added that the tract is a well known resort for the cattle of professional graziers and breeders and that there is an ample area outside for local cattle. The Government in these circumstances sanctions the proposal to treat the tract as "special". The effect of the proposed rates should, however, be carefully watched and the rates lowered if necessary.

(6) *Bellary.*—It is proposed to treat the Sanduru leased forests in this district as special tracts on the ground that "there are no so-called immemorial rights here, and the area has been specially protected for years." The proposal is approved. It is not understood why the Collector proposes to charge 6 annas instead of the maximum fee 4 annas for cows, etc., in the north-east range, and why in the Donimalai range 4 annas should be levied in their case instead of 3 annas, the proper proportion if buffaloes are to be charged 6 annas. This point should be further reported on.

(7) *Anantapur.*—The Board's remarks with regard to this district in paragraph 10 of the first of the papers read above are judicious and have the concurrence of the Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

60 Copies.

Revenue Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 196, REVENUE, DATED 4TH APRIL 1898.

[Subject.—*Grazing in the Northern Circle*]

From the Board of Revenue (*Land Revenue*), *No.* 383, *Forest, dated* 1*st September* 1897.

FOR ORDERS.

To Secretary—

In its Proceedings disposed of in G.O's., No. 648, Revenue, dated 29th July 1897, and No. 808, Revenue, dated 24th September 1897, the Board of Revenue submitted proposals for the levy of enhanced rates of grazing fees in the special tracts of the Southern and Central Circles, with reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 603, Revenue, dated 11th November 1896. In continuation of these Proceedings the Board now submits, in consultation with the Conservator of Forests and some of the Collectors concerned, similar proposals for the Northern Circle.

These proposals are, the Board says, submitted in continuation of its Proceedings, No. 271-F., dated 8th July 1897, and No. 198-F., dated 17th May 1897, and in paragraph 1 of the last named of these Proceedings it was stated that they were submitted with reference to G.O., No. 603, dated 11th November 1896, and recommended the enhancement of grazing fees "in special tracts where cattle are kept in large numbers by pastoral people and also by professional breeders and graziers." These were the only tracts referred to as "special tracts" in the Government Order. The current refers, however, to other tracts as well, viz., "areas possessing peculiarly rich pasture" and "areas of limited extent as compared with the demand for grazing. The Board should have submitted its proposals with regard to these tracts separately.

J. G[rose].

2. The proposals of the Collectors and the Conservator with the Board's views thereon are briefly set forth, district by district, in paragraphs 3 to 11 of the Board's Resolution. In Ganjám, it is reported, there are only one or two reserves which can be treated as special tracts. Detailed proposals in regard to these reserves have not been submitted and the Board has asked the Conservator to submit them in due course. In Vizagapatam the Conservator proposes to treat all the reserves in the Sarvasiddhi taluk as special tracts where it appears that the maximum fee of As. 4 per bull, &c., originally fixed in 1890, is already being levied. The Board points out that no special reasons* are assigned for the exceptional treatment of the Sarvasiddhi reserves and has called upon the Collector to report the circumstances under which the maximum fees are levied in those tracts.

The Board has not asked the Conservator to submit proposals, but has told him he *may* do so. The only reason given for enhancing fees is that the demand is far in excess of supply. This may be a good reason, but necessitates a careful examination of facts.

J.G.

A. E. H[avelock].

* The only reason given is the small extent of the grazing ground. As there are 254 sq. miles of reserved forest and 40 sq. miles of unreserved waste, I don't think this can be accepted.

J.G.
A.E.H.

Right.

J.G.
A.E.H.

3. In the case of the Gódávari district, the proposals made by the Collector and the Conservator have as pointed out by the Board nothing to do with the question now at issue, viz., what area in each district should be treated as special tracts and what not so treated. The present proposals refer to the levy of grazing fees for the first time in the agency reserves of Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Ernagudem and Rampa and three reserves in Ellore and their enhancement in certain other reserves in the ordinary tracts. The Board does not consider that any satisfactory reason has been assigned for the levy of special rates in the latter, and in view of the opinion expressed by Government in G.O., No. 521, Revenue, dated 2nd July 1897, does not also recommend any change in the rates obtaining in the Polavaram agency reserves and those recently sanctioned for Yellavaram (paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 521, Revenue, dated 2nd July 1897). The details of the Yellavaram grazing scheme have not however been submitted to Government, but as this scheme is merely to be extended to Rajahmundry, Peddapuram and Ernagudem, the Board has approved of the proposal. The Board's proposals and views so far seem to be unobjectionable.

I agree.
J G.
A.E.H.

Rampa.

They should be submitted separately.
J.G.
A.E.H.

4. As regards Kistna, the proposal of the Collector and Conservator is to treat all the larger reserves not situated near agraharams, &c., as special tracts and to levy therein an annual fee of Rs. 3 commencing from Re. 1 except in regard to three reserves * where it is proposed to levy the higher rate at once. It is reported that all the areas referred to "have been recognized as taxed grazing grounds from time immemorial or are resorted to by professional breeders and graziers or contain rich pasture" and it is added that the graziers formerly used to pay as much as Rs. 3 and sometimes even Rs. 7-8-0 per annum per head of cattle. Both the Collector and the Conservator consider the rate now proposed to be moderate. The Board agrees with them and approves of their proposal, subject to the modification that the enhanced rates are to be levied only in the case of reserves notified as such under section 16 of the Forest Act and not in all the blocks mentioned by the Collector and the Conservator, some of which have been notified only under sections 4 and 26. The question as to what should be done in the case of these latter blocks, according to the Board, may be considered after the final notifications in respect of them are issued. In June 1892, the then Collector Mr. Arundel in proposing that Kistna might not be treated in the same way as other districts, in the matter of grazing concessions to agricultural cattle, wrote as follows:—

I think these proposals should be laid before us with more particularity. If we sanction advanced fees on the information now before us, we shall be imposing a burden on the people without knowing the facts which would enable us to form a judgment, and simply because the Forest officer is of opinion that his revenue can be improved in this way.

Seventeen of the blocks with an area of some 223,000 acres are said to be blocks "that have from time immemorial been recognized as taxed grazing grounds." I don't think this is a sufficient reason for enhancing the fees. In any case in which the neighbouring cultivators have to make use of these grazing grounds, it certainly is not. The blocks include land which is not reserved yet, some of which may be reserved in future, and some will never be reserved. The proposed enhancement should be altogether disallowed as regards these blocks.

Eleven blocks, with an area of about 45,000 acres, are said to be blocks "which are utilized by professional graziers or breeders." This is not enough. They must be *mainly* used by them or at all events much more used by them than by cultivators. Further report should be made about these blocks.

Five blocks are said to be blocks which "from their locality present physical advantages or in which the grass is of an exceptionally fine quality." Of these three are near Bezwada and one near Guntúr. Enhancement should be allowed in these cases if the Collector is satisfied that the demand exceeds the supply. The fifth has fine grass. This is not a sufficient reason in itself for enhancing fees. The neighbouring cultivators may have to use it because they can get no other pasturage.

* These reserves are situated near the town of Bezwada where grazing localities are stated to be "at a premium."

The enhancement proposed is to charge Rs. 3 in the reserves near Bezwada, and Re. 1 rising to Rs. 3 in the reserve near Guntúr. The Board agrees to this, but the maximum rate at present being As. 4 I think an enhancement to Re. 1 will be sufficient even for this "grazing district."

J.G.

I agree.

A.E.H.

"Prior to fasli 1300 the renters of grazing farms were free to levy what fees they chose and the rates then prevailing were from As. 4 to Re 1 for bulls, cows, bullocks and calves and As. 8 to Re. 1 for buffaloes. Since fasli 1300, I have directed that the renters shall be bound to levy no higher fees than those laid down in *Fort St. George Gazette* notification No. 329, dated 23rd August 1886 . . . . A very large and valuable concession has thus already been made and the conditions of the district require no more." The Board and the Government then agreed with the Collector and allowed him to levy the maximum rates prescribed in 1890 irrespective of the class to which the cattle might belong. Subsequently in February 1894 the then Collector Mr. Atkinson (and his District Forest Officer Mr. Lushington) raised the question of the advisability of enhancing the rates in connexion with the proposals made for the introduction of the parcellaire system of grazing into Kistna. The arguments now adduced were then brought forward by them, but both the Board * and the Government thought that any increase to the grazing fees would at the time be impolitic. In August 1895, however, when the distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural cattle was abolished and the rates reduced by one-fourth, the Government stated that the scale of the lower rates should not be introduced into districts like Kistna and Cuddapah "where the maximum fee is already charged and collected without difficulty." The exceptional character of the district in the matter of its grazing areas has thus been on more than one occasion recognized by Government.

Note—

	Per annum. As.
The rates were—	
Buffaloes	8
Bulls, cows, bullocks, calves horses, asses and foals ...	4
Sheep and goats	2

The general rates being thus higher than in other districts there seems to be no reason why the rates in the special reserves reported to be frequented exclusively by professional cattle should not be increased. Rupees 3 seems, however, rather too high for a special rate as As. 4 is the general rate, perhaps the special rate might be fixed at Re. 1 rising gradually to Rs. 2.

* The Board was prepared however to consider proposals for special tracts.

N.E.M.

Yes, for the proposal was to enhance the fees generally on agricultural as well as other cattle.

N.E.M.
18-11-97.

So it is now.

J.G.

Yes.

A.E.H.

As I understand it, what is meant by "the rate" is the rate for a bull, cow, bullock, &c. This is As. 4 in Kistna and As. 3 in most districts.

J.G.

5. In Bellary special rates are proposed to be levied in the Sandúr *leased*† forests only. The Board has approved of the proposal and has called upon the Conservator to report in consultation with the Collector the rates proposed to be levied. The Government may, it is submitted, express its concurrence with the Board and await the submission of a scale of rates. In Anantapur, the Collector states that there are no professional graziers or cattle breeders. The Conservator, however, appears to have come across several Brinjaries and considers that certain tracts which have been closed to grazing for some time might be treated as special and special fees charged therein. The Board is not inclined to support the Conservator's proposal to treat the tracts referred to as special tracts, but states that it will be prepared to receive hereafter proposals for the special treatment of Brinjari cattle. In the case of Kurnool, the whole of the Nallamalais inside *Sim's line* is proposed to be treated as a "special tract." It is reported that *bond fide* agriculturists send their cattle there for only three months in the year and that the issue of quarterly licenses would sufficiently protect their interests. The tracts are stated to be well-known resorts for professional graziers and cattle-breeders and there appears to be an ample area outside them for the grazing of local cattle. The Board has accordingly approved of the proposal and has asked the Conservator to draw up in consultation a scale of rates to be charged for grazing in the tracts. The Government might, it is submitted, express its concurrence in the Board's views as regards the treatment of the grazing areas in the three districts last mentioned and intimate to the Board, at the same time, that the further reports called for in the Board's Proceedings now issued should be submitted for its (*i.e.*, the Government's) information and orders.

† Obtained on lease from the Sandúr State.

The reason given is that "there are no so-called immemorial rights here and the area has been specially protected for years" If so, Government has no call to consider the interests of cultivation, and enhancement may be allowed.

J.G.
A.E.H.

The Board's remarks in paragraph 10 are judicious.

J.G.
A.E.H.

I see no objection if quarterly licenses are given.

J.G.
A.E.H.

Yes.

J.G.
A.E.H.

P.N.M.
16-11-97.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS.
18-11-97.

To Honourable Member—

To His Excellency the Governor—

It is I think somewhat easier to understand these proposals if what the Board means by a special tract is borne in mind. They state it in paragraph 2 of the current but what is there set out is amplified in Board's Proceedings, No. 1211, dated 1st September 1896, also in Board's Proceedings, No. 150, dated 9th April 1897, recorded in G.O., No. 2439, dated 13th May 1897. I am not sure that Government intended the definition to be as wide as the Board now makes it.

Government only referred to tracts which were "special tracts" because they were used mainly by carriers, graziers, and breeders; but it did not say there were no other tracts where the fees should be enhanced.

J.G.
25-11-97.
A.E.H.
11-12-97.

G. STOKES.
22-11-97.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Mis. No. 1261, *dated* 8*th December* 1897.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Reference, dated 14*th January* 1898.

To Under Secretary—

Since the above note was submitted for orders, two Proceedings have been received from the Board of Revenue—one relating to the enhancement of grazing fees in certain tracts of Gódávari and the other to the rates at which such fees should be levied in the special tracts of Kurnool, Bellary and Vizagapatam. As the proposals now made both modify and supplement those contained in the Board's Proceedings of September last the papers are re-submitted for orders.

2. In paragraph 3 of the note already submitted, it was pointed out that in the case of Gódávari, the Collector had proposed the levy of grazing fees for the first time in certain agency reserves and their enhancement in certain others situated in the ordinary tracts, but that in the Board's opinion the Collector had shown no satisfactory reason for the levy of special rates in the latter. The Honourable Member and His Excellency have expressed their concurrence in the Board's view. The Board has since reconsidered the matter with reference to certain further information received from the Collector and states that, though in his original letter there was nothing to show that the tracts in question were not ordinary village waste, it is clear from the report since received from him—

(i) that three of the reserves are mainly used by traders in ghee;
(ii) that two are casuarina plantations;
(iii) that in the rest grass is grown artificially; and
(iv) that all the reserves are situated near populous towns and railways.

It supports, in these circumstances, the Collector's original proposal to treat the reserves in question as special tracts and recommends that, as suggested by him, the rates of fees shown below may be sanctioned. The rates are—

(1) in Coringa, for buffaloes Rs. 1-8-0;
(2) in Upputeru and Kandikuppa for buffaloes As. 12 and cows, &c., As. 3; and
(3) in the remaining reserves 50 per cent. over the sanctioned maxima * to be introduced gradually by raising the existing rates.* In the case of Coringa, it is reported that Rs. 1-8-0 is the rate charged by the owners of adjoining forests while in Upputeru and Kandikuppa it is stated that the people do not pay any tax, but agree to tend cattle belonging to traders in ghee. In the circumstances now reported, the Collector's proposal which is supported by the Board may perhaps be sanctioned. It may, however, be mentioned here that in the case of Kistna when the Collector and the Board proposed Rs. 3 for cows, &c., the Honourable Member, in whose view His Excellency agreed, remarked that an enhancement to Re. 1 would be sufficient even for that grazing district (*vide* page 2 *supra*).

	Sanctioned maxima.	Existing rates.
	AS.	AS.
* Buffaloes	8	6
Bulls, cows, &c.	4	3
Sheep and goats	2	1½

A case is made out for increasing the rates as the Collector and the Board propose. It is evident that no agriculturists will have an undue burden thrown upon them in consequence.

J.G.

Yes.

A.E.H.

3. In the case of Vizagapatam the proposal of the Collector and the Conservator was to treat the reserves in Sarvasiddhi alone as special tracts and it was reported that in these reserves the maximum fee of As. 4 per bull, &c., originally fixed in 1890 was at the time being levied. The Board, however, saw no reason to treat the Sarvasiddhi reserves exceptionally and also called upon the Collector to report the

circumstances under which the maximum fees were being levied in those tracts. The Collector now reports that to prevent the overcrowding of reserves, the District Forest Officer in June 1896 issued instructions to levy the enhanced rates, and that these are being collected without complaint from the people. The Board under the circumstances recommends that as † in Madura, the practice may be allowed to be continued. G.O., No. 553, Revenue, dated 14th August 1895, reducing the maximum rates previously levied by one-fourth does not vest any discretion in District Forest Officers (Collectors) to alter the rates fixed by Government without reference to the latter. As the rates are however reported to be levied without difficulty, it is perhaps unnecessary to raise the question of the violation of the orders of the Government and the Board's recommendation may, apparently, be accepted.

† G.O., No. 3385, dated 5th July 1897.

As the enhanced rates are already in force and have done no harm they should not be reduced.

J.G.

Yes.

A.E.H.

4. In Bellary it was proposed to treat the Sandúr leased forests alone as special tracts, the reason given being that "there are no so-called immemorial rights here and the area has been specially protected for years." The Honourable Member and His Excellency have accepted this proposal and consider that the "enhancement may be allowed." The rates however were not fixed at the time of submitting the above proposal. It is now reported that the Collector desires to levy the maximum rates in the North-Eastern range and three-fourths rates in Dorumalai and the western slopes of Ramandrug (except in the case of sheep for which maximum rates will be charged) and to exclude goats altogether. The forests are situated in a native state and as the Board points out the rates are not special and do not require the special sanction of Government.

He proposes to charge As. 6 for cows in the North-Eastern range. This is higher than the maximum, viz., As. 4, and why should he charge As. 4 for cows in Dorumalai, &c. He charges As. 6 for buffaloes and the corresponding rate for cows is As. 3.

J.G.

A.E.H.

5. As regards Kurnool, in the note already circulated, the office wrote as follows:—

"In the case of Kurnool, the whole of the Nallamalais inside 'Sim's line' is "proposed to be treated as a special tract. It is reported that *bonâ fide* agriculturists "send their cattle there for only three months in the year and that the issue of "quarterly licenses would sufficiently safeguard their interests. The tracts are stated "to be well-known resorts of professional graziers and cattle breeders and there "appears to be an ample area outside them for the grazing of local cattle . . . ." On this the Honourable Member, in whose view His Excellency agreed, has remarked: "I see no objection, if quarterly licenses are given." The special rates proposed to be levied which were not originally reported are now stated to be—

	Rs.	A	P.
Buffaloes	2	0	0
Bulls, &c.	1	0	0
Sheep	0	8	0

and it is added that as sheep stay only for three months they would be liable for payment for a single quarter only, *i.e.*, As. 2. The Board considers the rates fair and that they may be accepted. In view however of the fact that it has been decided to reduce the proposed rates in Kistna from Rs. 3 to Re. 1 for bullocks, cows, &c., it is, it is submitted, a question for consideration whether the Kurnool rates have not been fixed a little too high.

As quarterly licenses are to be given, I see no objection.

J.G.
9-2-98.

P.N.M.
29-1-98.

These rates seem high. But I accept them tentatively.

A.E.H.
15-3-98.

To Secretary—

I submit it would be best to get orders on the additional points since submitted to Government before issuing the orders already passed. The questions raised are essentially *local*. It is misleading, I would submit, to compare one district with another.

Yes.

G.S.F.

As regards the question of the special rates recommended by the Board being excessive as compared with the ordinary rates, it is submitted that the views of the Board and Collector must be considered conclusive as to the reasonableness of these special rates. If, then, the rates are reasonable and likely to be accepted by those concerned without demur, it is submitted that they *will* be levied, whether Government sanctions them or not. If Government sanctions lower rates, the subordinate officials will pocket the difference. As long as the total charge is reasonable, nobody will complain.

N.E.M.
29-1-98.

This is too sweeping an inference. If Government fixes an easily-paid rate, the ryots soon come to understand it and though they may give occasionally a trifling douceur, it is going too far to say the sub-officials will exact the whole difference of the new rate and the maximum rate the ryots could pay.

A.E.H.

G.S.F.

To Honourable Member—

I think the Board's proposals may be on the whole accepted.

G. S. Forbes.
7-2-98.

To His Excellency the Governor—

G.S.F.
12-2-98.

To Secretary—

Please see draft order below.

N.E.M.
30-3-98.

To Honourable Member—

G.S.F.
30-3-98.

J. G[rose].
2-4-98.

Issue.

G.S.F.
4-4-98.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 8420

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
28 SEP 97

From The Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue Board of Revenue

To No. 383

Dated 1 September

Received 24-9-97

Registered 30-9-97

Enclosures nil

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submg. certain papers in regard to the levy of enhanced grazing fees in special tracts in the Northern Circle

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed September th.

Proceedings, Forest No. 383, 1st September 1897.

SEPTEMBER.

Submitting to Government, with remarks, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 271, dated 8th July 1897, certain papers in regard to the levy of enhanced grazing fees in "special tracts" in the Northern Circle.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE).

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 505, Routine, dated 3rd July 1897 :—

Read—the following letter from V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódávari, to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated 27th May 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 1211-For. :—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 571, dated 14th December 1896, and your R. C. No. 1314, dated 20th January 1897, I beg to report as follows.

2. You suggest that the special tracts in which the Board proposes to levy enhanced rates of grazing fees may be classified roughly into three classes, viz. (*a*) those to which exotic or alien cattle resort, (*b*) those possessing peculiarly rich pasturage, and (*c*) those extending over a limited area as compared with the demand.

3. Under class (*a*) may be placed all the Agency reserves in the Rajahmundry, Yernagúdem and Peddápuram ranges, the Rampa tracts, and the reserves of Erragunta-palli, Barrikonda and Bandamcherla in the Ellore range. In the term "Agency" reserves, I include the reserves in Tuni division (Peddápuram range), Mallaram and Tirumalayapalem (Rajahmundry range) and the portions of reserves which are partly in ordinary tracts, as these are all treated in the same category as the other Agency reserves.

In the other reserves in those ranges and in the sub-division (Bhadrichalam taluk), it is reported that no alien cattle are sent to graze and so existing rates can be allowed to continue subject to any modifications suggested below.

4. The alien cattle which graze under class (*a*) are chiefly cattle from the delta taluks. Hitherto, they have paid nothing to Government for pullari, as they were tended by the hillmen, who were allowed free grazing in the reserves, but in paragraph 2 of the Government Order, printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 419, dated 11th September 1896, Government has decided to charge As. 2 per head for all such cattle in Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions.

In paragraph 3 of the same Government Order, they have expressed willingness to charge fees on delta cattle going into Rampa, if the difficulties in collection are not found to be insuperable.

A special report is being separately submitted on the method of collection proposed.

Under these circumstances, it is advisable to give the new system a trial at the rates approved by Government, *i e*, As. 2 per head of cattle, but there is no reason why they should not hereafter be raised to the maximum rates fixed by Government in the Government Order printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 83, dated 26th February 1897, or even higher, as the delta cattle may be considered as exotic cattle.

5. Under classes (*b*) and (*c*) come the reserves given in the statement attached which are limited in area with a large demand for grazing.

From the statement, it will be seen that in an area of 4,601·2 square miles, there are only 85·8 square miles of reserves, a percentage of only 1·8 which almost entirely consists of mangrove swamps, so that it is very necessary to protect these either by charging *double* rates for grazing (*i.e.*, As. 6 per head of cattle, As. 12 for buffaloes) or to exclude cattle altogether. Otherwise, the pasturage will be destroyed in a very short time by the large number of cattle that wish to graze on it.

I understand, though, that these reserves do not contain much valuable timber and never would grow any, however strictly reserved. In this case, their special value would seem to consist in their being fuel and fodder reserves. In that case grazing in them, might, I think, not be restricted and the fees can be put up gradually, say 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. at a time, until we arrive at the fee which the public will pay for the grazing of the number of cattle these reserves will support.

It is requested that sanction may be given at an early date for the introduction of these enhanced rates in order that they may be levied from 1st July 1897.

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 9th June 1897, R. C. No. 1314.

In forwarding the Collector's letter, I have the honour to remark that the proposals seem to amount to the following—that a fee of As. 2 be leviable on alien cattle in all the Agency reserves of Rajahmundry, Yernagúdem and Peddápuram ranges, and in the reserves of Erraguntapalli, Barrikonda and Bandamchinta in the Ellore range. Certain half Agency reserves are included by name among the "Agency reserves."

Enhanced rates are also recommended in a number of small reserves, of which a list is given, where the area at disposal for grazing is very limited in comparison with the demand. I support these proposals.

A report on the question of Rampa is awaited.

STATEMENT showing the reserves in which double rates of grazing fees are proposed in Gódávari district.

Range.	Name of taluk.	Total area of taluk.	Area of taluk excluding zemindari and whole inam villages.		
			Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Delta	Ramachandrapur	255,360	166,542	48,238	214,780
	Narsapur	279,680	131,705	130,703	262,408
	Bhimavaram	205,440	91,601	50,501	142,102
	Amalápur	323,840	153,034	69,099	222,130
	Cocanada	121,600	8,108	11,633	19,741
Yernagúdem	Tanuku	237,440	106,655	43,092	149,747
	Yernagúdem	389,560	134,391	55,560	189,951
Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry	290,106	138,245	115,102	253,347
Peddápur	Peddápur	375,165	102,838	133,195	236,033
Ellpre	Ellore	466,560	87,557	159,054	246,611
	Total ..	2,944,751	1,120,673	816,177	1,936,850

Reserves in which double rates are proposed.			Total area of reserves in the plains of each taluk.	Percentage of reserves to the whole taluk, column 3.	Percentage of reserves to the unoccupied area of the taluk at the disposal of Government.	Reasons for charging double rates.
No.	Name.	Area.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	*Nil.*					
		Acs.				
61	Upputeru	14,199	14,313	2·9	7·8	Is a mangrove swamp.
60	Narsapuram	114				Casuarina plantations.
59	Bendamurlanka	362	9,362	2·8	13·5	Mangrove swamp.
58	Kandikuppa	9,000				
57	Coringa	7,000	7,000	5·7	60·1	Do.
62	Ungutur	3,800	3,800	1·6	8·8	Near the railway large demand and small supply.
63	Nallacherla	8,400	8,400	2·1	15·1	
28	Devancheruvu	2,051	2,051	·76	1·7	Do. do.
53	Rameswaram	800	800	·21	·6	Do. do.
79	Tadikalapudi	2,500	(*a*) 9,200	·19	5·7	Near the railway large demand and small supply. For Chintalapudy and Velagalaputti reserves, it is not proposed to charge double rates although they are in ordinary tracts.
78	Ramasingavaram	2,500				
	Total ..	50,726	54,926	1·8	6·7	

(*a*) Includes the area of Chintalapudy and Velagalapatti reserves.

READ—the following letter from J. K. PATTEN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kistna, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue (through the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle), dated 9th June 1897, Dis. No. 3160-For.:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 571, dated 14th December 1896, proposing that enhanced rates of grazing fees should be charged on areas habitually resorted to by professional graziers and breeders, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The blocks of forests referred to seem to range themselves into three categories—

(i) those that have from time immemorial been recognized as taxed grazing grounds;

(ii) those that from their location present physical advantages or in which the grass is of an exceptionally fine character; and

(iii) those which not exactly coming under either of the above classes are utilised by professional graziers or breeders.

3. The first of these classes may be said to be large blocks of land which, at the time of the survey, circa 1860—1867 were excluded from survey circuit; for as pointed out in the District Forest-officer's office-note (paragraphs 17—19) embodied in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 413, dated 23rd June 1894, the Survey Department appear to have endeavoured to include in the villages all "*Dharma Khandams*," *i.e.*, areas of waste equivalent to 30 per cent. of the cultivated area which was the amount sanctioned for free grazing, and to have excluded large areas of "hills and jungle" which was the expression used in former times for areas liable to be taxed.

4. I do not propose to include under this category, small areas of hill adjoining agraharams, &c., such as are found in Narasaraopet taluk where the areas were excluded probably more with a view to save the trouble of defining the boundary between Government and agraharam lands; but I propose to include merely the larger blocks which were evidently designedly left out as being pure "hill and jungle."

5. These comprise the following blocks—

(*a*) the fish-hook shaped patch of the Palnad taluk which extends from the north-west corner near Tummercode round the west and south sides of that taluk and a short distance into Sattenapalle and Narasaraopet taluks and to some distance into Vinukonda taluk and includes Tummercode reserves (blocks I to V), Pasvemula, Kandlagunta, Mutukur, Kakirala (blocks I and II), Guttikonda, Bollapalli, Kappukonda and Vinukonda reserves and their extensions;

(*b*) the Sarangapalli hill in the north-east corner of Palnad taluk, which constitutes Madinapad reserve;

(*c*) the block in the north-west corner of Sattenapalle taluk which comprises Venkatayapalem reserve and extensions;

(*d*) a smaller area between Dodleru and Bellamkonda, south of the last block which includes Bellamkonda Kandipad and extensions;

(*e*) another block in the same taluk south of the last, which includes Nemalipuri and extensions;

(*f*) a smaller block in the north-west corner of Vinukonda taluk which constitutes Nuppala reserve;

(*g*) a block in the north-east corner of Narasaraopet taluk which constitutes Kondavidu reserve and extensions.

6. Of the above reserves I propose that only the following extensions should be included in the list of "enhanced charge areas":—

Pasvemula extensions 1 and 3.	Venkatayapalem extension 1.
Mutukur extension 2.	Kandipad extension 1.
Bollapalli extensions 1 and 2.	Kondavidu extensions 1, 2, 4 to 8.
Nemalipuri „ 1 and 3.	

The other extensions or separate reserves in the unsurveyed areas are used rather for village cattle than for breeding or professional grazing purposes.

7. The reserves that came under the second category are—

(*a*) Bezwada, (*b*) Gunadala, (*c*) Mangalagiri, owing to their proximity to Bezwada where grazing localities are at a premium.

(*d*) Kondavidu (already classed under category (i) owing to its proximity to Guntúr; and

(*e*) Kondapalli owing to the fine quality of the grass.

8. The other reserves to which the cattle-breeders and professional graziers especially resort are—

Palnad taluk—

(*a*) Goli, (*b*) Daida, (*c*) Tangeda and extensions, (*d*) Rekulagadda, (*e*) Govindapuram, (*f*) Vemavaram, (*g*) Pellutla, (*h*) Konanki and extensions,

Nandigáma taluk—

(*i*) Jaggayyapet and extensions, (*j*) Buduvada and extensions, and (*k*) Balusupad.

9. A table at the end shows the reserves of the above three classes in which enhanced rates may be charged. There are 247 reserves altogether in the district, so that the number does not form a large percentage. The reserves above referred to include all classes, viz., those under sections 16, 4 and 26 of the Forest Act.

10. The forests included in these lists comprise those which contain our best timber trees, Hardwickia, Anogeissus, Chloroxylon and Accacia sundra.

11. The proceedings, to which this is a reply, does not call upon me to suggest a rate, but it may be expected of me and would save a further reference. The District Forest-officer's note referred to in paragraph 2 above shows (paragraph 16 of that note) that the old charges varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 7-8-0 and that the prevailing rate was Rs. 3. I should therefore recommend a maximum of Rs. 3, and to start with a rate of Re. 1 except in Bezwada, Gunadala and Mangalagiri reserves, where Rs. 3 might be charged at once.

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 19th June 1897, R.C. No. 1314.

In forwarding I have the honour to remark that the Collector's proposals may seem to go rather far, but Kistna is a regular grazing country; and though the fees proposed are high as regards the average fees charged by Government, yet they are moderate as regards the fees which cattle-owners and cattle-breeders have been in the habit of paying to renters or lessees.

The following are the areas of the reserves named by the Collector:—

I.

	Area in acres.
Tummercode I to V	7,584
Pasvemula and extensions I and III	23,489
Kandlagunta	34,947
Ganguiakunta	17,659
Mutukur and extension II	31,889
Kakirala	17,520
Guttikonda	37,760
Bollapalli and extensions I and II	48,591
Koppukonda	4,727
Vinukonda	8,224
Muppala	4,892
Madinapad and extensions I to IV	12,117
Newalipuri and „ I to III	12,538
Bellamkonda	1,321

	Area in acres.
Kandipad and extension I	1,171
Venkatavapalem and extension I	43,566
Kondavid and extensions I, II, IV and V, VI to VIII not known	14,839
II.	
Bezwada	429
Gunadala	377
Mangalagiri (figures not available), Kondapalli and extensions I to IV	23,146
III.	
Jaggayyapet and extensions II to VII	6,870
Buduvada and extension	6,115
Balusupad	2,540
Goli	4,119
Daida	5,140
Tangeda and extensions I and II	3,415
Rekulagadda	3,450
Govindapuram	2,420
Vemavaram	1,980
Pillutla	3,200
Konanki and extensions I and II	5,700

Resolution—Forest No. 505, Routine, dated 3rd July 1897.

The Board considers it desirable that, as in the case of the Southern Circle (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 198, dated 17th May 1897) proposals for the levy of enhanced grazing fees in special tracts in the Northern Circle should be dealt with as a whole and not for each district separately. The Conservator is therefore requested to expedite the reports relating to other districts and to embody his proposals for the circle in one complete report.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) N. S. BRODIE,
Acting Secretary.

To the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

READ—also the following letter from A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Waltair, 30th June 1897, C. No. 41:—

[*Subject.*—Report on the subject of the levy of enhanced rates of grazing fees in special tracts.]

[*Reference.*—Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 571, dated 14th December 1896.]

I have the honour to report that I issued the following circular in January on receipt of the above Board's Proceedings. "The attention of the District Forest-officer is directed to this Board's Proceedings and it is requested that he may give an opinion, as soon as he conveniently can as to what areas he considers suitable for separation as special grazing grounds, where enhanced fees should be charged. The idea underlying the proposal is that the special tracts are used chiefly by graziers who keep cattle mainly for trading purposes. Enhanced rates may, however, be justified on other grounds, such as the peculiar richness of the pasturage, or the limited area as compared with the demand. A special plea will be necessary in each case supported by arguments based on local knowledge."

2. This circular is quoted because I am not quite sure whether this summary embraced the whole of the points at issue. Further light is shown on the question by Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 150, dated 9th April 1897.

The answers to this circular have only lately come to hand in some cases.

3. It is reported from Bellary that there are no special tracts of the description specified, but a suggestion is made that special rates might be charged in the Kúdligi and Harpanahalli taluks for herdsmen who come over from Mysore; and in many parts of the district for people who keep large flocks of goats and sheep. This answer shows, I think, that the whole question has been misunderstood.

In this district I would suggest that special rates should be leviable in the whole of the Sandur leased forests. We excluded cattle for some time altogether, but have allowed grazing in certain parts as a tentative measure. Considering that there are no so-called "immemorial" rights here and that the area has been specially protected for years, I think that extra rates might be leviable in any part of these protected forests.

4. From Anantapur it is reported that there are no professional cattle-breeders or graziers. I have, however, seen a considerable number of Brinjaries in this district at times. No special tracts are proposed, but I think that this is decidedly a mistake; for there are certain tracts which have been kept free from grazing for sometime, and these are tracts where I think special fees might be charged if they are thrown open to grazing.

The chief of these tracts is Kothakotta—others are Kojjapalli, Guttur west, Muchukota, Narsampalli and Kondur. There are others but I do not know for certain which should be placed in the present category.

5. From Ganjám it is reported that there is no necessity for considering this question in that district, except perhaps in one or two reserves in the Berhampur taluk where demand is far in excess of supply.

6. From Vizagapatam it is reported that the question will not have to be considered for that district, except in the case of the Sarvasiddhi taluk where full rates have already been introduced, on account of the small extent of the grazing ground. By full rates is meant 4 annas for an ox per annum. If I understand this question rightly it is intended in certain cases to go beyond this amount, considering that natives think nothing of charging from 1 to 5 rupees or more per annum. In this district then the special tracts would be all reserves in the Sarvasiddhi taluk.

7. From Kurnool the proposal is to treat the whole of the Nallamalais inside Sim's line as special grazing-grounds, and to issue quarterly licenses for those grounds. This last provision is in order to benefit *bonâ fide* agriculturists who, as a rule, send their cattle up for only three months of the year.

8. The proposals from Gódávari and Kistna were more detailed, so I sent them on in original with endorsements, dated the 9th and 19th instant.

The Gódávari answer for the first four paragraphs hardly deals with the question at issue, but recommends that alien cattle should be charged fees of 2 annas in certain reserves, to which there will probably be no objection. In paragraph 5, certain special tracts are proposed where the demand is in excess of the supply.

The Kistna proposals are rather extensive and can hardly be condensed satisfactorily. I am inclined to think that they are on the side of excess.

RESOLUTION—Forest No. 383, dated 1st September 1897.

The foregoing papers containing proposals in regard to the levy of enhanced grazing fees in "special tracts" in the Northern Circle will be submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 271, dated 8th July 1897.

2. Both the Conservator and the Board explained to the District officers that the following may generally be regarded as "special tracts":—

(*a*) areas used chiefly by professional breeders and graziers;
(*b*) areas possessing peculiarly rich pasture; and
(*c*) areas of limited extent as compared with the demand for grazing.

The proposals as submitted in the above papers for the several districts in the circle will be dealt with district by district as follows.

3. *Ganjám.*—There are no special tracts in this district except perhaps one or two reserves in the Berhampur taluk, where the demand for grazing is far in excess of the supply. The Conservator may submit further proposals when details are available.

4. *Vizagapatam.*—It is proposed to treat all the reserves in the Sarvasiddhi taluk as "special tracts," as the extent of reserves is small and pasture therein requires protection. There are at present six reserved forests in this taluk comprising an area of 23·4 square miles against 40 square miles of unreserved waste; and as the reserved area is neither small nor specially suited for grazing, the Board does not consider that it falls within the meaning of head (*c*) of the instructions issued, which was meant to refer to isolated small reserves situated in thickly-populated centres, or to forest areas for which cattle-owners showed a special preference.

5. It is said that the sanctioned maximum rate of annas 4 for a bull, &c., is now being collected in the Sarvasiddhi taluk, whereas under the orders conveyed in paragraph 2 of Government Order, No. 553, dated 14th August 1895, except in special cases, and without special permission, only three-fourths of the sanctioned maxima should be charged. There appears to be no such special order directing the levy of full sanctioned rates in the Sarvasiddhi taluk, and the Collector will be requested to report on this point.

6. *Gódávari.*—In this district it is proposed to charge enhanced fees in (i) the Agency Reserves of Rajahmundry and Peddápuram Ranges including portions which are situated in the ordinary tracts, the Agency reserves of Ernagudem, the Rampa tracts and the reserves of Erraguntapalle, Barrikonda and Bandamcherla in the Ellore Range; and (ii) also in the marginally-noted reserves in the ordinary tracts. The reason assigned for proposing to treat exceptionally the reserves under (i) is that they are largely frequented by alien cattle on which alone the special fee would fall, as local residents have already been allowed to graze their cattle free. As the special fee now proposed is only 2 annas, or 1 anna less than the ordinary fee elsewhere, the proposal is unobjectionable, but it hardly comes within the purview of the present reference, and is in fact merely a recommendation for an extension of the arrangements already sanctioned to Polavaram and Yellavaram.

(1) Upputeru.
(2) Narasapur.
(3) Bendamurlanka.
(4) Kandikuppa.
(5) Coringa.
(6) Ungutur.
(7) Nallacherla.
(8) Devancheruvu.
(9) Ramaseram.
(10) Tadikalapudi.
(11) Ramasingavaram.

7. In Government Order, No. 521, dated 2nd July 1897, it was considered inadvisable at present to levy any fees for the grazing of cattle in the Rampa forests, and the Board is not prepared to support the Collector's proposals to levy fees there.

The reserves referred to under (ii) are recommended to be treated as "special tracts" on account of the limited extent of grazing area available as compared with the demand for grazing. They consist of mangrove swamps and being valuable as fuel and fodder reserves require protection. It is proposed to raise the fee in these reserves gradually by 50 per cent. of the sanctioned maxima. The reserves in question seem to be ordinary village waste which in former times were freely grazed over by the village cattle, and for the reason given in paragraph 4 *supra*, the Board is not disposed to treat them as special tracts.

8. *Kistna.*—The Collector proposes to classify certain large blocks as "special tracts" for the purpose of levying enhanced rates of grazing fees. These blocks, 32 in number, are said to comprise areas notified under sections 16, 4 and 26 of the Forest Act. They include also extensions to the existing reserves or reserved lands and it is proposed to levy therein an annual fee of Rs. 3, commencing from Re. 1 except in regard to the marginally-noted blocks where the maximum fee of Rs. 3 is proposed to be charged at once. The reasons assigned for treating one or other of these areas exceptionally are that they have been recognized as taxed grazing-grounds from time immemorial, or are resorted to by professional breeders and graziers, or contain rich pasture; and the proposed enhanced rate is justified by the fact that the

Bezwada. | Gunadala. | Mangalagiri.

graziers paid formerly as much as Rs. 3 and sometimes even Rs. 7–8–0. The Conservator considers the rate of Rs. 3 to be moderate. The tracts in question are mainly situated in the upland taluks of Palnad, Vinukonda and Sattenapalle, and the Board has no objection to the treatment of the reserved forests and their extensions as "special tracts" and to the levy of fees therein as proposed; but as regards the reserved lands notified under section 4 or 26, the Board considers it inadvisable to classify them as "special tracts" before they are actually constituted reserved forests. The mere fact that they are individually over one square mile in extent cannot be regarded as any guarantee that their reservation will be finally accepted. It is, however, open to the Collector and the Conservator to submit proposals for the treatment of these reserved lands as "special tracts", as they become reserved forests.

9. *Bellary.*—The Conservator suggests, and the Board approves of the suggestion, that special rates should be levied in the whole of the Sandur leased forests, which have been specially protected for years. The rates which it is proposed to charge have not been given, and the Conservator will be requested to report on the point in consultation with the Collector.

10. *Anantapur.*—The district report is said to represent that there are no professional cattle-breeders or graziers but the Conservator states that he has at times seen a considerable number of Brinjaries there and that certain tracts have been closed to grazing for some time and in these special fees might be charged. He refers to certain reserves as falling under this category and adds that there are others which he cannot name at present. The Board will be prepared hereafter to receive proposals for areas grazed over by Brinjari cattle being treated as special tracts, if this can be done without interfering with the grazing of local cattle, but ordinary village waste closed for a period for improvement does not thereby become a tract in which it would be right to levy enhanced fees on re-opening.

11. *Kurnool.*—In this district it is proposed to treat the whole of the Nallamalais inside "Sim's line" as special tracts and the issue of quarterly licenses for grazing therein is recommended on the ground that *bonâ fide* agriculturists send their cattle there for only three months of the year. "Sim's line" is the boundary of the Nallamalai reserve as originally selected at a time when it was proposed to leave village forests free from reservation. There thus remains outside the proposed special tract an ample area for the grazing of local cattle and the issue of quarterly licenses is a further guarantee that the proposal can be carried out without entailing hardship on the residents in the neighbourhood. The Nallamalai hills are a well-known resort of professional graziers and cattle-breeders, and the Board therefore approves of the proposal to classify the area in question as a "special tract." The Conservator should, in consultation with the Collector, report the fee which it would be reasonable to charge for grazing therein.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a map to be returned.
" the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.
" all Collectors in Northern Circle.
Copy to the Collectors in the other two circles (except Madras).
" to other Conservators.

Asd. Md. Pahilvan.

Revenue (189 7) Department.

CURRENT No. 10683

der

From

The Board of Revenue, Land Revenue

Madras

Forest **No.** 1261 Misc.

Dated 8th December 1897

Received //

Registered 13

Enclosures /.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government in continuation of B.P.F.No.383, dated 1st September 1897 letter from the Collector of Godavari requesting for a reconsideration of the Board's - orders in the matter of the levy of enhanced rates of grazing fees in certain reserves in the Godavari Dt.

2,000
1c-8-97.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE. MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue).

Forest No 1261 Mis,dated 8th December 1897.

Read again Board's Proceedings F.No.383,dated 1-9-1897.

Read Endorsement of the Conservator of Forests N.C dated 9th November 1897,R.C.No.805 forwarding for favour of ~~order~~ orders letter from the Collector of Godavari,dated 3rd November 1897,R.C.No.956.

Resolution.

Submitted to Government in continuation of B.P.F.No.383,dated 1st September 1897.

2 In para 7 of the Proceedings quoted,the Board negatived the proposal of the Collector of Godavari to ~~be~~ treat certain reserves as "special tracts" for purposes of levying enhanced rates of fees for grazing,As the papers then under consideration contained nothing to show that the tracts in question were not ordinary village waste which had formerly been freely grazed over by - village cattle.In his letter read above,the Collector asks for a reconsidertaion of the Board's orders.He states that three of the reserves are mainly used by traders in ghee ~~also~~ who send their cattle to graze there;that two other reserves are casuarina plantations,while in the remaining ones grass is grown artificially, and that almost all the reserves are near populous towns and close to Railways.

3 In the circumstances now explained the Board recommends that ~~the~~ sanction may be accorded for treating the reserves in question as " special tracts "It is observed that the original

proposal

proposal as regards fees was to raise the existing rates gradually by 50 per.cent. of the sanctioned maxima. In his present letter the Collector specifies the rates to be charged in 5 reserves while as regards the remaining reserves he apparently adheres to his original recommendation. The names of the ~~XXXXX~~ reserves and the rates which it is proposed to charge per head of cattle per annum are given in the margin. The levy of the rate of 3 annas for cows etc in reserves(2)&(3) which is three-fourths of the sanctioned maximum is covered by G.O.No.555, dated 14-8-95.

	for	Rate.
1.Coringa--Buffaloes--Rs. 1-8		
2.Upputeru-Buffaloes--Rs. 0		
3.Kandikuppa-Cows &c.--Rs.0-3		
4.Narsapur.		
5.Bendamurlanka.		
6.Ungutur.		
7.Nallacherla.		
8.Devancheruvu.		
9.Ramaseram.		
10.Tadilalapudi.		
11.Ramasingavaram.		

50.p.c.of the sanctioned maxima for each kind of cattle.

(True Extract)

Reeves

Secretary

To the Secretary to Government R.D with letter in original to be retd.

Licence on Current No. 956 of 788

No. 3-11

GODAVARI DISTRICT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

(FOREST BRANCH.)

Dated Cocanada 3rd Nov 1897.

FROM

V. A Brodie Esquire

THE COLLECTOR,

GODAVARI.

To

THE Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Waltair

SIR,

In continuation of my reference on Current No 1211 Forests dated 27th May 1897 published in Board's Proceedings Forests No 383 dated 10th September 1897, I regret to see that the Board, while in para 6 of their resolution agreed to sanction the levy of enhanced fees in the 11 Reserves in the Ordinary tracts where the demand for cowdung the supply on the ground that the Reserves seem to be "ordinary Village waste and that they cannot "be considered as isolated small Reserves "situated in thickly populated Centres" and urge a re consideration of the orders on the following grounds:-

2. Coringa Reserve is not a village waste and there are no Government lands in the Coringa division, except a few swampy Kotal for salt purposes. This reserve is a mangrove Swamp only

10 miles from Cocanada Town reclaimed from the sea since the permanent Settlement. Traders in these Keep buffaloes which live in the Reserve all the Year round and do an enormous amount of damage to Seedlings if the owners of the Private adjoining forests and Plantations charge Rs 1-8-0 per annum per head of buffaloes.

It is therefore hardly fair that traders who are not Government Ryots in a Zamindari which should only pay 6 annas per head. I recommend that Rs 1-8-0 be charged, or that the grazing be closed as the latter course was adopted this year and Rs 420/- realised

3. Appikonda and Kandikuppa Reserves are also in open swamps where buffaloes are kept by traders in these but the Reserves lie within Village limits. The so called Villages however are nothing more than fishing hamlets. The inhabitants pay no tax to Government for Cultivating or fishing, and they agree to feed buffaloes for the traders. I would therefore suggest that 12 annas per head be charged for buffaloes and 3 annas for cows-

Narsapur and Bendamoorlanka Reserves are Casuarina plantations on which a great deal of money has been spent. The former is close to Narsapur a populous town. Hitherto Cattle have been entirely excluded, but as a fine R from the offences proved in the second year after planting, it would be well to allow cattle in to eat it down, a privilege which would be much appreciated at 6 and 12 annas per head in those delta Taluks, where all cultivation is wet land, and where the grazing fees charged by private owners are prohibitive-

5 The Reserves mentioned in para 6 of the Board's Proceedings are scrub jungles where grass seed has been sown near populous towns, mostly in the Delta Taluks, and near to the Railway where the demand has exceeded the supply and where private owners charge any thing up to Rs 3/- per head of cattle per annum

If the Board refuse to sanction enhanced rates, it would be advisable to exclude all cattle except those actually belonging to the inhabitants of the Villages surrounding the Reserves, because, if they are open to all, there will be an enormous rush of Delta Cattle from distant places, which will trample down all the forest growth and finish off all the newly sown grass. The local cattle can be ascertained from the Census registers and if necessary charged reduced rates The following statement gives the same particulars :-

Name of Reserve	Area in acres	Populations to which it is near		Distance from town & Railway in miles	Distance from Railway
		Name of Town	Population		
Devanchernon	2057	Rajahmundry	28397	34½ to 8	34½ to 8
Ramesaram	800	Peddapuri	13,608	5	5
Nightlur	3,800	Peddapuri	13,608	5	5
Nallacherla	8,400	Peddapuri	13,608	6	8
Jaddalapudi	2,500	Ellore	29,382	14	12
Ramachandrapuram	2,500	Do	29,382	7	7

1-0

Endorsement No. 805
Forwarded to Camp Berhampur 9-XI-97
Acting Conservator Cbm.

I have the honorable
Your most obedient Servant
V. A Brown
Collector

Dwelabada Ramadas
Dy Collector 3-11-97
for Collector

Copied by Dispd 19-XI-97
Examined

1897.8

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Godavari District.

From

The Collector,

Godavari.

To

The Conservator of Forests
Northern Circle
Waltair

Dated 3rd
Despatched 3rd } November 1897.
Received

Rc No. 956.

Enclosures. nil

SUBJECT.

Increasing certain rates at which grazing fees may be levied in the Reserves for sanction

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 485.

Order

From

The Board of Revenue,

Land Revenue, Madras.

No.

Dated 14th January 1898

Received 18 —

Registered 19 —

Enclosures 4

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting for the sanction of Government the proposals to levy enhanced grazing fees in the district of Vizagapatam, Kurnool & Bellary.

19.1.98

5

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[V. C. P.—14-10-95.—500.]

No.

OFFICE OF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, N.C.,
Camp Wallair
28th October 1897.

From

A. W. Peck Esquire,
C.F.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
NORTHERN CIRCLE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF
LAND REVENUE,
MADRAS.

SIR,

In answer to Board's Proceedings Form
No. 383 dated 1st September 1897, I have
the honor to state that the Collectors of
Bellary and Kurnool were consulted as
to the rates which can be charged for
grazing in the tracts classified as "Spec
tracts" in their Districts.

The Collector of Bellary states that
the rates as noted down in margin which w
fixed by me in 1896 might remain unalt
and also suggests that the rates fixed fo
Donimalai be stipulated for the western
slopes of Ramandrug where he doubts wh

North-East Range.
Buffaloes Rs. 1-8-0
Bullocks Cows " 1-4-0
Donimalai Range.
Buffaloes Rs. 1-6-0
Bullocks Cows " 1-4-0

there

10

there would be any demand at all for grazing as there are large areas of Government forests adjoining it on the Eastern slopes of the Ramandrug, which are worked under the provisions of the working Plan, will remain closed. Sheep but not goats will be admitted in all the three Ranges at 2 annas a head except in portions felled over.

The Collector of Kurnool is of opinion that Re 1-0-0 should be charged per annum or 4 annas a quarter.

I have addressed the Collector of Anantapore on the subject of the classification as special tracts of areas grazed over by Brinjari Cattle or which should be specially treated for other reasons, and on receipt of his reply I shall address the Board separately.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Conservator of Forests
Northern Circle

Reference on For No s 3503, 3766 & 3768 of 1897.

In replying the above should be quoted.

(LAND REVENUE.)

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE
MADRAS

Read letter from the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated 28th October 1897, R.C.No.44 and the following reference thereon dated 17th November 1897.

The Conservator is requested to ~~state~~ report the - class or classes of animals on which the fee of Re.1 is proposed to be levied in Kurnool.

Read Endorsement of the Conservator of Forests N.C d/ 15th December 1897, R.C.No.44.

Read also Endorsement of the Conservator of Forests N.C dated 9th December 1897, R.C.No.979 on letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 29th November 1897, Ref.on.Cur.No.103/S.

Reference dated 14th January 1898.

In paras 9 and 11 of Board's Proceedings F.No. 383, dated 1st September 1897, the Board accepted the Conservator's proposals as to the areas which might be regarded as "special - tracts" in the Bellary and Kurnool Districts for purposes of levying enhanced rates of grazing fees, but called for a report as to the rates to be levied in those tracts. The Collector of Bellary proposes to charge annas 8 & 6 for buffaloes and bulls &c respectively in the North Eastern Range and annas 6 & 4 respectively in the Donimalai Range, the latter rates being made applicable also to the western slopes of the Ramandrug Range. It is moreover -

proposed to levy a rate of annas 2 a head on sheep in all the Ranges and to exclude goats altogether. In Kurnool the Collector proposes to collect the marginally noted rates

per annum for the different classes	Buffaloes	R.2-0-0
of animals and adds that as the -	Bulls &c ---	1-0-0
sheep stay for three months only,	Sheep -----	0-8-0

they would be liable for payment for one-quarter, ie, two annas.

2 The Board considers tha the rates proposed are fair and can be levied without hardship to the ryots. It accordingly recommends that the Collectors proposals which are supported by the Conservator may be sanctioned. The Board noted that the collection of annas 6 for buffaloes in the Donimalai and Ramandrug Ranges does not require the special sanction of Government as it is the usual rate.

3 With reference to the letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam read above it is observed that the collection at present of the sanctioned maximum of annas 4 for bulls &c in the Sarvasidhi taluk is being made without special sanction. The higher rate has been levied since June 1896 to prevent over-grazing in reserves, and there has been no complaint. In these circumstances, the Board would recommend that the practice be continued as in the case of Madura-vide G.O No. 3585 dt. 5-7-97.

Secretary

To the Secretary to Government R.D with letters in original to be retd.

.M.N

Dated 6 December 1897
Camp Nandyal.

From

C. A. Elwin, Esqr.,
Ag. Collector of Kurnool.

To

The Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.

Sir,

In reply to your footnote R.C. No. 44 dated 27 November 97, forwarding copy of Board's reference on Forest Register 3303 of 17 November 1897, I have the honor to report that the fee of one Rupee is proposed to be levied on bulls, bullocks and cows.

On Buffaloes the fee would be Rs 2/- and on Sheep (of which large herds are driven in for three months) - Rs 0/8/-, but as the Sheep only stay for three months, they would only be liable for payment for one quarter, viz

3

Rs 0/2/0.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

(Sd) F. Lodge.
For Collector.

Rc. No 444 11/0

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras with reference to Board's Reference on Forest Register No. 3303. dated 17. November 1897.

A W Rusk

Waldair, 13-12-97. Conservator of Forests Northern Circle.

Ref D

No. 6-12

103 80 11

Forest Branch,

Camp,

Dated 29 November 1897.

120

From

The Collector of Vizagapatam,

Through the Conservator of Forests Northern Circle

To

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

Madras.

Sir,

With reference to para 5 of the resolution contained in Board's Proceedings Forest No 383 dated 1st September 1897, I have the honor to report that the rates now enforced in the Lemasidhi Taluq date from June 1896, when the District Forest Officer enhanced the existing rates to counteract the excessive crowding of cattle in the Reserves. The rates did not come into force until a large number of permits had been issued on the old scale. There is no record of any special order from the Board of Revenue to the enhancement of the rates appears to have been done and on

6

on the authority of the District Forest officer.

2. With regard to the Board's previous remarks in para 4, I would remark that even if the meaning of "special tracts" under head C does not entirely cover the case of the Lanjasidhi Reserves, there are yet good reasons for keeping the grazing rates in this part of the District above the normal.

3. I enclose a statement showing the proportion between the extent of grazing and the number of licensed cattle. It will be noticed that the effect of raising the rates has been to give each head of cattle 1·6 acres additional grazing and at the same time to increase the revenue by 12 per cent.

4. This result is I think a more satisfactory method of limiting the number of cattle than that of issuing only a limited number of permits for each reserve, as it tends to exclude the more worthless cattle and to maintain the reserve with less injury to the forest.

5. The grazing in the 5 smaller blocks is still admittedly heavy, but as closure is applied for the last 6 months of the year, I do not think that further restriction at present is necessary, especially as these reserves contain little promising forest growth.

Peddapally contains the making of good forest which will become valuable as the surrounding Zamindary hills are denuded; any lowering of the present rates which will cause a larger number of cattle to graze is to be deprecated in the interests of conservancy.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

A. Forbes
for Collector

Waltair
9 Dec. 97.

Rlen No 979

Forwarded. I would remark that the enhancements of the rates does not seem to have been specially sanctioned, but made in error under the idea that the Collector's permission was sufficient up to the authorized ordinary maximum of 4 annas. I fully agree with the Collector's proposals in this letter.

A. D. Pee
Con

c 979

M

The Collector of

Vizagapatam,

The Secretary to the

Board of Revenue,

Madras.

Forwarded 29-11-97

Despatched 1-12-97

Received

R.C. No. 1033

Enclosures. One

Subject.—Levy of

Statement showing the proportion of licensed cattle to the area of grazing.

	Revenues	area	Head of cattle grazing 1895-96	1896-97	Total	Proportion of grazing per head of cattle per annum	Remarks.
1	Peddapally	9077 acres	2196	1415	3611	5.03 acres per head	The grazing has been increa
2	Vemagiri	1641 acres	779	551	1330	2.4 — per head	from 2.6 acres per head of ca
3	Ravikadarla	1221 acres	1079	618	1693	1.4 — per head	in 1895-96 to 4.2 acres per he
4	Gotiveda	1305 acres	709	333	1042	2.5 — per head	cattle in 1896-97. The revenu
5	Kalavalapally }	1727 acres	777	634	1141	2.4 — per head	increased owing to higher r
6	Ramchally }						from Rs 815/- in 1895-96 to Rs
	Total	14970 acres	5536	3551	9087		in 1896-97. (The figures a
							exclusive of the admissio
							1300 goats at 2 annas a
							during the late drought).

For Collector.
29-11-97

C. No. 8428 of 97.

From the Board of Revenue, Land Rev:

Dated 1st Sept 1897.

The Hon: the Prose C. Sg.

H.E. the Governor.

For Orders

Three proposals are, the Bd A
says, submitted in continuation of
its Pro 2717 and 1987 & in
8.7.97 1.5.97 B
para 1 of the last named of these
proceedings it was stated that they
were submitted with reference to 3rd
603 and recommended the enhancement
11.11.96
of grazing fees in special tracts
where cattle are kept in large num-
bers by pastoral people & also
by professional graziers and
graziers. There were two only tracts
C
referred to as special tracts by the
GO. The current report, however,
to other tracts as well, viz: areas
possessing peculiarly rich pasturage
and areas of limited extent as
compared with the demand for
grazing. The Bd had been submitted
its proposals with regard to these
tracts separately.

JG

In its Prop dis-
posed of in G.O. No 648 Rev:
dy 29th July 1897 and No 808
Rev: dy 24th Sept 1897, the
Board of Rev: submitted pro-
posals for the levy of enhanced
rates of grazing fees in the
special tracts of the Southern
and Central Circles, with re-
ference to para 2 of G.O. No
603 Rev: dy 11th Nov: 1896. In
continuation of these Props
the Board now submits in
consultation with the Con-
servator of Forests and some of the
Collectors concerned similar
proposals for the Northern
Circle.

2. The proposals
of the Collectors and the Con-
servator with the Board's views
thereon

196
1

thereon are briefly set forth, district by district in paras 3 to 11 of the Board's Resolution.

In Ganjam, it is reported, there are only one or two reserves which can be treated as special tracts. Detailed proposals in regard to these reserves have not been submitted and the Board has asked the Conservator to submit them in due course. In Vizag the Conservator proposes to treat all the reserves in the Sarvasidhi Taluq as special tracts where it appears that the maximum fee of 4 annas per bull be originally fixed in 1890 is already being levied. The Board points out that no special reasons are assigned for the exceptional treatment of the Sarvasidhi reserves and has called upon the Collector to report the circumstances under which the ~~orders of 1893 reducing the maximum by one fourth were overlooked in their case~~ maximum fees are levied in these tracts.

The RD has not asked the Conservator to submit proposals, but has told him he may do so. ~~In my opinion~~ The only reason for giving for enhancing fees is that the demand is far in excess of supply. This may be a good reason but necessitates a careful examination of facts.

JG 5.5.44

D The only reason given is the small extent of the grazing ground. As there are 23.4 sq miles of reserved forest & 40 sq miles of unreserved waste, I don't think this can be accepted.

JG 5.5.44

Right

JG 5.5.44

3. In the case of the Godavari district, the proposals made by the Collector and the Conservator have as pointed out by the Board nothing to do with the question now at issue, viz., what area in each district should be treated as special tracts and what not so treated. The present proposals ~~on the other hand~~ refer to ~~the enhancement of grazing fees or~~ the levy of grazing fees for the first time in the agency reserves of Rajahmundri, Peddapuram, Ennagiridem and Rampa and in certain other reserves in the Vizag and Kistna districts. The Board does not consider that any satisfactory reason has been assigned for the levy of special rates in the ~~reserves last mentioned~~ latter and in view of the opinion expressed by Govt in G.O. No. 521 Rev. dy 2nd July 1897 does not also recommend any change in Rampa. As regards the other tracts, the proposal

I agree

JG 5.5.44

E

proposal is to levy 2 annas per
bull &c – the rates obtaining in
the Polavaram Agency reserves
and those recently sanctioned
for Yellavaram (para 2 of Go.
no 621 Rev: dy 2nd July 1877). The
details of the Yellavaram
grazing scheme have not however
been submitted to Govt, but as
this scheme is merely to be
extended to Rajahmundri, Pedda-
puram and Ennapidem, the
Board has approved of the pro-
posal. The Board's proposals
and views so far seem to be
unobjectionable.

4. As regards
Kistna, the proposal of the
Collector and Conservator is
to treat all the larger reserves
not situated near agraharams
as special tracts and to levy
thereon an annual fee of Rs
3 commencing from R 1 ex-
cept in regard to three reserves
where it is proposed to levy
the higher rate at once. It is
reported that all the areas
referred

E

They had been submitted reports
mainly

by [illegible]

I think these proposals should be laid
before us with more particulars
by which enhanced fees in
these reserves can be imposed, &
details the improvements which
proposed, & which would
which would enable us to form a
judgment, & simply because the
Forest Officer is of opinion that
revenue can be improved in this

4/5 of the blocks with an area
of some 223,000 acres are said*

* These reserves are situated near
the town of Bezwada where grazing
localities are stated to be "at a pre-
mium"

to be blocks "that have from time
immemorial been recognized as
fixed grazing grounds". I don't think
this is an sufficient reason for en-

hancing fees. In any case in which
the neighbouring cultivators have
been in the use of these grazing
grounds, it certainly is not. The
5 blocks included in this area is
not reserved; or, some of which
may be reserved in future, &
some will never be reserved.
The proposed enhancement should
be altogether disallowed as
regards these blocks.

11 blocks, with an area of
about 45,000 acres are said to be
blocks which are utilized by professional
graziers or breeders". This is not
enough. They must be mainly
used by them or at all events much
used by them before I will
vation. Further reports should be
made about these blocks.

5 of these blocks are said
to be blocks which from their locality
present physical disadvantages or
in which the grass is of an exceptionally
fine quality. Of these 3 are
near Bezwada & are near Guntur.
Enhancement should be allowed in
these cases if the Collr is satisfied
that the demand exceeds the supply.
The 5th has fine grass. This is not
a sufficient reason in itself for
enhancing fees. The neighbouring
cultivators may have to use it
in case they can get no other
fodder.

The enhancement proposed is
to charge R 3 in the reserves
near Bezwada, & R 1 rising to R 3

referred to "have been recognized
as Cattle grazing grounds from
time immemorial or are re-
sorted to by professional breeders
and graziers or contain rich
pasture" and it is added that
the graziers formerly used to pay
as much as Rs 3 and sometimes even
per annum per head of cattle
Rs 7-8-0. Both the Collector
and the Conservator consider
the rates now proposed to be
moderate. The Board agrees
with them and approves of
this proposal subject to the
modification that the en-
hanced rates are to be levied
only in the case of reserves
notified as such under Sec 16
of the Forest Act and not in
all the blocks mentioned by
the Coll[r] and the Conservator,
some of which have been notified
only under Secs 4 and 26. The
question as to what should
be done in the case of these
called blocks, according to the
Board, may be considered
after the final notification

96 in

in respect of them are issued in June 1892, the then Collector now Arundel in proposing that Krishna might not be treated in the same way as other districts in the matter of grazing concessions to ryots as follows:-

"Prior to fasli 1300 the renters of grazing farms were free to levy what fees they chose and the rates then prevailing were from 4 annas to 1 Rupee for bulls, cows, bullocks and calves and 8 annas to 1 rupee for buffaloes. Since fasli 1300, I have directed that the renters shall be bound to levy no higher fees than those laid down in Fort St George Gazette notification No 329 of 23rd August 1886 x x x. A very large and valuable concession has thus already been made and the conditions of the district require no more". The Board and the Govt then agreed with the Collector and allowed him to levy the maximum rates prescribed in 1890 irrespective of the

in that resource near Guntur. The Govt of India agreed to this but that was in connection with rates at present being levied and I think an enhancement to Rs 1 will be sufficient even for this grazing district. Jo

Agricultural Estate

7 Aug. G.S.W.

Noti: The rates were

		A. as. p.
Buffaloes	per annum	0-8-0
Bulls, cows, Bullocks, calves, horses, asses and foals	"	0-4-0
Sheep and goats	"	0-2-0

the class to which the cattle might belong. Subsequently, in Feb 1894, the then Collector Mr Atkinson (and his D.C.O. Mr Anstington) raised the question of the advisability of enhancing the rates in connexion with the proposals made for the introduction of the parcellaire system of grazing into Kistna. The arguments now adduced were then brought forward by them but both the Board + and the Govt thought that any increase to the grazing fees would at that time be impolitic. In August 1895, however, when the distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural cattle was abolished and the rates reduced by one-fourth, the Govt stated that the lower scale of the rates should not be introduced into districts like Kistna and Cuddapah "where the maximum fee is already charged and collected

+ The Board was prepared however to consider proposals for special limits in

Yes for this purpose was because the fees generally on agricultural cattle as in Other cattle. Ulla 18-11-97

So it is now JG 4.11.97

1896

collected without difficulty." The exceptional character of the district in the matter of its grazing areas has often been on more than one occasion recognized by Govt.

[illegible]

5. In Bellary special rates are proposed to be levied in the Sandur leased forests only. The Board has approved of the proposal and has called upon the Conservator to report in consultation with the Collector the rates proposed to be levied. The Govt may if it is submitted express no

The general rate being thus higher than in other Districts there seems to be no reason why the rate in the Special reserves referred to in the proposal should not be increased. Rs 3 seems however rather too high for a special rate as 4 as is the general Special rate - perhaps the rate might be fixed at Rs 1 rising gradually to Rs 2.

As I understand it, what is meant by "two miles" is two miles for a bull, 4 cow, bullock &c. This is 4 annas as in Kistna, & 3 annas in North districts

JG

A.H

* obtained on lease from the Sandur State

The reason given is that "there are no so-called immemorial rights here, & two annas has been specially prescribed for years". If so, Govt-like we call to consider the interests of cultivators, & instances may be adduced.

JG A.H

The BD's remarks in para 10 are judicious

JG

A.H

I see no objection if Quarterly licenses are given.

JG A.H

concurrence with the Board await the submission of rates. In Anantapur, Collector states that there no professional graziers cattle breeders. The Conserv however appears to have co across several Banjaras an considers that certain tra which have been closed to gra for some time might be treate as special and special fees charged therein. The Board not inclined to support the Conservator's proposal to treat the tracts referred to as specia tracts but states that it will be prepared to receive thereaf proposals for the special treat of Banjari cattle. In the cas of Kurnool, the whole of the Nallamalais inside Sir's li are proposed to be treated as "special tracts". It is reported that bona fide agriculturists send their cattle there for only three months in the year and that users of quarterly licenses would sufficiently protect their interes

196 the

The tracts are asp stated to be well known resorts for professional graziers and cattle breeders and there appears to be an ample area outside them for the grazing of local cattle. The Board has accordingly approved of the proposal and has asked the Conservator to draw up in consultation a scale of rates to be charged for grazing in the tracts. The Govt might, it is submitted, express its concurrence in the Boards' views as regards the treatment of the grazing areas in the three districts last mentioned and intimate to the Board, at the same time, that all the further reports ~~in proposals which may have after to be received~~ called for in ~~the Resolution~~ of the B.P. now issued should be submitted for its (i.e. the Govts) information and orders.

16/XI/97

18/11/97

It is I think somewhat easier

Govt only referred to tracts we were "special tracts" because they were used mainly by carriers, grazing & breeders; but it did not say there were no other tracts where fees shd be enhanced.

25/11/97

1.12.97

easier to understand these proposals if we what the Govt intends by a special tract is borne in mind. They state at in para 2 of the Consent that what is there referred is amplified in G.P. No 211 of 1st Sept 96. Flag C. also in G.O. No 150 of 9th April 97. revised in G.O. 2439. dated 13th May 97. Flag E. I am not sure that Govt intended the definition to be as wide as the Govt have treated it.

22/11/97.

19
10

Re:- Grazing in the Northern Circle. 12

Ctns — 10683/97 and 485-/98.

From the Board of Rev:, Fort St. George, D.no. 12612 dt. 8-12-97.

FOR ORDERS.

Ref a Dt. 14-1-98

Since the accompanying note was submitted for orders, two Profs have been received from the Board of Rev: — one relating to the enhancement of grazing fees in certain tracts of Godavari and the other to the rates at which such fees should be levied in the Special tracts of Kurnool, Bellary and Vizagapatam. As the proposals now made both modify and supplement those contained in the B.P. of Sept last (Ctn 8428 of 97) the papers are resubmitted for orders.

Ctn 10683/97

Ctn 485/98

2. In para 3 of the note already submitted, it was pointed out that in the case of Godavari, the Collector had proposed the levy of grazing fees for the first time in certain 196 agency

agency reserves and their enhancement in certain others situated in the ordinary tracts but that in the Board's opinion the Collector had shown no satisfactory reason for the levy of special rates in the latter. The Hon. and Hd. have expressed their concurrence in the Board's new proposals. The Board has since reconsidered the matter with reference to certain further information received from the Collector and states that though in his original letter there was nothing to show that the tracts in question were not ordinary village waste it is clear from the report since received from Tinnevelly

(i) that three of the reserves are mainly used by traders in ghee,

(ii) that two are Casuarina plantations,

(iii) that in the rest grass is grown artificially and

(iv) that all the reserves are situated

C. No. 10683 of 97

ction each

	Sanctioned maxima ans	Existing rates ans
Buffaloes ...	8	6
Bulls, cows &	4	3
sheep and goats ...	2	1½

situated near populous towns and railways. It supports in these circumstances, the Collector's original proposal to treat the reserves in question as special tracts and recommends that as suggested by him the rates of fees shown below may be sanctioned. The rates are

(1) in Conniga, for buffaloes Rs. 1-8-0 and Kandukuppa.

(2) in Uppuleru, for buffaloes 12 annas & Cows & 3 annas,

(3) in the remaining reserves 50 p.c. over the sanctioned maxima to be introduced from 1908 by raising the existing rates. In the case of Conniga, it is reported that Rs 1-8-0 in the scale charged by the owners of adjoining forests while in Uppuleru and Kandukuppa it is stated that the people do not pay any tax and but agree to lend cattle belonging to traders for ghee. In the circumstances now reported, the Collector's proposal which is supported by

1908

the Board may perhaps be sanctioned. It may however be mentioned, here that in the case of Kistna when the Collector and the Board proposed Rs 3 for Cocanada the Govt. in whose view Mr. agreed remarked that an enhancement of Rs to Rs 1 would be sufficient even for that flourishing district (vide page 6 of the note already circulated)

3. In the case of Vizagapatam, the proposal of the Collector and the Conservator was to treat the reserves in Sarvasiddhi alone as Special tracts and it was reported that in these reserves the maximum fee of 4 annas per bullock originally fixed in 1890 was at the time being levied. The Board however saw no reason to treat the Sarvasiddhi reserves exceptionally and also called upon the Collector to report the circumstances under which the maximum fees were being levied in those tracts

She.

Clean is made out for increasing the rates as the Govt & the BD propose. It is evident that no agriculturists will have any burden thrown upon them in consequence

Yes. 8.7.97

ction each

No 3385. K
5.7.97

J

As the enhanced rates are already in force & have done no harm they did not be reduced.

Yes. 11.7.97

16

the Collector now reports that to prevent the overcrowding of reserves, the G.O. in June 1896 issued instructions to levy the enhanced rates and that these are being collected without complaint from the people. The Board under the circumstances do recommend that as in Madura, the practice may be allowed to be continued G.O. no 553 Revl dt 14th August 1895 reducing the maximum rates previously levied by one fourth does not vest any discretion in officers (G.O.) to alter the rates fixed by Govt without reference to the latter. As the rates are however reported to be levied without difficulty, it is perhaps unnecessary to raise the question of the violation of the orders of the Govt and the Board's recommendation may, apparently, be accepted.

4. In Bellary, it was proposed to treat the Sandur leased forests alone as

1896

as special tracts, the reason given being that "there are no so called immemorial rights" here and the area has been specially protected for years". The Supt. and H.E. have accepted this proposal and consider that the "enhancement may be allowed." The rates however were not fixed at the time of submitting the above proposal. It is now reported that the Collector desires to levy the maximum rates in the north eastern range of 3/6 rates in Dommalai and the western slopes of Ramanadurg (except in the case of sheep for which maximum rates will be charged) and to exclude goats altogether. The forests are situated in a native state and as the Board points out the rates are not special and do not require the special Sanction of Govt.

5. As regards Kunnool, in the note already circulated, the opinion was as follows:-

"In the case of Kunnool, the "whole of the Nallamalais "inside 'Sim's line' is proposed "to be treated as a special "tract. It is reported that "bona fide Agriculturists send "their cattle there for only three "months in the year and that "the issue of quarterly licences "would sufficiently safeguard "their interests. The tracts are "stated to be well known resorts "of professional graziers and "cattle breeders and there ap- "pears to be an ample area "outside them for the grazing "of local cattle x x x x" On this the Supt. in whose view H.E. agreed has remarked "I see "no objection, if quarterly li- "censes are given." The special rates proposed to be levied which were not originally reported are now stated to be

Buffaloes	Rs 2-0-0
Bulls &c	" 1-0-0
Sheep	" 0-8-0

and it is added that as sheep

196 LD Stay

He proposes to charge 6 annas for Cows in the N.E. ranges This is higher than the maximum viz 4 annas. And why did he charge 4 annas for cows and animals to be charge 6 annas for buffaloes & the corresponding rate for Cows is 3 annas

stay only for three months they would be liable for payment for a single quarter only i.e. 2 annas. The Board considers the rates fair and that they may be accepted In view however of the fact that it has been decided to reduce the proposed rates in Kistna from Rs 3 to Re 1 for bullocks two &c., it is, it is submitted, a question for consideration whether the Kurnool rates ~~are~~ not have not been fixed a little too high.

Ditto 29.1.98

Secy

I submit it would be best to get orders on the addl points, since subsidies to get before issuing the orders already framed. The questions raised are essentially local. It is misleading and submit to compare one District with another.

As regards the question of the special rates recommended by the Board being excessive as compared with

As quarterly licenses are to be given, there no objection

JG
9/2/98

These rates seem high. But, I would think tentatively.

R.H
15.3.98

tion
each

the ordinary rates, it is submitted, that the views of the Bd & Collector must be considered conclusive as to the reasonableness of these special rates. If, then, the rates are reasonable & likely to be accepted by those concerned without demur, it is submitted that they will be levied whether Govt sanctions them or not. If Govt sanctions lower rates, the subordinate officials will pocket the difference & as long as the total charge is not unreasonable, nobody will complain.

WHH
29/1/98

This is too sweeping an inference. If Govt. fixes an easily paid rate, the ryots soon come to understand it & then they may quite reasonably refuse to pay the enhanced rate. Hints to that effect may be given to the ryots & then with exact the little difference of the new rate & the ryots old rate

R.H

I think the Board's proposals may be accepted

JG 2/2/98

1. Secy Please see draft order below

R.C. Whitehead
JG 2/2/98

To H.E. the Governor 19/2

JG 2/2/98

(cw 8428)

Print 4/4/98

P.S.

2/4/98

Read B.P. for n° 383 dy 14-9-
(cw. 8428 y97)
" " " n° 1261 mis dy 8-12-
(cw 10683 y97)
" B. Rey. for: dy 14-1-9
(cw. 485 y98)

Order N° 196 dy 4th April 1898

In the papers read above are embodied the proposals made by the Collectors, the Conservator of Forests and the Board of Rev: for the levy of enhanced rates of grazing fees in certain tracts of the Northern Circle. These proposals are ~~points to be~~ submitted with reference to G.O. N°. 603 Rev: dy 11th Nov 1896 but the Govt observes that while the order in question refers to "special tracts where "cattle are kept in large numbers "by pastoral people and also by "professional breeders and graziers" the proposals now submitted relate to other tracts as well, such as "areas possessing peculiarly rich "pasture, and areas of limited "extent as compared with the "demand for grazing". The Board should have submitted

the proposals relating to such
such traits separately. The N.P. 2
Point will now proceed to deal
with the several proposals dis-
trict by district.

(2) Ganjam. It is
reported that in this district
there are only one or two reserves
which can be treated as special
tracts. ~~The only reason assigned~~
~~for enhancing the fees in these~~
~~tracts~~ is the ground
~~case is~~ that the demand for grazing there in the locality neighbourhood
far in excess of the supply. The
facts should be carefully examined in each case
~~great consideration that should~~
before definite proposals are
~~this may be a good reason in~~
submitted.
~~the generality of cases, special~~
~~circumstances may render it~~
~~inapplicable to a particular~~
~~case and that the facts of each~~
~~case should therefore be carefully~~
~~examined before definite pro-~~
~~posals are submitted in con-~~
~~nection therewith.~~

(2) Vizagapatam. ~~The~~
~~jurisdiction~~ of the Collector and
the Conservator propose that
the reserves in the Sarvasiddhi
Sabdh treated
valug alone as special tracts.

and

that
and ~~to charge~~ the maximu
Sabdhchap
fees for grazing cattle there
The enhanced rates are alre
in the force in the taluq and
are reported to be collected wi
out difficulty. The proposal
is accordingly
~~has therefore~~ approved.
~~Good~~

(3) Godavari. The
proposals of the Collector and
the Conservator are (1) to levy
grazing fees for the first time
in the agency reserves of
Rajahmundri, Peddapuram
Ernagudem and Rampa and
in three reserves of Ellore and
(2) to enhance the rates in
certain other reserves situate
in the ordinary tracts. The
first proposal should be
~~is about that nothing to do~~
separately submitted with full
~~with the question now at~~
reasons.
~~issue and should be separate~~
~~submitted for orders.~~ As regard
the Other
proposal, ~~it is~~ the Govt
item (2), the Govt observed
consider that sufficient good
~~from the record of the paper~~
Rounds
~~and about reasons~~ has been
~~that no agriculturist will be~~
shown in support thereof in
~~are undue burden therein upon~~
the 2nd of the papers the proposal
~~been in consequence of the heavy~~
rise above, and accordingly
Govt

~~fairer effect to said~~ the Govt is accordingly pleased to sanction the levy of the enhanced rates as proposed by the Collector and the Board.

(4) Kistna. The proposal is to treat all the larger reserves not situated near Agraharams & Pinnam villages as special tracts and to levy therein an annual fee of Rs 1 rising to Rs 3 per head of cattle, except in three reserves near the town of Bezwada where owing to want of grazing grounds it is proposed to levy the higher rate at once. Seventeen of the blocks with an area of about 323,000 acres are stated to have been from time immemorial recognized as Common grazing grounds but this reason ~~in itself or the opinion of Board that it is not a sufficient reason to justify an enhancement~~ of the rates and in any case it will be applicable only if the neighbouring cultivators have no other grazing grounds than these reserves. The limited extent of the proposed enhancement will therefore be disallowed as regards these blocks, with the exception of the Kondavidu blocks referred to below.

Eleven blocks with an area of about 45,000 acres are stated to be "utilized by professional grazers or breeders". The Govt however considers that unless it can be shown that they are mainly used by such men or at all events resorted to by them to a greater extent than by cultivators they cannot be treated as special tracts. A further report in regard to these blocks should accordingly be submitted.

In the case of five blocks (including Kondavidu — one of the 17 above with an area of) it is reported that they either by situation, their location, present physical advantages or contain the pass of an exceptionally fine character. Of these five blocks three are near the town of Bezwada and one, Kondavidu, near Guntur. Enhancement of fees in the case of these five blocks will be allowed if the Collector is satisfied that the demand

exceeds the supply, but the Board considers that it will be sufficient if the rate for bullocks be raised from 4 annas to 8 annas per head proportionately for other animals. The Collector of this District is reported to have fine grass, but this, in the opinion of Board, is not in itself a sufficient reason for enhancing the fees aforesaid, more especially as the neighbouring cultivators may have no other place to resort to with their cattle.

(5) Kurnool. In this district, the whole of the Nallamalais inside "Sims line" is proposed to be treated as a special tract. It is reported that bona fide agriculturists send their cattle there for only three months in the year and that the issue of quarterly licenses would sufficiently safe guard their interests. It is added that the tract is a well known resort for the cattle of professional graziers and breeders and that there is an ample area outside for local cattle. The Board in these circumstances sanctions the proposal to treat the Nallamalais as "Special". Agreement being treated as "Special" and enhanced fees levied thereon. The effect of the proposed rules, however, should be carefully watched & the rates lowered if necessary.

Mr. G. notes that the rules may be accepted tentatively. Mr.

(5) Bellary. It is proposed to treat the Sandur leased forests in this district as special tracts on the ground that "there are no so-called immemorial rights here and the area has been specially protected for years". This proposal is to be approved. It is not understood why the Collector proposes to charge 6 annas, instead of the maximum fee 4 annas, for cows in the north-east range and why in the Donimalai range 4 annas should be levied in

chain case instead of 3 annas
the proper proportion if buffaloes
are to be charged 6 annas. This
point should be
further reported on. ~~The Subject~~
~~should be submitted for the in-~~
~~formation and orders of Govt.~~

6. Annexed are
the Board's remarks with re-
gard to this district contained
in para 10 of the first of the
papers read above are judi-
cious and have the concurrence
of the Board.

Mly
3/1/88

(from orders) 3/3/8.

The Board &c. Rec'd &c. Despd.
28.4.88.

Mly
29.3.88

...nt to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Number of Copies required. { Order complied with. / Letter only. / Order complied with Letter.

Read again G.O., No.
19

...ter No.

...ction
...each

Enclosures to C. No.

Number of Government

Letter of Government

Statement with ditto.

Are not filled up, being absent for signature in original.

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
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24-6 08

2-3-12

11-3-15

16-2-12

5 10 15 20 25 79 30 35 40 79 45 50 55 80

15 10 5 17 55 50 16 45 40 35 6 0

KARIPPELA
SIRUPURAM
REVALLA
Brundávanapuraia
MÁDHAVARAM
Kolakáva
MUNAGALA ZEM.
Ratnavaram
Singavaram
MUNAGALA.
Komaraband
ARUPAMULA.
Kokkireni
Kalavapalle
Lingagiri
Lakshmavaram
LINGAGIRI ZEM.
AMARAVARAM
Ganugaba
Kistna
RÁMAPURAM
Pondugala Pag
RAMAPUR
TANGEDA
Gottimukala
MADIRAPAD
VÉMAVARAM
Kámipalle H Pag
MUTIYÁLAMMAPÁD
PULIPAD
DÁCHEPALLE
Ganga varam
PINNALI
MÁTSAVARAM
CURAJALA
RENTACHINTALA
PILLUTLA
Cógulapád
RENTALA
CHERLAGUDIPAD
KARALAPAD
MADUCULA
MUTIYÁLAMMAPAD
MARIYALA
Chinnagallapad
ADIGOPPULA
ZÚLAKALLU
Gudikonda Pag

ISSUED ON THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. PUBLIC SERVICE.

KISTNA DISTRICT

5 10 15 20 25 80 30 35 40 80 45 50 55 81

antagiri H.S.

Vummadidévupalle H. Varnavalli H. Vummadidévupalle Nevali NANDIGÁMA TK. Komjerla Yendapallegut UTKÚR Madurgut H. PÓLAMPALLE Malleapuram GANDRAYI Indugapalle Garikipad Mángollu SHÉRMAHAMMADPÉT Tirumalagiri Temple BHIMAVARAM BETAVOLU JAGGAYAPET Congramalla Temple Gavaravaram RAVIRÁLA Ravirdi Kóteswarapuram KONAKANCHI NARASAPET Vagallu Kudeli Temple Jayanti Máda Allúr Gangineni Peddavaram Highest Temple RÁGHAVAPURAM Vellanki M Juzzur Pag JUZZÚR Gandepalle KONAYAPALEM MUPPALLA Gottunukkala KANCHAKACHARLA Chintapalle NIZAM'S DOMS TSANDAVLAPÁD Chintalapad Chemmapad CHAMARRU Chakri H. KONÚR Peddapalem DODLÉR KRÓSÚR Tallúr BELLAMKONDA Kattamur BHRUGUBANDA ABBÚR Dhúlipalla P.S. DHULIPÁLLA GUDIVÁDA Attalúr BALUSUPAD TULLÚR Anantavaram H. KARLAPÚDI PEDDAKURAPAD Pamulapad TADIKONDA

Munukulla TIRUVÚR RÁJU PET Pag Kondakotta H. Vavvéla Chattéla Kakarla Erukupad NIZAM'S DOM Gampalagúdem Anumallanka Kammampad Chinna Komire Jamalapuram Durgam CHINNALAPAD Rudravaram Mudunúru Ontimunianigúdem Chendrunigúdem Tohikod H. Nágulúr MAILAVARAM Peddagalam KUNTAMUKKALA Vellatúr Yeragharu H. VELAGALLU Kavulúr Drug Pag. IBRAMPATNAM Rayanipad MANGADAM Vundavalli Kurugadda Mangalagiri H. Pag PATAMANGALAGIR

Mallela Sutanagudamgutta H. Kondúkúr Súrampalli Vichanapalle Répúdi Maddúluvaripalle Jagurupugut H. Puttela H. Polisettipad

Gaddacepadgut H. Koshaigut H. Lingagúdem H. Imprai H. Endapilli H. Raghavapuram Pattaraz Chinna Amnipet H. KOTAPAD TSANUGANDA Burugadam H. Potanapalle Narsápuram Chandrapattu VISSANNAPET Tummagúdem Sompavaram Peddagut H. Nallagut H. Kondavaram Mallavarapugut H. RAMANAKKAPET EDDAGUDEM Bápirazugúdem Budigut H. GÓPAVARAM Balenagut H. Lambadigut H. NUZVID Túkúrgut H. Ravicherla GOLLAPALLE Pag AGERIPALLE Mukkaily Rémalli Súravaram VÍRAVALLI Canal Kanumol TELAPROL Garivada CANNAVARAM Ponukumada Késarapalle NANDIVÁDA Uppulúr Janárdhanapúram MANIKONDA VENTRAPRAGADA KATÚR GUDIVÁDA

81 30
81 45
RAJAHMUNDRY
Gudikonda
Papikonda
Devarakonda
NAGAVARAM
Gazalgutikonda
Kovvuru
BALUMILLI
Gólkonda
RAMANAGUDEM
TIRUMALAPURAM
Lakkavaram tree
YERRAMPETMETTU
YERRAMPETKONDA
Narasimhagutta
Yedlaghatti
POTAVARAM
ANANTAPALLE
Komanapalle
NALLACHERLA
Telikicherla
Avapad
AvapadPS
Jaggannapeta
NARAYANAPURAM
YALLAMILLI
AMBARIPETA
UNGUTUR
KAIKARAM
PULLA
Ratsur
Agadallanka
KADIVIKOLANU
PEDAKADAVARAM
Kolanur
Kolletikota
Gummuluru
Alapad
UNDI
AKUVIDU
Kalli
Potumarru
YELURPAD
BONDADA
Kornangi
Mandidipudi
Tundurru
Mogalturu
Chengundapalle
Pothanakonda
POLAVARAM
Jangareddigudem
GUTALA
Sudikonda
Koovvuru
Mangalanagudemettu
BHIMOL
TALLAPUDI
TIRUGUDUMETTA
MALAKUPALLE
Gavuripatnam
Putrala
CHAGALLU
CHIKKALA
BRAMHANAGUDEM
NIDADAVOL
MADHAVARAM
Singavaram
KADIYEDDA
SETTIPETA
JAGANNADHAPURAM
VELIVENNU
Kovvada
MUDUNUR
TANUKU
MANDAPAKA
PIPPARA
RELANGI
ATTILI
Kommaru
PENUMANTRA
VANDACANDI
KRAVALLI
KONITIVADA
COLLALAKODER
RAYAKUDURU
BHIMAVARAM
VIRAVASARAM
KOPPAKA
RUSTUMBADA
Jillalagudemgutta H
Yellagundgutta H
Jilugumilli
PARIMPUDI
Pankalagutta H
Avavaripalavaram
JANGAREDDIGUDEM
Suhampudi H
Koriguta H
TIRUMALADEVUPETA
Jelathurmettu H
BORRAMPALEM
Bandancherla H
Dharkonda
CHINTALAPUDI
Ponukumadu
Lingaswamigutta H
RAMAVARAPUKOTA
PRATAPAVARAM
Ankalampad
Gókavaram
GUNDUGOLANUKUNTA
Sudkonda H
Kallachamvu
Sirukondagutta H
BOGOLU
Peddayenra H
TADIKALAPUDI
Potugutta H
Vegivada
Rathakunta S.
MENDUR
Vijayarayi
K. Ekarpotta S
PEDAVEGI
BHIMADOLU
Jagannadhapuram
Kottagudem
Golayagudem S
Sanigudem S
GUNDUGOLANU
DENDULUR
ARAPUPETA
KOVVALI
ELLORE
Pattanapad
PONANGI
Gudivakalanka
ASANTAVADA
Penumakalanka
Chintapad
Mutsumillo
Peda Varivada
Kollapalem
Polukonda
Singanapudi
Timmarakollu
TIMIRISA
Korukollu
Kanukollu
Allur
PEDAPALAPARRU
GUDAZA
Kalli
Potumarru
YELURPAD
BONDADA
Kornangi
Mandidipudi
Tundurru
KOPPAKA
RUSTUMBADA
Mogalturu

Note. The Longitude is referrible to Goldinghams value of the Madras Observatory 80°18'30"
All Longitudes require a correction of 1'8 to reduce them to the G.T.S value for the
Madras Observatory viz. 80°17'22.

SCALE 1 INCH = 4 MILES = 1/233440

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October 1885.

BANDARUPALLE
MEDIKONDÚR
Górantla
GUNTÚR
RHIRANCIPURAM
AKKIREDDIPÁLEM
ENAMADALA
Chamallamudi
PRATTIPÁD
VATTICHERUKÚR
GOTTIPÁD
MUTLÚR
RÁVIPÁD
KOPPARRU
VALLÚR
Annaparru
KOMMÚR
KÁKUMANU
Adusumilli
Kotapapáler S.
PARUCHÚR
Jamalpád
Appikatla
Vupputúr S.
Murukóndapád S.
BAPATLA
KAREMCHEDU
SANARM
PÉRALA
CHIRÁLA
SANTARAVÚR
NAYANAPALLE
PANDILLAPALLE
KADAVAKUDÚR
CHINNACANJAM
Galdinna S.

KANTERU
AGADDA
NAMBÚR
CHILUVÚR
PENUMÚL
DUGGIRÁLA
TAKKELLAPÁD
Kunchavaram
NANDIVELUGU
KOLLIPARA
SÉKÚR
Angalakúdur
TENALI
EDLAPALLE
PEDARAVÚR
Velapálem
KUCHIPÚDI
TSUNDÚR
Alparú S.
BRAMHANAKÓDÚR
AMARTALÚR
MÓPARRU
Borparu S.
Govada S.
PONNÚRU
NDUBRÓL
ARUMBÁKA
RAZAVÓL
MULUKUDÚR
NANDÚR
TSANDAVÓL
Púdivada
PITTALAVÁRIPÁLEM
Pittalavaripálem S.
Gudipúdi S.
Appikatla
Peddapalle S.
Altúr
KUCHENAPU
AMUDÁLA
Ganapavaram S.
KARLAPÁLEM
Pinnaboinavaripalem S.
NIZAMPATNAM
Adavala
DINDE
PÚRPÁLEM

WUYYÚR
Komaravól
BRAPURAM
Wulúru
PRAMARRU
Veranki
BHATLAPENUMARRU
MEDÚR
Chinna Muttevi
ANANTAVARAM
MOKVA
SRIKÁKULAM
KÓSUR
Srikakulam Pag
Tadepalle
CHANTASÁLA
Vilvolu S.
DONEPÚDI
Chinna Pulivarru
TSALLAPALLE
BHATTIPRÓLU
Pesaralanka S.
MOPEDIVI
KARMÚR
Ráchúr S.
CHIRUVOLLANKA
DHÚLIPÚDI
Pungúda S.
AVANIGADDA
REPALLE S.
ALLAPARRU
KAMARAZCADDA
Manteripálem S.
VEKANÚR
MARRIPÁLEM
Janamvánlapálem S.
POTUMERAKA
BHAVADE
divi

TUMMIDI
VINNAKÓTA
Chennur
VADLAMANNÁD
SUMARRU
TÁLLAPÁLEM
Kalapalnam
PEDANA
Mangel
INDUMOL
CUDÚR
Pólavaram
Town S.
MASULIPATAM or B
MALLAVOL
Siva Ganga Temple
Masulipatam Flag S
Kotha Mutjen
Chinnapuram
Chinna Konas
Kothur S.
Hamsaldivi
Pedda Konas
Borardibbi
SWANÁDHAPALLE
KODÚR
Point Divi Light House
VARAPALLE
TALAGADA
DIVI
Gollavida
Ramawinpálem
R I V E R
K R I S T N A
T H E
C O A S T S O F
B A Y O F B E N G A L

SRIKAKULAM

KANTOLI

Bantumilli

CHINNAPALLIPARRA

Pata Gollapálem

LINGANABOINACHELLA

ur and Devaravádi

Pedaratlum

di

DAR

REFERENCE

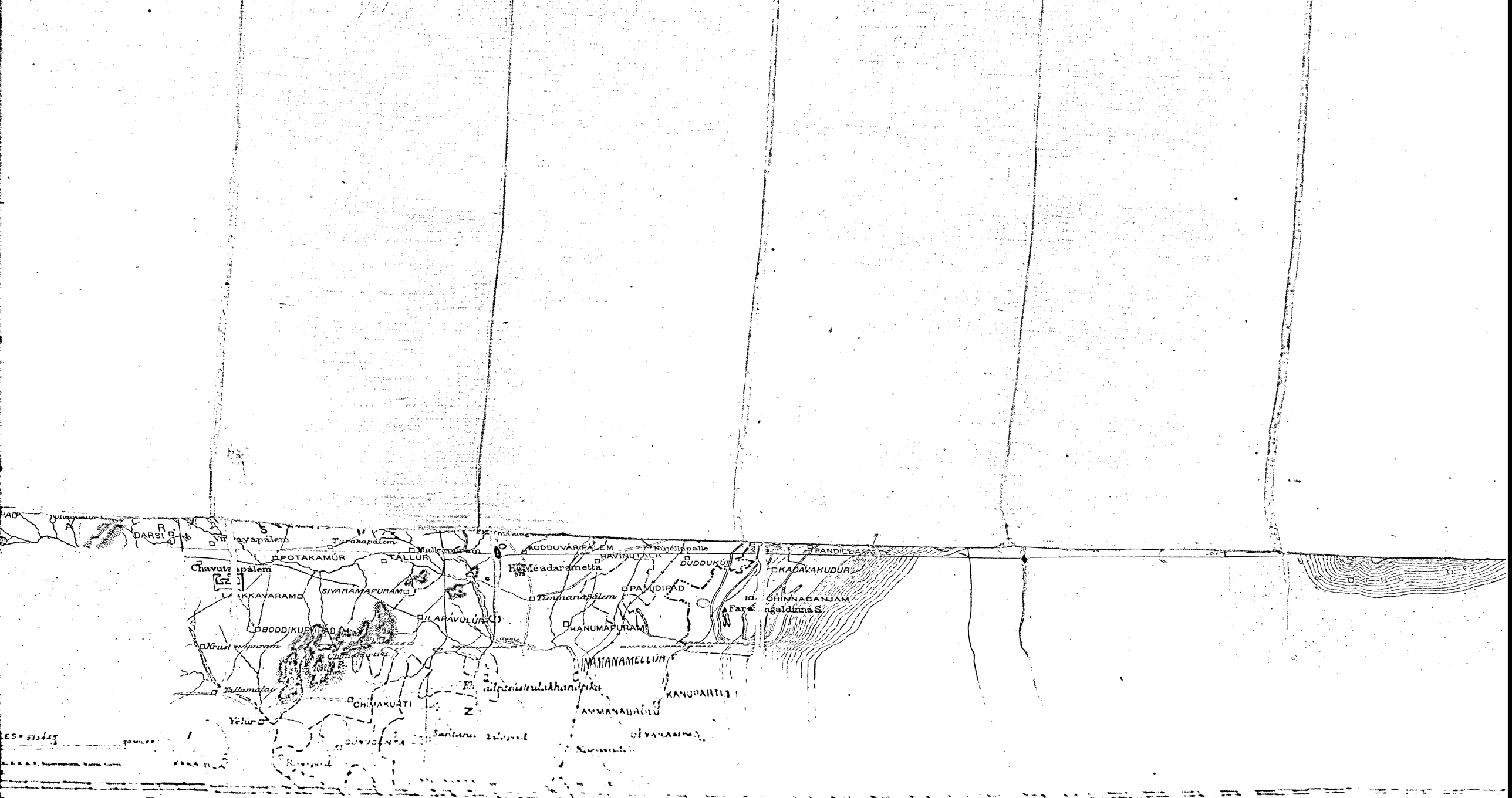
	Ordinary Town
	Municipal Town
MASULIPATAM	Head Quarters of Collector
	do Head Asst: Asst: or Depy: Collector
	do. Tahsildar
	do. Depy: Tahsildar
	Judge
	Munsif
	Superintendent of Police
	Inspector of Police.
	Police Station
	Head Post Office
	Ordinary do.
	Telegraph do.
	Salt Station
	Sea Custom House
	Public Bungalow
	Private Choultry
	Dispensary
BHIMAVARAM	Towns of 2000 Inhabitants and upwards
YANDAGANDI	do. more than 1000 Inhabitants and less than 2000.
Pólavaram	do. do. 500 do. do. 1000.
Anakodéru	do. under 500 Inhabitants
	Boundary of Independent Territory
	District Boundary
	Taluk do
	Zemindari do
	Metalled Road
	Cart Track
	River Stream and Island
	Canal and Lock
AL	Tank
	Hill
	Telegraph line
	Light House
	G.T. Station North apex marks the Station
	Swamp
	Salt Pans

Large unsurveyed Blocks of Land

Forest boundary and Forest name.

20′ 25′ 81° 30′ 35′ 40′ 81° 45′

20′ 15′ 10′ 5′ 16° 55′ 50′ 15′ 45′ 40′ 35′ 30′


DARSI
Chavuta palem
POTAKAMÚR
TÁLLUR
SIVARAMAPURAM
BODDUKURRAPAD
Tallamalai
CHINAKURTI
Velur
Turakapalem
Mallampalem
BODDUVARIPALEM
Nuellapalle
RAVINUTALA
Timmanapalem
PAMIDIPAD
HANUMAPURAM
DUDDUKÚR
KADAVAKUDUR
PANDILLAPALLE
CHINNACANJAM
Faraogaldinna S.
KANUPARTIPAD
AMMANABROLU
SIVARAMPURAM
BAY OF BENGAL

Office Reference Map
Kistna District

M359/97
5-17
29/11/97

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
28 JAN 98
GUDIVADA

Office Reference Map
Kistna District