

Revenue (1898) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 196

Dated 4th April 1898.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Passing Fees. . Passing orders on Boards Proceeding
ing proposals for the levy of enhanced rates of —
and Special Grants of the N. Circle

G.O. 10 19-5-11.

BACK PAPERS.

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

Paper

Date taken

FORWARD PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.
CM 4740/18	2		3112			
			15-1-98			
CM 7510/18	80		7260-2-2-98			
CM 4740/18			80/18			
			26-2-98			
CM 92			3-2-98			

Government {1898} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

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Enclosures

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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 Gódvári, to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated 27th May 1897, Ref. of 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, Yernagudem and Peddápúram 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 (Peddápúram 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 (Bhadrachalam 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, Yernagudem and Peddápúram ranges, and in the reserves of Erraguntapalli, Barrikonda and Bandamcherla 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 Gódvári 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	60,501	142,102
	Amalapur	323,840	153,031	69,099	222,130
	Cocanada	121,600	8,108	11,683	19,791
Yernagudem	Tanuku	237,440	106,655	43,092	149,747
	Yernagudem	389,560	134,391	65,560	199,951
Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry	290,106	138,245	115,102	253,347
Peddápúr	Peddápúr	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.			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
61	Upputera	14,199	14,313	2.9	7.8	Is a mangrove swamp.
60	Narsapuram	114				
59	Bendamurlanka	362	9,362	2.8	13.5	Casuarina plantations.
58	Kandikuppa	9,000				
67	Coringa	7,000	7,000	5.7	60.1	Mangrove swamp.
62	Ungutur	3,800				
63	Nallacherla	8,400	8,400	2.1	15.1	Do.
28	Devancheruvu	2,051				
53	Rameswaram	800	800	.76	1.7	Near the railway large demand and small supply.
79	Tadikalapudi	2,000				
78	Ramaswamiam	2,500	(a) 9,200	.19	5.7	Do.
	Total ..	50,726	54,926	1.8	6.7	Near the railway large demand and small supply. For Chintalapudi and Velagalapatti reserves, it is not proposed to charge double rates although they are in ordinary tracts.

(a) Includes the area of Chintalapudi 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 agharams, &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 agharam 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 Tummarcode 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 Tummarcode 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.
Mutukur extension 2.
Bollapalli extensions 1 and 2.
Nemalipuri " 1 and 3.

Venkatayapalem extension 1.
Kandipad extension 1.
Kondavidu extensions 1, 2, 4 to 8.

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 Guntur; 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,

Nandigama 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.
Tummarcode 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 extensions I and II	...	...	...	...	...	48,591
Koppukonda	...	...	...	...	...	4,727
Vinukonda	...	...	...	...	...	8,224
Muppala	...	...	...	...	...	4,892
Madinapad and extensions I to IV	...	...	...	...	...	12,117
Nemalipuri and " I to III	...	...	...	...	...	12,538
Bellamkonda	...	...	...	...	...	1,321

	Area in acres.
Kandipad and extension I	1,171
Venkatayapalem and extension I	43,568
Kondavid and extensions I, II, IV and V, VI to VIII not known	14,839
II.	
Bezawada	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 Kuddligi 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 Ganjam 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 *bona fide* agriculturists who, as a rule, send their cattle up for only three months of the year.

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

The Gódvári 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. *Ganjim.*—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. *Vizagapalam.*—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. *Gódvári.*—In this district it is proposed to charge enhanced fees in (i) the Agency Reserves of Rajahmundry and Peddapuram 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

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Upputeru. | (7) Nallacherla. |
| (2) Narasapur. | (8) Devancheruvu. |
| (3) Lendamurlanka. | (9) Ramaseeram. |
| (4) Kandikuppa. | (10) Tadikalapudi. |
| (5) Coringa. | (11) Ramasingavaram. |
| (6) Ungutur. | |

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.

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 Rs. 1 except

Bezawada. | Gunadala. | Mangalagiri. 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

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 *bona 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 Gódvári, 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 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.		
Devancheruva	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
Tadikelaipudi	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 Gódvári 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.

For	Per head.		
	AS.	RS.	P.
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 maximum for each kind of cattle.		
(5) Bendamurlunka			
(6) Ungutur			
(7) Nallacherla			
(8) Devancheruva			
(9) Ramesaram			
(10) Tadikelaipudi			
(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 rates 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.

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 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.	
(1) Peddapally	9,077	2,196	1,415	3,611	5.03 acs. per head.
(2) Vemagiri	1,641	779	651	1,330	2.4 " "
(3) Panchadarla	1,221	1,079	618	1,693	1.4 " "
(4) Gokinada	1,305	709	333	1,042	2.5 " "
(5) Kalavelapally	1,727	777	634	1,411	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

	RS.	A.	P.	
Buffaloes	2	0	0	of As. 2 a head on sheep in all the
Bulls, etc.	1	0	0	ranges and to exclude goats altogether.
Sheep	0	8	0	In Kurnool the Collector proposes to col-

lect 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.

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 Sarva-iddhi 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. 5385, 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) *Ganjām*.—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) *Góddavari*.—The proposals of the Collector and the Conservator are (a) to levy grazing fees for the first time in the Agency reserves of Rajahmundry, Peddápúram, Yernagudem 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 aghrahams 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 *bona 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.

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 1st September 1897.

FOR ORDERS.

To Secretary—

These proposals are, the Board says, submitted in continuation of its Proceedings, No. 271-F., dated 8th July 1897, and No. 193-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 Ganjām, it is reported, there are only one or two reserves which can be

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.

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.

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.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

60 Copies.

3. In the case of the Gódlávari 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

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

Rampa. As regards the other tracts, the proposal is to levy As. 2 per bull, &c., 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.

They should be submitted separately.

J.G.
A.E.H.

4. As regards Kistna, the proposal of

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 Bezvada and one near Guntur. 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.

the Collector and Conservator is to treat all the larger reserves not situated near agharams, &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 pasturo" 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:—

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

The enhancement proposed is to charge Rs. 3 in the reserves near Bezvada, and Re. 1 rising to Rs. 3 in the reserve near Guntur. 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*

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

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.

• 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.

Yes.

J.G.

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.

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.

5. In Bellary special rates are proposed to be levied in the Sandúr leased†

† 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.

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'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.

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

Yes.

J.G.
A.E.H.

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.

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 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.

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 18th May 1897. I am not sure that Government intended the definition to be as wide as the Board now makes it.

G. STOKES.
22-11-97.

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

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Reference, dated 14th 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 Gódávri 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 Gódávri, 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

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

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*).

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.

4. In Bellary it was proposed to treat the Sandūr 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 *boni 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.

These rates seem high. But I accept them tentatively.

A.E.H.
15 3-98.

P.N.M.
29-1-93.

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.

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 triding *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.

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

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—

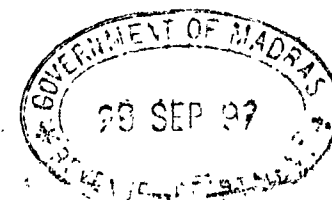
G.S.F.
30-3-98.
J. G[ROSE].
2-4-98.

Issue.

G.S.F.
4-1-98.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 8426



From

*The Secretary to the
Commissioners of
Land Revenue
Board of Revenue
No. 383*

Dated 1 September

Received 29-9-97

Registered 30-9-97

Enclosures *map*

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

*Subjg. certain papers
in regard to the levy of
enhanced grazing fees
in special tracts in the
northern circle*

21.10.10

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.

FURTHER PAPER

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 Gódvári, 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, Yernagudem and Peddapuram 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 (Peddapuram 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, Yernagudem and Peddapuram ranges, and in the reserves of Erraguntapalli, Barrikonda and Bandamcherla 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 Gódvári 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
Delta	Ramachandrapur	ACS. 255,360	ACS. 166,542	ACS. 48,238	ACS. 214,780
	Narsapur	279,680	131,705	130,703	262,408
	Bhimavaram	205,440	91,601	50,501	142,102
	Amalapur	323,840	153,031	69,099	222,130
	Coonada	121,600	8,108	11,633	19,741
Yernagudem	Tanuku	237,440	106,555	43,052	149,747
	Yernagudem	389,560	134,391	55,560	189,951
Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry	290,106	138,245	115,162	253,347
Peddapur	Peddapur	375,165	162,838	133,195	296,033
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.			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.					
61	Upputuru	ACS. 14,199	14,313	2.9	7.8	Is a mangrove swamp.
60	Narsapuram	114				
69	Bendamurlanka	362	9,362	2.8	13.5	Casuarina plantations.
68	Kandikuppa	9,000				
67	Coringa	7,000	7,000	5.7	60.1	Mangrove swamp.
62	Ungutur	3,800				
63	Nallacherla	8,400	8,400	1.6	8.8	Do.
28	Devancheruvu	2,051				
63	Ramesaram	800	2,051	.76	1.7	Near the railway large demand and small supply.
79	Tadikalapudi	2,500				
78	Ramasingavaram	2,500	(a) 9,200	.21	.6	Do.
Total			50,726	1.8	6.7	Near the railway large demand and small supply. For Chintalapudi and Velagalaputti reserves, it is not proposed to charge double rates although they are in ordinary tracts.

(a) Includes the area of Chintalapudi and Velagalaputti 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 aghrahams, &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 aghrahama 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 Tummercote 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 Tummercote 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.
Mutukur extension 2.
Bollapalli extensions 1 and 2.
Nemalipuri " 1 and 3.

Venkatayapalem extension 1.
Kandipad extension 1.
Kondavidu extensions 1, 2, 4 to 8.

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 Guntur; 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,

Nandigama 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.
Tummercote I to V	...	...	...	7,584 - (3756) ✓
Pasvemula and extensions I and III	...	...	...	23,489 (22781) ✓
Kandlagunta	...	...	...	34,947 ✓
Gangulakunta	...	...	...	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
Nemalipuri 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.	
Bezawada	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 Ganjam 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 *bona fide* agriculturists who, as a rule, send their cattle up for only three months of the year.

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

The Gódvári 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":—

- areas used chiefly by professional breeders and graziers;
- areas possessing peculiarly rich pasture; and
- 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. *Ganjim.*—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. *Goddavari.*—In this district it is proposed to charge enhanced fees in (i) the Agency Reserves of Rajahmundry and Peddapuram 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

- (1) Upputeru.
- (2) Narasapur.
- (3) Bendamurlanka.
- (4) Kandikuppa.
- (5) Coringa.
- (6) Ungutur.

- (7) Nallaacherla.
- (8) Devancheruvu.
- (9) Ramuseram.
- (10) Tadikalapudi.
- (11) Ramasingavaram.

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.

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

Bezwada. | Gunadala. | Mangalagiri. 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

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 *bona 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.)

Reel

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.

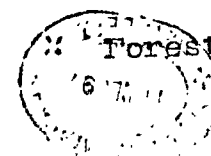
Copy to the Collectors in the other two circles (except Madras).
" to other Conservators.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 10683

From

The Board of Revenue, Land Revenue
Madras



No. 1261 Misc.

Dated 8th December 1897

Received //

Registered /3 //

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.

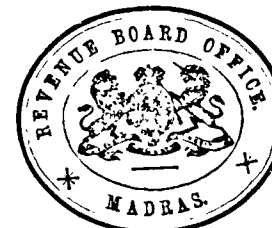
11/12/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



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 ~~orders~~ 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 paper 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} ~~also~~ 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

To the Secretary to Government R.D with letter in original + be ret'd.

50.p.c.of the sanction
ed maxima for each
kind of cattle..

SIR

2. Coringa Reserve. is not a charge 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
 since the permanent settlement. Traders in shoe
 keep buffaloes which live in the reserve all the
 year round and do an immense amount of
 damage to seedlings. The owners of the
 adjoining ^{Private} forests and mangrove swamps charge
 Rs 1-0-0 per annum per head of buffaloes.
 It is therefore hardly fair that traders who
 are not Government agents in a Zamindari Taluk
 should only pay 6 annas per head. I recommend
 that Rs 1-0-0 be charged, or that the grazing be leased out.
 The latter course was adopted this year and Rs 120/-
 realised.

3. Elppulom and Kandikoppa Reserves are also mangrove
 swamps where buffaloes are kept by traders in
 shoe 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 buy buffaloes for the
 traders. I would therefore suggest that
 12 annas per head be charged for buffaloes
 and 3 annas for cows.

Narapur and Bendamankur Reserves
 are Camaria plantations on which a great
 deal of money has been spent. The former
 is close to Narapur a populous town. Almost
 all cattle have been entirely excluded, but as
 a thick forest 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 Della Taluks,
 where all cultivation is wet land and where the grazing
 fees charged by private owners are prohibitive.
 The other reserves mentioned in para 6 of the Board's
 -dungs are scrub jungles where grass seed has been sown
 near populous towns. Mostly in the Della Taluks, and
 near to the Railway where the demand for excess
 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 Della 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	Populations to which it is near Name of Town	Population	Distance from town to Railway in miles	Distance from Railway
Donauchernon	2,007	Rajamundry	28,397	3 1/2 to 8	3 1/2 to 8
Rameesaram	800	Peddapur	13,658	5	5
Uppulom	3,800	Poulsham	985	6	8
Nallacherla	8,400	— do —	—	14	12
Tadikalapudi	2,500	Ellore	29,382	6	—
Ramaoigimam	2,500	— do —	—	7	7

Endorsed No. 805
 Forwarded to
 Camp, Berhampur
 9. XI. 97
 Com.

I have the honour to
 Your obedient Servant
 Sd/-
 Director
 Sd/-
 3-11-97
 Dy Collector for Berhampur

Copd. 19. XI. 97
 21/11/97

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 485.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Godavari District.

From

The Collector,

Godavari.

To

The Conservator of Forests to
Northern Circle
Nalloor

Dated 31st
Despatched 31st } November 1897.
Received

Re No. 756.

ENCLOSURES. nil

SUBJECT.

Proposing certain rules as to
which grazing fees should be
levied in the Nalloor Reserve
for sanction

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 proposal to levy
enhanced grazing fees in the district
of Vizagapatam, Kinnool & Bellary.

nuw
19-1-98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No.

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

From

A. W. Peck Esquire,

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 "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 rates fixed for
Donimalai be stipulated for the western
slopes of Ramundrug where he doubts whether

North-East Range.

Buffaloes Rs. 4-8-0

Bullocks " 4-6-0

Donimalai Range.

Buffaloes Rs. 6-0-0

Bullocks " 4-0-0

there

~~Whether~~ There would be any demand at all for grazing as there are large areas of Government ~~forests~~ ^{woods} adjoining it. The Eastern slopes of Ramandrug, which are ~~working~~ 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 1-4-0 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

W. P. C.
Conservator of Forests

For the Board

3303,
Reference on For No s 3766 & of 1897.
3768

In replying the above should be quoted.



(LAND REVENUE.)

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 Rs.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 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	Rs. 2-0-0
Bulls &c	--- 1-0-0
Sheep	---- 0-8-0

of animals and adds that as the sheep stay for three months only, they would be liable for payment for one-quarter, i.e. two annas.

2 The Board considers that 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
5-7-97.

Reed
Secretary

To the Secretary to Government R.D with letters in original to be ret'd.

Dated 6 December 1897
Camp Nandyal.

From

E. 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

Rs of 2/0.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

(sd) F. Lodge.

For Collector.

Rb. No. 444 11/10

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.

Attest

Waltair, }
13-12-97

Conservator of Forests
Northern Circle.

Ref

No. 103 508 11
6-12

VIZAGAPATAM
FOREST BRANCH,
CAMP,
Dated 29 November 1897.

12X

FROM
THE COLLECTOR OF

Vizagapatam,

Through the Conservator of Forests
Northern Circle

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE

BOARD OF REVENUE,

Attest -

Madras.

SIR,

With reference to para 5 of the
resolution contained in Board's Pro-
ceedings Forest No 383 dated 1st September
1897, I have the honor to report that
the rates now enforced in the Sarnasidhi
Taluk date from June 1896, when
the District Forest Officer enhanced
the existing rates to counteract the
over crowding of cattle in the Re-
serve. 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

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 Samardhi 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 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.

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 Zamindari hills are denuded; any lowering of the present rates which will cause a large number of cattle to graze is to be deprecated in the interests of conservation.

I have the honor to be Sir,

1570
Rle No 977 9 Dec 97.

Forwarded. I would remark that the entrance 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 authorized ordinary maximum.

For Collectors 4 annas maximum of 2 with the Collector's proposals in this letter.
A. W. Beech
Com

THE COLLECTOR OF
Vizagapatam,

THE SECRETARY TO THE
BOARD OF REVENUE,

through the Conservator
of Forests N.E.
R.C. No. 103-S

dated 29-12
dispatched 6 Decmbr 1897
received

ENCLOSURES. one

SUBJECT.

main body of
land grazing
in special tract
the Lawasidhi
range

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		Remarks
		1895-96	1896-97	Total		
1 Peddapolally	9077 acres	2196	1415	3611	5.03 acres per head	The grazing has been increased from 2.6 acres per head of cattle in 1895-96 to 4.2 acres per head in 1896-97. The revenue increased owing to higher rates from Rs 815/- in 1895-96 to Rs 1000/- in 1896-97. (These figures are exclusive of the 1300 goats at 2 annas a head during the late drought.)
2 Venagani	1641 acres	779	551	1330	2.4	
3 Panchakadavla	1221 acres	1079	618	1693	1.4	
4 Gopinada	1305 acres	709	333	1042	2.5	
5 Kalamalopally	1727 acres	777	634	1411	2.4	
6 Ranchalally	14970 acres	5536	3551	9087		
Total						

For Collector.
29-12-97

From the Board of Revenue, Land Rev:

The Hon: Mr. Justice C. J.

Mr. the Governor.

Dated 18th Sept 1897

For Orders

These proposals are, the Bd A
 says, submitted in continuation of
 its Pro ²⁷¹⁷ and ¹⁹⁰⁷ & in
^{8.7.97} ^{17.5.97} B
 para 1 of the last named of these
 proceedings it was stated that they
 were submitted with respect to 20
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 breeders and
 graziers. These were the only tracts
 referred to as special tracts in the
 GO. The current report, however,
 is on other tracts as well, viz: areas
 possessing peculiarly rich pasture
 and areas of limited extent as
 compared with the demand for
 grazing. The Bd had before submitted
 its proposals with regard to these
 tracts separately.

JS

In its Propo dis-
 posed of in G.O. n° 648 Rev:
 dy 29th July 1897 and n° 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. n°
 603 Rev: dy 11th Nov: 1896. In
 continuation of these Propo
 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

196 thereon

5/11/97
 26
 30/11/97

In Gaurain, 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 Uday the Conservator proposes to treat all the reserves in the Sarwasidhi Taluq as special tracts where it appears that the maximum fee of 4 annas per bull originally fixed in 1890 is already being levied. The Board points out that no special reasons are assigned for the exceptional treatment of the Sarwasidhi reserves and has called upon the Collector to report the circumstances under which the order of 1893 reducing the maximum ~~fee one fourth~~ ~~was overlooked~~ ~~in this case.~~

The RD has not asked the Con-
servator to submit proposals, but
has told him he may do so. ~~his~~
~~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 ex-
amination of facts.

The only reason given is the
D An all extent of the grazing
ground. As there are 284
89 miles of reserved forest
& 40 89 miles of unreserved
waste, I don't think this
can be accepted.

Maximum fees are
covered in Union Trusts

Right
JG
5-4-88

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~~ ^{paying} ~~fees~~ ^{fees} on the levy of ~~each~~ ^{these} fees for the first time in the agency reserves of Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Enayidem and Rampu ^{in two ordinary tracts} and in certain other reserves. The Board does not consider that any ^{satisfactory} reason has been assigned for the levy of special rates in the ~~reserves last mentioned~~ ^{letter.} and in view of the opinion expressed by Govt. in G.O. No. 521 Rev. of 2nd July 1897 does not also recommend any change in Rampu. As regards the other tracts, the

Jayne

4.91

✓

proposal is to levy 2 annas per
 bull &c - the rates obtaining in
 the Polavaram & Anney reserves
 and those recently sanctioned
 for Yellavaram (para 2 of go.
 no 521 Rev. dt 2nd July 1897). The
 details of the Yellavaram
 grazing scheme have not however
 been submitted to govt, but as
 this scheme is merely to be
 extended to Rajahmudi, Pedda-
 puram and Innapudem, the
 Board has approved of the pro-
 posal. The Board's proposals
 and views so far seem to be
 unobjectionable.

4. As regards
 Krishna, the proposal of the
 Collector and Conservator is
 to treat all the larger reserves
 not situated near Agraharam
 as special tracts and to levy
 therein 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 be submitted before
 only

I think these proposals should be laid
 before us under more particular
 by the Commission advanced fees in
 the information now before us,
 details in the proposals are not
 proper, and should be more
 which would enable us to form a
 judgment, & supply reasons for
 Forest Officer is of opinion that
 revenue can be improved in the
 17 of the blocks into an area
 of some 223,000 acres are said

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

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

turning the fees. In any case in which
 the neighbouring cultivators have
 been able to use of these grazing
 grounds, it certainly is not. The
 blocks include land which is
 not reclaimed, or some of which
 may be reclaimed in future, &
 some of which will never be reclaimed.
 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 herders. This is not
 enough. They must be mainly
 used by them or at all events must
 be used by them for the culti-
 vation. Further reports should be
 made about these blocks.

5 of these blocks are said
 to be blocks which from their locality
 present physical advantages for
 which the price is of an exceptionally
 fine quality. Of these 3 are
 near Raywada & 2 near Guntur.
 Enhancement should be allowed in
 these cases if the Collector 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
 because they can get no other
 pasturage.

The enhancement proposed is
 to charge Rs 3 in the reserves
 near Raywada, & Rs 1 rising to Rs 3

referred to "have been recognized
 as taxed 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
 Rs 7-8-0. 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 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 reserves mentioned by
 the Coll? and the Conservator,
 some of which have been notified
 only under Sec 16 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 notification

196 in
 3

in respect of them are issued
In June 1892, the then Collector
Mr. Arnold in proposing that
Kistna might not be treated in
the same way as other districts
in the matter of grazing concessions to
wrote as follows:-

"Prior to fasli 1300 the holders
of grazing farms were free to
levy what fees they chose and
the rates then prevailing were
from 4 annas to 1 Rupee for
bullocks, cows, bullocks and calves
and 8 annas to 1 rupee for
buffaloes. Since fasli 1300, I
have directed that the holders
shall be bound to levy no higher
fees than those laid down in
Fort St. George's Gazette notifi-
cation N° 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 pre-
scribed in 1890 irrespective of
the

in the revenue near Gunthun. The
Hd. of one to the but the map is -
some rate at present say 4 annas
I think are equivalent to 1/2 with
be sufficient even for this grazing
district. In
Agricultural cattle

7 annas.
A.S.H.

Note: The rates were

Buffaloes	per annum	0-8-0
Bulls, cows		
Bullocks, calves	"	0-4-0
horses, asses and foals	"	1-2-0
Sheep and goats	"	0-2-0

D

the class to which the cattle might
belong. Subsequently, in Feb^y
1894, the then Collector Mr.
Atkinson (and his O.S.O. Mr.
Lushington) raised the ques-
tion of the advisability of
enhancing the rates in con-
nexion with the proposals
made for the introduction
of the parcelled 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 in-
crease to the grazing fees would
at the time be unpolitic. In
August 1895, however, when
the distinction between agri-
cultural and non-agri-
cultural cattle was abolished
and the rates reduced by one-
fourth, the Govt. stated
that the ^{scale of the} lower rates ^{should} ~~should~~
not be introduced into dis-
tricts like Kistna and Cudda-
pah where the maximum
fee is already charged and

196 collected

+ The Board was prepared how-
ever to consider proposals
for special hunts

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

So it is now

A.S.H.

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. and the

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

5. In Bellary special rates are proposed to be levied in ^{the} Sandur leases 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 it is submitted expressed

to

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

As I understood it, what is meant by "two rates" is two rates for a bull, cow, bull or he. This is 4 annas in Kistna & 3 annas in most districts

* obtained on lease from the Sandur State
The reason given is that there are no so-called immemorial rights here, & the area has been specially protected for years, & so, but we call to consider the interests of cultivators, & enhancement may be allowed.

tion each

concurrence with the Board await the submission of a report of rates. In Amantapur, 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 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 Humnool, the whole of the Nallamalais inside Sim's lease 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 issue of quarterly licenses would sufficiently protect their interests.

The Bd's remarks in para 10 are judicious

I have no objection if quarterly licenses are given

196 she

The tracts are now stated to be well known resorts for professional graziers and cattle breeders and that 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 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 all the further reports on proposals ~~which may hereafter be received in pursuance of the B.P.~~ ^{called for in} now issued should be submitted for its (i.e. the Govt's) information and orders.

Yes
25

25

10/11/97
16/11/97

11/11/97
18/11/97

It is I think somewhat better

action
each

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

25/11/97

1.12.97

order to understand these proposals, if it what the B.P. Bureau by a Special tract is true in mind. They state it in para 2 of the Consent: but what is then set out is amplified in B.P. No 1211 of 1st Sep: 96. P. Lag. C. also in B.P. No 150 of 9th April 97. recorded in G.O. 2439. dated 13th May 97. P. Lag. E. I am not sure that Govt. intended the definition to be as wide as the B.P. now makes it.

22/11/97

19/11/97

Re: Grazing in the Northern Circle.

12

CNO-10683/97 and 485/98.

From the Board of Rev. in 1/10/97, (CNO) No. 1261A
8-12-97.

FOR ORDERS.

Ref: C. 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 R.O. of Sept last (CNO 8428 of 97) the papers are resubmitted for orders.

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

CNO 10683/97

CNO 485/98

ction
each

7/10/98

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 H.M. and H.P. have expressed their concurrence in the Board's view and have recommended 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 that

C. N. 10683 of 97

(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

action
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 Corriga, for buffaloes Rs 1-8-0 and Kandi Kappa.
- (2) in Lippuram, for buffaloes 12 annas & cows & 3 annas.
- (3) in the remaining reserves 50 p.c. over the sanctioned maxima to be introduced gradually by raising the existing rates. In the case of Corriga, it is reported that Rs 1-8-0 is the rate charged by the owners of adjoining forests while in Lippuram and Kandi Kappa it is stated that the people do not pay any tax and agree to lend cattle belonging to traders in ghee. In the circumstances now reported, the Collector's proposal which is supported

by

The Collector now reports that to prevent the overcrowding of reserves, the D.F.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 & recommends that as in Madras, the practice may be allowed to be continued. G.O. No 553 Rev. dt 14th Aug 1895 regarding the maximum rates previously levied by one-fourth does not vest any discretion in (D.F.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 ^{Billary} ~~Madras~~ it was proposed to treat the Sandur leased forests alone as

Rs 3385-
5-7-97

J

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

Yes. H.H.

action each

Clear is made out for increasing the rates as the Govt & the Bd propose. No evidence but no agriculturists will have any undue burden thrown upon them in consequence

Yes. J.H.

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 the land in whose view H.E. agreed remarked that an enhancement of Rs to Rs 1 would be sufficient even for that grazing district (vide page 6 of the note already circulated)

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

The.

no 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 H.M. 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 & $\frac{3}{4}$ rates in Dammalai and the western slopes of Ramayyasing 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 Kurnool, in the note already circulated, the Officer wrote as follows:-

"In

He proposes to charge 6 annas for Cows in the N.E. range. This is higher than the maximum viz 4 annas. And why should he charge 4 annas for cows in Dammalai to be charged 6 annas for buffaloes & the corresponding rate for Cows is 3 annas

29

ction each

"In the case of Kurnool, the whole of the Dammalai is '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 appears to be an ample area outside them for the grazing of local cattle x x x x". On this the H.M. whose view H.E. agreed has remarked "I see no objection, if quarterly licences 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

126 10 stay

~~WMO~~
29.1.98

See

2/2

As quarterly business rose to
2.7 per cent, there was no ob-
jection.

29
9/2/98

These notes were high. But, I accept them tentatively. E. 54

A. 44

15.3.95

This is too sweeping
an inference. If fort-
unes are easily paid
rate, the reports soon
come to understand it
& tho' they may give occasion
a trifling doubt, it is
sufficient for you to say that the
will exact the whole difference
of the new rate & the market
rate that ^{reports of pay} is
S.H.

the ordinary rates, it is submitted, that the views of the Bd & Collector must be considered conclusion 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 lived whether Govt sanctions them or not. If Govt sanctions lower rates, the subordinate officials will pocket the difference so long as the total charge is not unreasonable, nobody will complain.

29/11/19

144.

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

8/27/88

1- See Pleun see draft
order below

To H.E. the Governor 1967

872-4-15

Nov-196

ction
each

10/28/91

Print
4/4/93

AM

(ch 8428)

Read Ad. For n° 383 d/14-9-
cm. 8428 93)
n° 1261 mis d/8-12-
(cm. 10603 93)
B. Ref. For: d/14-1-9-
(cm. 485 93)

P.S.

Order N° 196 d/4th April 1898

2/4/98

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 from
~~proposed to be~~ submitted with re-
ference to G.O. N° 603 Rev: d/11th
Nov 1896 but the Govt 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} ~~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

8/2/91

C. 20/3/98
2.2/1/98

the proposals relating to ^{such} ~~other~~ tracts separately. ^{H. P. 2}

Gout will now proceed to deal with the several proposals distinct 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 that the demand is far in excess of the supply. The facts should be carefully examined in each case. Gout considers that though before definite proposals are 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 proposals are submitted in connection therewith.~~

(2) Vizagapatam. The ~~proposals of the~~ Collector and the Conservator ^{propose that} the reserves in the Sarvaadhi ^{Shikhar} along along as special tracts and

action each

that and ~~to enhance~~ the maximum ^{Shikhar} fees for grazing cattle, ~~there~~ the enhanced rates are already in the force in the taluq and are reported to be collected without difficulty. The proposal ~~is accordingly~~ ~~has been~~ approved.

(3) Godavari. The proposals of the Collector and the Conservator are ^{to} to levy grazing fees for the first time in the Agency reserves of Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Ennadim and Rampa and in three reserves of Ellore and ^{to} to enhance the rates in certain other reserves situated in the ordinary tracts. ^{The} ~~first~~ proposal should be ~~above~~ ^{the} ~~submitted~~ ^{submitted} with full reasons. ~~issue and should be separate~~

~~submitted for orders.~~ As regards ^{other} the ~~proposal~~, it is the Govt. item that the Govt. observed considers that a sufficient ground from the record of the paper and above ^{reasons} ~~reasons~~ have been shown in support thereof. ~~an undue burden~~ ^{the 2nd of the paper} ~~the 2nd of the paper~~ ^{the proposal} ~~has been~~ ^{has been} ~~used above, and accordingly~~ ^{used above, and accordingly}

~~the four~~
garrison effect to ~~and~~ is ~~accord~~
is
deeply pleased to sanction the
levy of ^{the} enhanced rates as pro-
posed by the Collector and the
Board.

(4) Distna. The
proposal is to treat all the large
reserves not situated near
villages
Aparahams as special tracts
and to levy therein an an-
nual fee of Rs 1 rising to Rs 3
per ^{head of cattle} ~~head of cattle~~, except in those
reserves ^{near the town of Berwada} where, owing to want ^{the limited extent of}
of ~~grazing~~ ^{grazing} grounds it
is proposed to levy the higher rate
at once. ^{Seventeen} 17 of the blocks with
an area of about 323,000 acres
are stated to have ^{been} from time
immemorial, been recognized as
cattle grazing grounds but this reason
is itself, in the opinion of Board
~~not a sufficient reason for~~
to justify an
enhancement of the rates therein
and in any case it will not ap-
ply if the neighbouring culti-
vators have to ^{no other grazing grounds than} make use of these reserves.
The proposed enhancement will
therefore be disallowed as
regards

action
each

regards these blocks, ^{with the exception} ~~except~~ the 17
blocks referred to below.
Eleven blocks with an area of
about 48,000 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 culti-
vators they cannot be allowed
to 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 blocks
with one sub-principal above) ^{is} ~~are~~
that they either
reported to be ~~these~~ ^{in this} which from
situation
their location, present physical
or certain
advantages ~~as compared to~~ ^{the} grass
of an exceptionally fine
character. Of these ^{three} ~~three~~ are
near the town of Berwada and
one, Kondavidu, near Guntur.
Enhancement of fees in the
reserves of ^{these} ~~these~~ will be allowed if the
Collector is satisfied that the demand

exceeds the supply, but the Govt considers that it will be sufficient if the rate for bullocks be raised from 4 annas to Rs 1 and proportionately for other animals. ~~conformation of the~~ The fifth block, Wandapalli, is reported to have fine grass, but this, in the opinion of Govt, is not in itself a sufficient reason for enhancing the fees ~~therein~~, more especially as the neighbouring cultivators may have no other place to ^{which is the} resort to ~~bring their cattle~~.

(5) Hurnool. In this district, 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 a few months in the year and that the issue of quarterly license 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 it also appears that there is an ample area ^{outside}.

H. notes that the rates may be accepted tentatively the

200
outside for local cattle. The Govt has in these circumstances sanctioned the proposal to treat ~~no objection to the tracts in~~ the tract as "Special" ~~grazing being treated as "Special"~~ and enhanced fees ~~being charged~~ ^{effect of the proposed} ~~the rates proposed~~ ^{sums} however, ~~it carefully watches~~ the rates seem to be a little ~~too~~ high and they will therefore be accepted only tentatively i.e. subject to further report on the results of their application at the end of a year.

(5) Bellary. It is proposed to treat the Pandur 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 provided for years". The proposal ^{has} ~~has the~~ ^{to} ~~approvals~~ of Govt. 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 Dommalai range 4 annas should be levied in

6. Consent after
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 concur-
rence of the Board.

29.8.58

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

24-6-08

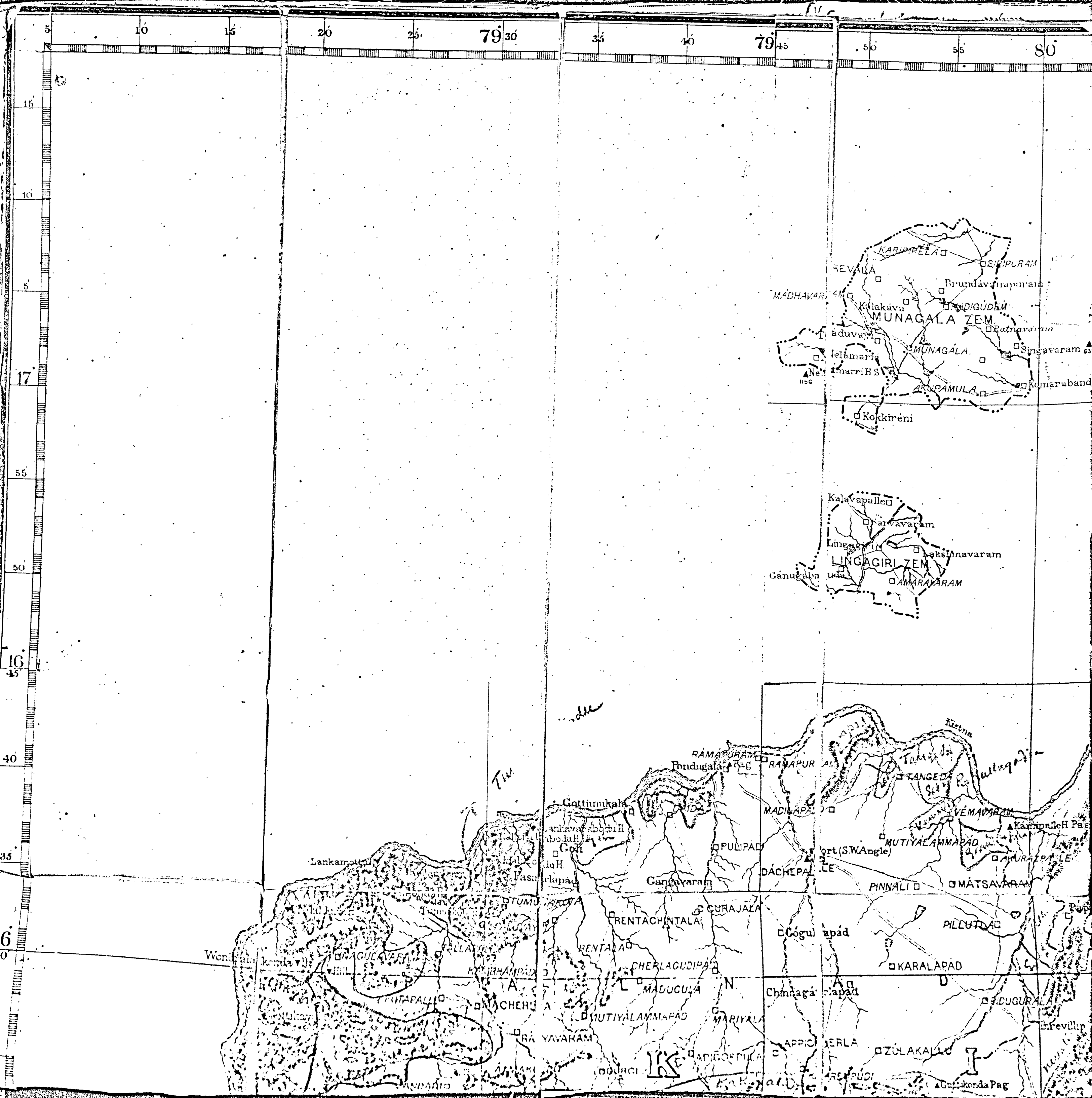
2-3-12

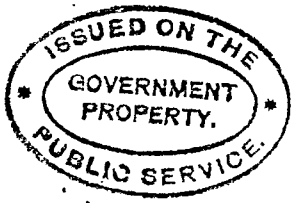
11-3-15

16-2-12

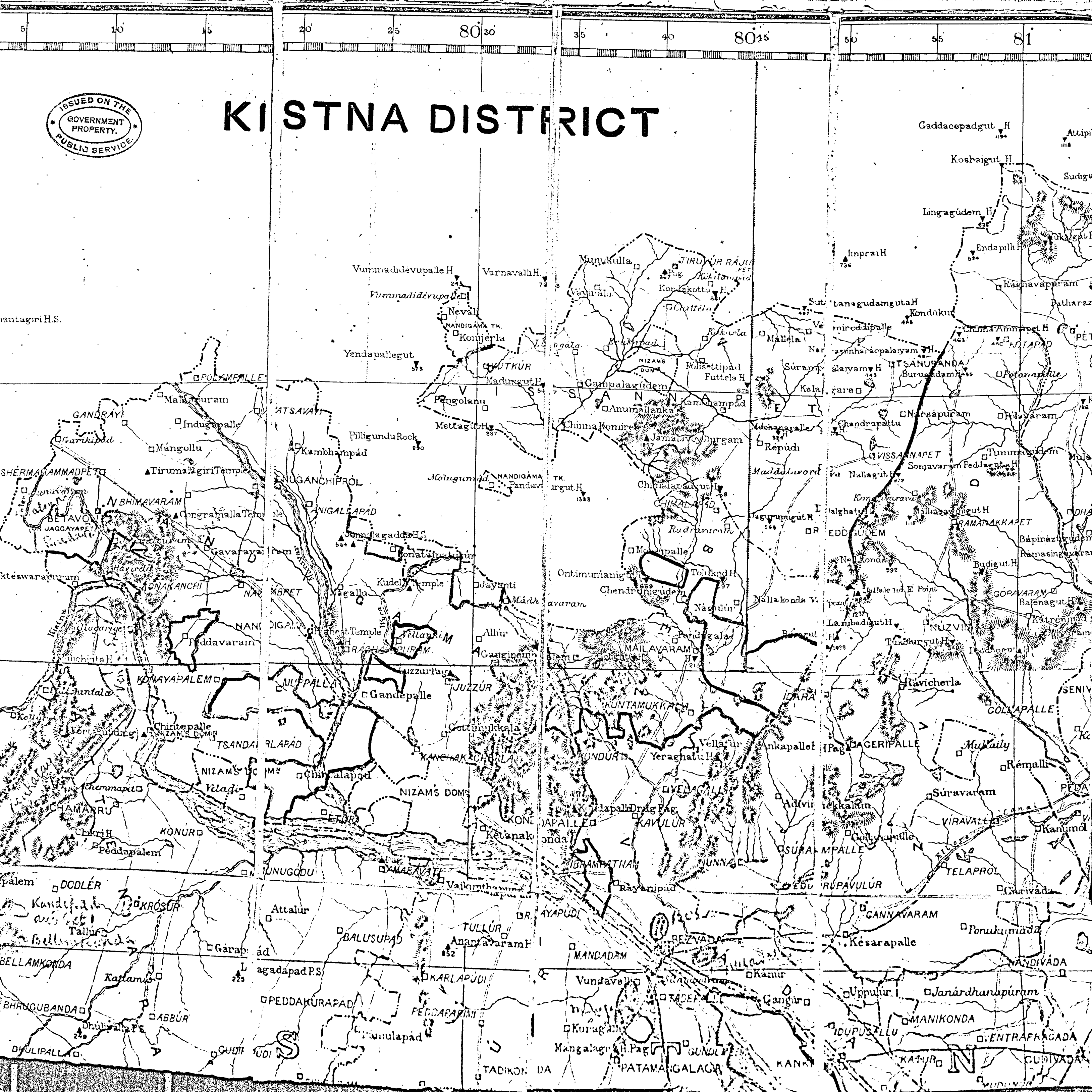
11-3-15

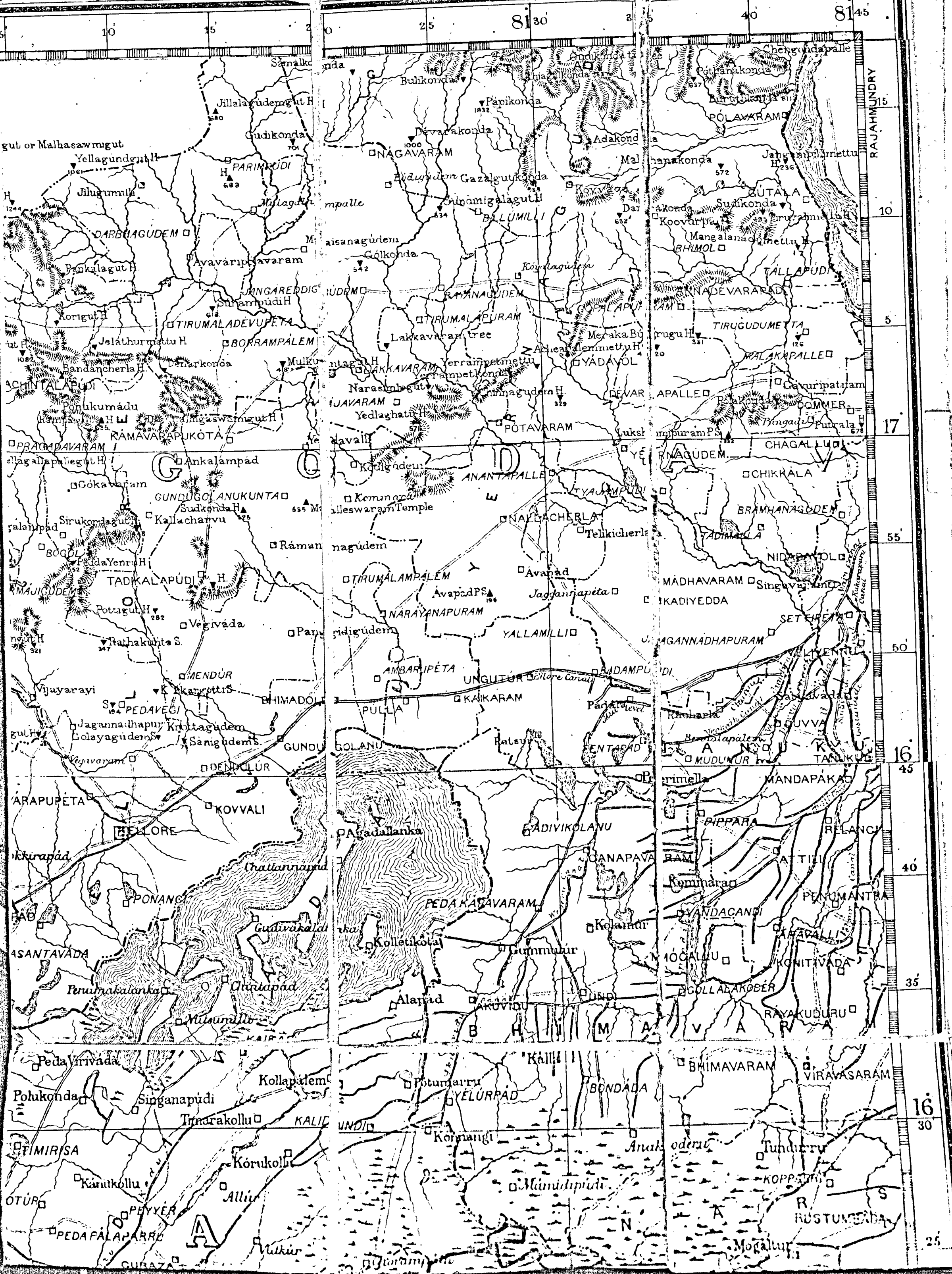
16-2-12





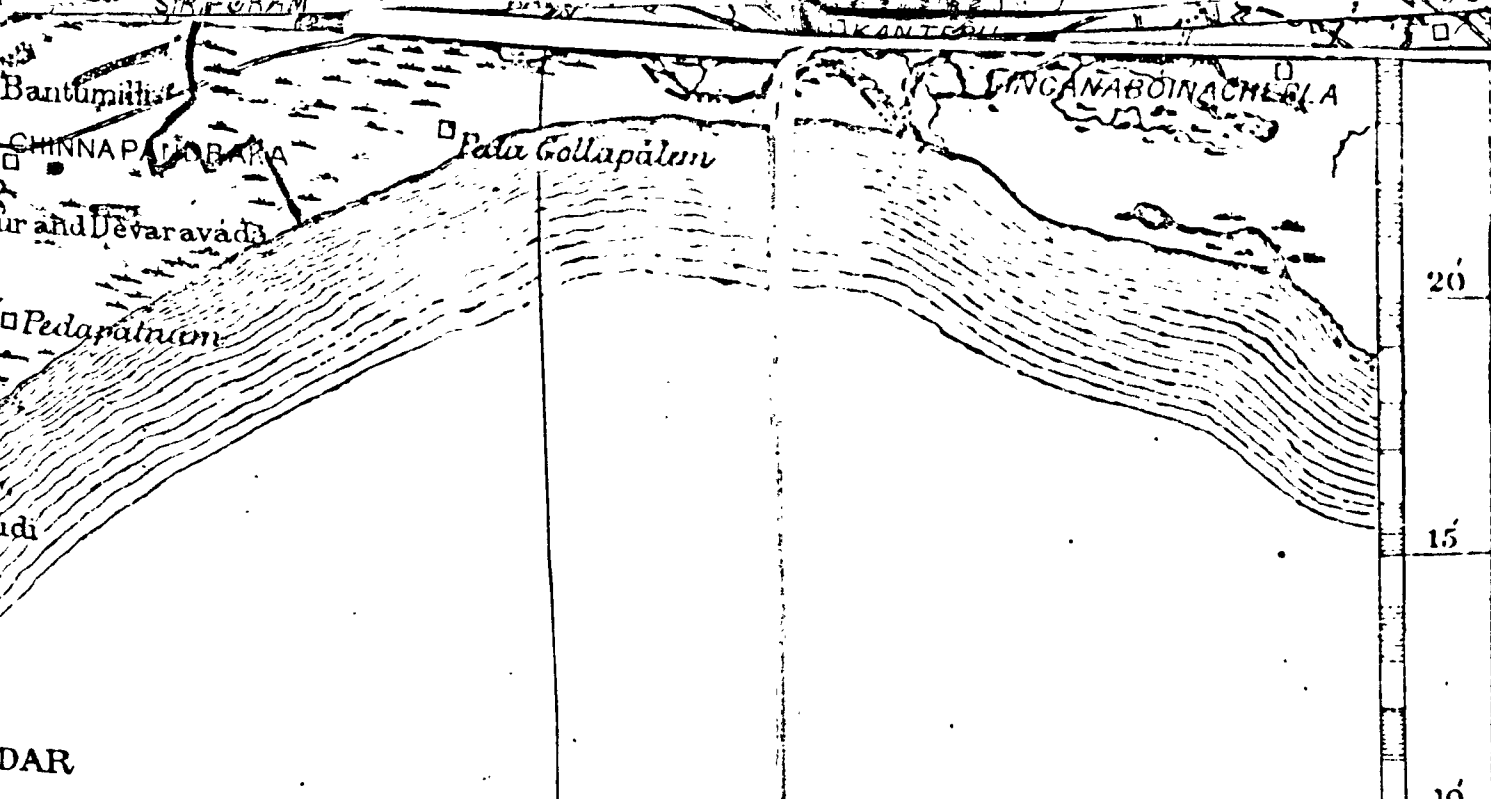
KISTNA DISTRICT







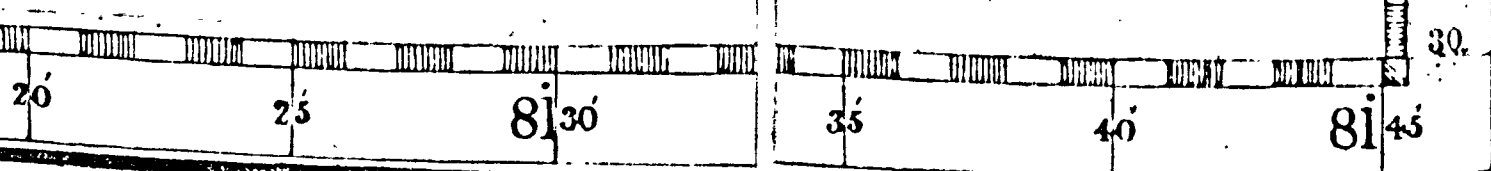


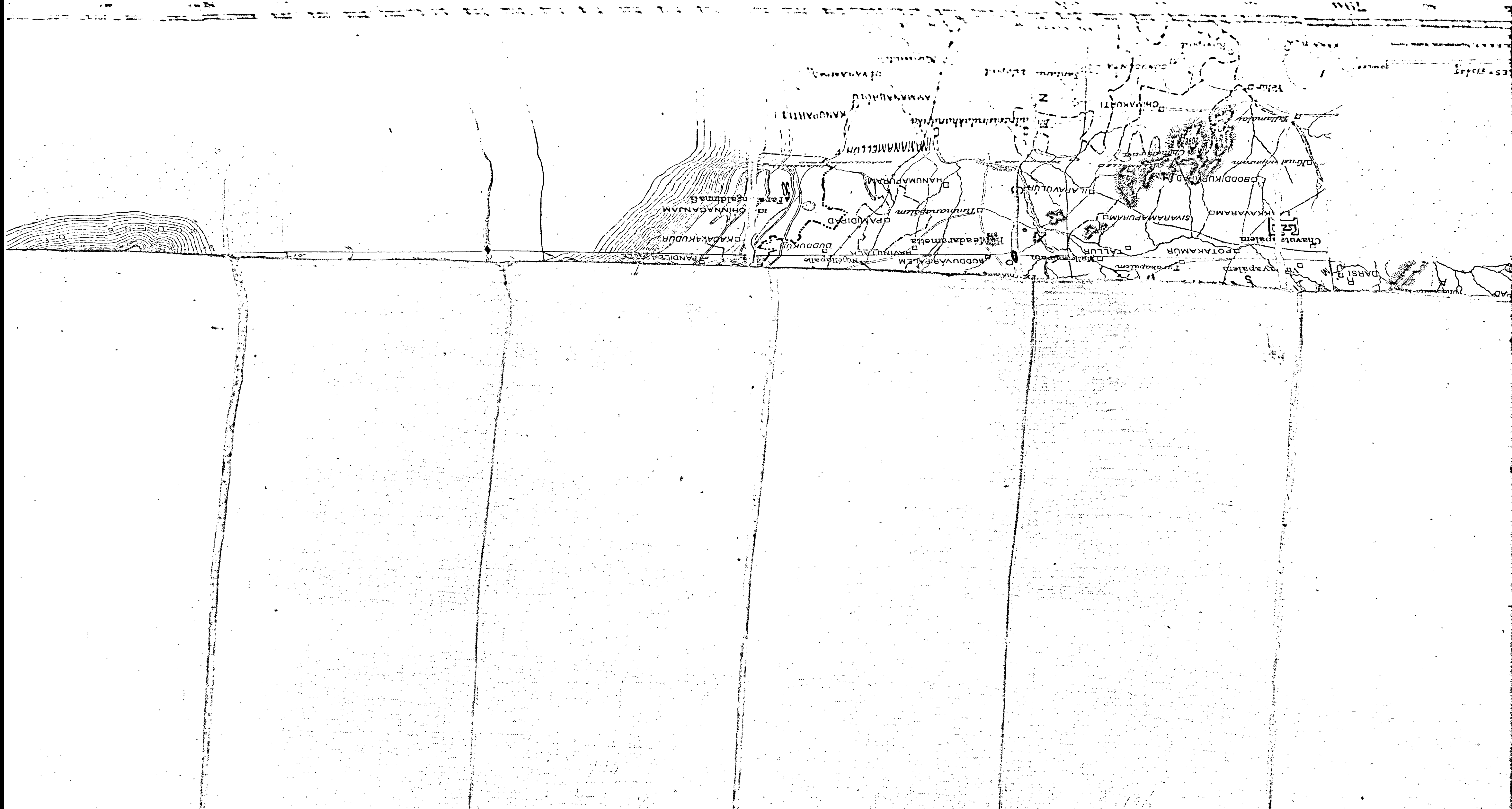


REFERENCE

	Ordinary Town	
	Municipal Town	
MASULIPATAM	Head Quarters of Collector	
	do. Head Asst. Asst. or Depy. Collector	
	do. Tahsildar	
	do. Deputy 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	
YANDACANDI	do. more than 1000 Inhabitants and less than 2000.	
Polvaram	do. do. 500 do. do. 1000.	
Anakoduru	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	
	Tank	
	Hill	
	Telegraph line	
	Light House	
	G.T. Station	
	North apex marks the Station	
	Swamp	
	Salt Pans	

Large unsurveyed Blocks of Land
 First boundary and subsequent Name.





Office Reference Map
Kistna District

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
28 JAN 48
GUDURAH

Office Reference Map
Kistna District

OFFICE
28 JAN 48
GUDURAH

3354
517
29/1/87