MADRAS RESETTLEMENT REPORT EAST AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

1929

Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 405, 26th February 1929

Settlement—Resettlement—East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna—Proposals other than those relating to rates—Orders passed.

READ—the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. 29, Press, dated 18th May 1927.

From the Secretary, East Godavari District Association, No. 183, dated 22nd December 1927

From the Secretary, East Godavari District Association, No. 50, dated 28th September 1928.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. F. 109-28-2, dated 14th March 1928.

Do. No. 1337, dated 23rd April 1928.

Do. No. 4009, dated 25th June 1928.

Do. No. 3568, dated 25th October 1928.

Do. No. 3602, dated 27th October 1928.

Do. No. 5369, dated 30th October 1928.

Do. No. 3872, dated 19th November 1928.

Order—No. 405, Revenue, dated 26th February 1929.

The papers read above relate to the proposals of the Special Settlement Officer for the resettlement of the Government villages in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna. The period of the current settlement expires in fasli 1338 (1928-29).

2. The proposals of the Special Settlement Officer were published in the district gazettes of the three districts in December 1927. His reports were placed on the editors' Table and vernacular copies of the reports were kept for sale to the public in the offices of the Collectors of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna and at the Government Press, Madras. The Government allowed time up to 30th September 1928 for the submission of objections to the proposals other than those relating to rates. Objections and representations have been received from the ryots of some villages, the Secretary, East Godavari District Association, and the Resettlement Committee for the Godavaris and Kistna, and they have been carefully considered by the Government.

3. *Lands north of the Ellore and Samalkot canals.*—The Settlement Officer proposed that these lands, now classified as upland dry, should be reclassified in accordance with the principles adopted for similar land in the delta. The East Godavari District Association has represented that the lands north of the Samalkot canal should not be reclassified, since they are not as well irrigated as the lands south of the canal and there are no proper works to regulate the flow of water to the lands. The area of the lands affected, north of the two canals, is 158 acres; of this area, only 32 acres are, in the opinion of the officers of the Public Works Department, fit to be registered as wet land. In the circumstances the Government are of opinion that the reclassification of these lands is unnecessary and should be abandoned.

4. *Lands in the Colair lake and waste blocks.*—The proposal of the Settlement Officer was that the unsurveyed and unsettled lands within the margin of the Colair lake and in waste blocks, likely to be assigned, should be classified and assessed

suitably. The Government have received a representation on this proposal from the Resettlement Committee for the Godavaris and Kistna. The main objections to the proposal are that it is not desirable to increase the ayacut of the delta and that the ryots do not favour the assignment of lands which are now available for grazing. In regard to the first objection, it must be pointed out that no land will be registered as 'wet', i.e., included in the delta, unless in the opinion of the Revenue Officers there are really valid grounds for doing so and the Public Works Department Officers recommend such registration. The second objection appears to be based to some extent on a misapprehension. The proposal, it will be noted, is confined to cultivable lands, some of which are already under occupation; and the object of the reclassification is to fix an assessment suited to the altered conditions. The retention for grazing purposes of land which the ryots in general wish to cultivate is opposed to the policy of Government, as laid down in G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918, a departure from which is not, in the opinion of Government, justified by the circumstances of this case. The investigation and classification of the lands should therefore proceed but the Board of Revenue will issue instructions to the Collector and the Special Settlement Officer that they should take into consideration the representations made as regards particular lands before such lands are registered as wet or are assigned.

5. *Irrigation sources in Kaikalur taluk.*—The Settlement Officer proposed that the classification of the irrigation sources in the Kaikalur taluk of the Kistna district should be overhauled and the sources whose ayacuts are liable to regular failure of supply and submersion owing to defects of irrigation and drainage and which are now in the second and third class should be placed in the third and fourth class. Some ryots of the Kaikalur taluk and the Resettlement Committee for the Godavaris and Kistna have made representations. The ryots of Kaikalur have requested that the sources of irrigation in the taluk should be grouped under the second, third, fourth and fifth class sources and have suggested what lands should be put under each class. The Government observe that, although the Special Executive Engineer has expressed the opinion that there is actually no source in the delta fit to be placed so low as the fourth class, the existing classification as fourth class of certain sources is being allowed to continue. Further, the Special Settlement Officer is investigating the conditions of the irrigation sources in the taluk as a whole and proposes to allow concessions in the areas liable to submersion, in accordance with his original proposals as set out above.

The Resettlement Committee for the Godavaris and Kistna has suggested that the procedure proposed for the Kaikalur taluk in regard to the reclassification of irrigation sources should be extended to other parts of the Godavari and Kistna deltas. It has been reported that there is no area in the other taluks of Kistna district in which a reclassification of sources is called for on account of the regular failure of supply and of submersion due to defects of irrigation and drainage. In the Godavari districts the question of granting relief in similar cases has been considered already. In G.O. No. 949, Revenue, dated 30th April 1928, the Government have approved the reduction of the classification of irrigation sources irrigating lands liable to submersion under the Vasaltippa Drain. The Special Settlement Officer is moreover authorized to alter during the resettlement the classification of any source of which the present classification is manifestly wrong.

The Special Settlement Officer's proposal in regard to the Kaikalur taluk is approved. He should be requested to give effect to it with reference to the merits of each case irrespective of the combined financial result of the reclassification of all the irrigation sources.

6. *Lands under the Divi Pumping System.*—The proposal of the Settlement Officer is that lands under the Divi Pumping System should be reclassified on the basis of the rates for dry lands in the Kistna delta. The proposal has been objected to on the grounds that the land at Divi is not similar to the land in the Kistna delta, that in many places in the island the water is brackish, that the soils have a tendency to become saline, and that labour is very scarce there. The lands in the project area are being reclassified under the five-sort system. The objectors evidently do not realize that one of the advantages of this system of classification is that it enables due attention

to be paid to the facilities for irrigation and also to the nature of the soil. In G.O. No. 1247, Revenue, dated 11th June 1928, the Government have provisionally approved the proposal that the lands which are at present under irrigation in the villages commanded by the Divi Pumping System should be classed under the head 'Irrigated dry' and assessed at the special rates proposed for the project area and that the remaining lands should be assessed at the rates fixed for dry lands in the Kistna delta. This proposal is now finally approved. In reclassifying the lands, the points urged in regard to the productivity of the land and the nature of the irrigation should be given due consideration.

7. *Achukattu cultivation.*—The Special Settlement Officer's proposal was that lands on which objectionable achukattu cultivation is carried on should be liable to pay enhanced assessment as in other districts. The Resettlement Committee for the Godavaris and Kistna districts has objected to this provision on the ground that the practice of levying enhanced assessment on lands on which wet crops are grown with the aid of achukuttus has not been in vogue in these districts and that there is no justification for its introduction now. A rule similar to the draft rule 25 in the notification proposed by the Board of Revenue has been introduced in several other districts. The petitioners will observe that the draft rule strictly limits the levy of enhanced assessment to achukattu cultivation which is found to be objectionable. The Government consider that this provision is necessary in the interests of the ryot no less than of Government to enable the revenue authorities to deal with objectionable achukattu cultivation in the future. If it should prove to be inoperative as the memorialists anticipate no harm can be done by the existence of the provision.

8. *Lanka and padugai lands.*—Several representations have been received from the ryots holding lanka and padugai lands in East Godavari district and from the East Godavari District Association and the Resettlement Committee for the Godavaris and Kistna districts to the effect that the rates of assessment imposed on lanka and padugai lands in the East Godavari district are too high and that the lands should be suitably reclassified. On a review of all the circumstances the Government are of opinion that the lands now assessed at Rs. 11, 9 and 7 in the East Godavari district should be inspected and that a reduction in taram should be made in cases where the classification appears unduly high. The Special Settlement Officer should arrange for the inspection of all such lands and for their reclassification where it is desirable.

9. The proposals of the Settlement Officer for dealing with the lands in the Muniyeru project area and for the reclassification of lands in the upland taluks classed as permanently improved are approved.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. Pate,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
" Secretary, East Godavari District Association, Cocanada.
" Secretary Resettlement Committee, Ellore.
" Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party.
" Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of No. II Party.
" Copy to the Government of India (Department of Education, Health and Lands).
" Collectors of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna.
Editors' Table.

Forwarded to the

(By order)

Superintendent.

Board of Revenue, Madras.

(LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT)

Proceedings No. 29, Press, 18th May 1927

Settlement—Resettlement—East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna—Proposals—Submitted.

N. MACMICHAEL, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

READ—the following papers :—

I

RESETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORT FOR THE KISTNA, WEST GODAVARI AND EAST GODAVARI DISTRICTS.

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Letter from B. G. HOLDSWORTH, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Nos. I and II Parties, Rajahmundry, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, dated 6th September 1926, R. Dis. No. 7 of 1926, Rev.

[SUBJECT.—Settlement—Resettlement—Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari districts —Scheme report—Submitted.]

INTRODUCTION.

1. I beg to submit my proposals for the second resettlement of the three districts of Kistna, Godavari West and Godavari East. The resettlement notification prescribed in G.O. No. 1460, Revenue, dated the 19th June 1915, was duly published in three successive issues of the District Gazettes of Kistna and Godavari East for the months of September to November 1924 and August to October 1925, respectively. No separate notification was published for Godavari West, as at the time of the publication for Kistna it formed part of that district. It may also be mentioned here that in the statistics illustrating this report it has rarely been found possible to show figures separately for Godavari West and it has been grouped with either Kistna or Godavari East as may have been most convenient on each occasion. The reason for this variant grouping is that whereas for the past twenty-two years Godavari West formed one district with Kistna, at the time of the last resettlement it was combined with Godavari East.

The current resettlement however expires in all three districts in the same fasli 1338 (1928-29).

CHAPTER I.—THE RESETTLEMENT TRACT.

2. *Administrative history and divisions.*—At the time of the introduction of the current resettlement in fasli 1309, the Kistna district comprised in addition to the existing district of that name the majority of what is now known as Guntur, while the present Godavari West formed part of the then Godavari district. In 1904 the taluks west of the Kistna river were taken from Kistna to form the district of Guntur and in their place the taluks of Godavari, west of the Godavari river, were transferred to Kistna and with this change the district boundaries assumed the form which they maintained practically unchanged until the recent bifurcation, the district of Kistna comprising the Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western deltas with the uplands north of these, while the Godavari district was confined to the Godavari Central and Eastern deltas with the adjacent uplands and Agency tracts. The addition of the Nugur taluk from the Central Provinces to Godavari in 1909 and the temporary transfer of the Agency taluks to the Agency division between the years 1920 and 1923 were the only general changes.

A considerable revision however took place in April 1925 when the taluks forming the Godavari Western delta together with the adjacent uplands were taken from the Kistna district to constitute the new district of Godavari West.

The changes which occurred in taluk boundaries during the resettlement period may be summarized, district by district. In 1907 the Avanigadda division of the old Bandar taluk of Kistna became the new taluk of Divi, and in 1910 part of the Gudivada taluk together with some proprietary villages from Nuzvid was formed into the present taluk of Kaikalur. Finally in 1918 the independent Deputy Tahsildar's division of Nuzvid was carved out of the old Nuzvid taluk, which, to avoid confusion with the new division, was re-christened Gannavaram.

In the Godavari district the only change was that of 1910, when the taluk of Nagaram, which, though it had formed part of the old Narasapur taluk, had not been transferred to Kistna in 1904 with the rest of that taluk, was presented with several villages of Amalapuram and became the taluk of Razole.

Prior then to the bifurcation of 1925 the district of Kistna contained twelve taluks and two independent Deputy Tahsildars' divisions, while the district of Godavari contained ten taluks and three independent Deputy Tahsildars' divisions. The names of the taluks and divisions together with their areas, Government and proprietary, are shown in the appended table

Serial number.	Taluk or division.	Area in square miles. Government and minor inam.	Proprietary.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	KISTNA DISTRICT.			
(i)	*Taluks*—			
1.	Narasapur	225	37	262
2.	Tanuku	228	143	371
3.	Bhimavaram	223	154	377
4.	Gudivada	169	143	312
5.	Kaikalur	373	20	393
6.	Bandar	157	124	281
7.	Bezwada	210	152	362
8.	Yernagudem	320	281	601
9.	Ellore	378	389	767
10.	Nandigama	479	242	721
11.	Divi	235	187	422
12.	Gannavaram	6	671	677
(ii)	*Divisions*—			
13.	Nuzvid	Figures included in Gannavaram.		
14.	Tiruvur	...	337	337
	Total ...	3,003	2,880	5,883
	GODAVARI DISTRICT.			
(i)	*Taluks*—			
1.	Razole	231	58	289
2.	Amalapuram	251	115	366
3.	Ramachandrapuram	229	44	273
4.	Cocanada	91	206	297
5.	Peddapuram	309	295	604
6.	Rajahmundry	310	65	875
7.	Nugur	506	87	593
8.	Bhadrachalam	751	160	911
9.	Pithapuram	...	193	193
10.	Tuni	...	126	126
(ii)	*Divisions*—			
11.	Polavaram	129	414	543
12.	Chodavaram	3	707	710
13.	Yellavaram	53	866	919
	Total ...	2,863	3,336	6,199

Kistna.—The first six taluks, save for a sandy strip in Narasapur and Bandar, are wholly deltaic, while the seventh, Bezwada, is half delta and half upland. Yernagudem and Ellore are mainly upland, though both can boast a deltaic fringe on the south. Nandigama is wholly upland. Though Divi belongs geographically to the delta it is not deltaic in the same sense as the other delta taluks. It comprises two distinct areas, the first, mainly zamindari, being on the mainland, while the second embraces Divi island proper and the adjoining lankas. The mainland half of the taluk comes partly under the anicut system, whereas the island has an irrigation system of its own. Of Gannavaram, Nuzvid and Tiruvur, which are almost entirely zamindari, the first is mainly deltaic, while the latter two are upland.

Godavari.—The first four taluks, save as in Kistna, for the sandy strip along the coast and certain swamps near the sea in the Amalapuram and Cocanada taluks, are wholly deltaic. Peddapuram, Rajahmundry, Pithapuram and Tuni are almost entirely upland, the latter two being also completely zamindari. Polavaram, Chodavaram and Yellavaram are Agency divisions, containing only a few villages for resettlement, the rest of the tract being either unsettled Government villages or held on mitta tenure. The taluks of Bhadrachalam and Nugur fall outside the scope of this report; in the former the settlement has not yet expired and although

the latter, which is still administered under the Central Provinces Settlement introduced prior to its transfer to Madras, is long overdue for resettlement, it has been decided in B.P. Mis. No. 958, dated the 9th May 1925, that the revision of its assessment may be made independently of operations in the rest of the district.

The administrative divisions of the scheme area briefly described above are illustrated in Map G submitted herewith.

A further table is appended showing the number of villages, Government and non-Government separately, in the taluks affected by the present proposals, together with a statement illustrating the changes introduced at the recent bifurcation of Kistna.

Statement showing the number of villages in each of the several taluks of the Kistna and Godavari districts.

Serial number.	Taluk or division.	Government.							Grand total.
		Settled.					Unsettled.	Proprietary.	
		Delta.	Upland. In 1866.	Upland. In 1899.	Containing both delta and upland.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Kistna.								
	(i) Taluks.								
1	Narasapur	re-survey. 63	..	..	..	63	..	18	81
2	Tanuku	re-survey. 79	..	..	5	84	..	92	176
3	Bhimavaram	re-survey. 75	..	..	.	75	..	60	135
4	Gudivada	84	..	..	..	84	..	98	182
5	Kaikalur	85	..	..	..	85	..	15	100
6	Bandar	48	1	..	..	49	..	57	106
7	Bezwada	20	38	..	5	63	..	55	118
8	Vernagudem	11	26	.	4	41	..	92	133
9	Ellore	11	41	10	12	74	..	159	233
10	Nandigama	..	120	.	..	120	..	61	181
11	Divi	31	..	..	..	31	..	69	100
12	Gannavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	104
	(ii) Divisions.								
13	Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	84
14	Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	90
	Godavari.								
	(i) Taluks.								
1	Razole	re-survey. 79	..	..	..	79	..	27	106
2	Amalapuram	re-survey. 72	..	..	..	72	..	32	104
3	Ramachandrapuram	87	..	..	8	95	..	22	117
4	Cocanada	83	..	..	3	86	..	69	105
5	Peddapuram	..	57	36	3*	96	..	126	222
6	Rajahmundry	..	55	7	2	64	..	27	91
	(ii) Divisions.								
7	Polavaram	..	3	17	42†	62	33	45	140
8	Chodavaram	..	..	1	..	1	..	67	68
9	Yellavaram	..	2	13	..	15	115‡	317	447
	Total ..	778	343	84	84	1,289	148	1,786	3,223

* Contains portion settled in 1866 and 1899.

† Settled on special lines by Mr. L. A. Cammiade.

‡ Excludes nine villages of reserved forest.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the villages in column (6) contain delta and upland areas. The 36 villages shown against Peddapuram in column 5) include the three resumed villages of Annavaram, Arempudi and Mandapam in which settlement was introduced in fasli 1325 on the same lines as in the villages settled in 1899.

Statement showing the changes consequent on the recent bifurcation of Kistna district.

Serial number and name of taluk.		Number of villages			
		Government.	Zamindari.	Inam.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Kistna.				
1. Kaikalur	Old Kaikalur	85	2	13	100
	Taken to West Godavari	11	..	..	11
	Balance ..	74	2	13	89
	No change in the other taluks and divisions.				
	West Godavari.				
1. Nidadavole	Old Tanuku	1	32	..	33
	Old Yernagudem	21	48	9	78
	Total ..	22	80	9	111
2. Tadepalligudem ..	Old Tanuku	26	..	20	46
	Old Bhimavaram	1	26	10	37
	Old Yernagudem	15	5	10	30
	Total ..	42	31	40	113
3. Tanuku	Old Tanuku	84	62	30	176
	Taken to Nidadavole	1	32	..	33
	,, Tadepalligudem	26	..	20	46
	Balance ..	57	30	10	97
4. Bhimavaram	Old Bhimavaram	65	19	5	89
	Old Kaikalur	1	..	..	1
	Total ..	66	19	5	90
5. Ellore	Old Ellore	31	59	26	116
	Old Kaikalur	10	..	..	10
	Total ..	41	59	26	126
6. Kamavarapukota ..	Old Ellore	43	28	46	117
	Old Yernagudem	5	17	3	25
	Total ..	48	45	49	142
7. Narasapur	Old Narasapur	63	12	6	81
	Old Bhimavaram	9	..	..	9
	Total ..	72	12	6	90

In the main table a distinction is made between the upland villages settled in 1866 and those settled in 1899, since the settlement of the latter, though in the main similar to that of the rest of the uplands, differs from it in certain respects. The 148 unsettled villages in the Agency divisions are still leased on yearly rentals. Proposals for the settlement of most of these villages on ordinary lines have already been submitted to Government in my letters R.O.C. No. 249/B & C of 1926, dated the 6th May 1926 and 17th June 1926.

3. *Boundaries.*—The districts under report cover an area of some 12,000 square miles and roughly resemble a tilted rectangle bounded on the south by the sea and on the west by the Kistna river. The northern and eastern boundaries are not marked by any prominent natural feature and follow the irregular frontier of the Hyderabad State until, east of the Godavari river, the Nugur taluk thrusts like an extended finger up into the Central Provinces, which from there form the boundary as far as the river Saberi. From this point for some seventy miles the boundary is that of the Vizagapatam district and follows the natural line of the Sileru, until at longitude 82·4° it turns away south-west to swing east again and meet the sea about longitude 82·32°.

The internal district boundaries are more marked by natural features. Between Godavari and old Kistna, the Godavari river forms the dividing line save for

the Agency division of Polavaram which, though belonging to Godavari, lies on the Kistna side of the river. Below the anicut at Dowlaishwaram, where the river divides, the boundary follows the western branch, known as the Vasishta Godavari. Between the present Kistna and Godavari West the boundary takes the line of the Upputeru from the sea to the Colair lake and thence along the western edge of the old Ellore taluk and the Tammileru river to its junction with the northern boundary of the district.

4. *General description and soils.*—The most striking of the physical features of these districts are for settlement purposes the four great deltas which cover nearly half the area under report. The remaining half is upland and Agency. The Agency, as generally understood, lies wholly outside the scope of this report, and such villages in Agency divisions as have been brought under ryotwari settlement are rather backward upland than typical Agency and are, to a considerable extent, inhabited by ordinary plains folk and only partially by the hill tribes. These villages previously belonged to the plains taluks. Little therefore need be said about the physical features of the Agency proper. The uplands and the deltas, however, make a sufficiently striking contrast. The dividing line runs from Bezwada along the Ellore canal to the Godavarai anicut, whence it follows the line of the Samalkot canal as far as Cocanada. South of this lie the deltas, their soil mainly alluvial and under wet cultivation, presenting a vast expanse of paddy fields, slashed by broad navigable canals and threaded by countless channels and distributaries. As one proceeds eastwards from the Kistna to the Godavari the country grows more wooded. Leaving the monotonous and vacant landscape of the Gudivada taluk and passing through Kaikalur with its palmyras and mango gardens to Narasapur with its rich lime and orange groves, the thickening topes diversify more and more the empty stretches of green, till in Razole and Amalapuram coconut palms and plantains are as frequent as paddy flats and the general aspect of the country resembles that of Malabar. Although the greater part of the deltas is given over to wet cultivation, there is a considerable area of high level land situated at the head of the irrigation systems, inside the flood banks and on the lankas in the river, that is cultivated with splendid dry crops, saved from all fear of drought by the possibility of resorting to the canal water in time of scarcity. This riot of cultivation terminates in the south in the sand dunes, saline swamps and gloomy backwaters that make the east coast of India. Very little can be grown here save the casuarina and palmyra on the sand, a few vegetable gardens near the larger towns and thick mangrove forests in the swamps.

North of the Bezwada-Samalkot line lie the uplands of these districts. These fall into two well marked divisions separated by the proprietary areas of Tiruvur and Nuzvid, which Mr. Streynsham Master in his diary for the 21st of April 1679 described somewhat surprisingly as "a country pleasant like England about London." The resemblance, however, is no longer apparent. The upland taluks which belong to the present Kistna district, viz., Nandigama and Bezwada, are for the most part a flat plain of rich black cotton soil broken by the Kondapalli range of hills 10 miles north of Bezwada town and again by the hilly ground adjoining the Kistna river some 20 miles further north. The Kondapalli range forms a small watershed separating the valleys of the Budameru and Muniyeru, the main streams that water the plain. Towards the extreme north of the Nandigama taluk and round the bases of the hills the soil deteriorates to an inferior red ferruginous and outcrops of grey rock become common. The majority of the area is under dry cultivation, chiefly cholam and cotton. There are, however, sundry tanks, both rain and stream-fed, and on the left bank of the Muniyeru a long strip of land is irrigated from an anicut across that river. The only wet crop of any consequence is paddy.

In contrast to this flat regar plain are the undulating red soil taluks of Ellore, Yernagudem, Rajahmundry and Peddapuram which comprise the uplands of the Godavaris. They rise gradually from the railway line to the wild country of the Nizam's border and the Agency divisions. The soil generally is less fertile than that of the Kistna uplands, though not so inferior as might be supposed from the appearance of the tracts adjoining the main railway line, which happens to run through the least smiling area of the Godavari uplands. There is, however, a good

deal of waste, covered with scrub jungle and gravel, and the tracts adjoining the hills are notoriously malarious. The most conspicuous features of the landscape are the palmyras and the sharp rocky hills, which rise thicker and thicker, until they merge in the lower slopes of the Eastern Ghats, where in the valleys penetrating the foot hills, lie those villages of the Agency divisions, that are settled on ordinary lines. Naturally the cultivation is mostly dry, but there are some hundreds of tanks of varying sizes, which, given a timely rainfall, irrigate thousands of acres. Curiously enough, though the soil of the uplands is predominantly red and, for the most part, mediocre, the ayacuts under the tanks are frequently of black regar and, if adequately irrigated, produce crops equal to those of the deltas. These tanks are mostly rainfed, though a few are supplied by large jungle streams. A special soil area is found in the valley of the Yeleru, a river in Peddapuram, which owing to the silt brought down stream from the Agency is covered with an alluvial deposit and is famous for its crops of sugarcane. Other tracts which surpass the general fertility level of the Godavari uplands are the dry alluvial villages in the south-east corner of Yernagudem and the regar soils round Gokavaram in the Rajahmundry taluk.

5. *Physical features*—(i) *The rivers, their deltas and lankas.*—A scheme report for the Godavari and Kistna districts would be incomplete without mention of the rivers from which the districts have taken, not only their name, but their very existence and of the famous irrigation systems dependent on these rivers. These are illustrated in the accompanying maps E and F. Irrigation from the Kistna starts from the anicut at Bezwada, some 40 miles from the mouth of the river, whence the water is distributed by a network of channels over the country between Bezwada and the sea, as far east as Ellore and the drainage line of the Upputeru. From the Main canal the Ellore canal runs due east as far as Ellore irrigating the country between itself and the Colair lake. The Bandar canal which starts from the same point falls into the sea at Masulipatam after watering the lands to the east and west of its course, except parts of the Challappalle zamindari in the south-west of the delta, which are not yet brought under wet cultivation. The Ryves canal, branching from the angle formed by the Bandar and Ellore canals, irrigates the taluks of Bezwada and Gudivada and at Kowtaram bifurcates into the Polraz and Bantumilli canals which supply the Kaikalur and Bandar taluks, respectively. There is a short Bank canal following the flood bank of the river, which it is proposed at some future date to extend into the Challapalle zamindari, but which, at present, stops short a few miles south of Bezwada. Two-thirds of this system drains into the Colair lake or the Upputeru, which, as we shall see, receive also the drainages of the Godavari Western delta.

Some 28 miles below the anicut the Kistna divides into two main arms, forming between them the island of Divi which is thus cut off from the anicut system on the mainland. Being above the normal level of the river it cannot be regularly irrigated by direct inundation and in 1908 a pumping station was erected at the northern end of the island and water lifted into a small canal system which now supplies some 36,000 acres of wet land.

The Godavari river which starts near the West Coast of India is first used for serious irrigation at Dowlaishwaram, 5 miles south of Rajahmundry. Here an anicut 4 miles long holds up the water to be diverted through the headworks of the Western, Central and Eastern deltas. Of these deltas the Western forms part of the new Godavari West district while the Eastern and Central belong to Godavari East. The Western is the most extensive. From the headworks at Vijheswaram, the main canal runs as far as Chettipet where it separates into the Ellore and the Narasapur canals. At Ellore the Godavari and the Kistna systems meet and provide a direct waterway from Bezwada via Vijheswaram to Rajahmundry. From the Ellore canal branch the Attili and Junction canals the latter of which is intended solely for navigation linking up the Ellore canal with the Venkiah-Wevveru which is supplied with water from a weir at Chettipet along the bed of the Yerra Kalva. From the Venkiah-Wevveru branches the Undi canal which has to irrigate most of the Bhimavaram taluk. The Narasapur canal after a course of 46 miles enters the salt creeks that lead to the mouth of the Upputeru at Mogaltur in the south-west of the Narasapur taluk and on its way gives off westwards the Gostanadi and

eastwards the Bank canal, the former flowing at last into the important Yenamadurru drain, and the latter into the Godavari river north-east of Narasapur. The drainage of the huge area west of the Narasapur canal runs either into the Colair or into the Upputeru which we have already noticed as receiving the drainage of the Kistna Eastern delta and it is this congestion in these ultimate outlets that gives rise to the most difficult irrigational problem in the four deltas.

Before describing the Central and Eastern deltas it is necessary to return to the course of the Godavari below the Dowlaishwaram anicut. The river here separates into two branches, the Vasishta and Gowtami. The latter, flowing first south-east and then east, divides the large island, that comprises the Amalapuram taluk and part of Razole, from the mainland of Godavari East proper. Further south along the Vasishta, the Vineteyam branch starting to the south-east makes the Nagaram island which constitutes the rest of the Razole taluk. The Amalapuram and Razole taluks form the Central delta, and the Ramachandrapuram and Cocanada taluks on the mainland the Eastern delta.

The headworks of the Central delta are at Bobberlanka in the middle of the river. The main canal separates a few miles down into the Gannavaram, Amalapuram and Bank canals. The former of these is carried across the well-known aqueduct into the island of Nagaram which it irrigates practically in its entirety. The Amalapuram and the Bank canals irrigate between them the taluk of Amalapuram. An aqueduct is now under construction to carry the waters of the latter across to the Polavaram island which has hitherto been cut off from irrigation by the Vridhagautami, one of the many mouths of the river. The drainage of this delta, although not entirely satisfactory in a small area of Amalapuram, causes no difficulty commensurate with those of the Kistna and Godavari Western deltas and needs therefore no further mention.

The headworks of the Godavari Eastern delta are at Dowlaishwaram itself Its main distributaries are the Bank canal, Cocanada canal and the Samalkot canal The latter, after running east by north to Samalkot, turns south to Cocanada, where, together with the Cocanada canal which has come due east across country, it falls into the salt creeks. The Bank canal follows the flood bank of the Gowtami Godavari through the French Settlement of Yanam, giving off the Coringa canal, which cuts across the centre of the Ramachandrapuram taluk to the historical village after which it is named. Two minor waterways connect the Cocanada and Coringa canals. The drainage of this delta, save for the small area adjoining the swamps round Cocanada, is considered satisfactory.

Studding the course of the Godavari and Kistna is a galaxy of small islands or lankas, some permanent, others shifting. These lankas are composed of river alluvium renewed yearly during the flood season and are renowned for the luxuriance and richness of their crops, particularly tobacco. The Godavari lankas are, however, distinctly superior to those of the Kistna. Of a similar soil composition are the padugai lands, or lands within the flood bank of the river, which being submerged during the freshes are only slightly less fertile than the lankas and support splendid plantain and coconut gardens.

The other rivers of these districts are, with the exception of the Yeleru and Muniyeru, of little use for irrigation. The latter coming from the Nizam's territory, enters the tract in the north of the Nandigama taluk of the Kistna district and flows south by east through the centre of the taluk to fall into the Kistna about 20 miles north of Bezwada. At the point where it enters British territory, an anicut has been constructed from which a main channel is taken east of the river to irrigate, either directly or through old tanks, in its course of 27 miles some 6,300 acres lying between it and the river bank.

The Yeleru rising in the Yellavaram Agency of the Godavari district runs south through its fertile valley in the Peddapuram taluk to the Samalkot canal where it passes off into purely zamindari areas. The fertility of this valley has been mentioned already.

The other rivers are merely mountain streams of varying sizes of which the most important are the Budameru in the Bezwada taluk, the Tammileru in Ellore

and the Yerra Kalva in Yernagudem. All fail in the dry weather but come down in sudden spates during the monsoon. These spates are beneficial in that they fill chains of tanks but, as often as not, the floods in the lower reaches spread beyond the river banks and do considerable damage, not only in the uplands but also in the delta, where the sudden advent of this upland drainage gravely intensifies the submersion problem, since the natural drainage line of the Kistna and Godavari Western uplands lies straight through the deltas to the sea. The Budameru and the Tammileru both drain direct into the Colair. The bed of the Yerra Kalva, as we have already seen, is used to feed the Venkayya-Weyyeru canal of the Western delta. At Duvva, the point of juncture with this canal, is a surplus into the Yenamadurru drain, which in its turn debouches into the Upputeru. Thus these three mountain streams all eventually swell the normal delta drainage which has to be carried off via the Colair and Upputeru. Unfortunately they are at their maximum discharge in times of heavy rain when the water in the canal system proper is not required for irrigation and is being passed down through the delta as rapidly as possible. It is this combination of local rainfall, canal drainage and the spates in the mountain rivers that causes the inundation of certain tracts and is the main defect of the deltas. This, reacting on the revenue, presents a problem to be carefully considered by a Settlement Officer and it is for that reason that I have described the canal and river systems in some detail. The permanent drainage line of the uplands of Godavari East does not lie through the delta and though for a brief period after exceptionally heavy rains surface drainage has to be carried away, the submersion question is negligible.

(ii) *The Colair lake and the Upputeru.*—The Upputeru is, as the name implies, a river. It is, however, so intimately connected with the Colair lake that the two must be described together.

The Colair is a saucer-shaped depression, more or less water-logged, which lies in the centre of the old Kistna district between the Kistna and Godavari deltas, and into it flows all the drainage of the surrounding country. The area of the lake bed proper is about 150 square miles but from August to December the water-spread may extend to 250 square miles. The lake nowadays never dries up completely though in summer it is little more than a lugubrious marsh intersected with deep ditches. Previously it must have been completely dry in the hot weather, since it was across the bed of the Colair that Captain Forde marched from Ellore in March 1759 to make his astounding capture of Masulipatam. During the rains, however, it is a lake in every sense of the word. Its waters are thickly grown with high weeds through which the currents and the local fishermen have cut a maze of water-ways and in the cold weather it swarms with bird life. Here and there rise small islands, crowned with a cluster of huts, the homes of fisher folk who alone inhabit the lake. On some of these islands is a little land high enough to escape submersion and to be cultivated during the first crop season but most of the fields belonging to the lake villages are under water until after December. When the level of the lake subsides, these fields are planted with a coarse short period paddy, irrigated by baling from the channels in which the falling water still runs. The cultivators are not, as a rule, the indigenous inhabitants of the islands but are visitors from the mainland villages who come with their cattle and their implements for the second crop season only. Certain of the islands are irrigated from the canal system by channels carried on high bunds above the normal level of the lake; of these the most important is the Agadalanka channel from the Ellore canal.

The villages on the margin of the lake, like those on the islands, have some of their fields regularly submerged in the first crop season and have to be content with a second season crop. In addition to the fields of the village proper, strips of the lake bed adjoining are cultivated on yearly permission in the second crop season and are known locally as the "unsurvey." These strips are now being surveyed in detail and the lake bed beyond is to be split up into 100-acre blocks. At present, however, its only use is for pasturing cattle in summer.

Such is the Colair, a net work of ditches in the hot weather, but in the monsoons a vast sheet of water, swollen by the drainage not only from the uplands

but also from the Kistna and the Godavari deltas. There is, however, only one outlet, namely, the Upputeru. This, starting from the south-eastern corner of the lake, runs due south to the sea. Being tidal it is not an ideal drain, and moreover throughout its course it receives a number of large drainage channels coming down through the taluks of Kaikalur and Bandar on the west, and the taluks of Bhimavaram and Narasapur on the east, and these during heavy rains raise its level to such a height that occasionally it feeds instead of draining the Colair. It is at such times that the Colair and the Upputeru surpass their normal limits of inundation and the feeder drains themselves, unable to find outlet, back up and spread across the country.

(iii) *Hills.*—Beyond the mountains of the Agency, which hardly concern us, the hills of these districts are of little importance. They are found in the Bezwada and Nandigama taluks and along the north of the Godavari uplands. They are covered, as a rule, with low jungle and are frequently reserved forests. There is no peculiar hill cultivation in the areas with which this report is concerned.

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PREVIOUS SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Common features of the original settlements.*—The revenue history of the Godavari and Kistna districts prior to the original settlement has been fully described in the first scheme reports. It is sufficient to note here that, after the failure of the Permanent Settlement, various elaborations of the sharing and renting systems were successively employed, culminating in that known as "Joint Rents."

Settlement operations were taken up about 1860. At that time the territorial limits of the districts were roughly those that prevailed until the redistribution of 1904. Proposals for the original settlement of the present scheme area were submitted in the three separate sets of papers quoted below :—

1. Gōdāvari Western delta.	Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. XXII of 1870.
2. The Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district (which corresponds to the present Kistna district).	(1) Director's Report, dated 12th October 1861, No. 1517, on the Deputy Director's Report, No. 46, dated 23rd February 1861. (2) B.P. No. 6927, dated 17th October 1862. (3) Director's Supplemental Report, No. 100–10, dated 28th January 1863, on the Deputy Director's Report, No. 200, dated 20th November 1862. (4) Director's Supplemental Report, No. 225–20, dated 24th February 1863. (5) B.P. No. 8139, dated 23rd December 1863. (6) G.O. No. 1812, Revenue, dated 30th September 1864.
3. Gōdāvari Central and Eastern deltas and the uplands.	Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. XXXII of 1872.

The common feature of all these reports is that in each case distinct schemes were proposed for the delta and upland areas, the boundary line being taken to be that of the Ellore and Samalkot canals, except for certain rich villages in the south-east of the Yernagudem taluk which, despite their position north of this line, were classed as deltaic as their soils were undoubtedly alluvial.

7. *The settlement of the deltas.*—(i) *Godavari.*—As far as the deltas are concerned the early schemes are of only academic interest as they were completely superseded by the resettlement of 1899. It will suffice to observe that, in accordance with the views of the then Secretary of State, consolidated wet rates were not imposed on irrigated lands but they were classified and assessed as dry and charged a flat rate for the use of water. The villages were distributed among four

groups on the basis of their comparative general fertility and for each group a separate set of dry rates was framed. Special assessments were levied on lankas and padugais rising to Rs. 20 an acre.

(ii) *Kistna.*—Although in this tract also the original settlement scheme was generally cancelled at the resettlement of 1899, it was retained as the basis for the resettlement of the island of Divi, where the present assessment is simply a percentage enhancement of the original rates. The Kistna Delta Settlement, therefore, requires a somewhat more detailed notice. The main principles were identical with those followed in Godavari. Tables of rates were framed for two groups and the villages distributed between them, not on considerations of market and transport facilities, but according to their relative productivity. The soils were classified as alluvial, permanently improved, regar and arenacious with three sorts for each series except the permanently improved and arenacious, which had only two. As in Godavari there were no consolidated wet rates and the standard crops adopted were therefore dry, viz., cholam and black paddy. Average prices were calculated from the returns available; standard outturns ascertained by experiment; and the money value of the gross yield thereby determined after a deduction of one-sixth for vicissitudes of seasons. A scale of cultivation expenses was drawn up and the net profit thus arrived at. The rates originally proposed varied between 30 per cent of the calculated gross and 50 per cent of the net value, but approximated rather to the latter and ranged from Rs. 4 to As. 6. The lankas and padugais were assessed as best and good alluvial and not at special rates.

The above proposals were made before the tract had been entirely surveyed. It was found on completion of the operations that the survey areas were 32 per cent in excess of the hitherto accepted areas and that the application of the proposed rates would result in an enhancement over the joint rents of about 50 per cent. This, Government were not prepared to impose and in order to secure the required reduction, certain individual rates were somewhat arbitrarily lowered, the guiding factor, in as far as there was one, being 30 per cent of the gross value. The rates thus adjusted were sanctioned by Government and ranged from Rs. 3-8-0 to As. 6.

8. *The settlement of the uplands.*—As in the case of Divi the assessments still prevailing in the whole of the uplands of Kistna and Godavari are merely percentage enhancements of the rates imposed at the original settlements. The methods by which these rates were determined differed in details from those followed in the deltas.

(i) *Kistna.*—The soils were classified as permanently improved, regar and red ferruginous with two sorts only for all but regar for which there were three. The dry lands in the whole of the Kistna uplands were placed in the third group as approximating to a general level of fertility. Consolidated wet rates were framed for irrigated lands and for this purpose all irrigation sources were classified as third. This might be expected to mean that every source was considered equally efficient. Mr. Morris, however, adopted this flat classification merely "*faute de mieux.*" He was instructed to divide "advantages of irrigation" into three classes, the first to "comprehend the large anicuts such as those over the Cauvery and Coleroon, the Godavari and Kistna rivers; the second class comprises large tanks well supplied the whole season for the entire ayacut and the third class, tanks indifferently supplied with reference to the source and also to the extent." "I am of opinion," he continues, "that there are no lands in the portion that I am reporting on under such sources of irrigation as would come under the second class. I consider that that class refers to such large and important tanks as Nellur, Allur and Anantasagaram in the Nellore district, Kambham in Kurnool district and Singanamalla and Bokkapatnam in the Bellary district." Apparently, Mr. Morris's third class comprehends all sources that would, on the modern system, fall into classes three to five. The standard grains adopted were white paddy for wet and cholam and cumbu for dry. The rates were not calculated by a proportionate reduction on the first and second group delta rates, but were specifically worked out. Average

prices different from those of the delta, were determined from local figures. An allowance of one quarter was made for vicissitudes of seasons and, after deducting cultivation expenses, the rates were calculated as already explained for the delta. Certain upland rates were similarly reduced on the discovery of the survey excess but the net reduction on the average assessment was about half that made for the deltas. The eventual rates ranged from Rs. 3 to As. 4 for dry and Rs. 6 to Rs. 2 for wet.

(ii) *Godavari.*—The grouping and classification of the Godavari uplands were more varied than in Kistna. As there, consolidated wet rates were imposed. Four groups of villages were recognized. Mr. Master, in paragraph 58 of his Scheme Report for the Godavari Western delta, explains the underlying principle. "It was found that there was a tendency on the part of the classifiers to classify the fields with reference rather to their relative quality in the village, than to their proper position in the general scale for the delta, and this tendency could not altogether be eradicated: as experience was gained and our knowledge of the localities increased, it was resolved to remedy these inequalities by having different classes of villages, in other words, different sets of grain values, the classes and sorts of soils remaining as before," and in paragraph 49 of his report on the Upland taluks he states that "in arranging the classification of the upper taluks, it has also been found necessary to have four classes of villages." The grouping adopted depended as much on the quality of the "wet" as on the quality of the "dry" land, for the paragraph quoted above goes on, "Had we to deal only with the latter (i.e., red ferruginous) two classes would have sufficed as far as the dry land is concerned, as no great variation is found in the quality of the dry red soils. Black soils, however, and the red soils under tanks vary greatly in productive power, and on this account the number of classes mentioned (i.e., four) cannot be dispensed with." It would normally have followed that since the general quality of the irrigated as well as of the dry lands was taken into consideration in grouping the villages, the dry group and wet class would coincide. Mr. Master apologises for not securing this result in every case. "A difficulty arises," he reports in paragraph 50 of his scheme for the uplands, "that the dry land is occasionally very inferior, while the wet land under the tanks is of good quality. If a village so situated be placed in a low class with reference to the quality of the dry soil, it follows that the wet lands will be unduly depressed, and a loss of revenue result. The only way of adjusting this matter is by assigning, where necessary, a different class to the wet and dry land, although of the same village. It is only occasionally that this course is required, but where requisite, it has been adopted."

Accordingly, he proposed to start with four groups of dry and four classes of wet rates. This, however, did not exhaust the possibilities of the latter. In addition to the general wet class of the village, the individual tanks were to be again divided into two classes with reference to supply and all wet lands into two grades "with reference to their level, fovourable or unfavourable situation, etc." These latter refinements necessitated two additional sets of wet rates.

The proposed scales were arrived at in the usual way. The standard grains adopted were white paddy for wet, and cholam, cumbu, ragi, black paddy and horsegram for dry. The rates were calculated, as in Kistna, from the commuted value of the standard outturns less the same allowance of 25 per cent for vicissitudes of seasons and the estimated cultivation expenses. The scales were specifically worked out for the first two "groups" and "classes" only, the rates for the third and fourth being reached by proportionate deductions. The proposals thus meticulously framed were forwarded to the Director of Settlement who proceeded to simplify them. He adjusted the dry rates so that the first, second and third upland groups should coincide with the rates for second, third and fourth groups recently introduced into the Western delta. The fourth group of upland rates was to be simply a set of proportionate reductions on the third. The six sets of wet rates were replaced by three but unfortunately neither Mr. Newell in ordaining, nor Mr. Master in applying them, explained the differentia. As far as can be

judged from an examination of the classification on the ground, some allowance for individual variations in respect of supply and situation was made by manipulating the soil classification, by increasing the number of instances where dry group and wet class differed, by permitting more than one wet class among the various tanks of a village and by allotting different classes to the same source in respect of individual fields. These devices however do not seem to have been uniformly employed in all taluks.

This, however, was not the end of the adventures of the Godavari upland rates. Survey here, as in Kistna, disclosed an unexpected excess in area. Mr. Master, now Director of Settlement, hastened to overhaul and reduce individual tarams here and there, basing his revised proposals on the estimated value of half the net outturn less 10 per cent for dry and 15 per cent for wet. Government, however, refused to sanction these percentage deductions from "half net" but pointed out that the rounding in many instances involved an excessive increase or reduction and called on the Director to rectify this; and although in so doing, he contrived to effect a still further reduction in the average dry assessment, his proposals were accepted. It is not surprising however that after all this patch work the tables of rates for the upland taluks of the Godavari districts embody some of the most irrational gradations in the history of ryotwari settlements. This criticism will be developed in the latter part of this report.

9. *The introduction of the original settlements.*—The various settlements described above were not all introduced in the same year: that of the Godavari Western delta dated from 1862-63 and those of the rest of Godavari and Kistna from 1866-67. In that fasli also the delta water-rate was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per acre.

10. *Preparations for the resettlements.*—The original settlements were for thirty years and expired in the Western delta in 1892-93 and in the rest of the tract in 1896-97. At this period the Godavari district still corresponded to the present East and West Godavari districts, while Kistna embraced part of the present Guntur. There was some delay in taking up the resettlement and operations were not commenced until November 1894 when Mr. G. P. Clerk with Party No. III moved from Tanjore to Godavari. On 12th January 1895, he submitted a preliminary report on that district asking for permission to reclassify the deltas and proposing to substitute consolidated wet assessments for the existing composite charges. He was of opinion that a reclassification of the uplands was unnecessary, but that some revision of the source classification and of the dry grouping would have to be made. These proposals were approved and the existing settlement in the deltas was entirely superseded.

In his letter No. 571-A, dated 9th November 1895, Mr. Clerk submitted a formal scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari deltas and uplands and after some discussion concerning the principles on which lands were to be registered as wet and the charge that was to be imposed on irrigated dry, Government passed orders in G.O. No. 436, Revenue, dated 7th July 1899.

An outline of the resettlement sanctioned is given below separately for delta and upland.

11. *The resettlement of the deltas*—(i) *Godavari*—(*a*) *Reclassification of soils.*—Soils were reclassified on a more elastic table providing five sorts for each class except in the arenacious series. The greater part of the area fell under alluvial, the percentage under each series being—

Alluvial	73	per cent
Regar	18	,,
Arenacious	9	,,
	100	,,

It may be noticed that a special sort 1-1-A was adopted in these deltas to provide for the exceptionally fertile alluvial clay found both in dry and wet near the Godavari river. Lankas and padugais were no longer charged as before at more or less arbitrary rates. They were classified on their merits and rates one and

two tarams higher than the rates on ordinary lands of the same classification were charged on padugais and lankas respectively. This assessment was levied only on such lands as were already held on patta. Other lanka and padugai lands were left unclassified to be leased by auction for fixed periods.

(*b*) *Dry grouping.*—Two groups were adopted but 83 per cent of the area was placed in the first group, the exceptions being the swampy and sandy villages along the coast and bordering the Upputeru and Colair.

The grouping and soil classification are illustrated in Maps A and B.

(*c*) *Classification of sources.*—It was at first proposed to have only two classes of irrigation but it was subsequently found that four would be required mainly to allow for defective drainage. The classification was made in consultation with the local Revenue and Department of Public Works authorities and the irrigational defects of particular blocks were allowed for, not as was usually done elsewhere, by lowering the soil classification, but by adopting in respect of the inferior blocks a classification lower than that assigned to the source in respect of the superior blocks. Thus, a channel may in the same village be in the first, second and third class for different portions of its ayacut. The intention was that if, as the result of future improvements, the irrigational defects were removed, the class of the source could be immediately raised; whereas the soil classification would be fixed for the currency of the resettlement period. The Resettlement Notification provided for this revision of classification and it was arranged that the defect on account of which the irrigation class of any block was lowered would be specifically recorded in the diglott. Unfortunately this was not carried out and full advantage has not been taken of the powers provided for in the notification. Proposals on this point will be submitted below. As things stand at present the areas under each class of source are as follows :—

Class of source.	Area.	Percentage.
	ACS.	
I	227,484	66
II	82,039	24
III	28,857	8
IV	6,910	2

This classification is illustrated in Maps C and D.

(*d*) *Registry as wet.*—Consolidated wet rates having been decided on, the question arose what lands were to be registered wet and assessed to these rates. The ryots of the deltas had hitherto enjoyed, at any rate theoretically, the option of taking water only when they so pleased and of paying the water-rate accordingly. On the other hand, the owners of land assessed to a consolidated rate would be called on to pay it every year whether they availed themselves of the water or not. It was decided therefore, to introduce consolidated wet registry with considerable reserve and the principle was laid down that "all Government land which has been for five consecutive years under wet cultivation or from which in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, Government water cannot be excluded, will be assessed with the appropriate consolidated wet rate." For ayan land registered as dry but cultivated wet the charge for water was to be the difference between the appropriate dry and wet rates *plus* one rupee an acre "in consideration of the option still enjoyed by them, and of the administrative inconvenience caused thereby." For minor and whole inam and zamindari lands that were not entitled to irrigation free of charge the uniform water-rate of Rs. 5 an acre which had been the general water-rate in the delta since 1895-96 was retained.

(*e*) *Standard crops, outturns and deductions.*—The crops taken as standard were white paddy for wet lands and black paddy for dry. The Tanjore outturns for white paddy were found by experiment to be suitable to Godavari and were accordingly adopted. The outturns for black paddy were also fixed by experiment. The deductions made for vicissitudes of seasons and unprofitable areas included in the holdings were 10 per cent for wet and 20 per cent for dry.

(*f*) *Commutation prices.*—For white paddy this was calculated in the usual way from the recorded prices of the preceding twenty non-famine years.

The market prices of black paddy, however, had not been kept and the commutation price was taken to be about 20 per cent less than that of white paddy, this being the ratio of the current values of the two grains. Fifteen per cent was allowed for cartage and merchant's profits. The resulting commutation prices were—

	RS.
White paddy	118 per garce.
Black ,, ...	96 ,,

(*g*) *Cultivation expenses.*—The scale of cultivation expenses allowed ranged from Rs. 14 and Rs. 8 for wet and dry respectively to Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 2-10-0 per acre. These compared favourably with the sums allowed by Mr. Master.

(*h*) *Rates of assessment.*—The rates of assessment reached by these processes are shown below :—

Table of Rates for the Delta.

Wet.

I	II	III	IV	V	XII	XIII	XIV	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.	
								Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
									RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
1A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12 0	2	10 0	3	9 0	4	8 0
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10 0	3	9 0	4	8 0	5	7 0
2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	9 0	4	8 0	5	7 0	6	6 0
3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	8 0	5	7 0	6	6 0	7	5 0
4	5	2	3	1	1	..	..	5	7 0	6	6 0	7	5 0	8	4 8
5	..	3	4	2	2	1	..	6	6 0	7	5 0	8	4 8	9	4 0
..	..	4	5	3	3	2	1	7	5 0	8	4 8	9	4 0	10	3 8
..	..	5	..	4	..	3	2	8	4 8	9	4 0	10	3 8	11	3 0
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	9	4 0	10	3 8	11	3 0	12	2 8

Dry.

I	II	III	IV	V	XII	XIII	XIV	First Group.		Second Group.	
								Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
									RS. A.		RS. A.
1A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7 0	4	5 0
1	1A	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5 0	5	4 0
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4 0	6	3 0
3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3 0	7	2 8
4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	2 8	8	2 0
5	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	8	2 0	9	1 8
..	5	4	3	1	1	..	..	9	1 8	10	1 4
..	..	5	4	2	2	1	..	10	1 4	11	1 0
..	..	..	5	3	3	2	1	11	1 0	12	0 12
..	..	..	..	4	..	3	2	12	0 12	13	0 8
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	13	0 8	14	0 4

NOTE.—Tarams 1 and 2 are applied to Lanka and Padugai lands.

Padugais and Lankas.

I	II	Lanka.		Padugai.	
		Taram.	Rate per acre.	Taram.	Rate per acre.
			RS. A.		RS. A.
1A	....	1	11 0	2	9 0
1	1A	2	9 0	3	7 0
2	1	3	7 0	4	5 0
3	2	4	5 0	5	4 0
4	3	5	4 0	6	3 0
5	4	6	3 0	7	2 8
.. ..	5	7	2 8	8	2 0

(*i*) *Double crop.*—No lands were registered as permanent or compounded double crop since the area so cultivated not only fluctuated, but actually shifted every year. The charge to be imposed on such cultivation on ayan land was fixed at half that for a single wet crop: on zamindari and minor inam at the full first crop water-rate.

(*j*) *Financial results.*—As a result of the resettlement the assessment on the occupied land in the deltas rose to Rs. 30,85,472, an enhancement of Rs. 2,35,158 or 8 per cent on the preceding assessment plus a water-rate of Rs. 5 on "wet" land. This rate had, however, been introduced only in 1895-96 and for the greater part of the settlement period the rate had been Rs. 4. On a Rs. 4 water-rate the enhancement was 23 per cent.

(ii) *Kistna.*—(*a*) *The delta proper.*—It will be convenient before describing the resettlement of the Godavari uplands to consider the resettlement of the Kistna delta side by side with that of the Godavari deltas since the former was little more than an imitation of the latter.

The scheme report was sent up by Mr. Adinarayana Ayya in his letter No. 428, dated 6th July 1897, and followed the lines recommended by the Board in their remarks on Mr. Clerk's Godavari Report (B.P. No. 43, dated 12th March 1896). It was proposed to reclassify the delta and introduce consolidated wet rates. The same principles of soil and source classification and of dry grouping were adopted save that a third group was added to provide for the villages in the Colair lake. Thirty-six per cent of the area fell in the second group and 8 per cent in the third group and of the irrigated lands the extents under each class of source were—

Class.	Area.	Percentage.
	ACS.	
I	74,995	59
II	40,744	32
III	9,417	7
IV	3,035	2

Despite a few variations in the basis of the calculations, the rates arrived at were those sanctioned for Godavari. It was found, however, that the exceptional rates, 1-1-A, were not needed in Kistna and that there were no lanka or padugai lands sufficiently good to fall under the exceptional tarams. The commutation prices adopted were—

	Rs.
White paddy	118 per garce.
Black "	96 "
Cholam	170 "

There is no need to print here the Kistna tables of rates which, save for the absence of the first taram in wet and the first three tarams in dry, are identical with those for Godavari. The rules adopted in Godavari for registry as wet and for charging the irrigation of ayan, inam and zamindari dry lands were sanctioned for Kistna also and the sole individuality in the resettlement of that district was the recognition of the Colair and Upputeru, not as delta sources, but as ordinary second group sources subject to the normal Rs. 3 water-rate.

In Kistna there was no double-crop cultivation.

(*b*) *Divi.*—While reclassifying the delta proper Mr. Adinarayana Ayya reclassified also the island of Divi, as, according to the boundary adopted at the original settlement, it was deltaic. The island was at this time entirely dry, save for a few tanks, that received a precarious supply from open river channels at times of high floods. The Board, however, contended that, as Divi island was not actually irrigated from the anicut system, it did not form part of the delta proper and therefore should not be reclassified. Government approved this view and the reclassification was not given effect to in Divi which, as we shall see, was treated on the lines followed in the uplands.

(*c*) *Financial results.*—As a result of the revised rates, the assessment on the delta, excluding Divi, rose to Rs. 9,61,493, an increase of Rs. 68,743 or 8 per cent on a water-rate of Rs. 5 and 25 per cent on a water-rate of Rs. 4.

12. *Subsequent settlement history of Divi.*—It has already been noticed that in 1908 the island of Divi was brought under irrigation from a pumping installation. Although it was realized at the time that the existing classification of soils in the island, having been made many years before irrigation was dreamed of, was not likely to be suitable to the altered conditions, it was decided to postpone its revision until the ayacut should be more developed. In the meantime irrigated lands were charged their existing dry assessment plus a uniform water-rate of Rs. 5. This system still persists but proposals for the reclassification of this taluk are submitted in a later chapter.

13. *The resettlement of the uplands*—(i) *Godavari*—(*a*) *The case for and against reclassification.*—It remains now to consider the treatment of the upland taluks at the last resettlement. Although Mr. Clerk in his preliminary report had committed himself to the opinion that a wholesale reclassification of soils was unnecessary, further experience of the district caused him to revise this opinion, and in his scheme report he requested permission entirely to reclassify the uplands as well as the deltas on modern principles and a more elastic soil table of five sorts. The reasons he advanced for reclassification were that the principle followed in dry grouping was out of date and that a revision was further desirable since improved communications had altered the relative advantages of the villages since the original settlement. The principle on which the sources had been classified was nowhere recorded and could not be reliably deduced from the results: as far as could be made out one class had, as a rule, been assigned to all sources in a given village and individual differences ignored, except in as far as the soils under inferior tanks had been artificially classed down: the Tank Restoration Department had improved some tanks, others had deteriorated or failed. It was desirable, therefore, to group villages and classify tanks strictly on individual merits. This was, however, impossible without at the same time revising the soil classification which was inextricably mixed up with the grouping and source classification, and to touch one without the other would lead to graver anomalies than under the existing system. An experimental reclassification in certain villages benefited by the railway proved not only that such villages were, under the existing scheme, underassessed but that the incidence of the assessment did not correspond to the relative fertility of the lands. A percentage enhancement on the present basis would therefore intensify the existing inequalities. Finally, there were 47 "Rented" villages and several thousand acres of hitherto unclassified land which had to be settled and, unless the existing scheme was altered, the new area would have to be dealt with on the same unsatisfactory lines.

The Board of Revenue in B.P. No. 3, dated 8th January 1896, while admitting the force of Mr. Clerk's criticisms of the existing system, pointed out that the objections applied equally strongly to the settlements in Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Trichinopoly and Chingleput; that in the recent resettlement of Trichinopoly no reclassification of the upland area had been found necessary; that there was no evidence that individual assessments exhibited glaring inequalities: that there was no complaint from the ryot population who were, after all, the people most affected; and that "restoration" was not improvement which alone would justify raising the irrigation class. The consideration of most weight seems, however, to have been the assurances given in the past that resettlements would not involve reclassification. Government accepted the views of the Board and ordered that the resettlement of the uplands should take the form of a percentage enhancement only, and that the existing soil classification, grouping of villages and classification of irrigation sources should remain unchanged.

(*b*) *Details of the resettlement.*—The commutation prices of the original settlement and the resettlement compared as below:—

Particulars	Settlement per garce.	Resettlement per garce.	Percentage increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	
White paddy	72	118	64
Black paddy	60	96	60
Cholam	84	147	75
Cumbu	60	124	107
Ragi	66	130	97
Horsegram	96	162	69

In view of the rise in prices orders issued to enhance the rates by 33⅓ per cent and the following were introduced :—

Table of rates for the Godavari uplands.

Wet.

Class and sort of soil.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
I 1	1	12 0	Special rates for the lands under the Yeleru river.			
I 2	4	7 12				
II 1	2	9 0	4	7 12	6	6 8
II 2	5	7 0	8	5 4	10	3 12
III 1	5	7 0	6	6 8	8	5 4
III 2	8	5 4	9	4 8	11	3 4
III 3	11	3 4	12	2 8	14	2 0
IV 1	3	8 8	4	7 12	6	6 8
IV 2	5	7 0	7	5 12	9	4 8
IV 3	8	5 4	10	3 12	11	3 4
V 1	6	6 8	9	4 8	11	3 4
V 2	9	4 8	11	3 4	12	2 8
V 3	12	2 8	14	2 0	14	2 0
VI 1	6	6 8	8	5 4	10	3 12
VI 2	9	4 8	11	3 4	13	2 4
VII 1	4	7 12	7	5 12	10	3 12
VII 2	7	5 12	9	4 8	12	2 8
VII 3	9	4 8	12	2 8	14	2 0
VIII 1	7	5 12	9	4 8	11	3 4
VIII 2	9	4 8	11	3 4	14	2 0
VIII 3	11	3 4	13	2 4	15	1 10

Dry.

Class and sort of soil.	First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.	
	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
I 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II 1	1	5 8	2	4 8	3	3 12	4	3 4
II 2	2	4 8	4	3 4	8	1 12	8	1 12
III 1	2	4 8	5	2 12	8	1 12	9	1 10
III 2	6	2 8	8	1 12	10	1 4	11	1 0
III 3	10	1 4	12	0 10	13	0 8	14	0 5
IV 1	4	3 4	6	2 8	9	1 10	10	1 4
IV 2	7	2 4	9	1 10	10	1 4	11	1 0
IV 3	10	1 4	12	0 10	13	0 8	14	0 5
V 1	6	2 8	8	1 12	10	1 4	11	1 0
V 2	8	1 12	11	1 0	12	0 10	13	0 8
V 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI 1	4	3 4	4	3 4	6	2 8	7	2 4
VI 2	7	2 4	7	2 4	9	1 10	10	1 4
VII 1	6	2 8	6	2 8	8	1 12	9	1 10
VII 2	10	1 4	10	1 4	11	1 0	12	0 10
VII 3	13	0 8	13	0 8	14	0 5	14	0 5
VIII 1	11	1 0	11	1 0	12	0 10	13	0 8
VIII 2	12	0 10	13	0 8	14	0 5	14	0 5
VIII 3	13	0 8	14	0 5	14	0 5	14	0 5

(*c*) *Financial results.*—The demand on occupied ayan land rose to Rs. 5,44,169, an enhancement of Rs. 1,23,030 or 29 per cent.

(ii) *Kistna*—(*a*) *The uplands and Divi.*—In Kistna Mr. Adinarayana Ayya having before him the views expressed by the Board of Revenue in forwarding Mr. Clerk's scheme for Godavari made no criticism of the classification in the uplands and simply proposed a percentage enhancement. The comparative commutation prices in Kistna were—

Particulars.	Settlement per garce.	Resettlement per garce.	Percentage increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	
White paddy	90	145	61
Cholam	95	216	127
Cumbu	70	173	147

and for this district also the order was to increase the rates by 33⅓ per cent with results as given below. These orders covered Divi as well as the uplands proper and as the former had been placed in the first and second groups and the latter in

the third group at the original settlement their rates were entirely different. The two tables are appended.

Table of rates for the Kistna uplands—Bezwada and Nandigama.

Class and sort of soil.		Wet, third class.		Dry, third group.	
		Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
			RS. A.		RS. A.
I	1	..	..	1	3 12
	2	2	6 4	2	2 8
	3	..	..	4	1 14
II	1	1	7 8	1	3 12
	2	2	6 4	3	2 2
III	1	3	5 8	3	2 2
	2	5	4 4	6	1 4
	3	7	3 0	7	1 0
IV	1	2	6 4	6	1 4
	2	4	4 12	7	1 0
	3	6	3 12	8	0 10
V	1	5	4 4	7	1 0
	2	7	3 0	8	0 10
	3	8	2 8	9	0 5
VI	1	3	5 8	5	1 8
	2	5	4 4	7	1 0
VII	1	4	4 12	7	1 0
	2	6	3 12	8	0 10
VIII	1	6	3 12	8	0 10
	2	7	3 0	9	0 5
XII	1	..	..	7	1 0
	2	..	..	8	0 10
XIII	1	..	..	8	0 10
	2	..	..	9	0 5
XIV	1	..	..	8	0 10
	2	..	..	9	0 5

Table of rates for Divi.

Classification of soil.		Dry.			
		First group.		Second group.	
		Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
			RS. A.		RS. A.
I	1	1	4 4	1	4 4
	2	2	3 0	2	3 0
	3	3	2 8	3	2 8
II	1	1	4 4	1	4 4
	2	2	3 0	2	3 0
III	1	2	3 0	3	2 8
	2	3	2 8	4	1 14
	3	5	1 8	6	1 4
IV	1	3	2 8	4	1 14
	2	4	1 14	6	1 4
	3	6	1 4	7	1 0
V	1	4	1 14	6	1 4
	2	6	1 4	7	1 0
	3	8	0 12	9	0 10
XII	1	4	1 14	5	1 8
	2	6	1 4	7	1 0
XIII	1	6	1 4	7	1 0
	2	8	0 12	9	0 10
XIV	1	8	0 12	9	0 10
	2	10	0 7	10	0 7

The total assessment on the Uplands and Divi rose to Rs. 4,14,470, an enhancement of Rs. 1,00,044 or 32 per cent.

(*b*) *The Muniyeru project.*—Mr. Adinarayana Ayya, however, had proposed to reclassify on the delta table of soils the area affected by the then recently opened Muniyeru project and impose consolidated wet rates. The reclassification was actually made but as it was felt to be premature to fix consolidated rates in the then undeveloped state of the ayacut, the proposal was rejected and the Muniyeru ayacut continued, and still continues, to pay the enhanced dry assessment plus a uniform water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre.

14. *The settlement of the "Rented" villages.*—These were villages situated in the Godavari area which, at the time of the original settlement, had been omitted from the operations owing to their backward condition, and had continued to be

leased on annual rentals. They were now to be brought under a normal settlement and Mr. Adinarayana Ayya submitted proposals to this effect in his letter No. 300, dated 1st March 1900. The villages were grouped and the sources classified on the usual principles of transport facilities and irrigational capacity. A scale with five sorts was employed for soil classification, but it was adjusted on the "Procrustean bed" of the table of rates already sanctioned for the uplands generally. The results are appended.

Table of rates for the Upland villages settled for the first time in 1899.

Wet.

Class and sort of soil.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
III 1	3	7 0	4	6 8	6	5 4
III 2	4	6 8	6	5 4	7	4 8
III 3	6	5 4	7	4 8	9	3 4
III 4	7	4 8	9	3 4	10	2 8
III 5	9	3 4	10	2 8	12	2 0
IV 1	1	8 8	2	7 12	4	6 8
IV 2	2	7 12	3	7 0	6	5 4
IV 3	3	7 0	5	5 12	7	4 8
IV 4	4	6 8	7	4 8	8	3 12
IV 5	6	5 4	8	3 12	9	3 4
V 1	4	6 8	7	4 8	9	3 4
V 2	6	5 4	8	3 12	10	2 8
V 3	7	4 8	9	3 4	11	2 4
V 4	9	3 4	10	2 8	12	2 0
V 5	10	2 8	12	2 0	13	1 10
VI 1	4	6 8	6	5 4	8	3 12
VI 2	6	5 4	7	4 8	9	3 4
VI 3	7	4 8	9	3 4	11	2 4
VI 4	8	3 12	10	2 8	12	2 0
VI 5	9	3 4	12	2 0	13	1 10
VII 1	2	7 12	5	5 12	8	3 12
VII 2	3	7 0	8	5 4	9	3 4
VII 3	5	5 12	7	4 8	10	2 8
VII 4	6	5 4	9	3 4	11	2 4
VII 5	7	4 8	10	2 8	12	2 0
VIII 1	5	5 12	7	4 8	9	3 4
VIII 2	6	5 4	8	3 12	10	2 8
VIII 3	7	4 8	9	3 4	12	2 0
VIII 4	8	3 12	10	2 8	13	1 10
VIII 5	9	3 4	11	2 4	13	1 10

Dry.

Class and sort of soil.	First group		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.	
	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
III 1	1	4 8	3	2 12	6	1 12	7	1 10
III 2	2	3 4	5	2 4	8	1 4	8	1 4
III 3	4	2 8	6	1 12	9	1 0	9	1 0
III 4	6	1 12	8	1 4	10	0 10	10	0 10
III 5	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5
IV 1	2	3 4	4	2 8	7	1 10	8	1 4
IV 2	3	2 12	5	2 4	8	1 4	9	1 0
IV 3	5	2 4	7	1 10	9	1 0	10	0 10
IV 4	7	1 10	8	1 4	10	0 10	11	0 8
IV 5	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5
V 1	4	2 8	6	1 12	8	1 4	9	1 0
V 2	6	1 12	8	1 4	9	1 0	10	0 10
V 3	8	1 4	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8
V 4	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5
V 5	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5	12	0 5
VI 1	2	3 4	2	3 4	4	2 8	5	2 4
VI 2	3	2 12	3	2 12	5	2 4	6	1 12
VI 3	5	2 4	5	2 4	7	1 10	8	1 4
VI 4	6	1 12	6	1 12	8	1 4	9	1 0
VI 5	8	1 4	8	1 4	9	1 0	10	0 10
VII 1	4	2 8	4	2 8	6	1 12	7	1 10
VII 2	6	1 12	6	1 12	8	1 4	9	1 0
VII 3	8	1 4	8	1 4	9	1 0	10	0 10
VII 4	9	1 0	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8
VII 5	11	0 8	11	0 8	12	0 5	12	0 5
VIII 1	9	1 0	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8
VIII 2	10	0 10	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5
VIII 3	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5	12	0 5
VIII 4	11	0 8	12	0 5	12	0 5	12	0 5
VIII 5	12	0 5	12	0 5	12	0 5	12	0 5

The financial result was a demand of Rs. 37,796 being an increase of Rs. 15,347 or 68 per cent on the previous average rents.

15. *The grouping of the upland sources for water-rate.*—In the uplands of both Kistna and Godavari the usual Presidency water-rates were to be charged on irrigated "dry" land; but, as the settlement source classification was based on principles entirely different from those generally in vogue, to suit which the Presidency water-rates were framed, the Revenue department had to make an independent grouping of all sources as first or second for the purpose of assessing the water-rate.

16. *The "Cammiade" settlement.*—The last incident in the settlement history of the last 26 years was the introduction of a simplified system of settlement into 42 Agency villages in the Polavaram division of the Godavari district, inhabited chiefly by Koyas, which had hitherto been leased on yearly rentals. In G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911, Government sanctioned the proposals made by Mr. Cammiade who had been placed on special duty in 1908 to investigate the question. The soils were not classified, but a flat acreage rate subject to a maximum of one rupee in the case of wet land and eight annas in the case of dry was imposed in each village in such a way that the total assessment on the village approximated to the average rentals of the preceding ten years. This settlement was first introduced experimentally for three years. As it proved successful it was ordered in G.O. No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918, that it should be continued until the next resettlement of the settled villages in the district but that there should be an immediate increase of 25 per cent in the wet rates. Proposals for the settlement of these villages will not, however, be included in this report, as they have been separately submitted in the letters referred to at the end of paragraph 2.

17. *Summary.*—To sum up, the present resettlement in the deltas is modern and similar to those in vogue in most districts of the Presidency. The resettlement in the uplands perpetuates one of the earliest settlements ever effected and involves marked anomalies of grouping, soil and source classification, while the settlement of the "rented villages" although it followed modern principles was distorted on an antiquated table of rates.

CHAPTER III.—AGRICULTURAL SEASONS AND PRACTICES.

Some description of the agricultural practices of these districts is an essential preliminary to an understanding of their present economic condition. In this as in other respects, the deltas and uplands differ considerably.

18. *Wet cultivation*—(i) *Delta.*—Agricultural practices depend mainly on the weather and although varying in details those of the Kistna and Godavari deltas may be described together. The rainfall statistics will be discussed later in connexion with the prescribed appendices and as the local rains have less influence on the paddy harvests of the deltas than the rains in the catchment areas of the Kistna and Godavari, it will be sufficient to remark here that the south-west monsoon which prevails from June to September brings more than two-thirds of the annual rainfall.

The Godavari and Kistna freshes arrive, as a rule, in June and the rivers are in full flood during July and August after which they slowly fall, the Godavari retaining however a head of water at the anicut throughout the year, whereas the Kistna falls more rapidly. As a result, the Godavari canals are open for practically eleven months, being closed some time in May and reopened in the middle of June, whereas the Kistna canals are closed from March to June, the month which marks the beginning of the cultivation season.

(*a*) *The "Sarva" crop.*—The main wet crop is, of course, paddy and the prevailing practice in both deltas is to grow a long period variety known as the "sarva" crop between July and December. Transplantation of seedlings is the almost universal method and the system of using single seedlings is common. These seedlings are raised in plots under wells or adjoining the channels and

transplantation is started as soon after the permitted date as they are ready. In the Godavari deltas, the ryots have dug small tanks in their patta fields, which they fill just before the closure of the canals and with the water so stored raise seedlings during the closure period. They are then in a position to transplant their fields immediately the season opens, but, in order to give all ryots a chance with their seedlings, transplantation is not usually permitted before June 15th. As a rule, the soil is puddled before transplanting though dry ploughing is practised on high-level lands. The importance of an early start can hardly be exaggerated. It is the universal belief in Godavari that wet crops must be off the ground by the middle of December, otherwise the yield invariably suffers. In Kistna there are some varieties of paddy that are harvested later. Experience confirms this tradition and the fact must probably be set down to seasonal conditions of the cold weather. Whatever be the explanation it is not water shortage as supplies are adequate throughout this period. The season thus having a fixed time limit incapable of extension, it behoves the ryot to start his cultivation at the earliest possible moment, and one of the critical periods for delta irrigation is, therefore, the beginning of the season when every cultivator is anxious to get his lands transplanted at once, with the result that a general scramble for water ensues throughout the delta. If, however, the local rains are timely and early, they ease the situation and assist considerably in making the land fit for transplantation and once the crop is transplanted there is little reason to fear any scarcity of water in the "sarva" season. The anxiety, if any, is otherwise. Parts of the ayacut are normally liable to submersion and this liability is the greater if the rains of the north-east monsoon are heavy and concentrated. After the crop is cut in December, it is not as in the south, thrashed at once but is left to dry for one or two months and then trodden by bulls.

(*b*) *The "Dalva" crop.*—There is a considerable area in the Godavari deltas under two wet crops. In the Kistna delta, the extent is negligible. In other districts double crop is usually confined to the areas most suitably situated and these cultivate two wet crops year after year. Such areas are registered as double-crop land and in return for a consolidated double-crop assessment are given preference in supplying second-crop water. In these deltas, however, the practice has always been to distribute the supply of water available for cultivation in the second-crop season among the various channels as nearly as possible in a fixed rotation. In the Godavari Western delta a field is, as a rule, permitted to take water for a second wet crop once in three years; in the Central and Eastern deltas in alternate years, though channels under which there is a substantial area of sugarcane are kept open every year. The second crop grown is usually a three to four months paddy and is known as the "dalva" crop. Although the first crop is cut in December, the dalva paddy is not transplanted until the end of January or early February since, if planted earlier, it inevitably suffers from the same causes which we have noted as limiting the period of the "sarva" season. This crop which matures early in May requires water up to the end of April when supplies are apt to be low and it is then that such crop failure as there is in the Godavari deltas occurs.

It is unfortunate that December and January, when water is still plentiful, have to be wasted and the fields left fallow. A practice that would better suit the irrigational conditions of the delta would be to grow a short period paddy between July and October and immediately afterwards to put in, with the help of the north-east monsoon, a long period variety that could be reaped in March. In this way, the rush for water at the beginning of the season would be minimised, as there would be no risk in prolonging the first-crop cultivation and a more adequate use could be made of the water available in the second-crop season, since there would not be the same possibility of failure of supply in February as there is in April.

Experiments have, however, confirmed the ryots' traditional beliefs. Hitherto, no strain of paddy has been discovered which will stand the conditions of January and February, but the Agricultural department is still engaged on experiments.

In those years in which second-crop water is not allowed him, the Godavari ryot has sundry alternatives. He may grow sunn-hemp, blackgram or gingelly. This latter crop requires a little water, but this is permitted to take from the canals. The hemp and gram are intended chiefly for fodder or manure, but gingelly is grown for the market and is distinctly profitable. In the Kistna delta, however, there is no second wet crop, and only gram or hemp is raised after paddy, usually for fodder only.

The season and practices in Divi are much the same as in the Kistna delta, save that the irrigation supply is limited to the period during which the river water remains fresh, normally July to November.

(c) *The "Dalva" lands.*—The main difficulty in both the deltas is, however, without doubt, the defective drainage of certain parts of the ayacut. We have already seen how the combined Upland, Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western drainages congest in the Colair Upputeru outlet. Moreover, the slope of the deltas is extremely gradual and this adds to the difficulties of carrying off surplus water. As a result, lands at the tail-end of the systems where the drains are many and large, are apt to be submerged in most years. A certain amount of submersion does no harm to paddy, provided the crop has attained sufficient size and strength to resist. It is thus of paramount importance to the tail-end ryot to get his land transplanted as early as possible, in order that the young crop may be sufficiently established to resist the inevitable submersion when it comes. It is, however, in the nature of things that the man at the tail-end is the last served. Various arrangements have been tried to help him, the best known perhaps being the system of A and B class lands introduced in the Kistna delta. Nothing, however, has succeeded and the only relief possible is to improve the drains. Much has been and is being done in this direction. The point that immediately concerns us, however, is that there are certain areas in which submersion is so regular and complete that it is impossible in a normal year to grow any crop before December. The practice in such areas is to grow the sole crop in the "dalva" season and these lands are usually given preference in allotting the water for the second crop. This is, of course, not double-crop cultivation, and such second-crop cultivation as there is under the Kistna canals is of this sort. The areas most affected in this way are those adjoining the Colair lake and the Upputeru, the lands towards the mouths of the drains in Kaikalur, and to a less serious extent, in Bhimavaram and Narasapur. Conditions in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas are better though there is a very small area of "dalva" land in the south of the Razole and Amalapuram taluks. The cultivation of a second-season paddy in the bed of the Colair lake and the Upputeru by baling from these sources has been described in paragraph 5 (ii).

(ii) *Upland.*—Naturally, the cultivation of paddy begins when the tank fills, usually by the end of June or beginning of July. There is practically no second crop cultivation except in a few cases in Godavari East and there too it is irregular as even when there is water in the tank, the ryots prefer to retain it to irrigate the seed beds for the next year's crop. The practice of raising a dry fodder crop after the wet crop is not so common as in the delta.

19. *Dry cultivation.*—There is a considerable area in the delta under dry cultivation and the crops grown are so valuable and reliable that the price of the land falls little short of that of good wet land.

Both in the deltas and uplands there are three seasons for dry cultivation, the "punasa", the "pedda" and the "paira". The punasa extends roughly from June to September and covers the south-west monsoon, the pedda which extends from September to January benefits by both while the paira relies on the north-east monsoon.

Typical crops of each season for these areas are—

Punasa	Gingelly. Rain-fed paddy. Cumbu.
Pedda	Cholam, cotton.
Paira	The grams.

The list is not exhaustive and some of the crops may be grown in any of the three seasons.

Conditions vary considerably but, generally speaking, a punasa crop is followed by a paira crop in the same year, while the pedda crop stands alone or is grown mixed with other crops. Cholam is frequently mixed with red and green gram, vegetables and even hemp. Such mixed crops are raised together and reaped separately. A common combination in the rich dry lands of the Godavari delta is cholam, redgram and korra. Rotations are said to be practised but the ryot is not very strict about it except possibly with cholam and cotton.

The seasons on the lankas are similar save that there is no cultivation before the paira season on those submerged by the floods.

The uplands wet and dry depend entirely on local rains. There are, however, for the dry lands two monsoons and a deficiency in the south-west is often compensated by a good north-east. The ryot has a number of crops to choose from and can adapt himself to the seasons. The wet lands are, however, dependent on the south-west monsoon and fare ill if that fails. The north-east comes too late to be of use by itself. To a certain extent the tanks are dependent on both monsoons, for most of them require two or three fillings to supply their ayacuts. It is noticeable, however, that in East Godavari the ryots quickly adjust themselves to a dry season, when they usually raise cholam on their wet fields.

20. *Manures.*—A few words on the manurial practices will suffice to close this account. The favourite manure for wet lands is known as "pati mannu," earth from the old village-sites impregnated with the ammonia of generations of men and animals. It is now growing scarce and is used only once or twice in every ten years. A careful ryot however will dress his land with farmyard manure every other year, or will arrange to pen sheep and goats on his fields. To meet his requirements huge flocks from the Agencies, Hyderabad and the Uplands tour the deltas in the months before the cultivation season opens. The practice of growing fodder and green manure crops after a first crop of paddy has already been referred to. No assessment is charged for such a crop and the marked development of its cultivation has done much to relieve the situation. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the delta ryot is put to considerable difficulty in the matter of manure. Another serious problem he has to face is the maintenance of his agricultural stock. The extension of wet cultivation has seriously restricted the area for pasturage and cattle have to be sent away from the delta while the crops are on the ground. They are despatched in great droves into the uplands, and beyond, to the Agencies and the Nizam's territory, where they remain until the hot weather. Even then natural fodder is scarce except in the bed of the Colair. In such circumstances the ryot must feed his beasts on artificial foods or starve them. The former is expensive and the latter produces rapid deterioration. There is also some inevitable wastage on the long journeys to the Agencies and Hyderabad. These conditions react on the manurial situation, as during their absence the cattle cannot render their usual assistance in this respect.

The upland ryot is not faced with the same difficulty. He has pasturage and to spare. It has been a common thing in my enquiries to find that the area of land set aside for this purpose in the uplands had increased considerably since last resettlement and that this was due, not to the poverty of the land, but to the fact that the grazing was profitable, and some of the best dry lands were regularly leased for this purpose.

These undoubted difficulties are, however, aggravated by the ryots themselves since they continue to waste their resources on the maintenance of useless beasts.

CHAPTER IV.—ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE TRACT.

21. *Rainfall, seasons and seasonal remissions.*—The prescribed statistics illustrating the average monthly rainfall during the past thirty years will be found in

Appendix I (*a*) with the taluks grouped as coast, central and upland. No appreciable difference, however, is apparent between the three divisions. The average annual rainfall is somewhat greater in East Godavari with 41·74 inches than in Kistna with 37·42 but much of the advantage of Godavari in this respect is due to the rains of the Agency divisions and on the plains there is little to choose between the two districts. Comparing the returns taluk by taluk no marked disparities in distribution are evident, except in Nandigama which, with an average fall of 32·31 inches, is distinctly drier than the rest of Kistna. The monthly averages have been consolidated separately for the four marked seasonal periods of the year. Two-thirds of the total rainfall is received in the south-west monsoon between June and September, and most of the remaining third with the north-east monsoon in October and November. The months of January to March are almost rainless, while the mango showers of April and May contribute only 2 to 3 inches. During the south-west monsoon the Central and Upland taluks, particularly in Godavari, fare rather better than the coast taluks, whereas the advantage is the other way in the north-east monsoon.

Appendix I (*b*) shows the total annual rainfall for each of the ten years ending 1923. The returns fluctuate from 26·6 inches in 1920 to 64·98 inches in 1916. It is impossible to draw any definite conclusion from these figures as the effect of local rain depends more on its distribution than on its total quantity, and a year of heavy downpours may be as disastrous as one of comparative drought. As far as the delta is concerned, local rains are of secondary importance to the supply in the river although, as has already been explained, suitably distributed falls greatly assist cultivation. It is, however, in the uplands that the effects of deficient rains are most keenly felt. According to the definitions accepted by the Irrigation Commission, there was one year of severe drought in Godavari (1899) and none in Kistna. Both districts had however four dry years. This fact would suggest that, if anything, Godavari suffered slightly the more from seasonal vicissitudes. A glance, however, at the figures for seasonal remissions for the twenty faslis ending fasli 1333 will show that Kistna has fared worse than Godavari and that during these twenty years remissions of more than a lakh of rupees were granted on nine occasions.

Faslis.	Seasonal remissions.			
	Waste.	Bhavi.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna and West Godavari.				
1314 (1904-05)	55,251	25,098	29,129	1,09,478
1315 (1905-06)	47,095	31,496	21,772	1,00,363
1316 (1906-07)	12,119	9,724	9,817	31,660
1317 (1907-08)	9,657	39,664	9,013	58,334
1318 (1908-09)	14,244	8,691	22,231	45,166
1319 (1909-10)	7,902	20,687	11,978	40,567
1320 (1910-11)	2,654	4,560	7,727	14,941
1321 (1911-12)	12,856	10,860	7,225	30,941
1322 (1912-13)	2,219	8,375	3,253	13,847
1323 (1913-14)	16,999	21,069	6,076	44,144
1324 (1914-15)	11,352	11,754	50,758	73,864
1325 (1915-16)	11,538	7,337	59,791	78,666
1326 (1916-17)	18,219	7,654	1,58,564	1,84,437
1327 (1917-18)	30,489	8,181	85,280	1,23,950
1328 (1918-19)	67,186	94,979	12,469	1,74,634
1329 (1919-20)	23,233	22,822	72,323	1,18,378
1330 (1920-21)	34,035	61,521	26,080	1,21,636
1331 (1921-22)	16,778	42,447	25,310	84,535
1332 (1922-23)	34,317	38,160	48,456	1,20,933
1333 (1923-24)	32,808	31,230	43,488	1,07,526
Total ..	4,60,951	5,06,309	7,10,740	16,78,000
Average ..	23,048	25,315	35,537	83,900

Faslis. (1)	Seasonal remissions. Waste. (2)	Shavi. (3)	Others. (4)	Total. (5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Godavari.				
1314 (1904-05)	44,721	11,790	28,465	84,976
1315 (1905-06)	3,719	42,231	7,027	53,077
1316 (1906-07)	386	3,364	1,760	5,510
1317 (1907-08)	675	59,642	4,499	64,816
1318 (1908-09)	5,103	8,831	5,383	19,317
1319 (1909-10)	934	7,485	1,725	10,144
1320 (1910-11)	1,382	2,735	1,327	5,474
1321 (1911-12)	2,812	5,910	5,570	14,292
1322 (1912-13)	551	9,415	1,975	11,941
1323 (1913-14)	4,874	19,762	13,101	37,737
1324 (1914-15)	204	9,676	5,170	15,050
1325 (1915-16)	557	4,544	5,986	11,087
1326 (1916-17)	371	1,195	1,074	2,640
1327 (1917-18)	579	1,717	9,082	11,378
1328 (1918-19)	28,553	42,412	34,368	1,05,333
1329 (1919-20)	10,993	20,851	9,688	41,537
1330 (1920-21)	39,510	21,235	65,397	1,26,142
1331 (1921-22)	449	15,650	2,945	19,044
1332 (1922-23)	12,878	5,062	53,641	71,581
1333 (1923-24)	10,746	17,173	14,042	41,961
Total ..	1,70,032	3,10,710	2,72,295	7,53,037
Average ..	8,502	15,535	13,615	37,652

The average yearly remissions are approximately Rs. 83,900 in Kistna and West Godavari and Rs. 37,652 in East Godavari. These figures, though apparently large in themselves, represent only a small percentage of the total beriz amounting in fact to 1·29 per cent in Kistna and ·97 per cent in Godavari. Remissions in Kistna are, however, somewhat higher than might be expected, and reference is solicited to the talukwar figures for the last eleven faslis, given in Appendix II, which disclose the startling fact that nearly half the remissions in this district are granted in the taluk of Kaikalur, in which on the average half a lakh of rupees is remitted yearly out of a district average of a lakh and twelve thousand. It is evident that the explanation of the remissions is not to be found in defective rains alone. As a matter of fact, delta remissions in the first crop season are almost invariably given for damage by excess of water. During the resettlement period there have been two serious floods and many years of severe inundation and some of the heaviest losses of revenue have coincided with years of the highest rainfall. It cannot escape observation that the remissions of the last eleven faslis are greater, both in Godavari and Kistna, than those of the previous years. This fact does not prove that the quality of the seasons is deteriorating. The explanation is rather to be sought in the striking expansion of wet cultivation in general, which is gradually invading areas more and more liable to submersion, and to the marked increase in second-crop cultivation during these faslis. The difficulties attendant on this cultivation have already been explained and as far as the Godavari deltas are concerned, practically all the remissions granted are given for failure of the second crop. Failure of the first crop is unknown, save in the very limited areas liable to submersion.

Conditions in Kaikalur are however peculiar and I propose to refer to this question again later when formulating definite proposals for the resettlement.

Appendix I (*c*) giving the average yearly rainfall in each of the past three decades shows that there is no ground for any suspicion that the monsoons are deteriorating. The figures which fell considerably in the middle decade were at their highest in the last decade.

22. *Development of irrigation and the delta system.*—In discussing the seasons and the remission figures attention is liable to be unduly diverted to the misfortunes and shortcomings of the irrigation. The striking extension of the irrigated area despite occasional local and temporary difficulties affords however conclusive proof of the general excellence of the systems. During the first 24 years of the resettlement period the area irrigated in the first crop season under the Godavari canals

rose from 683,000 to 772,000 acres while under the Kistna system which of course irrigates in the Guntur district also, during the same period the increase was from 589,000 to 758,000 acres. There is practically no second crop in Kistna but in the Godavaris the 66,500 acres of second crop of 1900 had become, by 1923, 223,000 acres. In both districts there are tracts of land, usually at the tail-ends of channels, not yet commandable by flow. Several private companies have been formed to develop these by pumping from the drains. They have not all been uniformly successful, but the fact that such enterprises have been started suggests that paddy cultivation is a paying proposition, even on the "soudu" lands of the "parras" and despite the heavy working expenses of the pumping installations. The statistics that follow will indicate the extent to which the material prosperity of these districts has advanced and such an advance in an area almost entirely dependent on agriculture, and mainly agriculture in the deltas, suggests that the various irrigation systems function at least satisfactorily.

The prosperity of the deltas depends on the supply in the rivers, the proper distribution of that supply among the various channels and the adequacy of the drainage system. The first factor is not within the control of Government, but much has been done to improve the situation in respect of the two latter. During the expiring resettlement period the old unsatisfactory system of irrigation by turns has been discarded in favour of free flow; the unsystematic palmyra spouts have been replaced by earthenware pipes scientifically graded in accordance with the ayacut each has to supply. It cannot be claimed that the piping system is yet perfect, but in consequence of the recent delimitation of the ayacut in the old Kistna district, extensive improvements in the design and piping of individual channels are being carried out. Among the multitude of works executed for the benefit of particular areas space permits the notice of the more important only. The new approach channel to the Bobberlanka head works has increased the supply to the Central delta. The Eastern delta has profited by the restoration of the Kovvur-Manjeru canal at the cost of over a lakh of rupees. The Kakaraparru regulator has improved conditions in the Godavari-Ellore canal, while the lands under the upper reaches of the Pulleru have similarly benefited from the regulator built at Balliparru. The drains are receiving constant attention. A lakh and a half has been spent on the Ainampuram drain in Amalapuram; more than 6 lakhs on the Yenamadduru drain which, as we have seen, is of vital importance to the Godavari Western delta and for the maintenance of this drain a separate dredger is kept constantly at work. Perhaps the most important improvements are the two most recent. During the hot weather of 1925 the shutters on the Kistna anicut were raised to 6 feet and it is expected that the increased command will do much to obviate the "lapses" to which the Kistna supply has been liable in the month of October. Lastly, regulators are being constructed at the heads of the Masulipatam and Ellore canals, by means of which it will be possible to exercise more complete control over the water passing into the delta particularly during high floods and to reduce thereby the area at present liable to submersion.

23. *Population.*—According to the figures of the 1921 census the population of Kistna and West Godavari is 2,133,314 and that of Godavari East including the Agency is 1,603,862 with densities per square mile of 361 and 342 respectively. If, however, the Agency be excluded the density in Godavari East rises to 578 and in this respect the district ranks in the Presidency second only to Tanjore. A glance at the taluk particulars in Appendix III will show that the population is thickest in the Eastern delta, where the taluk of Ramachandrapuram returns the striking figure of 939. Of the area as a whole the Eastern and Central deltas of Godavari are the most thickly populated, with the Western delta second and the Kistna Eastern delta a bad third. As might be expected the upland taluks are more sparsely inhabited than those of the delta, though here too the usual exception has to be made in the case of the unfortunate Kaikalur, which with only 180 souls to the square mile is, save for the Agency divisions, the most empty area in the three districts. Some allowance must however be made for the fact that the taluk includes 150 square miles of Colair unfit for habitation save by birds and fishes, and it is encouraging to note that the population is increasing as rapidly as in the rest of the Kistna Eastern delta.

The appendix likewise provides information for a comparison between the population at the beginning of the resettlement period and that in 1921. There is an increase in numbers by 15 per cent in Godavari East and by 22 per cent in Kistna, the increase being greatest in the Delta taluks. The figures for the last decade 1911—21 reveal a retarded rate of increase as compared with the earlier decades. This phenomenon which was observed over India generally was in the main the result of the influenza epidemic, and though all parts suffered to some extent the uplands show more traces of its effects than the deltas, and Godavari East fared worse than Kistna. The only taluk in the latter which returned a decrease in 1921 was Nandigama, in the outlying parts of which famine conditions prevailed for a few months in 1919.

To come to the figures most closely affecting the land revenue we find that in Godavari 77·1 per cent and in Kistna 69·1 per cent of the population follow agricultural or pastoral callings. The tables below in which the agricultural population in 1911 and 1921 is analysed according to status are suggestive even though the returns may not be absolutely reliable.

Kistna and West Godavari districts.

Particulars.	1911.		1921.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
1. Non-cultivating land-owners	63,043	4	77,138	5
2. Do. tenants	12,880	1	44,379	3
3. Cultivating land-owners	516,296	35	550,748	37
4. Do. tenants	250,070	17	257,719	18
5. Labourers	589,393	40	501,252	34
6. Agents and others	39,225	3	42,416	3
Total ..	1,470,907	100	1,473,652	100

East Godavari district.

Particulars.	1911.		1921.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
1. Non-cultivating land-owners	55,229	5	76,757	6
2. Do. tenants	2,552	..	23,790	2
3. Cultivating land-owners	246,170	21	441,171	34
4. Do. tenants	310,733	27	216,657	16
5. Labourers	511,282	44	531,497	41
6. Agents and others	30,503	3	10,399	1
Total ..	1,156,469	100	1,300,271	100

The figures not only indicate that the land of these districts is held chiefly by cultivating land-owners and that their numbers are increasing apparently by accession from the ranks of the cultivating tenants and the labourers, but they also dispel any suspicion that the agricultural classes as a whole are losing their hold through poverty or indebtedness.

24. *Communications*—(i) *Roads.*—The roads are illustrated in Map G. Of them the most important is the Grand Trunk Road from Madras to Calcutta which runs in a north-easterly direction from Bezwada to Tuni almost following the line of the railway. There are also two other trunk roads, one from Masulipatam to Hyderabad via Bezwada and Nandigama and the other from Masulipatam via Gudivada to Nuzvid. From the Grand Trunk Road which is the backbone of the system, parallel branch roads diverge north to the uplands and south to the deltas, the most important of those to the north being the two from Ellore to Chintalapudi and Jaggayyapet, that from Rajahmundry via Gokavaram to Chodavaram and that from Samalkot to Addatigala. Southwards the main arteries are the road from Tadepalligudem to Bhimavaram, that from Nidadavole to Mogaltur and the roads

from Rajahmundry to Cocanada and Ramachandrapuram. In the Godavari deltas lateral communications between these roads are better than in Kistna where the greater part of the taluk of Kaikalur and the eastern half of Bandar are practically roadless. The island taluks of Amalapuram and Razole, although cut off from the rest of the district by unbridged arms of the Godavari river, have satisfactorily internal road systems. Most villages have some sort of track communicating with the main roads or canals and these are being increasingly metalled.

The table below gives the mileage of maintained roads in 1906 and at the present day. The increase is remarkable, being 30 and 52 per cent respectively.

	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	
	Kistna and West Godavari.			
1906	612	359	971	
1924	763	498	1,261	
Increase ...	151	139	290	30 per cent.
	Godavari East.			
1906	555	141	696	
1924	670	387	1,057	
Increase ...	115	246	361	52 per cent.

What is perhaps more remarkable is the improvement in the quality of the roads. At the time of the last resettlement the late Sir William Meyer, then Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry, in commenting on the scheme report, wrote: "The roads in the delta are by general consent execrable." That that verdict is no longer justified will be admitted by all who know the deltas and is further evidenced by the rapid expansion of motor bus and pleasure car services and by the striking preponderance of metalled roads. Out of a total mileage of 2,318, 1,433 miles or 62 per cent are metalled.

(ii) *Railways.*—The Madras-Calcutta main line enters the Kistna district at Bezwada, one of the main junctions on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and continues across the scheme area, skirting the northern fringe of the deltas, through the important towns of Ellore and Rajahmundry as far as Tuni, a distance of 157 miles, crossing on its way the well-known Godavari Bridge. From Bezwada a metre gauge line connects with Masulipatam via Gudivada, thus tapping a rich section of the Kistna delta not served by navigable canals, and by its continuation beyond Bezwada across the Peninsula to the West Coast at Marmagoa, linking up the paddy-growing deltas with the rice markets of the Ceded districts. From Bezwada again starts H.E.H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway to Wadi. This line, although it runs for only 21½ miles in British territory, is of great value to the district, not only in carrying the produce of the deltas to Hyderabad, but also as a means of local communication for the inhabitants of the Bezwada and Nandigama taluks, since its course lies parallel to, and only a few miles beyond, the British boundary. Lastly from Samalkot a short branch of 10 miles connects Cocanada, the headquarters of the Godavari East district and a port of importance, with the main line.

All these lines, except the Bezwada-Masulipatam branch which was opened in 1908, were in existence at the time of the last resettlement, though the Godavari Bridge was not thrown open to traffic until 1900, the first year of the resettlement period.

It must be admitted that the railway communications of the Circars are not at the present moment as highly developed as those of Tanjore, the other great delta of the Presidency. Kistna and the Godavaris, however, enjoy the benefit of a splendid system of navigable canals to compensate for this comparative disadvantage in the matter of railways, which is in fact, about to be removed. Construction has commenced on the projected broad gauge line from Nidadavole via Tanuku and Bhimavaram to Narasapur, a distance of 47 miles, and its metre gauge connection from Bhimavaram across the Upputeru to Gudivada, 41 miles

away on the Masulipatam-Bezwada branch, while in Godavari East the rich and populous taluk of Ramachandrapuram is on the point of being opened up by an extension of the Cocanada branch to Kotipalli. The existing lines and those now under construction are clearly shown in their relation to the roads and canals in Map G.

(iii) *Canals and rivers.*—The most distinctive feature of these districts is the system of navigable canals illustrated in the same map. They provide an efficient means of cheap and easy transit within a few miles of most villages in the delta and are, in fact, practically the sole means of through transport from the Amalapuram and Razole taluks. Communication by canal is not confined to the limits of these districts. Starting from Cocanada and crossing the Godavari at Dowlaishwaram, there are three routes open to Bezwada, whence access is obtained to the Guntur system which connects with the Buckingham Canal. There is thus a commercial waterway from Cocanada to Madras. These canals have regular services of passenger and cargo boats, usually punted or pulled by coolies but between the larger centres motor boats are now plying. Freights and passenger fares are extremely low, the latter being about 2 pies per mile. The former varies; but a bag of paddy, 166 lb. weight, will be conveyed 50 miles for 4 annas. The figures to be quoted later will prove that the inhabitants of these districts are fully alive to their advantages in this respect. There has been little change in the mileage of navigable canals under the Godavari during the currency of the resettlement, but there has been an increase of over 60 miles under the Kistna, all of which has occurred in the Eastern delta. The figures compare as below :—

Mileage of navigable canals.

(*a*) *Godavari system.*

	MILES.
1899-1900	493
1923-1924	507

(*b*) *Kistna system.*

1899-1900	307
1923-1924	369½

The rivers too have their share of traffic. From the anicut northwards the Godavari is navigable to country boats beyond Dummagudem and is at present the best means of through communication with the Agency. Local Fund steamers run daily between Rajahmundry and Polavaram, and even as far as Bhadrachalam when the river is high. There is considerable traffic between the Amalapuram and Razole taluks, on the eastern bank of the Vasista Godavari, and Narasapur on the west. Similarly one of the main outlets for the paddy of Divi island is by boat across the Kistna to the Repalli-Tenali Railway. On the Kistna above the anicut navigation is less important than on the Godavari.

25. *Markets and towns.*—These districts can boast more than their share of important commercial centres. Cocanada is one of the major ports of the Presidency and the importance of Bezwada as a railway junction has already been indicated. In addition to its position on the railway it stands at the head of the Kistna canals and the upland roads, a teeming emporium, where the products of upland and delta are brought to market. Rajahmundry, similarly situated on the Godavari, is equally important both as a market and an educational centre. Ellore is another thriving city with carpet and jute factories. Less well known is the municipality of Palacole in the Godavari Western delta, though locally its weekly "shandy" is said to be the premier grain market of the Northern Circars. Be that as it may, the licensing fees are worth every year Rs. 12,100 to the Municipal Council. Peddapuram, the last of the municipalities, is an upland market town connnected with the Agencies. Of comparatively minor standing are the little port of Narasapur and the milling centre of Gudivada.

In addition to these large towns there are numerous smaller markets situated within the scheme area. Local "shandies" are perhaps of less importance than in other districts and are mainly used for the purchase and disposal of sundries, since the staple products are sold to rice mills or to dealers in the important centres whose agents buy in the villages. The number of recognized markets is noted below :—

District.	Private.		Taluk Board.		Municipality.		Total.
	Daily.	Weekly.	Daily.	Weekly.	Daily.	Weekly.	
Kistna and Godavari West	1	70	1	17	9	2	100
Godavari East	Nil.	74	Nil.	26	7	2	109
							209

The figures for the respective taluks are given in Appendix IV. As might be expected, most of the markets are in the deltas. The above totals include six cattle fairs in Godavari and four in Kistna. It is evident that the population have no difficulties on the score of markets.

The number of rice mills in the area affords proof, not only of the facilities at hand for the ryot to dispose of his surplus but also that he has a considerable surplus to sell. These mills are invariably buying centres and have increased rapidly in recent years.

The present figures obtained from the Tahsildars for the year 1923-24 are—

	Rice mills.
Kistna and Godavari West	193
Godavari East	91
Total ...	284

Corresponding figures for the first year of the resettlement period are not available, but an indication of the increase in the number of these mills is afforded by the figures of institutions registered under the Factories Act. I give the returns for 1914, the earliest year for which the Director of Industries could furnish information, 1922 and 1923. The rapid rise between 1922 and 1923 was due chiefly to an amendment of the Act reducing the minimum requisite for registration.

RICE MILLS.

	Number of mills.	Average daily number of persons employed.
Kistna and Godavari West.		
1914	39	1,838
1922	87	3,596
1923	126	4,769
Godavari East.		
1914	20	1,277
1922	38	1,537
1923	44	1,491

The number of mills more than doubled between 1914 and 1922.

26. *Trade and traffic*—(i) *Rail-borne.*—Figures for the various lines are furnished in Appendix V to indicate the development of railway traffic during the

period under review. The statistics of the different areas are sufficiently uniform for the totals to be consolidated in the following table:—

Passenger Traffic.

Particulars.	Number of passengers carried.		
	Inward.	Outward.	Total.
Early period	3,425,679	3,365,923	6,791,602
Average of later period ...	5,742,592	5,720,534	11,463,126
Increase	2,316,913	2,354,611	4,671,524
Percentage increase	68	70	69

Goods Traffic.

Particulars.	Weight in maunds.	
	Inward.	Outward.
Early period	8,105,196	9,251,481
Average of later period	10,167,611	12,411,570
Increase	2,062,415	3,160,089
Percentage increase	25	34

This very marked development in passenger and goods traffic is an unmistakable indication of increasing prosperity and of an improvement in the general standard of living and proves conclusively that the ryots have not lost their markets. This proposition would have been demonstrated more forcibly, were it not for the fact that the years taken to illustrate the volume of traffic in the later period include two years of "control" when the movement of food-grains beyond the limits of these districts was rigorously prohibited. As it is, there has been a considerable export of paddy and rice and the preponderance of the latter over the former shows the extent to which the crop is milled in the district.

It would, however, be unwise to attempt to draw detailed conclusions from the analysed figures in the appendix. Railway returns are subject to many extraneous influences which have nothing to do with the economic condition of these districts. For example, there has been an apparent fall in the inward goods traffic on the Masulipatam branch line and only a very slight increase in that of the Nizam's Railway since the early period. The decrease on the Masulipatam branch is due to the fact that the early figures include heavy inward bookings of railway material required for the construction and completion of the line, and the decreased output of the Singareni Collieries in Hyderabad explains the returns for the Nizam's line. There cannot be any doubt that the dearth of shipping in the years succeeding the war is the reason for the fall in the "inward" goods traffic of the Cocanada branch. In both districts the main lines show a very much slighter increase in average "outward" as compared with average "inward" traffic. This is to be explained by the trade conditions of the years after the war, and by the prohibition of export of food-grains. It is significant, indeed, that the figures show striking yearly increases from 1920 to 1924, a fact which proves that the adverse conditions prevailing at the opening of this period were only temporary.

For the above reasons we cannot press conclusions too closely, but the general inference that these statistics indicate economic recovery and commercial development and that owing to peculiar and ephemeral conditions suggest rather an under than an over-estimate of this development is, to my mind, unmistakable.

(ii) *Sea-borne.*—Figures comparing the variation in export and import trade, both foreign and coastal, for the main ports of these districts, Masulipatam and Cocanada, during the resettlement period will be found in Appendix VI. As a port, Masulipatam is to-day better known for its historical than its commercial associations, and, but for its situation at the end of the trade route from Hyderabad, it can have had little, even in the early days to commend it either as a convenient centre or an attractive environment. The "Resident" of 1723 asked to be relieved as "he is very melancholy" and a hundred years later Colonel Walter Campbell described the fort as a place "which no living creature but a Dutchman, a frog or an alligator

would have selected for his habitation." In the circumstances, it is not remarkable that the development of new lines of communication has seen the decay of Masulipatam as a port. Its average imports during the quinquennium 1919-20 to 1923-24 were valued at Rs. 1,08,000 as against Rs. 9,11,000 in 1901-02. Its exports have not fallen to the same extent being in the later period worth Rs. 6,34,500 against the earlier figure of Rs. 8,81,000. This fall in value means, however, a much greater fall in bulk owing to the decrease in the purchasing power of the rupee. On the other hand the later period includes two years of prohibition which artificially reduced the export of food-grains. The decay of Bandar as a port, though almost complete, is not due to any economic deterioration in the Kistna district but is simply the result of its peculiar disadvantages and of the development of railways which have rendered unnecessary this harbourless and silted roadstead on a coast exposed to cyclones.

During the same period the imports of Cocanada, which has gained where Masulipatam has lost, have risen from Rs. 41 lakhs to Rs. 53 lakhs and the exports from Rs. 90 lakhs to Rs. 148 lakhs. These increases would have been even greater but for the dislocation of commerce due to war conditions and an unstable rupee, which affected the later quinquennium. A striking proof is afforded by the figures for "total foreign exports" which after hovering for the first three years around 40 lakhs rise suddenly during the last two years to 139 and 169 lakhs.

(iii) *Canal-borne.*—Comparative totals of the weight and value of private commodities transported by canal at the opening and the close of the period under review are given below for the Kistna and Godavari canals. The Kistna figures include the traffic of the Western delta in the district of Guntur, which falls outside the scope of this report, but as separate figures for the early period relating to the Eastern delta alone have not been preserved, there is no other means of providing the desired comparison.

Particulars.	Kistna canals.				Godavari canals.			
	1899-1900.		1923-1924.		1899-1900.		1923-1924.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Boat traffic	130,539	93,45,044	204,577	1,72,64,996	311,488	1,79,96,769	360,186	7,79,41,666
Raft traffic	4,965	99,300	8,048	8,56,378	99,103	52,05,497	72,947	70,98,443
Total ..	135,504	94,44,344	212,625	1,81,21,374	410,591	2,32,02,266	433,133	8,50,40,109

		Tons.		
Increase	Kistna	77,121	57	per cent.
	Godavari	22,542	5	,,

During the same period the increase in the number of passengers carried is :—

	1899-1900.	1923-1924.	Increase.
Kistna	92,271	138,098	45,827
Godavari	375,476	1,415,881	1,040,405

These figures speak for themselves, and taken in conjunction with the development of railway traffic, indicate a commercial activity that can only be the result of economic prosperity. Details for the above totals are furnished in Appendix VII. There is, as might be expected with the development of railway transport, a fall in the bulk of food-grains carried by water. It is the growth of trade in miscellaneous articles and particularly building materials that has produced most of the total increase, a fact which suggests that there has been a marked improvement in the standard of living.

27. *Co-operative credit societies.*—The returns for these districts during the last eight years are tabulated below for agricultural societies :—

Year.	Number of societies in the Presidency.	Number of societies in		Working capital.		Reserve fund.	
		Kistna.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Godavari.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1915-16	1,601	76	37	3,35,266	1,48,286	21,648	6,367
1916-17	1,921	121	47	5,57,516	2,04,031	21,885	6,418
1917-18	2,290	135	63	6,65,434	2,48,892	22,563	7,299
1919-20	4,218	310	233	10,28,333	5,42,669	36,103	14,635
1920-21	5,274	362	325	10,56,224	6,81,518	48,647	19,081
1921-22	6,289	407	378	12,21,257	6,84,447	61,865	23,849
1922-23	7,195	458	425	17,42,182	8,61,389	79,606	27,019
1923-24	8,306	533	451	21,38,452	10,38,000	1,02,227	36,776

The movement is clearly making rapid progress in the Circars especially in Kistna where the financial resources of the societies are considerably stronger than in Godavari. This is largely to be accounted for by the respective status of the members which is analysed below for the year 1923-24 :—

District.	Number of agricultural members.	Number of members in column (2) who are							
		Land-holders.	Per-centage.	Tenants.	Per-centage.	Labourers.	Per-centage.	Miscellaneous.	Per-centage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kistna and Godavari West.	22,506	18,867	85	724	3	1,380	6	1,335	6
Godavari East ..	25,187	9,961	39	2,562	10	10,949	44	1,715	7

The number of labourers in the movement in Godavari is eight times the number in Kistna and the resources of their societies must naturally be limited. In addition to these agricultural societies other co-operative institutions existing in these districts on the 30th June 1924 were—

District.	Number of central banks.	Number of supervising unions.	Number of non-agricultural societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kistna and Godavari West ...	3	12	76
Godavari East	4	11	39

The central banks lend money to the societies at $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest and the societies in their turn lend to members at $9\frac{3}{8}$ to $10\frac{15}{16}$ per cent. The published analysis of the purposes for which loans were granted in 1923-24 is given below for what it is worth —

District.	Total of loans granted.	Percentage of loans granted.		
		For productive purposes.	To clear old debts.	For non-productive purposes.
	Rs.			
Kistna and Godavari West ..	15,24,777	79	18	3
Godavari East	6,49,928	78	20	2

Of the loans contracted for productive purposes 42 per cent in each district were for meeting cultivation expenses. This is the weak spot in the ryots' agricultural economy and the development of the co-operative movement is bound to have strengthened his position in this respect. A criticism commonly made to me during my inspections was that the movement, as at present constituted, did not provide for more than comparatively small short-term loans and that the

substantial ryot required something more expansive to meet his needs. A land mortgage bank designed to supplement this defect has since been started in Kistna.

28. *Crops.*—Statistics comparing the average area under the various crops for the five faslis 1329—33 with the area so cultivated at last resettlement will be found in Appendix VIII. The figures have been compiled from the best available sources, but they are not, I regret, as complete and detailed as might be desired. For the early period we have had to rely on the statements furnished in the Resettlement Scheme Reports (Godavari, paragraph 35, and Kistna, paragraph 45). Slight modifications have had to be made owing to the change in the constitution of the districts detailed in Chapter I. The arrangement and grouping of crops is not only different in each of these tables, but both differ from that adopted in the present returns. Hence a certain lack of material for detailed comparison crop by crop. Figures for the main crops are however separately presented and should suffice for the purposes of this report. A more regrettable defect is the omission from the early period figures of particulars showing the area cropped more than once.

The total area cultivated with first and second crop at the two periods in Government villages compares as follows:—

Early period.		Present period.		Increase.		Percentage.
		Kistna and West Godavari.				
ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		
921,209	...	1,127,696	...	206,487	...	22
		East Godavari.				
564,087	...	683,821	...	119,734	...	21

The percentage increase is similar in both districts, but, if we examine the figures for each crop it will be apparent that the line of development has been somewhat different.

Tables comparing the areas under the main crops are given below:—

Kistna and West Godavari.

Crops.	Early period.		Average, fasli 1329-33.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	ACS.		ACS.	
1. Paddy	474,016	51	681,680	60
2. Cholam	151,392	16	146,270	13
3. Cumbu	22,938	3	20,996	2
4. Ragi	13,518	2	13,454	1
5. Plantains	1,448	..	3,515	..
6. Oil-seeds	83,528	9	53,091	5
7. Cotton	34,225	4	31,827	3
8. Indigo	8,086	1	8,542	1
9. Drugs and narcotics	3,901	..	3,561	..
10. Maize	128,157	14	5,807	1
11. Other cereals			15,185	1
12. Horsegram			35,921	3
13. Other pulses			34,585	3
14. Condiments and spices			13,602	1
15. Orchard and garden produce other than item 5 above.			19,314	2
16. Sugarcane			1,051	..
17. Sundries			40,925	4
Total ..	921,209	100	1,127,696	100

The increase in the area under paddy 207,664 acres is responsible for more than the total increase in the district. All the taluks have contributed to this.

	Increase in area under paddy.	Remarks.
	ACS.	
Bandar and Divi	27,000	Due chiefly to the Divi project.
Gudivada and Kaikalur	30,000	Development of first crop cultivation.
Bezwada	3,000	
Nandigama	6,000	Due largely to Muniyeru project.
Narasapur	29,000	Increase due in part to development of second crop irrigation.
Tanuku	41,000	
Bhimavaram	51,000	
Ellore	16,000	
Yernagudem	4,000	
Total ...	207,000	

It is unfortunate that figures are not available for the area cropped more than once in the early period to enable us to calculate the net area newly brought under cultivation during the resettlement period. The Kistna taluks, where there is no second crop cultivation, account for 66,000 acres of the increase and it is therefore only reasonable to assume that of the net increase of 206,000, at least one lakh of acres represents land brought under wet cultivation for the first time.

There has been a slight decrease in the area under the main dry crops due to the extension of wet cultivation. The marked fall under oil-seeds, which practically means gingelly, which as we have seen is commonly grown as a second crop on delta wet lands is mainly to be accounted for by the increase in the area under second crop paddy.

The main crops in East Godavari district compare as below :—

East Godavari.

Crops.	Early period.		Average of fasli 1329–33.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	ACS.		ACS.	
1. Paddy	303,928	54	329,969	48
2. Cholam	18,351	3	44,045	6
3. Cumbu	7,786	1	20,643	3
4. Ragi	21,416	4	24,145	4
5. Horsegram	24,505	4	33,268	5
6. Plantains	2,675	1	2,459	..
7. Coconuts	14,750	3	41,167	6
8. Gingelly	59,654	11	46,919	7
9. Sugarcane	7,385	1	7,786	1
10. Cotton	2,590	..	2,742	..
11. Indigo	300	..	319	..
12. Tobacco	7,375	1	5,300	1
13. Other cereals	93,372	17	27,217	4
14. Condiments and spices			12,725	2
15. Other orchard and garden produce ..			20,406	3
16. Other pulses			39,127	6
17. Sundries, topes, etc.			25,584	4
Total ..	564,087	100	683,821	100

There is an increase in this area under all crops except gingelly and tobacco. Compared with the Kistna figures the expansion of the area under paddy 26,041

acres is surprisingly low. There was not, of course, the same possibility of extension of delta irrigation in this district as in Kistna and the second crop area was more developed by the beginning of the resettlement period. The very marked increase in the area under coconuts 26,417 acres, or nearly 200 per cent, the whole of which occurs in the delta taluks, is another reason for the relatively slight increase under paddy. The raising of wet land to make coco-topes is a noticeable feature of the Amalapuram and Razole taluks. The shrinkage of the area under gingelly is due in these deltas as in those of West Godavari to increased second crop paddy cultivation. Half the fall under this crop is however in the uplands, where, though extensively cultivated, it is apparently yielding to cholam. The general expansion in the area under the dry crops as a whole is in the main due to the increased cultivation in upland villages.

Reviewing the figures for all three districts it is obvious that there has been no general change in the nature of the crops grown sufficient to justify any revision of the standard grains, nor any indication that the less valuable crops are gaining ground at the expense of the more valuable.

29. *Holdings and revenue.*—Figures for the yearly expansion of holdings and revenue from fasli 1314, the year of the important territorial change in the limits of these districts, described already in Chapter I, to fasli 1333 will be found in Appendix IX. The abstract below reveals at a glance the net result of the general development. The totals in the abstract differ slightly from those in the appendix since the latter include for Kistna scattered Government land in non-Government areas and for Godavari the returns of Nugur and Bhadrachalam which are omitted from the records from which the comparative totals were compiled.

Comparative statement of holdings.

Fasli.	Wet.		Dry.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Kistna and West Godavari.			
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1309	358,659	23,67,137	569,767	8,00,251	928,426	31,67,388
1333	374,164	24,52,939	640,366	8,61,490	1,014,530	33,14,429
Increase	15,505	85,802	70,599	61,239	86,104	1,47,041
Percentage	+ 4	+ 4	+ 12	+ 8	+ 9	+ 5
			East Godavari.			
1309	173,164	13,28,296	303,316	5,47,982	476,510	18,76,278
1333	189,026	13,64,104	380,329	5,76,469	569,355	19,40,573
Increase	15,862	35,808	76,983	28,487	92,845	64,295
Percentage	+ 9	+ 3	+ 25	+ 5	+ 19	+ 3

The increase in East Godavari, 19 per cent, is greater than in Kistna and West Godavari, 9 per cent,—a result in no way remarkable when the relative density of the population is remembered.

The comparative increases in wet and dry holdings are misleading as much of the so-called "dry" land is under regular wet cultivation. Some idea of the expansion of irrigation will be gathered from the following tables which compare the

revenue derived from the charge for water during the earliest quinquennium for which figures are preserved with that of the last five years :—

Particulars. (1)	Tirvaijasti. (2)	Fasaljasti. (3)
	RS.	RS.
Kistna and West Godavari.		
Average of faslis 1311–1315	2,12,798	1,15,156
Do. 1329–1333	5,05,990	2,72,724
Increase ...	2,93,192	1,57,568
Percentage ...	138	137
East Godavari.		
Average of faslis 1314–1318	1,19,322	1,18,326
Do. 1329–1333	1,62,072	1,36,659
Increase ...	42,750	18,333
Percentage ...	36	15

Practically the whole of this revenue comes from the deltas.

The increase in the Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western deltas is phenomenal and as during the periods in question the rates of water cess have remained the same, the increase represents a very large expansion of cultivation. The Divi project and the development of the Muniyeru will account for nearly two lakhs of the increase under tirvaijasti. The increase in water rate revenue in East Godavari, though insignificant when compared with that of Kistna is substantial. Exact figures for the area of ayan land brought under wet cultivation during the resettlement are not yet forthcoming but it is estimated that at resettlement, excluding the special Divi and Muniyeru areas, some 70,000 acres in the Kistna and West Godavari deltas and 20,500 acres in the Eastern and Central Godavari deltas will be transferred from dry to wet. The upland area in both districts *prima facie* fit for transfer to wet is approximately 3,000 acres.

30. *Darkhasts and relinquishments.*—Fasliwar details are furnished in Appendix X. The taluk totals with the annual averages are abstracted below for comparison and contrast with the total holdings in the area :—

Taluks and divisions. (1)	Total extent assigned, faslis 1323–1333. (2)	Total extent relinquished, faslis 1323–1333. (3)	Rati of column (3) to column (2). (4)	Average area relinquished per annum. (5)	Average area held on patta in last 11 faslis. (6)	Ratio of column (5) to column (6). (7)
East Godavari.						
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	
(i) *Taluks.*						
1. Razole	74	106	1 : 0·7	10	57,427	1 : 5,743
2. Amalapuram	542	329	1 : 2	30	63,606	1 : 2,120
3. Ramachandrapuram	56	4	1 : 14	..	75,924	0 : 75,924
4. Cocanada	80	..	0 : 80	..	43,944	0 : 43,944
5. Peddapuram	634	15	1 : 42	1	103,013	1 : 103,013
6. Rajahmundry	2,739	115	1 : 24	11	110,851	1 : 10,077
(ii) *Divisions.*						
7. Polavaram	3,839	188	1 : 20	17	49,580	1 : 2,916
8. Chodavaram	15	..	0 : 15	..	1,201	0 : 1,201
9. Yellavaram	90	..	0 : 90	..	8,690	0 : 8,690
Total ..	8,069	757	1 : 11	69	514,236	1 : 7,453

Taluks and divisions.	Total extent assigned, faslis 1323–1333.	Total extent relinquished, faslis 1323–1333.	Ratio of column (3) to column (2).	Average area relinquished per annum.	Average area held on patta in last 11 faslis.	Ratio of column (5) to column (6).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			West Godavari.			
Taluks.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	
1. Narasapur	756	5	1 : 151	..	70,989	0 : 70,989
2. Tanuku	75	6	1 : 13	1	81,064	1 : 81,064
3. Bhimavaram	5,143	461	1 : 7	42	86,016	1 : 2,048
4. Yernagudem	1,165	3	1 : 388	..	114,228	0 : 114,228
5. Ellore	7,669	851	1 : 9	77	145,193	1 : 1,886
Total ..	12,808	1,326	1 : 10	120	497,490	1 : 4,146
			Kistna.			
Taluks.						
1. Gudivada	594	50	1 : 12	5	71,576	1 : 14,315
2. Kaikalur	6,603	6,083	1 : 1	553	86,984	1 : 157
3. Bandar	2,491	334	1 : 7	30	46,510	1 : 1,550
4. Divi	2,375	1,172	1 : 2	107	49,209	1 : 460
5. Bezwada	769	31	1 : 25	3	68,647	1 : 22,849
6. Nandigama	2,297	79	1 : 29	7	180,217	1 : 25,746
Total .	15,129	7,749	1 : 2	705	503,043	1 : 714
Excluding Kaikalur ..	8,526	1,666	1 : 5	152	416,059	1 : 2,737

In Godavari East and West the area assigned exceeds that relinquished in the ratio of 11 to 1 and 10 to 1 respectively, whereas in Kistna the corresponding figure is only 2 to 1. Excluding the Kaikalur taluk, however, the ratio rises to 5 to 1. This exclusion is justifiable since the inclusion of Kaikalur, which labours under peculiar difficulties, gives a false impression of conditions in Kistna generally. In this taluk, in which incidentally there is the largest area of darkhast, there is a considerable extent of assessed waste lying at the tail-ends of channels, on the margins of drains and on the borders of the Colair. This land is occupied on sivaijama whenever the season promises fair and the occupiers take pattas which they promptly relinquish when conditions are unfavourable. It is significant that half the total relinquishments of 11 faslis occurred in three faslis 1329—31 as a result of the disastrous year 1918-19. Divi also shows comparatively heavy relinquishments amounting to about half the darkhasts. These also are due to conditions peculiar to the taluk and do not prove any real economic difficulty. Lands on the fringe of the project area are taken up by speculators on the chance of their being capable of effective irrigation. For the present, however, the project seems to have reached its maximum limit of development and the latest expansions have not in many cases proved sufficiently remunerative to be maintained.

The true significance of the relinquishment figures however can be appreciated only in their relation to the average holdings and of this they represent only infinitesimal fractions.

31. *Unoccupied assessed lands.*—For complete details, please see Appendices XI (*a*) and (*b*).

The total areas registered as assessed wet waste at resettlement fasli 1309 and in the revenue accounts of fasli 1333 respectively are given below :—

	Delta.	Upland.	Total.
		Kistna.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1309	3,171	139	3,310
1333	411	Nil.	411
		West Godavari.	
1309	1,433	1,337	2,770
1333	212	192	404
		East Godavari.	
1309	504	416	920
1333	45	113	158

The area of unoccupied wet lands is negligible. Of the Kistna total of 411 acres, 381 acres are found in Kaikalur and probably represent submersible lands or fields at the tail end of the Pedalanka channel the cultivation of which has been abandoned until conditions improve. In all the districts the area of unoccupied wet has considerably decreased during the resettlement period.

There has been a similar decrease in the area of unoccupied dry lands but the extent remaining is considerable. The district figures are shown below :—

	Delta.	Upland.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kistna.			
1309	57,943	30,471	88,414
1333	42,914	20,588	63,502
West Godavari.			
1309	41,260	61,193	102,453
1333	21,260	38,818	60,078
East Godavari.			
1309	19,631	29,492	49,123
1333	13,063	22,226	35,289

Perhaps the most striking fact is the extent of unoccupied land in the deltas. The taluks that chiefly contribute are noted below :—

	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1333.
	ACS.	ACS.
Kistna.		
Kaikalur	33,490	26,860
Bandar	23,571	15,924
West Godavari.		
Narasapur	17,001	13,083
Bhimavaram	12,725	6,654
East Godavari.		
Amalapuram	13,726	8,221
Razole	5,841	4,748

There has, however, been an appreciable decrease in the area in each case and the lands still unoccupied are mainly those adjoining the swamps, and sand dunes of the sea coast, cut off from irrigation by drainage channels and salt creeks, and so low lying and water logged that dry cultivation is impossible. Such is the nature of the unoccupied lands in Narasapur, Bandar, Razole and Amalapuram. In the latter taluk the completion of the Polavaram island project will materially reduce the unoccupied area. The unoccupied lands in Kaikalur and Bhimavaram are extensive plains of fair black soil on the fringe of the irrigable ayacut which, if given sufficient water for irrigation, would make good wet land but at present they are saline, submerged in the rains and absolutely unfit for dry cultivation. I was always assured in the villages to which these "parras" are attached that they had lain waste from time immemorial but that if they could be promised water the whole village would readily take them on patta.

There are still 81,000 acres of unoccupied land in the uplands. The main areas are distributed as follows :—

	1309	1333
	ACS.	ACS.
Ellore	50,403	34,598
Divi	24,578	19,371
Peddapuram	5,883	6,918
Rajahmundry	6,195	2,862
Polavaram	10,340	5,485
Yellavaram	6,893	6,686

There has been a considerable improvement in every taluk except Peddapuram and Yellavaram but considering the area of the Peddapuram taluk, that it is entirely upland, and borders the Agency, the occupied area is surprisingly large. The soil in Ellore taluk is without doubt the worst in the district, being

much thinner and more exposed to drought than even that of the neighbouring Yernagudem. The unoccupied land is mostly gravelly and covered with scrub jungle. There has however been a decrease in the unoccupied extent by 32 per cent during this resettlement and in the course of time practically the whole arable land will come into occupation. The unoccupied lands in Divi are partly sandy wastes near the sea and partly extensive "parras" similar to those of Kaikalur and Bhimavaram, still beyond the effective command of the pumping system.

I conclude with a table analysing the unoccupied dry area by money rates.

Statement showing the unoccupied assessed dry land in the various taluks according to the money rates at which they are assessed in the three districts of Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari.

Kistna.

Money rates.	Gudivada.		Kaikalur.		Bandar.		Divi.		Bezwada.		Nandigama.		Total.	
	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
5 0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
4 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	326	..	..	..	..	63	326
4 0	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	17	..
3 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	66	46	77	48
3 0	23	2	..	3	37	73	382	189	22	..	..	..	464	217
2 8	132	7	111	74	124	87	1,770	1,590	15	..	22	..	2,174	1,758
2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	5	291	11	399	16
2 0	518	102	3,553	4,155	177	43	..	..	8	..	..	..	4,256	4,300
1 14	..	..	..	..	3	3	4,000	980	..	..	..	..	4,093	983
1 8	102	11	10,096	8,111	306	102	234	31	11	..	..	..	10,749	8,255
1 4	33	6	18,507	13,805	1,862	500	7,207	5,794	257	95	578	84	28,444	20,285
1 0	13	2	1,101	694	4,526	3,072	2,616	3,195	253	243	1,110	180	9,619	7,386
0 12	..	..	122	17	14,384	10,644	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,506	10,661
0 10	..	..	..	..	88	16	8,297	7,302	1,502	162	646	63	10,533	7,543
0 8	..	..	..	..	2,288	1,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,288	1,560
0 7	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	14	..	..	..	..	10	14
0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	482	141	326	9	808	150
Total ..	833	130	33,490	26,860	23,796	16,100	24,578	19,371	2,678	648	3,039	393	88,414	63,502

West Godavari.

Money rates.	Narasapur.		Tanuku.		Bhimavaram.		Yernagudam.		Ellore.		Total.	
	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue Accounts, fasli 1333.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
9 0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7 0	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4
5 0	6	1	8	15	..	..	32	1	..	..	46	17
4 0	20	3	12	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	42	3
3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3 0	41	5	16	..	57	9	2	..	..	2	116	16
2 8	43	48	32	7	252	18	2	..	118	10	447	83
2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
2 0	65	30	17	1	287	115	..	..	110	3	479	149
1 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	13	..	77	1
1 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	9	2	20	8
1 8	24	12	22	1	1,169	419	2	1	311	35	1,528	468
1 4	1,490	600	5	..	3,364	861	47	15	4,691	725	9,597	2,201
1 0	6,814	4,821	1	..	7,510	5,231	759	376	8,760	1,591	23,844	12,019
0 12	2,863	2,782	..	..	84	1	..	..	..	..	2,917	2,783
0 10	..	..	193	..	..	..	1,750	1,351	5,334	2,435	7,277	3,786
0 8	5,618	4,788	5	5	..	..	1,639	1,709	8,347	6,943	15,609	13,425
0 5	..	..	2,321	18	..	..	3,998	788	34,087	24,344	40,404	25,100
0 4	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	13
Total ..	17,001	13,083	2,632	51	12,725	6,654	8,315	4,200	61,780	36,090	102,453	60,078

East Godavari.

Money rates.	Razole.		Amalapuram.		Ramachandrapuram.		Cocanada.		Peddapuram.		Rajahmundry		Polavaram.		Chodavaram.		Yellavaram.		Total.	
	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue accounts, fasli 1332.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue accounts, fasli 1333.	Resettlement, fasli 1309.	Revenue accounts, fasli 1333.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	AC	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
11 0	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
9 0	..	2	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	98
7 0	..	5	30	53	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	73
5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
5 0	..	12	25	..	10	13	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	41
4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13
4 0	..	2	4	4	11	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	29
3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
3 0	1	12	116	8	3	4	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	29
2 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..
2 8	13	4	227	114	..	8	2	1	16	74	499	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	757	488
2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
2 0	17	32	374	110	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	144
1 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	90	293	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	345	114
1 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	78	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	84	9
1 8	8	16	2,376	898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,384	914
1 4	411	2	1,019	353	..	12	21	21	1,072	781	262	67	8	..	..	23	1	..	2,794	1,259
1 0	444	678	4,742	2,890	..	109	..	..	802	925	2,247	1,269	19	17	..	..	114	97	8,368	5,985
0 12	3,392	2,643	4,749	3,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,141	6,274
0 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,489	1,203	1,025	542	3,208	924	..	..	941	752	6,663	3,421
0 8	894	1,204	67	25	40	29	..	..	1,134	1,672	1,286	411	504	331	..	..	349	396	4,274	4,068
0 5	..	..	..	..	141	100	..	..	1,289	2,152	430	256	6,596	4,213	..	..	5,482	5,441	13,938	12,162
0 4	661	136	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	661	136
Total ..	5,841	4,748	13,726	8,221	219	308	31	38	5,883	6,918	6,195	2,862	10,340	5,485	..	23	6,893	6,686	49,128	35,289

In West and East Godavaris the greater part of the unoccupied is assessed at 5 annas. The extent assessed at Rs. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-0-0 comprises mainly the black regar wastes described above of which the soil is reasonably good. To lower the assessment would be useless. Without water the ryot would not consent to pay four annas except as a speculation. Given water, he would pay Rs. 5 with pleasure. There is nothing in the above figures to suggest that the lands at present unoccupied have, to any appreciable extent, been kept out of cultivation owing to excessive assessment.

32. *Agricultural statistics.*—Talukwar details in the standardized form will be found in Appendix XII. District totals are inserted here.

Fasli.	Occupied.		Number of				Extent of each holding, column 2÷4.	Assessment of each holding column 3÷4.	No. of acres to a plough 2÷5.
	Area.	Assessment	Pattas.	Ploughs.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	RS.					ACS.	RS.	ACS.
Kistna and West Godavari.									
1309	972,872	34,54,107	125,672	101,176	764,840	249,027	8	27	10
1319	985,104	32,70,888	128,110	103,870	768,644	237,560	8	26	9
1324	994,183	32,78,519	137,088	104,291	758,557	214,200	7	24	10
1329	998,391	32,80,964	155,866	101,418	721,528	120,528	6	21	10
East Godavari.									
1309	429,943	16,52,134	52,851	61,549	416,855	70,908	8	31	7
1319	501,225	19,00,921	65,139	75,535	487,677	74,179	8	29	7
1324	502,919	19,03,393	69,033	74,883	472,733	62,621	7	28	7
1329	515,546	19,12,866	74,161	73,009	431,946	48,735	7	26	7

Little comment is called for. The increase in the number of pattas and the shrinkage in the average area per patta is chiefly the result of the fragmentation of holdings on partition. *The detailed economic enquiries* made in selected villages revealed this activity as universal. The figures for cattle, sheep and goats are not reliable. I have investigated the apparent decreases in the number of sheep and goats, in particular in the return for fasli 1329, and the explanation lies in the fact that in this fasli the census was taken in October, when most of the animals had been sent from the delta taluks to the pasture grounds of the Agency and Hyderabad. There is no doubt however that the extension of cultivation in the

delta, with the consequent diminution in the area of pasture land, must result in lowering the number of stock. I understand also that pigs are taking the place of sheep and goats as their manure is preferred.

The average area per plough is approximately stationary.

33. *Sales for arrears of land revenue.*—The subjoined tables contain figures for faslis 1315 to 1333 illustrating the extent to which the assessment has had to be realized by actual sale of lands. I cannot claim absolute accuracy for these statistics which were taken from enclosure A to Taluk Jamabandi Return No. 8. This return includes sales which are subsequently cancelled; but, as some of the Tahsildars reported that Taluk Register No. 18 for the earlier faslis had been destroyed, the only available sources of information were the jamabandi returns. These exaggerate the extent to which coercive process was actually required and do not distinguish between land and miscellaneous revenue demands. I have therefore had the figures taken from the jamabandi return of fasli 1333 compared with the entries in Taluk Register No. 18 for that year and it transpires that out of 527 acres reported in the jamabandi return as sold for arrears of revenue, the arrears were eventually paid up and the sale cancelled in respect of no less than 282 acres. The reason is obvious. No interest is charged on revenue arrears until the beginning of the subsequent fasli and the ryot has nothing to lose and everything to gain by delaying payment to the last minute, having lent the money profitably in the meanwhile to his neighbours. There is no reason to suppose that fasli 1333 differs in this respect from the other faslis and in considering the statistics below it must be borne in mind that the area actually sold is probably less than half the figures shown.

Fasli.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Lands sold.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
East Godavari.					
		Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.
1315	17	876	57	280	2,659
1316	12	4,538	903	1,149	16,246
1317	3	26	20	24	72
1318					
1319					
1320					
1321					
1322					
1323	1	43	1	3	49
1324	5	119	14	136	114
1325	13	364	30	107	364
1326	11	629	88	164	628
1327	120	7,185	53	284	2,276
1328	56	2,072	189	678	2,192
1329	48	2,303	225	668	2 303
1330	29	1,232	185	700	1,232
1331	12	576	49	148	581
1332	16	619	79	279	1,666
1333	6	268	12	34	798
Total ..	349	20,850	1,905	4,654	31,175
Average ..	18	1,097	100	245	1,641
Kistna and West Godavari.					
1315	168	3,882	1,136	2,505	5,685
1316	149	1,630	484	1,441	2,042
1317	21	391	128	318	512
1318	44	1,086	558	1,012	1,903
1319	138	7,394	1,639	3,214	5,018
1320	65	2,113	911	1,173	7,185
1321	213	9,765	4,222	9,492	9,384
1322	127	5,627	1,434	3,277	7,070
1323	63	2,195	510	904	6,929
1324	101	3,558	1,100	2,105	6,159
1325	96	5,087	872	1,717	8,064
1326	114	4,660	930	2,123	7,490
1327	256	7,492	2,836	5,839	6,747
1328	526	13,901	4,019	6,935	14,412
1329	532	45,138	2,404	4,850	8,300
1330	142	2,644	853	1,739	6,155
1331	116	2,681	1,250	2,192	4,178
1332	115	5,978	812	1,409	11,068
1333	118	3,459	515	1,136	11,705
Total ..	3,104	1,29,681	26,113	52,977	1,30,006
Average ..	163	6,825	1,374	2,788	6,842

Even taking the figures as they stand, the averages for Godavari of 18 defaulters and arrears of Rs. 1,097 when compared with the total number of pattadars 75,000 and a total beriz of 36 lakhs are too insignificant to require further comment. It may, however, be observed from the talukwar figures in Appendix XIII that most of the sales took place in the taluk of Amalapuram and occurred in the swampy saline tracts near the sea which has already been noticed.

The statistics for Kistna are not so satisfactory. The average number of defaulters is nine times and the arrears six times the figures for Godavari. Nevertheless, 163 defaulters is a minute fraction of the lakh and fifty-five thousand pattadars in the district and arrears of Rs. 6,825 are negligible in a beriz of 65 lakhs. The talukwar appendix shows that during the last 11 faslis three-quarters of the defaulters and thirteen-fourteenths of the arrears come from the unhappy Kaikalur taluk. In the district generally, therefore, the revenue is being collected with ease.

Sales for arrears of land revenue may be due to the personal extravagance or financial misfortune of the pattadar and do not necessarily indicate that the land is over-assessed or unprofitable. The fact that most of it immediately finds a ready purchaser suggests that the reasons for the sale are peculiar, rather to the owner, than the property. The following tables exhibit side by side the average extent sold talukwar with the area bought in by Government for want of a purchaser. In the whole of the Godavari district this amounts to 9 acres of dry land, all in Amalapuram. In Kistna the extent is greater, but if Kaikalur be excluded, it shrinks to 50 acres of dry and 17 of wet.

Serial number.	Taluks and divisions.	Lands sold.				Lands bought in by Government.			
		Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.
	East Godavari.								
	(i) *Taluks.*								
1	Amalapuram	46·02	114 14	28·82	157 14	9·31	26 6	..	..
2	Rumachandrapuram	0 29	1 10	0·19	1 8	..	..	..	..
3	Cocanada	0·34	1 7	0·39	1 10	..	..	..	..
4	Peddapuram	2·65	2 7	0·14	1 11	..	..	..	..
5	Rajahmundry	2·42	2 13	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Razole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) *Divisions.*								
7	Polavaram	2·88	4 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Nadavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Yellavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	54 51	128 1	29 54	162 11	9·31	26 6	..	..
	Kistna and West Godavari.								
	(i) *Taluks.*								
1	Narasapur	0·5	0 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tanuku	2 32	5 7	0·83	6 3	..	..	0 07	0 5
3	Bhimavaram	14 51	20 8	6·13	39 12	..	..	..	..
4	Yernagudem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ellore	142 02	153 9	15 72	78 8	12 08	13 0	0 38	1 9
6	Gudivada	0 99	2 14	37·56	225 11	..	..	5 75	28 10
7	Kaikalur	774·29	1,043 10	136 76	698 15	289·44	374 4	23·17	103 6
8	Gannavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bandar	168·41	199 6	61·05	212 10	26·41	42 12	10·95	48 15
10	Divi	16 82	66 12	1·69	2 15	4·75	12 10	..	..
11	Bezwada	9·22	8 14	0·42	1 6	2·44	2 12	..	..
12	Nandigama	3·83	4 8	..	..	2·80	3 0	..	..
	(ii) *Divisions.*								
13	Nuzvid	0·42	0 7	1·26	3 5	0 42	0 7	..	..
14	Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,142 35	1,506 13	261·82	1,269 5	338 34	448 13	40·32	182 13

34. *The collection of statistics relating to the sale and lease values of land.*—With a view to the collection of these statistics, groups of villages, illustrative of typical areas of these three districts, were selected by the Collectors, and particulars were posted of all the sale and lease deeds registered for these villages during the periods 1901 to 1905, and 1920-21 to 1924-25. These were subsequently tabulated for each money rate, wet and dry, delta and upland, and care was taken to eliminate all documents representing an apparently bogus or unusual transaction. In selecting villages any area in which values were likely to be inflated owing to a demand for building sites, or the imminence of some new project, were rigorously excluded, and I venture to claim for the figures submitted that they represent the ascertained values of genuine agricultural land. In all, 289 villages were selected and 27,752 documents tabulated. I would invite attention to these figures, which afford an excellent illustration of the care and labour involved in the preparation of a scheme report. In actual fact, the volume of work was greater than even the above figures would suggest, since, in addition to the documents actually tabulated, a considerable number had to be rejected on examination, because dry and wet lands, or lands of different tarams were covered by a single payment or something more than the land alone was included.

35. *Sale values.*—The average value of an acre of wet and dry land assessed at the various rates imposed is given in detail for delta and upland in the following table :—

Rate of assessment.	Price per acre in early period 1901-1905.		Ratio of price to assessment.	Price per acre in later period 1920-21—1924-25.		Ratio of price to assessment.	Ratio of increase in price, i.e., ratio of columns (4) to (2).
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)
Rs. A.	Rs.			Rs.			
			1. DELTA.				
			(a) Wet.				
			i. Godavaris.				
12 0	293	(141)	24	1,387	(220)	116	4·73
10 0	242	(534)	24	1,140	(732)	114	4·71
9 0	186	(311)	21	935	(701)	104	5·03
8 0	178	(626)	22	745	(955)	93	4·19
7 0	119	(466)	17	538	(697)	75	4·44
6 0	68	(391)	11	431	(514)	72	6·34
5 0	53	(314)	11	407	(369)	81	7·68
4 8	49	(103)	11	358	(149)	80	7·31
4 0	29	(54)	7	241	(88)	85	11·76
3 8	32	(13)	9	185	(32)	53	5·78
2 8	60	(3)	24	425	(8)	170	7·08
Total ..	124	(3,154)	18	640	(4,165)	90	5·16
			ii. Kistna.				
10 0	379	(25)	40	1,161	(38)	116	2·91
9 0	274	(212)	30	1,099	(392)	122	4·01
8 0	229	(653)	29	934	(1,463)	117	4·08
7 0	114	(381)	16	548	(1,087)	78	4·81
6 0	70	(342)	12	399	(909)	67	5·70
5 0	53	(48)	11	220	(266)	44	4·15
4 8	15	(10)	3	141	(105)	31	9·40
4 0	31	(1)	9	102	(9)	26	3·00
Total ..	139	(1,672)	20	598	(4,209)	88	4·30
			(b) Dry.				
			i. Godavaris.				
11 0	213	(40)	19	531	(21)	48	2·49
9 0	168	(99)	18	401	(101)	45	2·54
7 0	111	(58)	16	515	(63)	74	4·64
5 0	136	(317)	27	492	(509)	98	3·62
4 0	142	(163)	36	559	(246)	140	3·94
3 0	93	(96)	31	448	(119)	149	4·82
2 8	75	(65)	29	359	(102)	144	4·92
2 0	50	(73)	25	277	(80)	139	5·54
1 8	25	(69)	17	181	(147)	121	7·24
1 4	30	(104)	24	206	(131)	165	6·87
1 0	17	(92)	17	138	(161)	138	8·12
0 12	32	(110)	43	158	(146)	211	4·94
Total	75	(1,286)	24	333	(1,826)	104	4·44

Rate of assessment.	Price per acre in early period 1901–1905.		Ratio of price to assessment	Price per acre in later period 1920–21—1924–25.		Ratio of price to assessment.	Ratio of increase in price, i.e., ratio of columns (4) to (2).
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)
RS. A.	RS.			RS.			
1. DELTA—*cont.*							
ii. Kistna.							
5 0	180	(2)	36	590	(2)	118	3·28
4 0	322	(74)	81	601	(105)	150	1·87
3 0	155	(89)	52	440	(196)	147	2·84
2 8	120	(95)	48	340	(164)	136	2·83
2 0	64	(23)	32	322	(61)	161	5 03
1 8	40	(40)	27	66	(49)	44	1·65
1 4	42	(41)	34	72	(180)	58	1·71
1 0	23	(77)	23	78	(355)	78	3·39
0 12	17	(2)	23	69	(43)	92	4·06
Total ..	87	(443)	45	175	(1,155)	108	2·01
2. UPLAND.							
(a) Wet.							
i. Godavaris.							
12 0	107	(22)	9	473	(43)	39	4·42
9 0	131	(1)	15	..	..	..	..
8 8	77	(6)	9	382	(2)	45	4·96
7 12	129	(43)	17	372	(77)	48	2·88
7 0	88	(10)	13	622	(25)	89	7 07
6 8	89	(29)	14	408	(53)	63	4·58
5 12	90	(61)	16	366	(86)	64	4·07
5 4	90	(23)	17	355	(53)	68	3·94
4 8	88	(49)	20	307	(80)	68	3·49
3 12	116	(27)	31	319	(65)	85	2·75
3 4	78	(54)	24	294	(75)	90	3·77
2 8	59	(18)	24	314	(32)	126	5·32
2 0	31	(31)	16	178	(81)	89	5·74
1 10	..	..	..	61	(1)	38	..
Total ..	80	(374)	16	335	(673)	64	4·19
ii. Kistna.							
7 8	148	(5)	20	639	(10)	85	4·32
6 4	153	(24)	24	528	(90)	85	3·45
5 8	138	(46)	24	468	(120)	85	3·52
4 12	100	(10)	21	366	(25)	77	3·66
4 4	105	(12)	25	480	(22)	113	4·57
3 12	78	(5)	21	427	(8)	114	5·47
3 0	61	(8)	20	182	(10)	61	2·98
Total ..	125	(110)	24	471	(285)	86	3·77
(b) Dry.							
i. Godavaris.							
2 8	71	(7)	28	198	(23)	79	2·79
2 4	39	(1)	17	..	..	..	..
1 12	44	(12)	25	187	(35)	107	4·25
1 10	77	(10)	47	159	(32)	98	2·06
1 4	32	(41)	26	110	(87)	88	3·44
1 0	22	(145)	22	93	(230)	93	4·23
0 10	22	(174)	35	60	(428)	96	2·73
0 8	28	(103)	56	81	(258)	162	2 89
0 5	23	(107)	74	61	(216)	195	2·65
Total ..	25	(605)	33	75	(1,579)	109	3·00
ii. Kistna.							
3 12	..	..	..	228	(11)	61	..
2 8	..	..	..	142	(3)	57	..
2 2	45	(64)	21	166	(178)	78	3·69
1 8	..	..	..	116	(1)	77	..
1 4	36	(128)	29	125	(484)	100	3·47
1 0	33	(103)	33	115	(326)	115	3·48
0 10	14	(57)	22	66	(179)	106	4·71
0 5	11	(2)	34	101	(5)	322	9·18
Total ..	31	(354)	28	118	(1,186)	99	3·81

Rate of assessment.	Price per acre in early period 1901–1905.		Ratio of price to assessment.	Price per acre in later period 1920–21—1924–25.		Ratio of price to assessment.	Ratio of increase in price, i.e., ratio of columns (4) to (2).
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)
RS. A.	RS.			RS.			
3. DIVI.							
(a) Wet lands under project.							
9 4	..		..	701	(119)	76	..
8 0	..		..	488	(475)	61	..
7 8	..		..	363	(623)	48	..
6 14	..		..	258	(584)	38	..
6 8	..		..	506	(125)	78	..
6 4	..		..	184	(457)	30	..
6 0	..		..	235	(101)	39	..
5 10	..		..	244	(21)	43	..
Total ..	..		..	304	(2,435)	44	..
(b) Dry.							
4 4	84	(86)	20	319	(95)	75	3·79
3 0	89	(165)	30	455	(164)	152	5·11
2 8	46	(73)	18	254	(32)	102	5·52
1 14	21	(26)	11	158	(21)	84	7·52
1 8	31	(6)	21	330	(2)	220	10·64
1 4	22	(7)	18	103	(51)	82	4 68
1 0	16	(8)	16	118	(27)	118	7·37
0 10	..	..	..	18	(7)	29	..
Total ..	67	(374)	23	219	(399)	105	3·26
4. MUNIYERU WET LANDS UNDER PROJECT.							
6 4	86	(16)	14	475	(10)	76	5·52
5 8	80	(17)	15	434	(29)	79	5·43
4 12	70	(3)	15	399	(4)	84	5·70
4 4	109	(3)	26	867	(1)	202	7·66
3 12	59	(3)	16	338	(1)	90	5·73
3 0	18	(2)	6	429	(2)	143	23 83
Total ..	79	(44)	21	441	(47)	84	5·58

Note.—Co'umn (1) includes dry rate + Rs. 5 water rate per acre. No figures are given for the early period as the project was introduced only in 1908.

Note.—The figures in brackets in columns (2) and (4) show the number of documents tabulated.

Detailed comment is unnecessary. The rise in the value of land will be found to be even greater than the rise in the price of grain. No wet land in the deltas shows an increase ratio of less than 2.91, and the average works out at 5.16 for the Godavaris and 4.30 for Kistna. The assessment, which at the introduction of the current resettlement represented one-eighteenth to one-twentieth of the capital value, has now shrunk to one-ninetieth. The rise has not been so marked in the uplands but even there the average has increased four times in the Godavaris and three and three-quarter times in Kistna and the rise is fairly evenly distributed over all the rates.

Similarly for dry lands, Godavari prices have soared four and a half times in the deltas and three times in the uplands, while in the Kistna delta they have only doubled, though here too the uplands reveal an increase of almost four times. I would, however, invite particular attention to the comparative ratios between assessment and value in these areas since the present revenue represents less than 1 per cent of the capital value of both delta and upland dry lands.

I do not propose to press this argument further. Assessment should be determined in relation to net profits, and there are many factors other than net profits that go to influence the market value of land. While admitting this, it must not, however, be forgotten that the net profits must always be a factor of considerable importance. It is often argued that the market value of agricultural land must not be taken as its economic value, since, owing to the land-hunger of the ryot and the preference evinced by all classes of population to invest their savings in land, its price has been unduly inflated. In anticipation of this criticism I would urge, in the first place, that in my experience I have found that the average ryot, when questioned about local land values, gives a figure greater than an examination of registered documents supports. It is in

the highest degree unlikely that he will exaggerate the value of his land in the presence of the Settlement Officer, and I am inclined to believe the explanation to be that, as is well known, the best land rarely comes to sale. I would, therefore, reply to those who attempt to whittle down the recorded prices that the figures rather underestimate the average value of land at current rates. The argument is perhaps not worth meeting, since the purpose of the above statistics is not to establish a case for resettling the revenue on the ground that land values stand at such and such a figure. The importance of the figures tabulated above is the comparison they provide between values in the early period and values to-day, and the corroboration they afford to the inferences that are drawn from the rise in prices. Whatever influences vitiate the returns for the later period must have vitiated those for the early period, and for purposes of comparison cancel out. The rise in the value of land is one of the strongest indications of increased profits, but it does not necessarily follow that the increase in profits is commensurate with that in prices. To obtain some idea on this point we must consider the comparative letting values of land.

36. *Lease values.*—Statements consolidating the information collected are furnished below. Unfortunately lease deeds are not as common as sale deeds, and in all only 1,350 documents were collated. The ryots of these districts mostly do their own cultivation and it is, as a rule, only the Brahman, female and absentee owners that lease their lands. There is, however, considerably more leasing than would appear from registered deeds. On the inferior lands in the deltas, and on most of the upland wet land, where irrigation is somewhat unreliable, the owner and tenant agree to share the crop, usually in the proportion of half and half. In many cases, moreover, where there is a definite agreement for a fixed amount, no registered deeds are taken, as the parties have a regular long-standing arrangement renewed orally year after year. Leases for wet lands are nearly always in grain. This has been converted into money at the average price of grain prevailing in the district during the year of the transaction. As in most cases the owner pays the assessment, this sum has been subtracted from the gross rental, and the figures appearing in the statements below represent the net rental after the assessment has been paid. The assessment is the only expense incidental to cultivation that is borne by the lessor, save where he periodically applies "patimannu" and the net rental therefore represents something rather less than the net profit, since it presumably allows a reasonable profit to the lessee in return for his efforts. There is, however, keen competition to secure land on lease, and this profit has doubtless been pared rather fine. We may, therefore, regard the rental as representing the net profit which every one should get. An owner working his own land for himself would, of course, make more.

Rate of assessment.	Lease value per acre in early period 1901–1905.	Ratio of lease value to assessment.	Lease value per acre in later period 1920–21 to 1924–25.	Ratio of lease value to assessment.	Ratio of increase [columns (4) to (2)].
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RS. A.	RS.		RS.		
1. DELTA.					
(a) Wet.					
(i) Godavaris.					
12 0	20 (8)	2	92 (19)	8	4·60
10 0	27 (48)	3	73 (42)	7	2·70
9 0	17 (44)	2	66 (43)	7	3·88
8 0	13 (41)	2	47 (36)	6	3·62
7 0	12 (29)	2	42 (50)	6	3·50
6 0	8 (12)	1	41 (29)	7	5·13
5 0	17 (6)	3	31 (17)	6	1·82
4 8	15 (1)	3	33 (4)	7	2·20
4 0	4 (1)	1	30 (4)	8	7·50
3 8	4 (1)	1	....	..	..
Total ..	16 (191)	2	50 (244)	7	3 13

Rate of assessment. (1)	Lease value per acre in early period 1901-1905. (2)	Ratio of lease value to assessment. (3)	Lease value per acre in later period 1920-21—1924-25. (4)	Ratio of lease value to assessment. (5)	Ratio of increase [columns (4) to (2)]. (6)
Rs. A.	Rs.		Rs.		
(ii) Kistna.					
10 0 ..	..	..	106 (1)	11	..
9 0 ..	30 (7)	3	89 (11)	10	2·97
8 0 ..	26 (47)	3	78 (150)	10	3·12
7 0 ..	31 (35)	4	69 (77)	10	2·23
6 0 ..	21 (9)	4	60 (48)	10	2·86
5 0 ..	....	..	58 (3)	12	..
4 8 ..	...	..	47 (7)	9	..
Total ..	27 (98)	3	72 (297)	10	2·67
(b) *Dry*.					
(i) Godavaris.					
11 0 ..	12 (3)	1	..	..	..
9 0 ..	22 (9)	2	38 (2)	4	1·73
7 0 ..	6 (5)	1	17 (3)	2	2·83
5 0 ..	6 (21)	1	22 (36)	4	3·67
4 0 ..	6 (9)	1	17 (9)	4	2·83
2 8 ..	7 (2)	3	..	..	..
2 0 ..	..	..	8 (1)	4	..
1 8 ..	..	..	11 (1)	8	..
1 4 ..	2 (1)	2	..	..	..
1 0 ..	2 (3)	2	9 (1)	9	4·50
0 8 ..	4 (5)	9	..	..	..
Total ..	7 (58)	2	20 (53)	4	2·86
(ii) Kistna.					
4 0 ..	..	..	11 (4)	3	..
3 0 ..	10 (3)	3	10 (7)	3	1·00
2 8 ..	5 (4)	2	17 (7)	7	3·40
2 0 ..	..	..	75 (2)	37	..
1 4 ..	..	..	6 (1)	5	..
0 12 ..	..	..	12 (2)	16	..
Total ..	7 (7)	3	15 (23)	6	2·14
2. UPLAND.					
(a) *Wet*.					
(i) Godavaris.					
12 0 ..	12 (12)	1	37 (34)	3	3·08
7 12 ..	7 (3)	1	21 (19)	3	3·00
7 0 ..	9 (2)	1	..	..	..
6 8 ..	9 (4)	1	34 (4)	5	3·78
5 12 ..	9 (2)	2	24 (3)	4	2·67
5 4 ..	..	..	19 (1)	4	..
4 8 ..	10 (9)	2	20 (2)	4	2·00
3 12 ..	9 (1)	2	18 (6)	5	2·00
3 4 ..	10 (1)	4	19 (3)	6	1·90
Total ..	10 (34)	1	29 (72)	3	2·90
(ii) Kistna.					
6 4 ..	12 (2)	2	46 (10)	7	3·83
5 8 ..	..	..	54 (13)	10	..
4 12 ..	14 (2)	3	..	..	..
Total ..	13 (4)	2	50 (23)	8	3·85
(b) *Dry*.					
(i) Godavaris.					
2 8 ..	7 (2)	3	16 (1)	6	2·29
1 12 ..	11 (1)	6	..	..	..
1 4 ..	2 (3)	2	4 (2)	3	2·00
1 0 ..	8 (3)	8	7 (7)	7	0·88
0 10 ..	4 (1)	7	7 (15)	12	1·75
0 8 ..	..	..	4 (11)	9	..
0 5 ..	..	..	6 (2)	19	..
Total ..	6 (10)	4	6 (38)	9	1
(ii) Kistna.					
3 12 ..	..	..	10 (1)	3	..
2 2 ..	10 (2)	5	10 (7)	5	1·00
1 4 ..	4 (20)	4	9 (32)	7	2·25
1 0 ..	5 (7)	5	6 (8)	6	1·20
0 10 ..	4 (4)	6	5 (2)	8	1·25
Total ..	4 (33)	4	9 (50)	6	2·25

Rate of assessment.	Lease value per acre in early period 1901-1905.	Ratio of lease value to assessment.	Lease value per acre in later period 1920-21—1924-25.	Ratio of lease value to assessment.	Ratio of increase [columns (4) to (2)].
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		3. DIVI.			
		(a) *Wet lands under project.*			
Rs. A.	Rs.		Rs.		
9 4	..	..	69 (4)	8	..
8 0	..	..	50 (15)	6	..
7 8	..	..	41 (13)	5	..
6 14	..	..	29 (15)	4	..
6 8	..	..	37 (3)	6	..
6 4	..	..	32 (12)	5	..
6 0	..	..	34 (1)	6	..
Total ..	..	..	37 (63)	5	..
	Note.—Column 1 includes dry rate + Rs. 5 water charge per acre.				
		(b) *Dry.*			
4 4	13 (7)	3	16 (12)	4	1·23
3 0	9 (23)	3	30 (7)	10	3·33
2 8	4 (2)	2	..	..	..
1 14	5 (1)	3	..	..	..
Total ..	9 (33)	3	19 (19)	5	2·11

In most cases the net lease value of the lands has almost trebled and in every case more than doubled. Godavari upland dry is apparently an exception, but in this case the leases for the later period all relate to lands of inferior tarams, as is shown by the fact that the average lease value is nine times the assessment.

The greater the number of documents studied, the more reliable the results, and on this criterion the best figures for our purpose are those relating to delta wet lands, where in Kistna the average lease value has risen 2.67 times, and is now 10 times the average assessment. In the Godavaris it has risen 3.13 times and is 7 times the assessment. Results in other areas are offered with considerable reserve. Apparently the lease value of Godavari upland wet land is only three times the assessment. This figure, in particular, is fallacious, since most of the documents examined relate to the area under the Yeleru, where specially high rates prevail, and for which special consideration will be asked.

Generally speaking, therefore, lease values have increased slightly less than sale values, but will be found to have risen in rather higher proportion than the price of grain. It is clear, therefore, that so far from the increased monetary return from agriculture having been swallowed up by the increased costs of cultivation, profits have risen faster than expenses.

37. *Mortgages.*—In the previous paragraphs the economic condition of these districts has been illustrated from public statistics. An attempt is made in the succeeding sections to obtain an idea of more personal and individual conditions.

All mortgages with or without possession registered in Sub-Registrars' offices for groups of selected villages were collated for the years 1901 and 1924. The detailed results analysed separately under delta and upland are relegated to Appendix XIV. A few salient figures are abstracted here.

Mortgages without possession.

Particulars.	Delta.		Upland.	
	1901.	1924.	1901.	1924.
Number of transactions	3,181	2,690	457	375
Amount borrowed	Rs. 7,44,646	13,27,333	1,92,615	2,96,917
Number of agriculturists—				
(i) Borrowing	1,181	1,515	243	199
(ii) Lending	1,487	1,033	259	157
Amount borrowed to—				
(i) Discharge old debts	Rs. 5,49,932	9,26,142	97,589	1,62,988
Percentage of total amount	74	70	51	55
(ii) Purchase new lands	Rs. 51,642	1,84,875	7,918	15,497
Percentage of total amount	7	14	4	5
(iii) Defray family expenses	Rs. 28,813	61,864	29,507	24,914
Percentage of total amount	4	5	15	8

The most striking feature of the above figures is that the number of transactions, despite the increase in population, pattas and occupation, has decreased by 16 per cent in the delta and 22 per cent in the uplands. Coincident of course with the rise in the value of land, the amount of money secured on mortgage has also increased but, whereas this increase is by 60 to 70 per cent only, the price of land has during the same period risen by 200 to 400 per cent, and we are forced to conclude that not only are mortgages fewer in number, but that the real indebtedness they represent is less now than in 1901; a conclusion which robs of much of its unfavourable significance the fact that the number of debtor agriculturalists has apparently increased, and that of creditor agriculturalists fallen. The most common purpose of these transactions is to repay old debts. It is perhaps a sign of improvement that, whereas this accounted for 74 per cent of the total borrowing in the deltas in 1901, it represents only 70 per cent in 1924. A more reliable sign is, however, the rise in the percentage of borrowings for the purchase of new land from 7 to 14. These improvements are not so noticeable in the uplands, where it is also apparently more necessary to borrow to meet family expenses; though the figures prove that conditions have certainly improved in this respect since 1901.

Statements of indebtedness mean little, unless they can be contrasted with the assets of the debtors, and to this end a rough and ready line of investigation was followed.

38. *Indebtedness.*—Enquiries were made in 71 delta and 8 upland villages of the ryots, either in the village or at objection hearing camps, concerning their debts and their assets. The tabulated results are given below. No great accuracy can be expected from these figures, which depend on unverified, and probably casual, estimates made by the individuals concerned.

	Delta.	Upland.
Number of ryots examined	1,799	131
Number of ryots not in debt	674	52
Percentage	37	40
	RS.	RS.
Total estimated value of the landed property of ryots examined.	85,74,508	3,05,453
Total debts.		
Secured on mortgage	4,34,697	30,760
Secured on movable property	6,285	8,300
Unsecured	11,36,780	46,648
Grand total ...	15,77,762	85,708
Percentage of debts to total property	18	28

Origin of the debts.

	Percentage of total debts.	
Purchase of new lands	28	18
Cultivation expenses	24	29
Liquidation of old debts	8	24
Marriage expenses	14	7
Family expenses	10	9
House building	8	6
Litigation	1	2
Kist	1	1
Trade	3	1
Miscellaneous	3	3
Total ...	100	100

These figures suggest that in the uplands there are slightly fewer ryots indebted than in the delta, but that the volume of indebtedness is greater in relation to their assets. It is significant that the purchase of new lands accounts for so considerable a portion of the total debt. It would be fallacious to argue from the borowings

for cultivation expenses that agriculture was unprofitable. In any enterprise where the expenses have to be met before any receipts are touched, it is essential to work on a substantial capital, or on credit. The maintenance of capital involves banking, and this the ryot distrusts. Instinctively he invests his profits in land, borrowing, if necessary, to make up the purchase money. His resources are, therefore, lands and houses, and, where a banking population would draw a cheque on its balance, the ryot borrows on the security of his property. The rates of interest were also ascertained. On loans secured on land the rate as a rule is 9 to 12 per cent; on movable property 12 to 15 per cent; on unsecured loans 12 to 15 and even to 18 per cent. These are not the rates of interest ruling in a bankrupt country.

The figures given by the ryots quoted above could not, of course, be verified. To secure a more reliable estimate of the ratio of indebtedness to assets, I selected at random a number of representative villages, in which there were agricultural co-operative societies, and, by the courtesy of the officials concerned, was permitted to take from the property statements of these societies particulars concerning the liabilities and assets of their members. The results are tabulated below :—

Statement showing the assets and liabilities of the members of the Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies in Government villages examined

Name of district.	Number of societies from which information is gathered.	Number of members owning landed property.	Value of the landed property owned by members referred to in column (3).	Value of other property owned by members mentioned in column (3).	Total of columns (4) + (5).	Number of members in column (3) who are in debt.	Amount of debt of members noted in column (3).	Net assets of members in column (3).	Percentage of columns (6) and (3)	Percentage of columns (4) and (8).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				(a) Delta.						
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		
Kistna	9	585	59,33,711	13,09,871	72,43,582	393	3,86,361	68,57,221	5	7
West Godavari ..	9	727	64,44,990	21,55,410	85,00,400	482	4,31,820	80,68,580	5	7
East Godavari ..	6	638	33,56,652	29,01,390	62,58,042	232	2,45,575	60,12,467	4	7
				(b) Upland.						
Kistna	4	138	7,76,460	1,85,375	9,61,775	80	53,798	9,07,977	6	7
West Godavari ..	2	260	10,98,415	2,17,145	13,15,560	129	62,781	12,52,829	5	6
East Godavari ..	5	111	3,62,715	1,05,770	4,68,485	73	46,986	4,21,499	10	13

I consider that these figures are likely to be accurate. The individual member has no inducement to exaggerate his liabilities, and his fellow members have every interest to see that he does not minimise them. It is significant that the total debts, as thus ascertained, bear a much smaller percentage to the total property of the debtors than is suggested in the preceding paragraph. It may be that the co-operator is above the average in thrift, but I would urge that he is almost certainly of the class of petty ryots, a class which is more liable than any other to fall into debt. The common percentage of debts to the value of the landed property held by the debtors is only 7, a very different figure from the 18 of the previous paragraph, and a difficult fact for the pessimists on rural indebtedness to explain away.

39. *The commutation prices.*—Appendix XV contains the official price returns for the standard grains of these districts during the twenty years ending 1922-23. *None of these were famine years.* The scarcity of 1918-19, which led to the establishment of test works in the outlying parts of the Nandigama taluk of Kistna, did not develop into a regular famine, and, such as it was, affected only the small zamindari enclaves of Lingala and Munagala lying in the Nizam's territory. It cannot therefore justify the exclusion of this year. Prices are not recorded for black paddy. I have, therefore, followed the principle adopted in previous settlements, and reckoned it at 20 per cent cheaper than white paddy, after ascertaining by local enquiry that that still represented the ratio of the present

retail prices of these grains. Figures have been collected for the ryots' selling months, as well as for the year as a whole, and the present commutation price is reached by subtracting 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits from the average prices in the former period.

The table appended compares the commutation rates adopted at the last resettlement with those now calculated. It should be observed that at the last resettlement commutation rates proper were not worked out for the uplands, since the original settlement had been introduced on the basis of average prices without any deduction for cartage and merchants' profits. For purposes of comparison it was, therefore, unnecessary to make any deduction from the average prices, worked out for the twenty years preceding the last resettlement. I have however for the sake of uniformity made the deduction from the upland prices similar to that made for the delta, and have given as the old commutation rates the average rates recorded in the Scheme Report less the same percentage deduction, according to the figures in the revised settlement tables. It may perhaps be explained that the commutation rate recorded therein for black paddy in the Godavari district is incorrect. It follows the figure given in the Scheme Report where, apparently by error, the price of second sort white paddy is noted as that of black paddy.

COMMUTATION PRICES

Per garce.

Particulars.	Paddy.		Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.
	White.	Black.				
EAST AND WEST GODAVARI.						
(i) *Delta.*						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Present commutation price	258	206	..	..	..	..
Old commutation price	118	96	..	..	..	..
Increase	140	110	..	..	..	..
Percentage	119	115	..	..	..	..
(ii) *Upland.*						
Present commutation price	252	202	300	239	282	320
Old commutation price	118	96	147	124	130	162
Increase	134	106	153	115	152	158
Percentage	114	110	104	93	117	98
KISTNA.						
(i) *Delta.*						
Present commutation price	241	192	371	..	..	..
Old commutation price	118	96	170	..	..	..
Increase	123	96	201	..	..	..
Percentage	104	100	118	..	..	..
(ii) *Upland.*						
Present commutation price	235	..	328	286	..	..
Old commutation price	118	..	184	147	..	..
Increase	117	..	144	139	..	..
Percentage	99	..	78	95	..	..

The increase in the price of paddy ranges from 119 per cent in Godavari to 99 per cent in Kistna, and the rise in the prices of the other standard grains is on a similar scale.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXISTING RESETTLEMENT AS A BASIS FOR THE FORTHCOMING RESETTLEMENT.

Before formulating proposals for new rates, it is necessary to consider whether the existing resettlement can be accepted, in whole or in part, as a satisfactory foundation on which to erect by percentage variation the fabric of the new assessment.

40. *In the deltas—Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari.*—These were settled on modern lines in 1899, and the working of the resettlement for the past thirty years has revealed little for criticism.

(*a*) *Soil classification.*—In the course of my tours I examined the soil classification, and found that it was generally well done, although it soon became apparent that Bezwada delta villages had escaped lightly. This can to a certain extent be rectified in the case of lands to be transferred from "dry" to "wet." Since the resettlement there has been no such change in conditions as would render a general revision or detailed re-examination of the classification desirable or necessary. The following table, which compares the sale value of wet and dry lands rate by rate, reveals a steady fall in price coincident with the fall in taram. The symmetry is less marked in the dry lands, owing to the fact that classification is based on an assumed crop of food-grains, whereas many of these soils are found to be of suitable composition, and convenient situation, for the growth of the more valuable garden crops, such as coconuts, plantains and tobacco.

Rate of assessment.	Sale value per acre.	
	Kistna.	Godavaris.
	Wet.	
Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.
12 0	...	1,387
10 0	1,161	1,140
9 0	1,099	935
8 0	934	745
7 0	548	528
6 0	399	431
5 0	220	407
4 8	141	358
4 0	102	341
3 8	...	185
2 8	...	425
	Dry.	
11 0	...	531
9 0	...	401
7 0	...	515
5 0	590	492
4 0	601	559
3 0	440	448
2 8	340	359
2 0	322	277
1 8	66	181
1 4	72	206
1 0	78	158
0 12	69	158

While, therefore, no general revision of the soil classification is proposed, there is, however, a considerable area of land, which, though registered as dry, is now under established wet cultivation, and fit for transfer to "wet." These transfers are now being made, and at the same time the soil classification must be reconsidered, since the sort appropriate to a land as dry is not necessarily appropriate, if it becomes wet. The results of this scrutiny in the taluks in which resettlement operations have been started do not suggest that much revision of the existing classification is called for. I request, however, that the Settlement Officer be given the usual power to revise the classification, where necessary, in the case of lands transferred from dry to wet or *vice versa*. There is one other class of cases, which, though falling in the uplands, may most conveniently be mentioned here. North of the Ellore and Samalkot canals in the West and East Godavari districts are scattered patches of land regularly irrigated from the delta system. These are for the most part classified as upland dry, and pay a water-rate of Rs. 5 for canal irrigation. In East Godavari some of these lands were classified as delta wet at the resettlement of 1899, but they are the exception. I recommend, therefore, that, subject to the concurrence of the Department of Public Works,

the remaining areas be now transferred to wet, and classified and assessed on the delta table of rates; and that, where the transfer is not considered desirable, the land under irrigation be reclassified as delta dry. As things stand at present these fields are almost as well irrigated and fertile as the lands to the south of the canal, whereas the revenue collected from them falls short of the consolidated delta wet rate by one to two rupees an acre. The area affected by the above proposal is small and scattered and aggregates approximately 200 acres. Until it is actually reclassified it is impossible to forecast the financial result of the proposal.

Lastly there are certain large waste blocks hitherto unclassified in several of the tail-end villages. There is also the strip of cultivable land within the margin of the Colair lake, which, hitherto unsurveyed and unsettled, has been assessed for sivayijama occupation at a flat rate of Rs. 1-4-0. This land is now being surveyed as ordered in G.O. No. 2168, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1920, and I submit that the Colair area and such of the waste blocks as are likely to be taken on patta may now be correctly classified and assessed accordingly.

(*b*) *Dry grouping.*—The system of dry grouping adopted at last resettlement still reflects accurately the relative facility of transport. The second group villages lie, as we have seen, among the sand dunes and saline swamps of the sea coast, and in the east of the Kaikalur and Bandar taluks, which have already been described as practically roadless. The railway from Bezwada to Masulipatam, which was opened since the above grouping was made, has not improved the circumstances of the Kistna seaboard villages sufficiently to justify raising them to the first group. Owing to the absence of lateral communications near the coast the effect of the railway, outside the immediate neighbourhood of Bandar, is negligible. The coast villages differ so strikingly in prosperity from the first group delta villages to the north that their retention in the existing second group is strongly recommended. The third group villages are confined to the Colair lake and conditions there have not changed perceptibly for the better during the past 26 years. They may, therefore, remain in the third group. The projected railway will, no doubt, improve the communications of these villages, but even then their general situation is so markedly inferior to the deltas generally that a lower group will always be required for them.

(*c*) *Source classification.*—The meticulous care with which the classification of delta sources was made has already been described. As a result there is little to criticise in the general results. Some individual revision, however, is required and I have also to propose a more general lowering of the classification in one particular area. In the Resettlement Notification it was laid down that "where an irrigation source or any portion thereof has been placed in a class lower than the first it is liable to be raised during the term of this resettlement, if, and when, the defect on account of which it is placed in the lower class, is remedied." It was also stated in the Resettlement Scheme and Introduction Reports that the nature of such defects would be specifically recorded against the source affected in the Descriptive Memoir. For some reason, which I have been unable to discover, this proposal was not carried out when the diglotts were prepared and, probably in consequence little, if anything, has been done to give effect to the clause of the notification quoted above. The defects which influenced the classifying officers were, however, recorded in "Irrigation Abstracts" of which the majority are fortunately forthcoming. I propose, therefore, that at the ensuing resettlement the classification of any source, or any part thereof, which is no longer affected by the original defect may be raised at the discretion of the Settlement Officer. The work of investigation is in progress during the routine inspections, and from the information hitherto gathered it is unlikely that extensive changes will be called for. I would also solicit permission to raise or lower the classification of any source of which the present classification is manifestly wrong. A few cases of this sort have already come to light.

(*d*) *Special recommendations for Kaikalur.*—From the general run of this report it may easily be gathered that the tract for which I propose to suggest a

lowering of the classification, lies in the Kaikalur taluk. The submerged area may be divided into two parts, that inundated direct from the Colair and Upputeru, and that inundated from the drains. The former area is confined to the northern, north-eastern and north-western fringe of the taluk, and lies chiefly north of the Gudivada-Bhimavaram road: the latter is scattered, and extended along the drains north and south of the canal. A glance at the sketch map illustrating the source classification shows that in the northern area most of the irrigation is placed already in the third and fourth class. In these parts, with the exception of a few lands lying by the side of the drains in the east of the taluk, I consider the relief granted under the existing settlement is adequate, and that no further concessions are required. My enquiries and inspections, however, lead me to believe that at the last resettlement the difficulties of the southern area were at that time either less serious, or not thoroughly appreciated, particularly in the villages lying south of the Polraz canal, and east of a line drawn due south from Vinjaram lock. I beg to propose, therefore, that the classification of sources, particularly in respect of the areas bordering the Kommileru and Pedalanka drains, and of those villages irrigated by the last reach of the Pedalanka channel, which is, owing mainly to the natural difficulties of the terrain, at the tail-end notoriously defective may be overhauled, and that the areas liable to regular inundation or regular failure of supply may be placed under third and fourth class irrigation, instead of under second and third class as they mainly are at present. It is expected that the new six-foot shutters and the regulators under construction at Bezwada will result in an improvement in the irrigation and drainage of this area, as well as of Kaikalur taluk generally. The results, however, still remain to be seen and, in the meantime, I submit that, as a mark of their appreciation of the unusual difficulties under which the ryots of these parts labour, Government may be pleased to sanction this relief to the lands in question. The area affected would be selected during the routine resettlement of the villages with reference to the remission and cultivation accounts of the past five years, as corroborated by personal inspection. I cannot estimate the extent eligible for the concession with any exactness, but I do not expect it will exceed 5,000 acres. On the assessment appropriate to the new classification such resettlement enhancement as may be sanctioned for the deltas generally would be imposed, with the net result that these lands will pay after resettlement very much the same as at present. The cost of the above concession may be roughly estimated at one rupee per acre.

I do not, of course, maintain that the submerged areas are confined to the Kaikalur taluk; but, after a careful study of the irrigation conditions of all the deltas, I am convinced that the conclusion, indicated by the several statistics presented in an earlier part of the report, that Kaikalur suffers most from all the ills that irrigation is heir to, is fully confirmed by actual experience. I have also considered the conditions prevailing in the inferior areas of Ellore, Bhimavaram, Narasapur and Amalapuram taluks, and am of opinion that, save in a few isolated instances, the existing classification affords all the relief that can be expected; and that the few unsatisfactory classifications, that have been, or may be, discovered, may be corrected under the general permission applied for at the end of the previous section of this paragraph.

In corroboration of the views advanced above, I would solicit a reference to the reports of Mr. Turing and Mr. Tampoe on the subject of the A and B system of classification in the Kistna Eastern delta printed with G.O. No. 421/I (Confidential), dated 15th September 1916. Paragraph 53 of Mr. Turing's report and paragraph 31 of Mr. Tampoe's report lay stress on the peculiar irrigational difficulties of this area as contrasted with the rest of the delta. My reason for applying for special powers in respect of Kaikalur is not, however, so much the difficulties as the fact that the present assessment does not make as much allowance as it might for those difficulties. I would cite one concrete instance. Facing one another and separated only by the width of the Upputeru are the villages of Ai Bhimavaram (Bhimavaram taluk) and Tadinada (Kaikalur taluk). During my inspection of the latter village at the end of October 1925 the only means of traversing the eastern Khandams was by boat; whereas in Ai Bhimavaram except for an odd

acre here and there, where the Upputeru bund was weak, the crops were in splendid condition. The reason was not only that the Bhimavaram side is on a higher level than the Kaikalur side, but also the fact that three large drains fall into the Upputeru within Tadinada limits, and these had overflowed their margins—they have no banks—for a considerable distance inland. The Tadinada ryots complained also of late supply. They were 62 miles from the head of their canal, Ai Bhimavaram about 40. The former village never secures a crop on the whole of its irrigated land, whereas the latter in addition to the complete cultivation of its ayacut with a first crop, cultivates several hundreds of acres of second crop every other year. The best land in Tadinada fetches Rs. 700 an acre as against Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 in Ai Bhimavaram. In the latter ten to twelve bags of paddy worth Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 is said to be a regular rent on leased lands, whereas the Tadinada ryot has to take the chances of the season, and be content with a half share of the crop. The outturn on the lands of the karnam of Ai Bhimavaram was reported by him to be 18 bags to the acre, on those of the karnam of Tadinada, six. Of course, all the advantages of situation are on the side of Ai Bhimavaram, and Government cannot be held responsible for advantages of situation: but the point I wish to make is that, in the face of the disparities briefly indicated above, the average wet assessment in Ai Bhimavaram is Rs. 6-7-11 and in Tadinada Rs. 5-13-11, a difference of only 10 annas. The advantage in situation is almost incalculable; the difference in average assessment is 10 per cent.

More striking contrasts could have been established, since Tadinada is better off than the neighbouring villages north and south. It is however easily accessible, for a Kaikalur village, and therefore better known than many others. That I have not chosen an isolated or exaggerated example will be evident from the following comparative table of the sale value of wet lands in Kaikalur and the Kistna Eastern delta generally:—

Value of wet lands.

Assessment.	In Kaikalur.	In Kistna Eastern delta without Kaikalur.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8	1,206	933
7	445	559
6	308	445
5	152	398
4½	124	413
4	102	Nil.
3½	6	Nil.

The lands paying Rs. 8 are all found in the west of the Kaikalur taluk, adjoining Gudivada, where the soil and irrigation are excellent. The lands in the affected area are assessed at Rs. 6 to Rs. 3-8-0.

I cannot furnish a similar contrast for leases as I have been unable to find sufficient documents relating to the submerged area.

(*e*) *Deductions for vicissitudes of season, unprofitable areas, cartage and merchants' profits.*—The deductions made under the above heads require no revision. There has been no perceptible change in seasonal conditions, and in the delta the unprofitable areas are reduced to the absolute minimum. While inspecting a wet village in the cultivation season it is not uncommon to find no bund broad enough to walk on, that is not planted with black or red gram, and to have to betake oneself to wading down the main distributary. The low rates of freight on the canal have already been noticed, and, owing to the competition between the numerous rice mills, merchants' profits must have been cut to vanishing point. In the circumstances, the allowances of 10 and 15 per cent are more than ample but they may remain unaltered.

(*f*) *Standard outturns and cultivation expenses.*—These are not normally to be recalculated at a resettlement. I propose, however, to offer a few remarks to forestall the inevitable plea that the soils are becoming less fertile. The Revenue department have no record of any crop experiments, but I have secured figures for

30 cases verified by the Agricultural department in the years 1912 to 1919. The results are tabulated below:—

	Above standard	Standard.	Below standard.	Total.
Delta	7	1	3	11
Upland	13	1	5	19
				30

These figures afford no ground for arguing that the soils do not generally produce the outturns estimated at the last resettlement. I append also a table framed from the leases in kind for delta wet lands contrasting the rent with the standard outturn taram by taram. If the tenant can pay the rents indicated therein, after defraying cultivation expenses, it follows that the gross outturns cannot possibly be less than the standard.

Comparative lease and outturn statement of wet lands for the period from 1920-21 to 1924-25.

Taram.	Rate.	Number of documents.	Extent.	Rent per acre.	Standard outturn.
		Godavaris			
			ACs.	MADRAS MEASURE.	MADRAS MEASURE.
	RS. A.				
1	12 0	2	2	973	1,150
2	10 0	15	19	733	1,000
3	9 0	16	25	599	900
4	8 3	21	43	468	800
5	7 0	32	128	429	700
6	6 0	12	63	398	600
7	5 0	4	15	325	550
8	4 8	3	11	385	500
		Kistna.			
1	10 0	1	5	1,114	1,000
2	9 0	4	7	804	900
3	8 0	78	214	749	800
4	7 0	43	132	638	700
5	6 0	31	95	553	600
7	4 8	2	6	495	500

I have also made personal enquiries in every village I visited and as a result I endorse Mr. Clerk's observation that the ryot of these parts is no judge of outturn. Although a few would admit to a putti and a half, or even two puttis, particularly if the enquiry related to a neighbouring village, the average man usually estimated the nominal yield in his village at a "putti" or a "kandy." The putti and the kandy are in most places used indiscriminately for the same measure which varies from 8 to 12 bags of 166 lb., i.e., 576 to 864 Madras measures. The standard outturns however range from 1,150 to 300 Madras measures or from 16 to 4 bags. When it was pointed out that the lands could generally be leased for one putti, and that, if the outturn to be expected was also only one putti, no one would take lands on lease, since there would be no balance to cover the cost of cultivation, the usual explanation was that the cultivator covered expenses, and made his little profit, out of the straw and the dry fodder crop. A liberal estimate of the value of these is Rs. 20. It is difficult to credit the explanation; but this assertion may be borne in mind when considering claims for cultivation expenses. Although I do not propose to frame any detailed estimate, I have made a point of enquiring into cultivation expenses during my tours. The estimates I have received varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90 for one acre of paddy. It is clear, therefore, that opinions fluctuate widely even among the ryot population, and the contribution of an amateur enquirer to such an obviously debatable point can have little value. If, however, a rough estimate of the expenditure required to produce a standard crop of paddy is desirable, I would suggest Rs. 35 as a reasonable allowance on settlement lines for the best lands. It is true that the Agricultural Farm at Samalkot spends Rs. 50 to 60 per acre on the preparation and cultivation of its non-experimental plots, but it

must be remembered that this includes an item for maintenance of bullocks, which, according to settlement rules, is to be set off against the value of the straw. Estimate this at Rs. 15 and the Farm figures fall to Rs. 35 to 45 and when it is remembered that the outturns secured at the farm are sometimes 50 per cent above the standard, the apparent discrepancy between my estimate and the farm figures vanishes. The allowance on the best lands at the resettlement was Rs. 14. If my estimate be accepted, there is a rise of 150 per cent in cultivation expenses. The rise is certainly higher than the rise in the commutation price, but since we are comparing the cultivation expenses of 1895 with those of 1926, it would be more accurate in this connection to compare the actual prices prevailing in these years rather than the commutation prices. These are Rs. 139 and Rs. 344 for paddy per garce, a rise of 148 per cent.

The above argument is, however, somewhat academic. It matters little what comparison is made, or whether the rise in cultivation expenses is taken to be 150 per cent or 200 per cent. When, in the face of an increase in prices of 100 to 120 per cent, Government increases its assessment by only $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent as a maximum, it is obvious that a very ample margin is left to cover a considerable underestimate of cultivation expenses.

41. *In the uplands—Kistna and the Godavaris—(a) Soil classification.*—The methods adopted in classifying the uplands were fully described in Chapter II, where it was pointed out that the table of rates provided only three "sorts" at most in any series. Such a table lacks the elasticity secured by the more modern system, which, by recognizing five "sorts", enables the assessment to be adjusted more nicely to productive capacity. Working on the old restricted table, the classifying agency was often faced with the alternative of over or under-assessment, and it cannot have required any considerable extraneous influence to sway the decision. I have examined the classification in many villages, both in Kistna and the Godavaris, and, while the hampering influence of the old tables is everywhere apparent, I do not consider that, as far as the dry lands are concerned, the inequalities are sufficiently serious to justify interference with a classification that has already persisted for sixty years. Lands classified as permanently improved will however be reclassified in accordance with the orders contained in G.O. No. 846, Revenue, dated 3rd August 1904. The position in respect of the wet lands is, however, not so clear.

(*b*) *Dry grouping.*—The grouping and classification must stand or fall together, since as we have seen the grouping was introduced to neutralise the idiosyncrasies of the individual classifier. It was not intended, as is the modern practice, to weight the assessment in accordance with relative facilities of transport; and it is idle, therefore, to criticise it on this ground and point out that, while Rajahmundry is placed in the second group, Gokavaram 18 miles to the north, away from the railway and only 2 miles from the Agency border, is in the first group. Ellore, the new headquarters of Godavari West, is a better example, being in the third group in contrast to Chintalapudi, 35 miles from the railway, which is in the first. A more reasonable line of criticism is to attack the grouping on its own principles, and it is difficult to see why the three adjacent villages of Gokavaram, Kotapalli and Krishnunipalem in the Rajahmundry taluk are respectively in the first, second and third groups: why half Chintalapudi should be in the first group and the other half in the third: or how to justify grouping all the upland villages of Bezwada and Nandigama alike, although some enjoy the fertile alluvial soils of the river banks, while others contend with the thin red soils of the hills, or the rocky sandy soils of the Nizam's border. Nevertheless dry assessments are low, and the inequalities hinted at were, to some extent, mitigated by manipulating the soil classification, and are, in any case, only a matter of annas. I, therefore, propose that, as the resultant rates are moderate, the existing grouping and soil classification be accepted as the basis for a resettlement.

(*c*) *Classification of sources*—(i) *Previous criticisms.*—The methods on which the upland sources were classified sixty years ago have already been exposed in some detail. In Kistna sources were not classified, except on the principle that in the night all cats are grey, while the practice in the Godavaris must, in the

words of a present Collector, have been "similar to the English custom of pricking for Sheriffs." It has long been recognized that the classification of sources in the uplands of these districts was unreliable, and that it could not be taken as a basis for the imposition of the general Presidency water-rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3. For this purpose a special division of sources into two classes was made by the Revenue department. Later when it was proposed to introduce three groups of water-rate in 1917, the then Collector of Kistna, an ex-Settlement Officer, pointed out that there was no intelligible principle underlying the source classification in the uplands, and recommended that the new system should not be introduced into his district until the sources had been reclassified at the ensuing resettlement. It has, in fact, been so regularly assumed by officers of experience in past years that the upland sources of Kistna and Godavari would be reclassified at resettlement, that I propose to discuss the situation in some detail.

(ii) *The Kistna classification.*—It is left on record in the original scheme report that the lowest class of tank recognized by the Settlement department in 1862 was the third, and in this class were lumped all the tanks in the Kistna uplands. In most other districts it has been found necessary to recognize five classes of tanks, and the usual criterion employed is duration of normal supply. The tanks in the Kistna uplands are not so homogeneous that, if classified on modern lines, they would all fall into one class; and in fact Mr. Morris, realizing that his third class contained sources of very different values, did what he could to adjust the rates accordingly by manipulating the soil classification. Unfortunately his sorts were limited, and the result was an inevitable tendency to a levelling up of rates, by which the lands with advantages were lightly assessed, and the inferior land bore a relatively unfair burden. Tanks in Bezwada and Nandigama range from water-spreads of 100 acres and more, maintained by the Department of Public Works and supplied at least twice a year by the turbulent Muniyeru, to small ponds in the red soils around the bases of the hills, that receive only the unreliable local rainfall. I should have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending that, as a preliminary to resettlement, the tanks be reclassified on the basis of individual supply into the five classes recognized at recent resettlements, if it were not that this would necessitate, at the same time, a reclassification of the soils in the ayacut, since the existing soil classification is admittedly a compromise to make the best of a too rigid source classification.

(iii) *Classification in the Godavaris.*—To pass to the Godavaris it is no exaggeration or flippancy to claim that no intelligible principle of classification can be induced from the recorded results, which makes it all the more unfortunate that the originators of the classification should have omitted to leave their criterion on record. Tanks have been placed in three classes: but why a particular tank was assigned to a particular class is frequently a mystery. Duration of supply, or capacity, were certainly not the only reasons. At the original settlement, when the classification was made, such particulars were not recorded in the digiott. Apparently an attempt was made to supplement the deficiency at resettlement, but it has merely confounded the confusion to record a six months' capacity against a third class and one month's against a first class tank. The original classifiers seem, however, to have kept one principle at least in view, namely, to retain all tanks in a village in the same class, that class to correspond, if possible, with the group. Mr. Master, it will be remembered, apologises that on occasions he has had to depart from this practice. It is unfortunate that he did not depart from it more often. It is poor comfort for the ryot whose lands are dependent on a small rain-fed tank on the outskirts, to know that he is privileged to pay a high assessment for the honour of owning lands in a village which, on the whole, is superior in fertility to the rest of the taluk, and boasts, some 2 miles away, a pair of excellent stream-fed tanks all but perennial. These facts did not, of course, escape the notice of the originators of the scheme, but they seem to have devised no uniform means of meeting the problem. In general, however, they may be said to have rigged the classification, by lowering the sorts under a poor tank classed high, or raising the sorts where a better tank was classed low. The paucity of their sorts made it necessary, in order to get rates sufficiently high and low, to adopt tables with excessive gradations between the sorts and the classes. The general result has, in my judgment, been an unnecessarily low assessment; but

in particular cases especially in the Rajahmundry taluk, though the irrigation and soil there are perhaps better than elsewhere in the uplands, there are undoubted cases of relative over-assessment. Had the original classifiers been working with a full and elastic table falling from sort to sort and from class to class by uniform gradations, they might have succeeded in producing more reasonable results. Unfortunately the table that eventually emerged from the orgy of tinkering described in Chapter II can hardly claim a single virtue. Under a first-class source best ferruginous loam bears a rate (Rs. 7-12-0), 12 annas higher than that on best regar clay (Rs. 7), and Rs. 1-4-0 higher than best ferruginous clay (Rs. 6-8-0). Under a second-class tank, however, this same soil is graded 12 annas below best regar clay (Rs. 6-8-0), pays the same rate as good regar loam (Rs. 5-12-0), and keeps a bare 8 annas above best ferruginous clay, which is rated at Rs. 5-4-0. Under the third class its degradation is still more marked, as it falls not only below best regar clay (Rs. 5-4-0), but also below good regar loam (Rs. 4-8-0), and sinks ignominiously to the level of best good ferruginous clay at Rs. 3-12-0. These gradations are as irrational as they are unusual, for it cannot be argued that they are due to a theory that ferruginous soils suffer more severely from irregular supply than regar soils, for, if that were to be consistently followed, best ferruginous clay, for example, should show, in contrast with a regar, the same deterioration; whereas this soil, starting level with best regar sand in the first class at Rs. 6-8-0, forges 12 annas ahead in the second class, to finish less strongly with a lead of only 8 annas in the third class.

Similar inconsistencies emerge on the examination of almost every soil in the table; but it would be wearisome to enumerate them all. A glance at the graph lettered II will reveal the whole jumble most rapidly. The gradations between sorts are equally arbitrary, and range from 6 annas to 2 rupees. That the tables are asymmetrical is not merely an æsthetic criticism. The lack of symmetry has produced practical difficulties. To change a source from one class to another might, on the present scale of rates, entail a complete bouleversement of the incidence of assessment. For example, the Peddacheruvu tanks of Vatlur and Chintalapudi villages of the Ellore taluk, both deserve to be raised from the third to the second class. At present the average rates compare as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Vatlur	3	6	0
Chintalapudi	2	15	0

The effect of raising the classification of source without altering the soil classification would, on the existing table of rates, produce the following averages :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chintalapudi	4	6	0
Vatlur	3	15	0

an enhancement of 49 per cent in the one case, and of 17 per cent in the other. Similarly in the ayacut of a single tank the effect of a change in the classification is, in some cases, to raise the lower assessed lands above those at present more highly assessed.

(iv) *Recommendations.*—There is no doubt, therefore, that any attempt to reclassify the tanks on modern lines must be accompanied by a wholesale revision of the soil classification. I have, however, been unable to frame a table of rates which, honestly applied, would not involve certainly a serious dislocation of the present relative incidence, and probably a considerable enhancement of the total assessment. In view, therefore, of the fact that the present rates have been in force for sixty years : that the inequalities must have been reflected and to a certain extent, neutralised in the relative sale values and that the resettlement in the deltas will take the form of a limited percentage enhancement, I recommend, with much technical reluctance, that the present classification and table of rates be retained as the basis for the resettlement. I recommend this the more readily inasmuch as the present rates are low and the disparities consequently less serious and since the average taluk assessments accurately represent their relative fertility.

Although the upland sources and ayacuts in Kistna could be reclassified without so much disturbance of the present arrangements, I recommend that, if Government is prepared to accept my proposals for Godavari, they may be pleased to sanction similarly the retention of the existing classification in Kistna.

I am aware that recently a reclassification has been ordered of the upland sources of Trichinopoly of which the classification had been made on lines similar to those followed in these districts. I would submit, however, that the previous existence of a five sort table in Trichinopoly made it possible to reclassify without undue disturbance: that the extensive area of compounded double crop cultivation made it desirable to introduce a correct source classification to secure uniformity in the composition rates; and that, low as the rates in Kistna and Godavari are, the rates in Trichinopoly were much lower.

I would, however, suggest that the present grouping of the upland sources for purposes of water-rate may be overhauled at resettlement, as it is not altogether satisfactory.

From the above proposals I would except the taluk of Divi and the area under the Muniyeru anicut, for which special recommendations must be made.

42. *The existing settlement in Divi—(a) The project area.*—It will be remembered that the proposal to reclassify the soils in Divi was negatived by Government at the last resettlement, on the ground that the island did not come under the anicut system, and that subsequently in 1908 the pumping installation was erected. The development of this scheme, under which there are now some 36,000 acres of wet land, has inevitably made the soil classification of 1862 obsolete. Irrigation has altered the relative advantages of the various areas, and inferior dry lands have, in many cases, become excellent wet lands, whereas some of the better dry lands, being inconveniently situated at the tail-end of the project, are relatively worthless. Under the present system of retaining the old dry classification and charging a fixed water-rate of Rs. 5, these inferior lands, in many cases, pay a higher assessment than the superior lands. Owing to the liability of the heavy alluvial and regar soils, which prevail in Divi, to go saline, the quality of the water-supply makes more difference than usual to the productivity of the lands. Otherwise there is a striking uniformity of soil composition over most of the island. It follows, therefore, that a soil classification based on relative fertility in the matter of dry crops cannot, however excellent it may have been (and the original classification of Divi suffers from the defects described in the paragraph on the classification of the uplands), result in a fair distribution of the burden of assessment on an area now devoted to wet cultivation. We have already seen that this fact was realised at the outset and the question of reclassification was investigated in 1909; but it was decided to postpone action until the ayacut should have been more fully developed and the effect of irrigation more clearly seen. It was originally anticipated that the project would irrigate 50,000 acres; but, as yet, 36,000 acres is the maximum area reached. Water is pumped from a loop channel, across the north of the island in the village of Puligadda, into a canal system which distributes it over the northern and central villages and along the western fringe, the undeveloped irrigable area lying to the south-east. At first only eight engines were employed, but in 1924 a new engine of double the horse-power of the previous type was installed, and it was hoped to extend the ayacut by 1,000 acres. Unfortunately breakdowns in two of the older engines prevented the expected expansion, and all that could be done was to maintain the existing area of irrigation. These facts are significant as illustrating the essential difference between a mechanical project like Divi and those that, like the anicut systems, are more simple adaptations of natural forces. In the latter working and recurring expenses are light. With a pumping system, not only are running costs heavy, but, as the mechanism wears, repairs and renewals become more frequent and costly. These considerations vitally affect the question of resettlement. The normal proposal in the circumstances outlined above would be to reclassify the project area as wet, and charge appropriate consolidated rates, as was done in the other deltas of these districts in 1899, under the Rushikulya in Ganjam, and the Periyar in Madura. I submit, however, that in the case of Divi it is undesirable that Government should be hampered by the restrictions attaching to consolidated wet rates, which, once introduced, are not, as a rule, variable for 30 years. To meet the incalculable demands of future working, likely to prove, if anything, more expensive than in the past, it is advisable that the revenue should take the form of a settled assessment

for the land plus a separate charge for the water. This charge should be fixed so as to cover the cost of the construction and working of the project, and might be varied to meet such necessity as may arise. This principle has already been accepted by Government in G.O. No. 1963, Revenue, dated 16th December 1925.

A uniform water-rate is open to the objection that it lays the same burden on the fertile and poor soils alike, whereas consolidated wet assessments vary the charge according to the productive capacity of the land. To obviate this, I would propose to reclassify the project area on the considerations and with a table of soils proper to classification as wet. On the other hand, the rates charged would approximate to those usually levied on dry cultivation, as the charge for water would be made in addition. In this way, while all lands would pay the same water-rate, the lands best fitted for wet cultivation would be charged the highest land assessment and *vice versa*. I recommend that this method of classification be employed in respect of all lands, whether as yet brought under irrigation or not, lying within the effective area of the project.

The table of soils, grouped under their respective tarams, that I recommend for introduction in Divi will be found together with the proposed rates in the next chapter. It differs from an ordinary dry table in that loam is placed above clay since the former is more suitable for wet cultivation.

The ayacut of the project is free from the drainage difficulties that beset the deltas, and over the greater part of it irrigation is of a uniform quality, as, owing to the artificiality of the system, the supply of water can be most effectively regulated. I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to have more than one class of irrigation, or more than one scale of charge for water, more particularly as the ayacut has progressed fairly satisfactorily for eighteen years with a single uniform rate. I would, however, retain the existing two dry groups as the irrigation generally in the second group villages is not as good as in the first group and the retention of the grouping will enable more relief to be given to the lands that are worst situated.

(*b*) *The rest of the taluk.*—The above recommendations apply only to the project area. I am, however, of opinion that the whole island should be reclassified. The general defects of the existing upland classification have already been discussed. In addition to these there are considerations peculiar to Divi. With the institution of the project the old flood bank was not only strengthened, but, in many places, realigned, with the result that lands which had been classified in the top soils of the alluvial series, as being subject to periodical inundation, are now shut off by the new bank from the river floods. Moreover, at last resettlement it was proposed to introduce into Divi after reclassification the lanka and padugai rates, two and one tarams higher than the ordinary rate appropriate to the soil classification, which were imposed in the deltas of Kistna and Godavari. It was estimated that the introduction of these special rates would have resulted in an enhancement of assessment on the lanka and padugai lands by 67 per cent. The reclassification, however, was not sanctioned, and the lankas and padugais in Divi escaped with a nominal 33⅓ per cent enhancement. There is no reason why this immunity should continue. The special rates prevail in Guntur across the river, and it is anomalous to find that in one and the same island, belonging half to Guntur and half to Kistna, that east of the boundary line land pays Rs. 3 while west of the line the same land is assessed at Rs. 5.

I propose, therefore, that the area of Divi taluk beyond the project be reclassified on the table of soils that prevails in the delta proper, and that the special rates for lanka and padugai lands be introduced. I would retain the existing two groups, as the second group villages are, on the whole, relatively backward.

43. *The Muniyeru project area.*—This has already been described. Lands in the ayacut of the project, with the exception of some 250 acres that were formerly registered wet under tanks incorporated in the system, still retain the dry classification imposed in 1862 and pay a fixed water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre. The works were originally expected to irrigate 10,000 acres, but the area brought under wet cultivation by fasli 1333 was only 6,330 acres of land. The figure 6,685

given in the Administration Report of the Public Works Department for that fasli as irrigated under the Muniyeru project apparently includes also the area watered by the old open channel taking off from that river some miles below the anicut and which must be excluded from the proposals relating to the Muniyeru anicut project proper. Despite fluctuations there has been a steady increase since 1899, and with the construction of new storage tanks, now under contemplation, in the lower reaches of the system the increase may be expected to continue. It was proposed in 1899 to reclassify this area with relation to the alterations caused by the project and the work was put in hand. The lands under regular irrigation were to be classified and registered as consolidated wet and those likely to come, but not yet brought, under irrigation were to be assigned a suitable dry classification, so that, on wet cultivation being established, they might be transferred to wet. It was recommended that the table of wet rates sanctioned for second-class delta sources and of dry rates for second group delta villages would be appropriate for the Muniyeru area. The Board, however, considered it premature in the then undeveloped state of the ayacut (cultivation in 1899 was 911 acres) to impose consolidated wet rates and the tract was resettled as dry, after an enhancement of the existing rates by 33⅓ per cent, with a uniform water-rate of Rs. 4. The reasons advanced at last resettlement for the reclassification of this area still hold good and are much the same as those given in the case of Divi. Whereas, however, the latter is an artificial project dependent on costly machinery, the Muniyeru irrigates by natural flow and there is no reason why consolidated wet rates should not be introduced into this tract.

The areas under wet cultivation according to the irrigation administration reports are given in the margin for the years 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1923. There is a striking expansion and I propose, therefore, to revive the proposal to reclassify the Muniyeru area, registering under the consolidated wet rates applied to second-class delta sources the lands under regular wet cultivation under the project and assessing at delta second group dry rates the lands likely to come within the scope of the project. To define this latter area will involve field work and for purposes of a financial forecast I propose to adopt 10,000 acres as the probable limit of the reclassified area, rather than the 12,000 acres on which Mr. Adinarayana Ayya worked. It is impossible to estimate accurately the financial results of a reclassification, not yet begun, but, assuming that the effects of a fresh reclassification will resemble those reported by Mr. Adinarayana Ayya in paragraph 89 of the Kistna Resettlement Scheme Report, I estimate that the net result, exclusive of resettlement enhancement, is likely to be an increase of revenue by Rs. 1,503 or 4·41 per cent. The average assessments on which the results after reclassification are based are worked out from the figures given by Mr. Adinarayana Ayya.

	ACS.
1900	2,359
1910	5,260
1920	5,601
1923	6,685

Approximate present revenue on the area under the Muniyeru project.

	Area.	Total assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Registered wet land	247	1,310	
Registered dry ayan land cultivated wet ...	5,215	7,062	
Water-rate on above 5,215 acres at Rs. 4 per acre.	...	20,855	
Total revenue on irrigated ayan area ...	5,462		29,227
Water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre on—			
1. Minor inam	553	2,211	
2. Non-Government villages	315	1,261	
Dry land in the project area not yet brought under wet cultivation.	3,670	4,625	4,625
	10,000	37,324	
Total land and water-rate revenue on ayan lands.	...	...	33,852

After reclassification we may assume that 5,462 acres will be registered as consolidated wet; the minor inam and non-Government areas will not be affected by the operations and may be omitted from consideration in this respect. The financial results will accordingly be—

Estimated Revenue after Reclassification.

	Area.	Average assessment per acre according to Mr. Adinarayana Ayya's reclassification.	Total assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS.
Land registered wet after reclassification ...	5,462	5 8 0	30,041
Land registered dry after reclassification ...	3,670	1 7 2	5,314
Total revenue wet and dry after reclassification			35,355
Present revenue			33,852
Increase			1,503
Percentage			4·44

Nearly half the increase falls on the dry land, but I would submit that it is slight and that, as the examination of sale deeds proves that ordinary dry land in the Muniyeru villages is worth Rs. 133 as against Rs. 76 elsewhere in the uplands of Nandigama, it is obvious that they can easily pay a dry rate somewhat higher than the average of the taluk.

CHAPTER VI.—PROPOSALS FOR RESETTLEMENT.

44. *The relevant factors summarized.*—Before formulating proposals for the new rates of assessment, it will be convenient to summarize the results recorded in the previous chapters.

It is proved by public statistics that during the current resettlement population has increased by 15 and 22 per cent in Godavari East and old Kistna respectively, that the trade and commerce of the districts have considerably developed, that communications have improved, and that there is considerably more money spent on luxuries than at the beginning of the period. Meanwhile, holdings have increased by 19 and 9 per cent and cultivation has extended by 326,221 acres. There has been no marked variation in the character of the seasons and remissions and coercive processes have affected only a small fraction of the total revenue. There is no evidence to suggest that the problems of rural indebtedness, such as they are, are more acute, while there are not wanting indications that, in certain respects, the economic condition of the agricultural public is sounder than before. Lastly, the value of land has gone up two to five times, rentals two to three times and the commutation prices of the various standard grains have risen by 100 to 119 per cent. Meanwhile the assessment has remained stationary and the time has come to decide what share of this unearned increment the State may reasonably demand.

45. *Proposed money rates for the deltas—Kistna and the Godavaris—(a) Wet lands.*—It is in the deltas that the signs of prosperity, summarized above, are most apparent. The commutation rate for paddy has risen by 119 per cent in Godavari and 104 per cent in Kistna, while the net rental is seven and ten times the assessment respectively, instead of being, as it theoretically should, equal to it. In the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts, with irrigated deltas comparable to these and assessed on the same table of rates, Government have recently sanctioned the full percentage enhancement of $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. I have, therefore, no hesitation, either on the score of the statistics, or the score of precedent, in proposing that the delta wet rates be enhanced by $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in the districts of Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari.

In this connexion it may be pointed out that during the current resettlement 85,000 acres of ayan dry land have deliberately been brought under irrigation, although this involved the payment of 1 rupee an acre more than the assessment levied on "wet" lands of identical quality. This extra payment is to be abolished now, and such "dry" lands as under the present scale would pay wet rates of Rs. 5 and below will, after resettlement, actually pay less than they have hitherto paid

and the better quality lands will pay a proportionately reduced real enhancement. The owners of these "dry" lands have had apparently no hesitation in paying a rupee over and above the consolidated wet rates for the privilege of irrigation. It follows therefore that those rates must have been lenient; and this consideration affords an added argument in favour of sanctioning the maximum enhancement of 3 annas in the rupee. The existing table of rates together with the enhanced rates recommended is given below. I do not propose any concession for the lower tarams since the rates are already sufficiently low, as is evident from the fact that the majority of the old "bapat wet" land on which the owners thought it worth while to pay the extra rupee, fell into these classes.

Delta Wet—Money rates.

(1) Godavaris.					(2) Kistna.		
Area.			Existing rates.	Proposed rates.	Area.	Existing rates.	Proposed rates.
West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Total.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
219	9,725	9,944	12 0	14 4	..	..	..
(b) 19	..	19					
9,132	39,005	48,137	10 0	11 14	454	10 0	11 14
(b) 18	..	18					
23,600	39,666	63,266	9 0	10 10	7,219	9 0	10 10
(b) 50	59	109					
57,978	21,987	79,965	8 0	9 8	33,700	8 0	9 8
(b) 72	29	101					
49,623	15,238	64,861	7 0	8 4	31,494	7 0	8 4
(b) 71	21	92					
37,000	8,735	45,735	6 0	7 2	37,895	6 0	7 2
(b) 225	28	253					
23,798	7,863	31,661	5 0	5 15	22,206	5 0	5 15
(b) 495	..	495					
11,485	5,694	17,179	4 8	5 4	10,092	4 8	5 4
(b) 319	7	326					
8,042	2,274	10,316	4 0	4 12	2,638	4 0	4 12
(b) 80	..	80					
4,839	521	5,351	3 8	4 2	100	3 8	4 2
(b) 3	..	3					
3,068	..	3,068	3 0	3 8	No area.	3 0	3 8
(b) 22	..	22					
No area.	..	..	2 8	3 0	No area.	2 8	3 0

(b) Baling.

(b) *Delta dry.*—These lands, which are found mainly at the head of the deltas, inside the flood banks of the rivers and at the tail-end of the irrigation systems, grow a variety of crops, many of them extremely valuable. The soils being mainly clay are exceptionally favourable for dry cultivation and drought has no terror for the delta ryot who benefits by percolation and seepage from the anicut systems. The standard grain, black paddy, exhibits a rise in the commutation price of 115 per cent in Godavari and 100 per cent in Kistna, while cholam, the other standard for Kistna, reveals a rise of 118 per cent. Sale values have doubled in Kistna and quadrupled in Godavari. It is significant that it is in respect of delta dry lands that the average assessment bears the lowest ratio to the average sale value. The lease statistics are not sufficiently reliable to afford any sound argument, but rentals have more than doubled. The lanka and padugai rates are merely adaptations of the delta dry rates and some idea of their moderate character may be gained by comparing the average rate with the average rentals secured in auction during the past five years on similar lands not held on patta.

	RS. A. P.
Average rate per acre on lankas and padugais held on patta ...	6 15 10
Average rental per acre on lankas and padugais leased	18 4 1

There is, however, a fringe of dry lands near the coast and at the tail-ends of channels, where the soil is poor or low lying and liable to become water-logged. Some of this land has been thrown out of dry cultivation owing to the increase of

deleterious salts in the soil, due, it is said, to the extension of the delta system and the effects of the drainage of the wet lands. If, and when, such areas come under regular irrigation, the salinity disappears, and in the hope of eventually getting their fields included in the ayacut, the ryots retain patta for lands from which the return is practically nil. The populations of these areas, of which the most striking are found along the coast east of Masulipatam, in the area south of the ayacut round Kaldindi in the Kaikalur taluk, and in the villages south and east of Amalapuram taluk, are obviously poorer than those in the deltas generally, and it is here that most of the difficulty in collecting the assessment is experienced. I would therefore suggest that some concession be shown. The lands are generally correctly classified in the lower tarams and will fall, for the most part, under rates of Rs. 1-8-0 and below. While, therefore, I propose the full enhancement of 18¾ per cent on the first eight tarams, I submit that the lower tarams may be increased by 12½ per cent only. I make this recommendation on my general knowledge of conditions in the delta and on the basis of the records of the many detailed economic enquiries carried out by myself and my assistants; but support is found in the recorded sale values, where there is a marked drop below the eighth taram.

The area of land assessed in these lower tarams is 128,215 acres and the cost of limiting the enhancement to 12½ per cent would be Rs. 8,540.

The existing table of rates together with those proposed is as follows :—

Delta Dry—Money rates.

(1) Godavaris.					(2) Kistna.		
Area.			Existing rates.	Proposed rates.	Area	Existing rates.	Proposed rates.
West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Total.					
ACS.	ACS	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A. Enhanced 18¾ per cent.	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A. Enhanced 18¾ per cent.
154	1,482	1,636	11 0	13 0	333	5 0	5 15
521	5,315	5,836	9 0	10 10	2,724	4 0	4 12
1,309	8,862	10,171	7 0	8 4	6,971	3 0	3 8
9,262	16,210	25,472	5 0	5 15	3,846	2 8	3 0
7,313	7,480	14,793	4 0	4 12	4,438	2 0	2 6
5,429	2,760	8,189	3 0	3 8			Enhanced 12½ per cent.
4,347	2,896	7,243	2 8	3 0			
3,584	3,826	7,410	2 0	2 6	7,558	1 8	1 11
				Enhanced 12½ per cent.	16,662	1 4	1 6
					27,075	1 0	1 2
5 017	4,617	9,634	1 8	1 11	10,641	0 12	0 14
13,935	3,534	17,469	1 4	1 6	1,061	0 8	0 9
17,292	6,777	24,069	1 0	1 2	No area.	0 4	0 5
5,408	4,323	9,731	0 12	0 14			
1,806	1,957	3,763	0 8	0 9			
22	538	560	0 4	0 5			

46. *Proposed money rates for the uplands*—(*a*) *Wet lands*—(i) *The Godavaris.*—The situation in these taluks has already been elaborately discussed and it has been recommended that the resettlement should take the form of a percentage enhancement, on the ground that a reclassification of sources and soils would involve an excessive increase of assessment, and that the existing anomalies were less serious inasmuch as the average assessment was extremely low.

The commutation price for white paddy in the uplands has risen by 114 per cent. Wet rates in similar areas of Tanjore and Trichinopoly have recently been enhanced by 18¾ per cent, and, in the case of the latter district, this supervened on an increase of 10 per cent by reclassification. The present average rate in the Godavari uplands, excluding the Yeleru special rate area, is Rs. 4-0-7, which cannot be considered high in face of the regular water-rates of Rs. 4 and 3.

I append a taluk table of average rates to demonstrate that, where the soil is poor and the irrigation precarious, as in Ellore, the wet rates are lower than even the water-rates levied on tirvaijasti lands.

Serial number and name of taluk or division. (1)	Extent. (2)	Assessment. (3)	Average rate per acre. (4)
	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
East Godavari.			
1. Ramachandrapuram	1,276	6,768	5 4 10
2. Cocanada	862	3,566	4 1 1
3. Peddapuram	16,517	69,489	4 3 3
4. Rajahmundry	17,182	91,089	5 4 10
5 Polavaram	2,479	6,155	2 7 9
6. Chodavaram	159	647	4 1 1
7. Yellavaram	849	2,736	3 3 7
Total ..	39,324	1,80,390	4 9 5
West Godavari.			
1. Tanuku	506	1,273	2 8 3
2. Yernagudem	7,909	29,257	3 11 2
3. Ellore	14,754	41,386	2 12 11
Total ..	23,169	71,916	3 1 7
Total upland wet ..	62,493	2,52,306	4 0 7

During the resettlement the value of wet lands in these uplands has risen over four times and I cannot, in the circumstances, propose an enhancement of less than the maximum 18¾ per cent. The lowest tarams are so extremely low that there is not the slightest ground for recommending any concessions in their case.

I would, on the other hand, submit that the enhancement on the lands paying the special Yeleru rate of Rs. 12 may be limited to 12½ per cent. A specially high rate was originally fixed for this area on the assumption that it grew a crop of sugarcane once in four years and paddy in the remaining three. During the current resettlement the Yeleru rates have been treated as double crop rates and no extra charge has been made for the cultivation of a second or a double crop. If such cultivation were general there could be no criticism of the current rates, but the area under sugarcane has progressively shrunk and practically no other second crop is possible—a second paddy crop, for example, is unknown. During the last five years the average area under sugarcane was only 643 acres out of a total special rate and minor inam area of 6,000 acres in the Yeleru villages. I submit therefore that in view of the high rate prevailing, the enhancement may be moderated for this taram. The other special rate of Rs. 7-12-0 is not high and may be enhanced by 18¾ per cent in the same manner as that on the wet lands under tanks.

The cost of this concession is Rs. 2,508. The table of present and proposed rates in accordance with the above recommendations is as follows :—

Upland wet—Money rates.

West Godavari. (1)	East Godavari. (2)	Total. (3)	Existing rates. (4)	Proposed rates. (5)	West Godavari. (1)	East Godavari. (2)	Total. (3)	Existing rates. (4)	Proposed rates. (5)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
..	8,345	3,345	12 0	13 8 *	632	1,200	1,832	5 4	6 4
..	1,317	1,317	7 12	9 3 *	2,397	8,031	10,428	4 8	5 4
..	1	1	9 0	.. †	1,714	4,172	5,916	3 12	4 7
..	1,417	1,417	8 8	10 1	5,118	4,793	9,941	3 4	3 14
160	3,101	3,261	7 12	9 3	4,383	5,314	9,697	2 8	3 0
..	693	693	7 0	8 4	402	191	593	2 4	2 11
430	2,414	2,844	6 8	7 11	6,931	2,130	9,061	2 0	2 6
697	5,466	6,163	5 12	6 13	245	401	646	1 10	1 15

* Yeleru special rates. † Permanently improved rate will disappear.

(ii) *Kistna.*—The average wet assessment is considerably higher in this district than in the Godavaris, being Rs. 5-6-3. This is due to the very marked superiority of the Kistna upland soil. The commutation rate has risen 99 per cent and land values have increased nearly four times. Although the average assessment is higher than in Godavari it is lower than in most of the other districts of the

Presidency though very few upland tracts enjoy so fertile a soil. I therefore recommend that the assessment be raised uniformly 18¾ per cent, as in the Godavaris, and submit the suggested table of rates.

Upland wet—Money rate.

Area.	Existing rates.	Proposed rates.
ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
226	7 8	... *
2,858	6 4	7 7
2,259	5 8	6 8
1,425	4 12	5 10
1,047	4 4	5 1
248	3 12	4 7
278	3 0	3 8
8	2 8	3 0

* Permanently improved rate will disappear.

(*b*) *Dry lands—Kistna and the Godavaris.*—The commutation prices in standard dry grains have risen by the following percentages :—

	Per garce.	
Dry paddy	110	Godavaris.
Cholam	104	
Cumbu	93	
Ragi	117	
Horsegram	98	
Cholam	78	Kistna.
Cumbu	95	

The value of land has in the meantime increased nearly four times in Kistna and three times in Godavari. The present average rates are moderate, particularly in the Godavaris, where it stands at As. 12-2. The figure for Kistna is Rs. 1-3-5.

The dry land of the Godavari uplands is not of a kind to resist drought and crops must suffer when the rains fail. The regar clays of Kistna are much less liable to feel seasonal vicissitudes, but in this district also there are areas of inferior soil. There can be no question that the delta dry lands are better situated than the dry lands of the uplands, and that their owners have prospered more during the resettlement period. Bearing these facts in mind I consider that an enhancement of 12½ per cent will be adequate and reasonable. I recommend further that the bottom taram of 5 annas be left unchanged as it is applied on the whole to the worst lands, many of which are usually left waste, and as, otherwise, the lowest rate in the uplands will be higher than the bottom delta dry rate. A table of suggested rates framed on the basis of the above proposals is inserted.

Upland dry—Money rates.

(1) Godavaris.					(2) Kistna.		
Area.							
West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Total.	Existing rates.	Proposed rates.	Area.	Existing rates.	Proposed rates.
ACS.	ACS	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
..	177	177	5 8	..	1,058	3 12	4 3
653	1,763	2,416	4 8	5 1	1,928	2 8	2 13
7	28	35	3 12	4 3	22,780	2 2	2 6
28	229	257	3 4	3 10	104	1 14	2 2
35	2,155	2,190	2 12	3 1	287	1 8	1 11
615	4,446	5,061	2 8	2 13	94,281	1 4	1 6
153	409	562	2 4	2 8	54,295	1 0	1 2
2,239	8,672	10,911	1 12	2 0	30,929	0 10	0 12
3,487	2,807	6,294	1 10	1 14	2,433	0 5	0 5
6,667	20,505	27,172	1 4	1 6			
21,234	53,798	75,032	1 0	1 2			
55,603	62,152	117,755	0 10	0 12			
37,895	36,621	74,516	0 8	0 9			
45,538	34,700	80,238	0 5	0 5			

* Permanently improved rate will disappear.

It remains to submit proposals for Divi and the Muniyeru ayacut.

47. *The resettlement enhancement in Divi.*—Divi has shared in the general rise in prices and values together with the rest of the district. Owing to the introduction of the project, it has advanced economically more than any other taluk. There can be no objection to framing a scale of rates on the basis of the dry rates proposed for the Kistna delta generally. In this way Divi will share the concession proposed for the lower tarams. The suggested table of soils and rates is, therefore, as follows :—

Table for Divi.

Classification of soil.								First group.		Second group.	
I	II	III	IV	V	XII	XIII	XIV	Taram	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
									Rs. A.		Rs. A.
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5 15	2	4 12
2	3	..	1	..	..	..		2	4 12	3	3 8
3	4	1	2	..	..	..	.	3	3 8	4	3 0
4	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	4	3 0	5	2 6
5	..	3	4	2	1	..	..	5	2 6	6	1 11
..	..	4	5	3	2	1	.	6	1 11	7	1 6
..	..	5	.	4	3	2	1	7	1 6	8	1 2
..	..	..	..	5	..	3	2	8	1 2	9	0 14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	0 14	10	0 9

I have been unable to complete enough of the reclassification to frame anything like an accurate forecast of the results. Working on the best material available I estimate that instead of a dry revenue of Rs. 93,007, the project area will yield a land revenue of Rs. 1,07,842, an increase of Rs. 14,835 or 15.95 per cent.

The new ...tion is the water-rate. If the only enhancement taken be that calculated ...ve as resulting from the adoption of this resettlement delta dry rates, and if th ...water-rate be retained at its present figure of Rs. 5, the increase in revenue ...lized will represent only 4.63 per cent of the present combined land assessme ... and water-rate. It is undeniable, therefore, that if Divi is to bear her fair ...are of the enh... ...ment, the water-rate must also be raised. I submit that, fo...ving the line ... ...gument developed in the last chapter, the paramount necessity ...s that the ... ...s from the Divi project should cover expenses. At present t...e is an ...r... deficit of Rs. 35,000 on interest charges. Water-rates should be ...justed ... ...wo considerations, viz., the value of the water to the cultivator an... ...st to the State of supplying that water. Wet lands under the Divi project lease for Rs. 37 and dry land for Rs. 19. Presumably water is worth, at least Rs. 18 an acre to the ryot. Regarding the question from the other angle it appears that an enhancement of Re. 1 per acre would just about cover the existing deficit. Proposals are now before Government for raising the Presidency water-rates from the present scale of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 to a three-group scale of Rs. 6-4-0, Rs. 4-3-0 and Rs. 3-2-0. At first sight it might seem desirable to propose Rs. 6-4-0 as the water-rate for Divi. In consideration however of the fact that the season of fresh water in the Divi loop channel is comparatively short, that the internal communications of Divi are relatively undeveloped and external communications somewhat difficult, that one of the results of its rapid advance since 1908 is a shortage of labour, a difficulty aggravated by the brackishness of the drinking water in many places, and finally that the ayacut is still in course of development, I submit that a special rate of Rs. 6 per acre may be charged on the Divi ayacut. The financial results of the above proposals are as follows :—

	Rs.
Present assessment *plus* Rs. 5 water-rate	2,60,912
Proposed assessment *plus* Rs. 6 water-rate	3,09,328
Increase	48,416
Percentage	18·55

For the area beyond the project the proposed rates for the Kistna delta dry lands will be appropriate. The soil is on the whole more fertile than that of the delta. Its average sale value is Rs. 219 as against Rs. 175 there. In the case of the ordinary dry lands I anticipate that reclassification will result in an enhancement similar to that realized in the deltas and, on that basis, I have framed the financial forecast. In the case of lanka and padugai lands I estimate that there will be a further addition of Rs. 9,000 from the adoption of the special rates. The forecast, framed accordingly, for the area beyond the project is given below :—

	Rs.
Present assessment	25,852
Estimated result of reclassification at enhanced delta dry rates (without special lanka and padugai rates).	29,709
Increase	3,857
Percentage	14·92
Estimated increase by the adoption of lanka and padugai rate ...	9,000
Total increase ...	12,857

48. *The resettlement enhancement under the Muniyeru.*—It has been proposed to treat this source as equivalent to a second-class delta source and I submit that the resettlement rates, suggested for such sources, may reasonably be applied to the ayacut under the Muniyeru. The commutation price of white paddy has risen 99 per cent and the value of wet lands has increased between five and six times. Compared with the irrigation under the rain-fed tanks, the Muniyeru supply is incontestably more reliable and merits treatment similar to that of the delta sources.

Similarly, the dry lands in the project area may take the enhanced delta dry rates for second group villages. The standard dry crops exhibit rises of 78 and 95 per cent in the commutation rates. Sale values, which we have already found to be double those of dry lands outside the ayacut, have increased by five and a half times during the resettlement period. It has been proposed to increase the upland dry assessment by 2 annas in the rupee and there can, therefore, be no objection to imposing an extra anna on the best of these lands.

If the above recommendations are accepted, I estimate that the financial result will be as follows. I omit from consideration any enhancement that may accrue, if the present water-rate of Rs. 4 is raised, concerning which proposals are being submitted in a separate report.

Estimated Revenue after the imposition of enhanced delta rates on the reclassified area.

	Acs.	Average rate of assessment. Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Revenue on lands registered as wet ...	5,462	6 8 0	35,529
Revenue on lands registered as dry ...	3,670	1 11 0	6,111
		Total ...	41,640
Present land and water-rate revenue on this area ...		... ...	33,852
Increase		... ...	7,788
Percentage		... ...	23·01

49. *Financial results of the above proposals.*—The financial results of applying the rates proposed above are shown for each district, separately for wet, dry, delta and upland in the following table. The results under the Muniyeru and the Divi projects are also forecasted. Details by taluks will be found in Appendix XVI. As all bapat wet lands are to be transferred to registered wet they have been included in the wet extent, and calculated at wet rates, both for the present and the proposed assessment columns. Special rate lands other than Yeleru are excluded.

Financial results.

District.	Extent.	Assessment.		Increase.	Percentage.
		Present.	Proposed.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. WET.					
(a) Delta.					
Kistna	145,798	9,55,279	11,29,852	1,74,573	18·27
West Godavari	230,149	15,76,359	18,65,573	2,89,215	18·35
East Godavari	150,852	12,76,334	15,10,903	2,34,569	18·38
Total ..	526,799	38,07,971	45,06,328	6,98,357	18·34
(b) Upland.					
Kistna	8,793	47,432	55,922	8,490	17·90
West Godavari	23,169	71,916	84,912	12,996	18·07
East Godavari	43,986	2,30,738	2,70,573	39,835	17·26
Total ..	75,948	3,50,086	4,11,407	61,321	17·52
2. DRY.					
(a) Delta.					
Kistna	81,309	1,19,582	1,37,429	17,847	14·92
West Godavari	75,399	1,72,686	2,01,459	28,773	16·66
East Godavari	70,577	2,82,987	3,33,394	50,407	17·81
Total ..	227,285	5,75,255	6,72,282	97,027	16·87
(b) Upland.					
Kistna	209,369	2,54,018	2,83,677	29,659	11·68
West Godavari	174,154	1,12,245	1,27,070	14,825	13·21
East Godavari	228,462	1,94,814	2,20,296	25,482	13·08
Total ..	611,985	5,61,077	6,31,043	69,966	12·47
TOTAL WET AND DRY.					
Kistna	445,269	13,76,311	16,06,880	2,30 569	16·75
West Godavari	502,871	19,33,205	22 79,014	3,45,809	17·89
East Godavari	493,877	19,84,873	23,35,166	3,50,293	17·65
Total ..	1,442,017	52,94,389	62,21,060	9,26,671	17·50
Divi Project	44,410	93,007	1,07,842	14,835	15·95
,, Non-project	9,153	25,852	29,709	3,857	14·92
Muniyeru	9,132	33,852	41,640	7,788	23·01
Grand total of three districts ..	1,504,712	54,47,100	64,00,251	9,53,151	17·50

Note.—(*a*) Kistna here mentioned excludes Divi taluk and Muniyeru ayacut.
(*b*) The figures for Divi project are exclusive of the water-rate.
(*c*) The figure in column (3) for Muniyeru includes water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre on the area assumed to have been transferred to wet in the figures of column (4).

The present total revenue of Rs. 54,47,100 will be raised to Rs. 64,00,251, an increase of Rs. 9,53,151 or 17.50 per cent.

To the above total we must add the Rs. 9,000 expected from the adoption of lanka and padugai rates in Divi. There are also 35,743 acres of ordinary dry land in the Kistna and West Godavari deltas selected for inclusion in the ayacut. These will for the most part be transferred to wet and in that case there will be a further increase that may be approximately estimated at Rs. 1,61,200. No deduction has been made for the abolition of the so-called inducement fee, as this should be more properly set off against the water-rate rather than the land revenue. Similarly in the eastern and central deltas the transfer of nearly 1,450 acres will increase the revenue by Rs. 6,900. The transfer from dry to wet of approximately 3,000 acres in the uplands of these three districts will fetch an additional Rs. 13,100. All these sums cannot, of course, be considered as real increases of revenue as they have been hitherto paid as water-rate. Finally, there are scattered Government lands in the zamindari taluks aggregating in all 1,303 acres of wet and 4,428 acres of dry. The present assessment on this area amounts to Rs. 9,900. Resettlement will probably result in an increase by Rs. 1,660 to Rs. 11,560.

Combining all these minor items with the former total and with the revenue on special rate lands we may estimate the land revenue of these three districts after resettlement at the figure of over Rs. 66 lakhs.

50. *Double crop.*—It has been explained that there is no area in which two wet crops are regularly cultivated. I do not, therefore, propose to register any lands as consolidated double crop, except those under the Yeleru special rates which, though not so registered, are by district practice treated as consolidated double crop lands. For the same reason no proposals are required concerning composition. It may, however, eventually prove possible to establish such a regular rotation in the supply of water in the second-crop season, that some form of composition might be introduced. I have carefully considered this question in consultation with the district officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments, as the establishment of such a system would save much of the present extensive second-crop azmoish. The officers consulted all agreed that, even in East Godavari, where a regular rotation in the opening of channels for second-crop water has been for some years in force, the whole ayacut under an open channel was never cultivated and that the portion cropped varied from season to season with the exigencies of sugarcane cultivation and the convenience of the ryot, who is by no means anxious to grow a second wet crop with regularity. A special staff is at present engaged in localising the second-crop zone in the Godavari Western delta, and, until the effects of this operation have been seen and tested, I consider it premature to attempt to introduce a system of composition for a regular second-crop rotation, though such a system is administratively desirable.

51. *Manavari land.*—No lands are at present registered as manavari though there is a noticeable area, particularly in East Godavari, cultivated with rain-fed paddy both near the coast and in the uplands. The coastal area is for the most part sundered from the delta system by deep drainages and salt creeks, and the water impounded could never find its way to any Government source. I therefore consider that there is no justification for imposing the special manavari rate, especially as it has not hitherto been known in the district. The cultivation in the uplands is little, if at all, different from that by "achukattus" and I doubt the desirability of extending any recognition to it by introducing the manavari rate. I would further submit for the consideration of Government the advisability of including in the resettlement notification some provision for checking the extension of a practice that is at present interfering with the supply to certain tanks.

52. *Free-hold and grant lands.*—There are 1,542 acres of "free-hold" and "grant" lands in these districts. The several cases will be examined during the conduct of routine operations in each taluk and dealt with in accordance with the principles laid down in G.O. No. 630, Revenue, dated the 28th October 1898. Cases not specifically covered by the Government Order will be reported for orders as they arise.

53. *Baling remission.*—The remission allowed for lift is not uniform being in some cases a fraction of the charge for water and in others a fixed arbitrary amount. The situation is analysed below :—

Description of land.	Remission for first crop.	Remission for second crop.
A. Registered wet lands both in delta and uplands.	Re. 1	As. 8.
B. Dry lands in delta paying differential water-rate.	One-fourth of the water-rate subject to a maximum of Re. 1.	As. 8.
C. (*a*) Dry inam and zamindari lands in delta, (*b*) Ayan and inam lands in the Divi Project.	One-fourth of the water-rate, i.e., Rs. 1-4-0.	One-fourth water-rate.
D. Dry lands paying the ordinary water-rate.	One-fourth of the water-rate, i.e., Re. 1 and As. 12.	Do.

The remission in group A is similar to that recently sanctioned for Tanjore and Trichinopoly, save that in those districts the remission to be granted in the case of a second crop is one-fourth the charge for water subject to a maximum of 8 annas. The same rule may be sanctioned for these districts also.

The remission in group B will disappear with the differential water-rate.

The rates of remission under C and D being without a maximum will increase if the water-rates are enhanced. It is not obvious at first sight why the rebate for lift should be limited to Re. 1 for ayan lands and allowed at Rs. 1-4-0 for zamindari and inam lands. The apparent inequality will be further increased if the water-rates are raised without putting a maximum on the baling remission. Since, however, the justification for increasing the water-rate is the general rise in prices and since the cost of baling must have risen *pari passu*, it would appear inequitable to refuse a *pro rata* advance in the allowance for the expenses of lift. The differentiation between the registered wet and the "dry" baling lands can, however, be defended on the ground that the disabilities for irrigation under which the former labour have already been allowed for in the classification of the soils, whereas this consideration was not relevant in classifying "dry" soils. I therefore recommend that the existing rules allowing a remission of one-fourth the charge for water without any maximum be continued in the case of lands paying water-rate.

54. *Kistbandi.*—I solicit permission to report on this subject after completing some enquiries on which I am engaged.

55. *Ground-rent.*—Proposals for the enhancement of ground-rents will be submitted separately.

56. *Fisheries.*—There are no fish pattas issued in these districts as all fishing rights are sold periodically in auction. No proposals on this point are therefore required.

57. *Period of the resettlement.*—The resettlement may remain in force for the usual period of thirty years.

58. *Conclusion.*—In conclusion, I must apologise for the length to which this report has run and plead in extenuation that the three districts covered have never before been dealt with in a single settlement scheme. In addition to its size, the area is so far from homogeneous, exhibiting, as it does, examples of early and modern settlements, ayacuts under special projects, and several revenue peculiarities of its own, that I have thought it necessary for a full explanation of the various problems to present as complete and intelligible a picture as I was able of the conditions of what is perhaps the most considerable revenue tract of the Presidency. I request permission to express my appreciation of the wholehearted co-operation of the officers and staff of Settlement Parties Nos. I and II and particularly of the services of M.R.Ry. V. Kannan Menon, the Additional Supervisor in charge of the Scheme section, without whose patient care and intelligent method the voluminous statistics, on which this report is based, would have proved unmanageable.


सत्यमेव जयते

LIST OF APPENDICES.


सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX I (*a*).

ఆనుబంధము I (ఎ).

Statement showing the average monthly rainfall in inches for the period 1894 to 1923.

1894 వ సంవత్సరము మొదలు 1923 వ సంవత్సరమువరకు పడిన మాసవారి, సరాసరి, వర్షపాతమును అంగులములలో తెలియపరుచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taluks. తాలూకాలు.	Dry weather. వర్షము కురియని కాలము.				Hot weather. ఉష్ణకాలము.			South-west monsoon. నైరుతిమూల వర్షా కాలము.					North-east monsoon. ఈశాన్యమూల వర్షా కాలము.				Grand total. మొత్తం.
	January. జనవరి.	February. ఫిబ్రవరి.	March. మార్చి.	Total. మొత్తం.	April. ఏప్రిల్.	May. మే.	Total. మొత్తం.	June. జూన్.	July. జూలై.	August. ఆగస్టు.	September. సెప్టెంబరు.	Total. మొత్తం.	October. అక్టోబరు.	November. నవంబరు.	December. డిసెంబరు.	Total. మొత్తం.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI. కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరియుస్తు.																	
(a) Coast. (ఎ) తీరము.																	
1. Bandar .. .. బందరు.	0·28	0·53	0·32	1·13	0·74	1·17	1·91	4·12	6·99	5·98	6·02	23·06	7·21	4·52	0·51	12·24	38·34
2. Divi .. .. దివి.	0·51	0·72	0·22	1·45	0·68	1·26	1·94	3·59	5·98	6·72	5·01	22·20	8·65	5·25	0·60	14·50	40·09
3. Narasapur .. .. నరసాపురం.	0·15	0·32	0·32	0·79	0·53	1·24	1·77	5·15	7·32	7·24	7·68	27·39	7·81	4·34	0·24	12·39	42·34
(b) Central. (బి) మధ్య భాగము.																	
4. Bhimavaram .. .. భీమవరం.	0·16	0·30	0·14	0·60	0·85	1·41	2·27	4·37	7·10	6·80	6·37	24·64	6·14	3·02	0·32	9·48	36·99
5. Tanuku .. .. తణుకు.	0·16	0·33	0·24	0·73	0·85	1·78	2·63	5·38	7·52	7·47	7·13	27·68	6·06	2·65	0·16	8·87	40·11
6. Kaikalur .. .. కైకలూరు.	0·41	0·36	0·20	0·97	0·56	1·57	2·13	4·28	6·79	6·41	5·38	23·16	5·59	2·72	0·14	8·45	34·71
7. Gudivada .. .. గుడివాడ.	0·37	0·26	0·25	0·88	1·06	1·80	2·86	3·67	6·28	5·81	5·32	21·06	5·60	2·84	0·22	8·56	33·35
8. Gannavaram .. .. గన్నవరం.	0·34	0·32	0·41	1·07	0·84	1·39	2·23	4·32	7·46	6·55	6·68	25·01	4·60	2·86	0·22	7·68	35·99
9. Bezwada .. .. బెజవాడ.	0·34	0·52	0·28	1·14	0·85	1·62	2·47	4·88	7·10	6·79	6·21	24·98	4·61	2·86	0·24	7·61	36·20
10. Ellore (Central) .. ఎల్లూరు (మధ్య భాగము).	0·34	0·33	0·38	1·05	0·77	1·53	2·30	4·47	7·09	6·59	7·03	25·18	5·12	1·78	0·14	7·04	35·57
(c) Upland. (సీ) ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.																	
1. Ellore (Upland) .. ఎల్లూరు (ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము).	0·42	0·27	0·35	1·04	1·10	2·08	3·18	5·46	9·50	8·80	6·66	30·42	4·17	1·38	0·20	5·75	40·39
2. Yernagudem .. ఎర్నగూడెం.	0·20	0·42	0·32	0·91	1·35	2·43	3·78	5·53	7·83	7·21	7·44	28·01	5·18	1·80	0·10	7·08	39·81
3. Nandigama .. నందిగామ.	0·40	0·21	0·35	0·96	1·00	1·19	2·19	4·23	6·78	5·94	6·55	23·50	3·82	1·59	0·26	5·66	32·31
4. Tiruvur .. .. తిరువూరు.	0·27	0·19	0·29	0·75	1·06	1·66	2·74	4·69	9·39	7·86	6·58	28·82	3·82	1·37	0·19	5·38	37·69
Average .. సరాసరి.	0·31	0·36	0·29	0·96	0·87	1·58	2·45	4·59	7·39	6·87	6·53	26·38	5·59	2·79	0·25	8·63	37·42
EAST GODAVARI. తూర్పు గోదావరి.																	
(a) Coast. (ఎ) తీరము.																	
1. Amalapuram .. అమలాపురం.	0·27	0·35	0·36	0·98	0·73	1·60	2·33	5·33	6·54	6·86	7·25	25·98	9·12	5·55	0·48	15·16	44·45
2. Razole .. .. రాజోలు.	0·16	0·38	0·22	0·76	0·60	1·40	2·00	5·63	6·92	6·68	7·30	26·53	8·17	4·31	0·32	12·80	42·09
3. Cocanada .. .. కాకినాడ.	0·28	0·33	0·43	1·04	0·86	1·69	2·45	4·67	6·30	5·90	5·94	22·81	8·37	5·36	0·72	14·45	40·75

APPENDIX I (*a*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 1 (ఎ)—శేషము.

Statement showing the average monthly rainfall in inches for the period 1894 to 1923.

1894 వ సంవత్సరము మొదలు 1923 వ సంవత్సరము వరకు పడిన మూడవారి, సరాసరి, వర్షపాతమును అంగులములలో తెలియపరుచు పట్టిక మెంటు.

Taluks. తాలూకాలు.	Dry weather. వర్షము కురియని కాలము.				Hot weather. ఉష్ణ కాలము.			South-west moonsoon. నైరతిమూల వర్షాకాలము.					North-east moonsoon. ఈశాన్యమూల వర్షాకాలము.				Grand total. మొత్తం.
	January. జనవరి.	February. ఫిబ్రవరి.	March. మార్చి	Total. మొత్తం.	April. ఏప్రిల్.	May. మే.	Total. మొత్తం.	June. జూన్.	July. జూలై.	August. ఆగస్టు.	September. సెప్టెంబరు.	Total. మొత్తం.	October. అక్టోబరు.	November. నవంబరు.	December. డిసెంబరు.	Total. మొత్తం.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
EAST GODAVARI—*cont.*																	
తూర్పు గోదావరి—శేషము.																	
(b) Central																	
(బి) మధ్య భాగము.																	
4. Ramachandrapuram రామచంద్రపురం.	0·22	0·29	0·35	0·86	0·88	1·70	2·58	5·40	6·84	6·95	7 01	26·20	6·96	3·50	0·27	10·73	40·3
5. Rajahmundry .. రాజమండ్రి.	0·33	0·28	0·36	0·97	1·01	2·29	3·30	5·40	7 67	7·28	7·06	27·41	6·10	1·92	0·06	8 08	39·1
(c) Upland.																	
(సి) ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.																	
6. Peddapuram .. పెద్దాపురం.	0·27	0·47	0·46	1·20	1·23	2·26	3·39	5·19	6·48	6·70	6·52	24·89	6·19	2·63	0·23	9·05	38·5
7. Tuni .. .. తుని.	0·24	0·54	0 46	1·24	0·95	2·18	3 13	4·81	5·57	5·44	7·08	22·90	5·54	2·19	0·29	8·02	35·2
8. Pithapuram .. పిఠాపురం.	0·22	0·46	0·40	1·08	0·86	1·35	2·21	4·89	6·64	6·06	6·20	23·79	6·46	2·78	0·22	9·46	36·5
(d) Agency.																	
(డి) ఏజెన్సీ.																	
9. Polavaram .. పోలవరం	0·42	0·41	0·42	1·25	2·01	2·42	4·43	6·73	9 20	7·70	6 52	30·15	6·32	1·99	0·06	8·37	44·0
10. Chodavaram .. చోడవరం.	0·40	0 57	0·81	1·78	1·70	2·81	4·51	5·82	9·39	8·13	9·06	32·40	6·78	2·53	0·40	9·71	48·4
11. Yellavaram .. యెల్లవరం.	0·46	0·55	0·73	1·74	2·90	2·90	5·80	5·53	7·82	8·32	9·56	31·23	6·47	3·84	0·15	9·96	48·7
Average .. సరాసరి.	0·30	0·42	0·45	1·17	1·24	2·04	3·28	5·40	7·22	6·91	7·23	26·76	6·96	3·28	0·29	10·53	41·7

APPENDIX I (*b*).

అనుబంధము 1 (బి).

Statement showing the average annual rainfall for 10 years ending 1923.

1923 వ సంవత్సరముతో అంత్యమగు పది సంవత్సరములయందు పడిన సాంవత్సరిక సరాసరి వర్షమును తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Serial number. క్రమ సంఖ్య (1)	Taluk. తాలూకా. (2)	Rainfall in inches. వర్షపాతము అంగులములలో. 1914. (3)	1915. (4)	1916. (5)	1917. (6)	1918. (7)	1919. (8)	1920. (9)	1921. (10)	1922. (11)	1923. (12)
	KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI. కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరియున్నూ.										
	(a) Coast. (ఎ) తీరము.										
1	Bandar .. .. బందరు.	31·71	61·87	60·75	59·68	33·33	47·13	29·55	48·44	39·86	34·71
2	Divi .. .. దివి.	27·91	68·8	62·64	55·92	41·49	35·45	29·48	45·64	36·92	35·65
3	Narasapur .. .. నరసాపురం.	28·68	60·63	71·51	62·65	36·42	48·39	26·47	44·46	37·51	52·15
	(b) Central. (బి) మధ్య భాగము.										
4	Bhimavaram .. .. భీమవరం.	33·96	61·95	70·82	46·02	21·70	45·32	28·40	40·26	30·04	39·42
5	Tanuku .. .. తణుకు.	40·77	65·81	64·39	61·75	27·80	48·30	26·89	50·37	31·79	63·23
6	Kaikalur .. .. కైకలూరు.	31·31	53·26	51·74	46·91	18·31	46·68	25·46	31·98	39·87	37·33
7	Gudivada .. .. గుడివాడ.	38·91	45·89	53·88	49·77	24·69	36·28	23·91	42·90	24·59	33·58
8	Gannavaram .. .. గన్నవరం.	36·08	52·12	68·31	66·60	30·50	39·77	26·61	45·34	20·95	33·59
9	Bezawada .. .. బెజవాడ.	26·18	53·77	64·86	70·24	26·72	35·58	28·18	50·14	29·73	40·09
10	Ellore (Central) .. .. .. ఎల్లూరు (మధ్య భాగము).	32·87	45·26	43·17	50·31	26·90	42·95	27·75	41·19	29·51	41·41
	(c) Upland. (సి) ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.										
11	Ellore (Upland) .. .. .. ఎల్లూరు (ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము).	51·60	47·03	63·71	65·03	33·91	43·50	31·43	45·60	32·55	37·84
12	Yernagudem .. .. ఎర్నగూడెం.	41·39	47·20	54·76	61·03	29·01	47·65	25·45	41·20	33·29	51·07
13	Nandigama .. .. నందిగామ.	32·20	49·07	52·14	42·97	28·88	35·48	23·24	34·13	28·13	31·28
14	Tiruvur .. .. తిరువూరు.	59·24	43·40	52·74	63·55	30·75	40·36	19·52	51·55	32·87	35·94
	Average .. సరాసరి	36·99	54·01	60·38	57·32	29·32	42·35	26·60	43·80	31·97	40·52
	EAST GODAVARI. తూర్పు గోదావరి.										
	(a) Coast. (ఎ) తీరము.										
1	Amalapuram .. .. అమలాపురం.	29·18	59·86	70·50	64·64	30·71	53·67	39·66	46·88	42·66	60·31
2	Razole .. .. రాజోలు.	35·88	69·30	62·91	57·22	28·13	38·75	32·53	45·01	37·74	56·03
3	Cocanada .. .. కాకినాడ.	32·48	53·41	54·80	62·56	35·71	48·29	35·11	41·35	29·78	50·38
	(b) Central. (బి) మధ్య భాగము.										
4	Ramachandrapuram .. .. రామచంద్రపురం.	37·29	61·99	58·36	53·97	28·34	49·93	31·60	34·74	34·14	51·11
5	Rajahmundry .. .. .. రాజమండ్రి.	36·95	45·66	55·41	54·37	32·10	47·46	23·82	44·60	31·81	45·49

APPENDIX I (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 1 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the average annual rainfall for 10 years ending 1923.

1923 వ సంవత్సరముతో అంత్యమగు పది సంవత్సరములయందు పడిన సాంవత్సరిక సరాసరి వర్షమును తెలియచేయు స్టేటు మెంటు.

Serial number. క్రమసంఖ్య.	Taluk. తాలూకా.	Rainfall in inches. వర్షపాతము అంగులములలో.									
		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	EAST GODAVARI—*cont.*										
	తూర్పు గోదావరి—శేషము.										
	(c) Upland.										
	(సి) ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.										
6	Peddapuram పెద్దాపురం.	35·20	47·21	48·34	59·69	29·11	46·80	27·64	41·61	25·53	43·38
7	Tuni తుని.	3·161	52·07	50·98	44·80	15·63	49·36	22·88	35·37	30·23	38·98
8	Pithapuram పిఠాపురం.	25·88	42·33	57·25	48 02	30·70	37·85	17·98	46·04	19·96	51·64
	(d) Agency.										
	(డి) ఏజెన్సి.										
9	Polavaram పోలవరం.	43·90	41·91	74·43	63·92	24·83	43·89	25·77	42·35	25·81	55·90
10	Chodavaram చోడవరం.	46·59	65·80	76·36	83·15	43·92	70·10	36·44	50·88	68·99	77·84
11	Yellavaram ఎల్లవరం.	44·14	53·78	104·92	55·23	34·59	109·01	39·50	39·83	36·79	50·44
	Average సరాసరి. ..	36·28	53·94	64·98	58·87	30·34	54·10	30·27	42·24	34·85	52·95

APPENDIX I (*c*).

అనుబంధము 1 (సి).

Statement showing the average rainfall in inches for three decades.

పది పది సంవత్సరముల ప్రకారం నుప్పది సంవత్సరముల సరాసరి వర్షపాతమును అంగులములలో చూపు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Serial number. వరుస సంఖ్య.	Taluk. తాలూకా.	Average of సరాసరి.			
		First decade, 1894 to 1903. మొదటి పది సంవత్సరములు 1894 మొదలు 1903 వరకు.	Second decade, 1904 to 1913. రెండవ పది సంవత్సరములు 1904 మొదలు 1913 వరకు.	Third decade, 1914 to 1923. మూడవ పది సంవత్సరములు 1914 మొదలు 1923 వరకు.	Average for three decades. మువ్వది సంవత్సరముల సరాసరి.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI. కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరియున్ను.				
	(a) Coast. (ఎ) తీరము.				
1	Bandar .. .. బందరు.	37·90	31·55	44·70	38·05
2	Divi .. .. దివి.	48·65	32·75	43·99	41·80
3	Narasapur .. .. నరసాపురం.	44·15	35·99	46·89	42·34
	(b) Central. (బి) మధ్య భాగము.				
4	Bhimavaram .. .. భీమవరం.	38·49	30·70	41·79	36·99
5	Tanuku .. .. తణుకు.	37·77	34·44	48·11	40·11
6	Kaikalur .. .. కైకలూరు.	33·74	30·43	39·59	34·59
7	Gudivada .. .. గుడివాడ.	32·76	29·87	37·44	33·36
8	Gannavaram .. .. కన్నవరం.	33·87	32·12	41·99	35·99
9	Bezwada .. .. బెజవాడ.	35·68	30·17	42·75	36·20
10	Ellore (Central) .. .. ఎల్లూరు (మధ్య భాగము).	35·30	33·30	38·13	35·58
	(c) Upland. (సి) ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.				
11	Ellore (Upland) .. .. ఎల్లూరు (ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము).	38·20	37·75	45·22	40·39
12	Yernagudem .. .. ఎర్నగూడెం.	38·96	37·26	43·21	39·81
13	Nandigama .. .. నందిగామ.	34·32	28·03	35·75	32·70
14	Tiruvur .. .. తిరువూరు.	35·14	34·94	42·99	37·69
	Average .. సరాసరి.	37·50	32·81	42·33	37·54
	EAST GODAVARI. తూర్పు గోదావరి.				
	(a) Coast. (ఎ) తీరము.				
1	Amalapuram .. .. అమలాపురం.	46·48	37·62	49·81	44·64
2	Razole .. .. రాజోలు.	42·83	37·40	46·04	42·09
3	Cocanada .. .. కాకినాడ.	40·96	37·09	44·39	40·81

APPENDIX I (*c*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 1 (సి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the average rainfall in inches for three decades.

పది పది సంవత్సరముల ప్రకారం ముప్పది సంవత్సరముల సరాసరి వర్షపాతమును అంగులములలో చూపు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Serial number. వరుస నెంబరు.	Taluk. తాలూకా.	Average of సరాసరి.			
		First decade, 1894 to 1908. మొదటి పది సంవత్సరములు 1894 మొదలు 1903 వరకు.	Second decade, 1904 to 1913. రెండవ పది సంవత్సరములు 1904 మొదలు 1913 వరకు.	Third decade, 1904 to 1923. మూడవ పది సంవత్సరములు 1914 మొదలు 1923 వరకు.	Average for three decades. ముప్పది సంవత్సరముల సరాసరి.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	EAST GODAVARI—*cont.*				
	తూర్పు గోదావరి—శేషము.				
	(b) Central.				
	(బి) మధ్య భాగము.				
4	Ramachandrapuram రామచంద్రపురం.	39·13	36·95	44·15	40·08
5	Rajahmundry రాజమండ్రి.	40·44	38·03	41·77	40·08
	(c) Upland.				
	(సి) ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.				
6	Peddapuram పెద్దాపురం.	38·53	36·60	40·15	38·54
7	Tuni తూని	35·10	34·64	37·19	35·64
8	Pithapuram పిఠాపురం.	36·30	35·58	37·77	36·55
	(d) Agency.				
	(డి) ఏజెన్సి.				
9	Polavaram పోలవరం.	41·06	55·37	44·27	46·90
10	Chodavaram చోడవరం.	50·09	45·12	62·06	52·39
11	Yellavaram ఎల్లవరం.	46·99	47·61	56·82	50·47
	Average సరాసరి. ..	41·62	40·18	45·88	42·56

APPENDIX II.

అనుబంధము 2.

Talukwar statement showing seasonal remissions for 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో ఆంత్యమగు 11 ఫసలీలలో కాలస్థితినిబట్టి ఇవ్వబడిన వజాలను తాలూకావారిగా కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలి.	Waste remission. బంజరు వజా.	Shavi remission. శాని వజా.	Other seasonal remissions. ఇతర వజాలు.	Total. మొత్తం.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI.

కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరియన్ను.

Narasapur.

నరసాపురం.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1323	1,676	3,422	1,056	6,154
1324	3,137	7,801	1,587	12,525
1325	4,885	3,487	2,011	10,383
1326	3,750	4,008	317	8,075
1327	5,860	4,857	1,779	12,496
1328	4,403	1,526	32	5,961
1329	4,204	7,302	613	12,119
1330	4,189	7,803	1,868	13,860
1331	3,023	4,651	4	7,678
1332	2,002	3,801	95	5,898
1333	207	3,850	..	4,757
Total మొత్తం. ..	38,686	52,508	9,312	99,906
Average సరాసరి. ..	3,462	4,773	847	9,082

Tanuku.

తణుకు.

1323	39	1,750	..	1,789
1324	129	..	1,595	1,724
1325	12	..	2,344	2,356
1326	388	..	17,742	18,130
1327	62	..	9,202	9,264
1328	469	836	61	1,366
1329	441	6,462	4,727	11,630
1330	104	23,643	121	23,868
1331	..	8,849	4,109	12,958
1332	..	197	1,812	2,009
1333	..	6,246	..	6,246
Total మొత్తం. ..	1,644	47,983	41,713	91,340
Average సరాసరి. ..	149	4,362	3,792	8,304

Bhimavaram.

భీమవరం.

1323	402	3,967	262	4,631
1324	787	140	4,605	5,532
1325	2,746	..	6,249	8,995
1326	2,611	3	10,215	12,829
1327	2,226	..	7,871	10,097
1328	870	..	4,169	5,039
1329	1,042	..	4,609	5,651
1330	2,238	..	18,294	20,527
1331	2,575	..	11,449	14,024
1332	2,113	..	15,444	17,557
1333	1,778	..	10,494	12,272
Total మొత్తం. ..	19,383	4,110	93,661	1,17,154
Average సరాసరి. ..	1,762	374	8,515	10,650

APPENDIX II—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 2—శేషము.

Talukwar statement showing seasonal remissions for 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో అంత్యమగు 11 ఫసలీలలో కాలస్థితిపట్టి ఇవ్వబడిన వజాలను తాలూకావారిగా కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలి.	Waste remission. బంజరు వజా.	Shavi remission. శావి వజా.	Other seasonal remissions. ఇతర వజాలు.	Total. మొత్తం.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI—*cont.*

క్రిష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి యుస్తు—శేషము.

Yernagudem.

ఎర్నగూడెం.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1323	1,345	442	1,368	3,155
1324	288	1,023	154	1,465
1325	294	45	568	907
1326	680	2,754	667	4,101
1327	1,265	593	1,439	3,297
1328	2,578	3,354	1,635	7,567
1329	647	471	847	1,965
1330	7,228	1,632	3,657	12,517
1331	478	..	1,676	2,154
1332	4,115	508	2,149	6,772
1333	583	285	737	1,605
Total మొత్తం.	19,501	11,107	14,897	45,505
Average సరాసరి.	1,773	1,010	1,354	4,137

Ellore.

ఎల్లూరు.

1323	9,906	7,261	1,637	18,804
1324	958	..	12,430	13,388
1325	618	40	15,259	15,917
1326	1,208	..	17,849	19,057
1327	4,568	1,620	10,355	16,543
1328	3,670	11,010	1,625	16,305
1329	3,968	..	16,612	20,580
1330	6,563	4,743	571	11,877
1331	1,716	1,775	1,977	5,468
1332	9,437	3,590	3,370	16,397
1333	9,257	798	6,147	16,202
Total మొత్తం.	51,869	30,837	87,832	1,70,538
Average సరాసరి.	4,715	2,803	7,985	15,503

Gudivada.

గుడివాడ.

1323	15	68	126	209
1324	..	118	153	271
1325	355	1,916	514	2,785
1326	521	..	6,807	7,328
1327	..	..	313	313
1328	1,107	2,100	..	3,207
1329	801	3,030	..	3,831
1330	229	97	373	699
1331	610	..	1,485	2,095
1332	181	..	2,802	2,983
1333	108	..	2,296	2,404
Total మొత్తం.	3,927	7,329	14,869	26,125
Average సరాసరి.	357	666	1,352	2,375

APPENDIX II— *cont.*

అనుబంధము 2—శేషము.

Talukwar statement showing seasonal remissions for 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో ఆంత్యమగు 11 ఫసలీలలో కాలస్థితినిపట్టి ఇవ్వబడిన వజాలను తాలూకావారిగా కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలి. (1)	Waste remission. బంజరు వజా. (2)	Shavi remission. శావి వజా. (3)	Other seasonal remissions. ఇతర వజాలు. (4)	Total. మొత్తం. (5)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI—*cont.*				
కిస్టా, పడమటి గోదావరియున్ను—శేషము.				
Kaikalur.				
కైకలూరు.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1323	2,088	2,285	79	4,452
1324	4,981	1,915	30,036	36,932
1325	2,263	..	32,756	35,019
1326	8,698	396	1,04,738	1,13,832
1327	16,236	988	54,071	71,298
1328	34,707	69,417	..	1,04,124
1329	8,154	298	43,269	51,721
1330	11,469	19,111	..	30,580
1331	6,319	26,363	2,338	35,020
1332	6,766	24,710	6,381	37,857
1333	12,368	9,788	8,414	30,570
Total మొత్తం.	1,14,049	1,55,271	2,82,085	5,51,405
Average సరాసరి.	10,368	11,116	25,644	50,128
Nuzvid.				
నూజివీడు.				
1323	..	..	58	58
1324	..	..	34	34
1325	..	..	..	..
1326	..	..	..	..
1327	..	..	137	137
1328	7	9	..	16
1329	..	..	..	..
1330	8	8	..	16
1331	..	..	..	..
1332	81	..	..	81
1333	107	..	..	107
Total మొత్తం.	203	17	229	449
Average సరాసరి.	18	2	21	41
Gannavaram.				
గన్నవరం.				
1323 to 1327	Separate figures are not available. ప్రత్యేకముగా లెక్కలు దొరకలేవు.			
1328	..	865	..	865
1329	..	10	219	229
1330	..	..	219	219
1331	..	..	86	86
1332	..	..	..	..
1333	..	..	..	..
Total మొత్తం.	..	875	524	1,399
Average సరాసరి.	..	80	48	127
Bandar.				
బందరు.				
1323	705	628	37	1,370
1324	40	261	..	301
1325	..	396	52	448
1326	..	267		267
1327	..	65	..	65
1328	1,235	2,012	..	3,247
1329	156	81	..	237
1330	385	107	11	503
1331	..	215	1,282	1,497
1332	..	1,482	3,059	4,541
1333	563	951	3,504	5,018
Total మొత్తం.	3,084	6,465	7,945	17,494
Average సరాసరి.	280	588	722	1,590

APPENDIX II—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 2—శేషము.

Talukwar statement showing seasonal remissions for 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో ఆంత్యనుగు 11 ఫసలీలో కాలస్థితినిబట్టి ఇవ్వబడిన వజాలను తాలూకావారిగా కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలి. (1)	Waste remission. ఐంజిరు వజా. (2)	Shavi remission. శాఖి వజా. (3)	Other seasonal remissions. ఇతర వజాలు. (4)	Total. మొత్తం. (5)

KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI—*cont.*

కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరియన్ను—శేషము.

Divi.

దివి.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1323	14	622	62	698
1324	..	74	35	109
1325	..	1,303	..	1,303
1326	..	18	135	153
1327	..	..	..	..
1328	1	171	..	172
1329	..	2,688	..	2,688
1330	..	1,073	..	1,073
1331	..	468	..	468
1332	..	3,771	5,307	9,078
1333	..	6,687	3,992	10,579
Total మొత్తం. ..	15	16,775	9,631	26,321
Average సరాసరి. ..	1	1,525	866	2,393

Bezwada.

బెజవాడ.

1323	152	..	1,158	1,310
1324	9	267	16	292
1325	181	139	..	320
1326	363	208	..	571
1327	389	58	..	447
1328	10,601	2,218	2,066	14,785
1329	2,875	2,479	1,270	6,624
1330	470	106	39	615
1331	165	42	..	207
1332	2,272	100	2,015	4,387
1333	3,619	2,680	3,602	9,901
Total మొత్తం. ..	20,926	8,297	10,166	39,459
Average సరాసరి. ..	1,909	754	924	3,587

Nandigama.

నందిగామ.

1323	650	602	238	1,490
1324	973	156	200	1,329
1325	184	12	43	239
1326	..	..	76	76
1327	..	..	..	..
1328	7,670	1,461	2,837	11,968
1329	877	..	129	1,006
1330	1,387	2,017	455	3,859
1331	1,289	84	904	2,277
1332	7,350	..	6,049	13,399
1333	3,518	45	4,317	7,880
Total మొత్తం. ..	23,898	4,377	15,248	43,523
Average సరాసరి. ..	2,173	398	1,386	3,957

Tiruvur.

తిరువూరు.

1323	8	21	..	29
1324 to 1327	..	..	..	..
1328	110	..	48	158
1329	68	..	..	68
1330	..	..	254	254
1331	..	..	..	..
1332	..	..	12	12
1333	..	..	..	..
Total మొత్తం. ..	186	21	314	521
Average సరాసరి. ..	17	2	29	47

APPENDIX II—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 2— శేషము.

Talukwar statement showing seasonal remissions for 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో అంత్యమగు 11 ఫసలీలలో కాలస్థితిపట్టి ఇవ్వబడిన వజాలను తాలూకావారిగా కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలి. (1)	Waste remission. బంజరు వజా (2)	Shavi remission. శాశ్వి వజా. (3)	Other seasonal remissions. ఇతర వజాలు. (4)	Total. మొత్తం. (5)
EAST GODAVARI.				
తూర్పు గోదావరి.				
Razole.				
రాజోలు.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1323	..	1,803	..	1,803
1324	..	1,166	1,145	2,311
1325	..	471	109	580
1326	..	23	37	60
1327	..	..	1,213	1,213
1328	19	..	1,261	1,280
1329	2	3	216	221
1330	..	330	478	808
1331	6	39	536	581
1332	..	238	16	254
1333	..	321	101	422
Total .. మొత్తం.	27	4,394	5,112	9,533
Average .. సరాసరి.	2	399	465	867
Amalapuram.				
అమలాపురం.				
1323	..	10,354	10	10,364
1324	..	7,116	1,212	8,328
1325	..	2,961	3,330	6,291
1326	..	889	..	889
1327	..	370	5,315	5,685
1328	..	2,5 4	129	2,703
1329	..	953	317	1,270
1330	..	6,489	1,012	7,501
1331	..	1,416	692	2,108
1332	..	816	124	940
1333	..	2,060	49	2,109
Total .. మొత్తం.	..	35,998	12,190	48,188
Average .. సరాసరి.	..	3,273	1,108	4,381
Ramachandrapuram.				
రామచంద్రపురం.				
1323	78	700	39	817
1324	105	189	48	342
1325	34	33	411	478
1326	101	7	600	708
1327	231	250	477	958
1328	49	577	30	656
1329	1,140	5,231	549	6,920
1330	1,772	3,161	428	5,361
1331	..	3,622	204	3,826
1332	658	408	100	1,166
1333	819	979	2,761	4,559
Total .. మొత్తం.	4,987	15,157	5,617	25,791
Average .. సరాసరి.	453	1,378	513	2,345

APPENDIX II—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 2—శేషము.

Talukwar statement showing seasonal remissions for 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో అంత్యమగు 11 ఫసలీలలో కాలస్థితినిబట్టి ఇవ్వబడిన వజాలను తాలూకావారిగా కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలీ.	Waste remission. బంజరు వజా.	Shavi remission. శావి వజా.	Other seasonal remissions. ఇతర వజాలు.	Total. మొత్తం.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

EAST GODAVARI—*cont.*

తూర్పు గోదావరి—శేషము.

Cocanada.

కాకినాడ.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1323	..	123	63	186
1324	..	55	1,829	1,884
1325	2	201	147	350
1326	..	64	153	217
1327	..	106	1,756	1,862
1328	..	175	47	222
1329	141	7,350	267	7,758
1330	..	195	2,141	2,336
1331	..	10,291	485	10,776
1332	..	672	42	714
1333	..	3,935	2,384	5,719
Total .. మొత్తం.	143	22,567	9,314	32,024
Average .. సరాసరి.	13	2,052	847	2,911

Peddapuram.

పెద్దాపురం.

1323	1,093	832	7,573	9,498
1324	..	424	196	620
1325	205	308	1,814	2,327
1326	4	..	..	4
1327	19	..	8	27
1328	2,535	12,477	9,212	24,224
1329	3,588	555	3,883	8,026
1330	9,862	1,645	26,106	37,613
1331	103	103	..	206
1332	6,031	317	25,509	31,857
1333	4,088	3,601	6,063	13,752
Total .. మొత్తం.	27,528	20,262	80,364	1,28,154
Average .. సరాసరి.	2,503	1,842	7,306	11,650

Rajahmundry.

రాజమండ్రి.

1323	8,625	4,005	5,416	18,046
1324	81	714	580	1,375
1325	265	571	117	953
1326	266	213	212	691
1327	320	991	313	1,624
1328	22,586	25,458	18,443	66,487
1329	5,801	3,893	4,408	14,102
1330	22,592	5,270	35,037	62,899
1331	340	303	1,028	1,671
1332	6,190	2,611	27,850	36,651
1333	5,839	6,806	2,018	14,663
Total .. మొత్తం.	67,905	50,835	95,422	2,14,162
Average .. సరాసరి.	6,173	4,621	8,675	19,469

APPENDIX II—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 2—శేషము.

Talukwar statement showing seasonal remissions for 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో ఆంత్యమగు 11 ఫసలీలలో కాస్థితినిబట్టి ఇవ్వబడిన వజాలను తాలూకావారిగా కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలి.	Waste remission. బంజరు వజా.	Shavi remission. శాశ్వి వజా.	Other seasonal remissions. ఇతర వజాలు.	Total. మొత్తం.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

EAST GODAVARI—*cont.*

తూర్పు గోదావరి—శేషము.

Polavaram.

పోలవరం.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1323	36	1,940	..	1,976
1324	18	12	129	159
1325	51	..	57	108
1326	..	..	34	34
1327	9	..	..	9
1328	2,611	294	4,681	7,586
1329	326	103	..	429
1330	3,287	1,502	..	4,789
1331	..	..	..	..
1332	301	1,025	..	1,326
1333	..	..	..	..
Total మొత్తం.	6,639	4,876	4,901	16,416
Average సరాసరి.	604	443	446	1,492

Chodavaram.

చోడవరం.

1323 to 1327	..	..	..	..
1328	374	374	..	748
1329	..	..	..	..
1330	..	285	..	285
1331 to 1333	..	..	..	..
Total మొత్తం.	374	659	..	1,033
Average సరాసరి.	34	60	..	94

Yellavaram.

ఎల్లవరం.

1323	42	5	..	47
1324	..	20	11	31
1325	..	..	..	..
1326	..	..	37	37
1327	..	..	..	..
1328	379	650	564	1,593
1329	..	..	..	..
1330	1,997	790	1,207	3,994
1331	..	..	..	..
1332	105	529	1,560	2,194
1333	54	71	..	125
Total మొత్తం.	2,577	2,065	3,379	8,021
Average సరాసరి.	234	188	307	729

APPENDIX III

ఆనుబంధము 3.

Statement showing for each taluk the variation in population and Mean Density since 1901.

1901 వ సంవత్సరము మొదలుకొని ప్రతి తాలూకా జనసంఖ్యలో జరిగిన మార్పులను, జనసాంద్రతను తెలుపు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taluks and divisions. తాలూకాలయొక్కయు డివిజనుల యొక్కయు పేర్లు.	Percentage of variation. Increase (+) or decrease (—). శాతానికి యెంత వ్యత్యాసము. (+) యెక్కువ. (—) తక్కువ.			Net variation in the period of 1901 to 1921. Increase (+) or decrease (—). 1901 వ సంవత్సరము మొదలు 1921 వ సంవత్సరము వరకు నికరం వ్యత్యాసం, (+ యెక్కువ) (— తక్కువ).	Mean density of population per square mile. ఒక చదరపు మైలుకు విస్తరిల్లిన జనులు.		
	1891 to 1901. 1891 మొదలు 1901 వరకు.	1901 to 1911. 1901 మొదలు 1911 వరకు.	1911 to 1921. 1911 మొదలు 1921 వరకు.		1901	1911	1921
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI. కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి.							
(i) Taluks. తాలూకాలు.							
1. Narasapur నరసాపురం.	+ 13	+ 13	+ 12	26	577	653	728
2. Tanuku తణుకు.	+ 17	+ 13	+ 6	+ 20	642	725	770
3. Bhimavaram భీమవరం.	+ 17	+ 15	+ 13	+ 30	355	421	474
4. Yernagudem ఎర్నగూడెం.	+ 9	+ 13	+ 2	+ 15	233	264	268
5. Ellore ఎల్లూరు.	+ 6	+ 14	+ 6	+ 21	238	272	287
6. Gudivada గుడివాడ.	+ 29	+ 14	+ 11	+ 26	454	519	574
7. Kaikalur కైకలూరు.	+ 27	+ 11	+ 10	+ 25	145	164	180
8. Bandar బందరు.	+ 8	+ 12	+ 10	+ 23	366	411	451
9. Divi దివి.	+ 9	+ 20	+ 8	+ 29	243	292	314
10. Bezwada బెజవాడ.	+ 17	+ 19	+ 8	+ 29	333	395	428
11. Nandigama నందిగామ	+ 10	+ 13	— 1	+ 11	203	233	230
12. Gannavaram గన్నవరం.	+ 21	+ 15	+ 5	+ 21	208	240	252
(ii) Divisions డివిజనులు.							
13. Nuzvid నిమ్మూజీవీడు.	Separate figures are not available. ప్రత్యేకముగా సంఖ్యలు దొరకలేవు.						
14. Tiruvur తిరువూరు.	+ 13	+ 14	+ 1	+ 15	205	235	237
Total మొత్తం.	+ 14	+ 15	+ 7	+ 22	295	338	361
EAST GODAVARI. తూర్పు గోదావరి.							
(i) Taluks. తాలూకాలు.							
1. Razole రాజోలు.	+ 9	+ 12	+ 4	+ 17	673	754	785
2. Amalapuram అమలాపురం.	+ 8	+ 14	+ 5	+ 20	517	589	619
3. Ramachandrapuram రామచంద్రపురం.	+ 11	+ 10	+ 7	+ 18	798	875	939
4. Cocanada కాకినాడ.	+ 16	+ 7	..	+ 7	720	769	772

APPENDIX III—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 3—శేషము.

Statement showing for each taluk the variation in population and mean density since 1901.

1901 వ సంవత్సరము మొదలుకొని ప్రతి తాలూకా జనసంఖ్యలో జరిగిన మార్పులను, జనసాంద్రతను తెలుపు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taluks and divisions. తాలూకాలు యొక్కయు డివిజనుల యొక్కయు పేర్లు.	Percentage of variation. Increase (+) or decrease (−). శాతానికి యెంత వ్యత్యాసము. (+) యెక్కువ. (−) తక్కువ.			Net variation in the period of 1901 to 1921. Increase (+) decrease (−). 1901 వ సంవత్సరము మొదలు 1921 వ సంవత్సరము వరకు వచ్చిన వ్యత్యాసం (+ యెక్కువ) (− తక్కువ).	Mean density of population per square mile. ఒక చదరపు మైలుకు పడ్డిన జనులు.		
	1891 to 1901. 1891 మొదలు 1901 వరకు.	1901 to 1911. 1901 మొదలు 1911 వరకు.	1911 to 1921. 1911 మొదలు 1921 వరకు.		1901	1911	1921
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
EAST GODAVARI—*cont.* **తూర్పు గోదావరి—శేషము.**							
(i) Taluks—cont. తాలూకాలు—శేషము.							
5. Pithapuram పిఠాపురం.	..	+ 15	− 4	+ 10	436	502	480
6. Tuni తుని.	+ 2	+ 20	+ 1	+ 21	466	561	566
7. Peddapuram పెద్దాపురం.	+ 3	+ 13	− 3	+ 9	277	312	304
8. Rajahmundry రాజమండ్రీ.	+ 14	+ 18	− 2	+ 15	430	505	496
(ii) Divisions. డివిజనులు.							
9. Polavaram పోలవరం	+ 15	+ 13	+ 2	+ 15	107	121	123
10. Chodavaram చోడవరం.		+ 23	− 2	+ 21	33	40	40
11. Yellavaram ఎల్లవరం.		+ 23	+ 4	+ 28	32	40	41
Total .. మొత్తం.	+ 10	+ 13	+ 2	+ 15	298	336	342

APPENDIX IV.

అనుబంధము 4.

Statement showing particulars of the markets held in the various taluks.

అనేక తాలూకాలలో జరిగిన సంతలను కనుపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

District. జిల్లా. (1)	Taluk and Division. తాలూకాను డివిజనును. (2)	Private. ప్రైవేటు.		Taluk Board. తాలూకా బోర్డు.		Municipal. మునిసిపల్.		Remarks. షరా. (9)
		Daily. రోజువారి. (3)	Weekly. వారపు. (4)	Daily. రోజువారి. (5)	Weekly. వారపు. (6)	Daily. రోజువారి. (7)	Weekly. వారపు. (8)	
	I. Taluks. తాలూకాలు.							
Kistna and West Godavari. కృష్ణా పశ్చిమగోదావరి.	1. Narasapur .. నరసాపురం.	..	22	..	..	1	1	Cattle fair under municipal control at Palacole every Saturday. ప్రతి శనివారము పాలకోలులో మునిసిపాలిటివారి అధీనములో జరుగు పశువుల సంత.
	2. Tanuku .. .. తణుకు.	..	* 13	..	10	..	..	Cattle fair under Taluk Board control at Pentapadu every Sunday. ప్రతి ఆదివారము పెంటపాడులో తాలూకా బోర్డువారి అధీనములో జరుగు పశువుల సంత.
	3. Bhimavaram .. .. భీమవరం.	..	17	..	4	..	..	Cattle fair under Taluk Board control at Undi every Tuesday. ఉండిలో ప్రతి మంగళవారమును, తాలూకా బోర్డువారి అధీనములో జరుగు పశువుల సంత.
	4. Yernagudem .. .. ఎర్నగూడెం.	..	8	..	1	..	..	....
	5. Ellore .. .. ఎల్లూరు.	..	..	..	1	3	1	....
	6. Gudivada .. గుడివాడ.	1	1	..	..	..	..	....
	7. Kaikalur .. కైకలూరు.	..	6	..	1	..	..	Cattle fair under Taluk Board control at Kaikalur (during cultivation season) every Saturday. కైకలూరులో (వ్యవసాయ కాలమందు) ప్రతి శనివారమును, తాలూకా బోర్డువారి అధీనములో జరుగు పశువుల సంత.
	8. Bandar .. .. బందరు.	..	..	..	..	2	..	....
	9. Divi .. .. దివి.	..	2	..	..	..	..	....
	10. Bezwada .. .. బెజవాడ.	..	1	..	..	3	..	....
	II. Division. డివిజన్.							
	11. Nuzvid .. .. నూజివీడు.	..	..	1	..	..	..	....
	Total .. మొత్తం.	1	70	1	17	9	2	

* The market in Attili is held twice a week on every Thursday and Friday.

అత్తిలిలోని సంత వారమునకు రెండుమారులు, అనగా బృహస్పతివారమును, శుక్రవారమును జరుగుచున్నది.

Note.—No market is reported in Nandigama and Gannavaram taluks and Tiruvur division.

షరా.—నందిగామా, గన్నవరం తాలూకాలలోను, తిరువూరు డివిజనులోను సంతయే లేదని రిపోర్టు చేయబడియున్నది.

APPENDIX IV—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 4—శేషము.

Statement showing particulars of the markets held in the various taluks.

ఆనేక తాలూకాలలో జరిగిన సంతలను కనుపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

District. జిల్లా.	Taluk and Division. తాలూకాను డివిజనును.	Private. ప్రైవేటు.		Taluk Board. తాలూకా బోర్డు.		Municipal. మునిసిపల్.		Remarks. షరా.
		Daily. రోజువారి.	Weekly. వారపు.	Daily. రోజువారి.	Weekly. వారపు.	Daily. రోజువారి	Weekly. వారపు.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	I. Taluks. తాలూకాలు.							
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి.	1. Razole .. .. రాజోలు.	..	..	..	6	..	..	....
	2. Amalapuram .. .. అమలాపురం.	..	15	..	9	..	.	Cattle fair under Taluk Board control at Ambajipeta every Wednesday. ప్రతి బుధవారమును అంబాజిపేటయందు తాలూకా బోర్డు వారి ఆధీనములో జరుగు పశువుల సంత.
	3. Ramachandrapuram. రామచంద్రపురం.	..	39	..	2	..	..	Cattle fair under private control at Alamur every Wednesday and another cattle fair under Union Board control at Drakshararma every Monday. ఆలమూరులో ప్రతి బుధవారమును ప్రైవేటు ఆధీనములో జరుగు పశువుల సంతయు, ద్రాక్షారామలో ప్రతి సోమవారమును యూనియన్ బోర్డువారి ఆధీనములో జరుగు మరియొక పశువుల సంతయు.
	4. Cocanada .. .. కాకినాడ.	..	..	..	1	3	..	....
	5. Pithapuram .. .. పిఠాపురం.	..	..	..	2	..	..	Cattle fair under Taluk Board control at Pithapuram every Saturday. పిఠాపురంలో ప్రతి శనివారమును తాలూకా బోర్డువారి ఆధీనములో జరుగు పశువుల సంత.
	6. Tuni .. .. .. తుని.	..	1	..	2	..	..	Cattle fair under Union Board control at Tuni every Sunday. తునిలో యూనియన్ బోర్డువారి ఆధీనములో ప్రతి ఆదివారమును జరుగు పశువుల సంత.
	7. Peddapuram .. .. పెద్దాపురం.	..	7	..	1	1	1	Cattle fair under Union Board control at Jaggampeta every Monday. జగ్గంపేటలో యూనియన్ బోర్డువారి ఆధీనములో ప్రతి సోమవారమును జరుగు సంత.
	8. Rajahmundry .. .. రాజమండ్రి.	..	7	..	3	3	1	....
	II. Division. డివిజనులు.							
	9. Polavaram .. .. పోలవరం.	..	1	..	..	..	..	....
	10. Chodavaram .. .. చోడవరం.	..	2	..	..	..	..	....
	11. Yellavaram .. .. ఎల్లవరం.	..	2	..	..	..	..	....
	Total .. మొత్తం.	..	74	..	26	7	2	

APPENDIX V.

అనుబంధము 5.

Statement showing the variation of rail-borne traffic—Passengers and goods during the current resettlement period.

ప్రస్తుతం శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలములో రైల్వే లయినువారిగానున్న బాటసారుల యొక్కయు సామానుల యొక్కయు లెక్కలలో జరిగిన మార్పులను తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Year and particulars. సంవత్సరమును విపరములును.	Number of passengers. బాటసారుల సంఖ్య.			Total weight carried (in maunds). బరువు మొత్తం (మణుగులలో).			Paddy (maunds). వడ్లు (మణుగులు).		Rice (maunds). బియ్యం (మణుగులు).		Other food grains (maunds). ఇతర ఆహార ధాన్యములు (మణుగులు).	
	Outward. వెలుపటి.	Inward. లోపటి.	Total. మొత్తం.	Outward. వెలుపటి.	Inward. లోపటి.	Total. మొత్తం.	Outward. వెలుపటి.	Inward. లోపటి.	Outward. వెలుపటి.	Inward. లోపటి.	Outward. వెలుపటి.	Inward. లోపటి.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI. కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి.												
I. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway—North-east line—Bezwada to Kovur, miles open 90, number of stations 20. 1. మదరాసు దక్షిణ మహారాష్ట్ర రైల్వే ఈశాన్య దిక్కులోనిది—బెజవాడలోనుంచి కోవూరుకు—మైళ్లు 90, స్టేషనుల సంఖ్య 20.												
(a) 1909 Actuals .. .. (ఎ) 1909 యథార్థములు.	1,360,679	1,395,516	2,756,195	4,527,144	2,097,319	6,624,463	..	Details not available. వివరములు దొరకలేవు.				
1920-21	2,401,223	2,399,128	4,800,351	3,991,543	3,217,756	7,209,299	184,152	263,132	1,771,676	189,146	337,370	163,357
1921-22	2,249,640	2,247,517	4,497,157	5,055,394	4,073,186	9,128,580	96,396	604,725	2,844,699	201,269	389,515	299,731
1922-23	2,389,513	2,383,244	4,772,757	6,038,671	4,046,700	10,085,271	299,703	484,167	3,551,646	67,894	376,890	216,585
1923-24	2,483,160	2,470,113	4,953,273	6,169,767	4,331,824	10,501,591	481,934	712,685	3,258,424	274,120	444,698	165,491
Total (1920-21 to 1923-24) .. మొత్తం (1920-21 మొదలు 1923-24 వరకు).	9,523,536	9,500,002	19,023,538	21,255,275	15,669,466	36,924,741	1,062,185	2,064,109	11,425,845	732,429	1,448,473	845,164
(b) Average .. సరాసరి.	2,380,884	2,375,001	4,755,885	5,313,819	3,917,367	9,231,185	265,546	516,027	2,856,461	183,107	362,118	211,291
Percentage of increase (a) and (b) .. నూటికి యింత (ఎ), (బి).	75	70	73	17	87	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Branch—District Board Line, Bezwada to Masulipatam, miles open 52, number of stations 14. 2. శాఖ—డిస్ట్రిక్టు బోర్డువారి లైను, బెజవాడలోనుంచి మచిలీపట్టణమునకు, మైళ్లు 52, స్టేషనుల సంఖ్య 14.												
(a) 1909 Actuals .. .. (ఎ) 1909 యథార్థములు.	622,167	616,543	1,238,710	734,207	1,089,561	1,823,768	..	Details not available. వివరములు దొరకలేవు.				
1920-21	935,834	923,493	1,859,327	789,453	781,713	1,571,166	158,386	8,739	408,004	15,236	31,321	33,330
1921-22	975,807	950,114	1,925,921	1,582,987	615,987	2,198,974	232,477	5,037	1,058,957	8,860	34,038	43,430
1922-23	990,815	969,699	1,960,514	1,757,755	739,902	2,497,657	259,452	864	1,230,346	7,255	8,016	69,387
1923-24	993,351	971,993	1,965,344	1,936,632	897,896	2,834,528	366,584	56,564	1,303,071	17,096	18,378	57,117
Total (1920-21 to 1923-24) .. మొత్తం (1920-21 మొదలు 1923-24	3,895,807	3,815,299	7,711,106	6,066,827	3,035,498	9,102,325	1,016,899	71,144	3,980,278	48,447	91,753	203,264

(*b*) Average .. (బి) సరాసరి.	973,952	953,825	1,927,777	1,516,707	758,875	2,275,581	254,225	17,786	995,070	12,112	22,938	30,816
Percentage of increase or decrease (*a*) and (*b*). నూటికి యెంత ఎక్కువ లేక తక్కువ (ఎ), (బి).	57	55	56	107	— 30	25	..	..	..	..	..	..

III. H.E.H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway—Bezwada to Gangineni, miles open 21½, number of stations 3.

3. హెచ్.ఈ.హెచ్. నైజాము గారణ్టీడ్ స్టేటు రైల్వే బెజవాడనుంచి గంగినేనికి, మైళ్లు సంఖ్య 21½, స్టేషనుల సంఖ్య 3.

(*a*) 1901 Actuals .. .. (ఎ) 1901 యథార్థములు.	136,991	136,794	273,785	339,795	724,814	1,064,609	..	Details not available. వివరములు దొరక లేవు.				
1919–20	256,061	251,109	507,170	1,233,891	655,867	1,889,668	1,103	..	268,010	2,198	98,993	51,989
1920–21	315,154	300,763	615,917	930,461	757,340	1,687,801	1,100	..	33,181	4,885	41,900	85,208
1921–22	267,902	262,228	530,130	953,952	847,080	1,801,032	36,734	375	407,375	779	25,375	53,881
1922–23	271,721	258,517	530,238	1,635,459	669,557	2,305,016	17,172	5,341	1,069,483	1,623	149,611	58,631
1923–24	290,135	276,282	566,417	1,809,368	829,530	2,638,898	23,178	9,280	1,352,030	549	2,976	85,973
Total (1919–20 to 1923–24) .. మొత్తం (1919–20 మొదలు 1923–24 వరకు).	1,400,973	1,348,899	2,749,872	6,563,041	3,759,374	10,322,415	79,287	14,996	3,130,079	10,034	318,855	335,692
(*b*) Average .. (బి) సరాసరి.	280,195	269,780	549,974	1,312,608	751,875	2,064,483	15,857	2,999	626,016	2,007	63,771	67,138
Percentage of increase (*a*) and (*b*) .. నూటికి యెంత ఎక్కువ లేక తక్కువ (ఎ), (బి).	105	97	101	286	4	94	..	..	..	..	..	..

EAST GODAVARI.
తూర్పు గోదావరి.

I. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway—North-east line—Godavari to Tuni, miles open 67, number of stations 13.

1. మదరాసు దక్షిణ మహారాష్ట్ర రైల్వే ఈశాన్య దిక్కులోని లైను గోదావరినుంచి తునికి, మైళ్లు 67, స్టేషనుల సంఖ్య 13.

(*a*) 1909 Actuals .. .. (ఎ) 1909 యథార్థములు.	811,302	859,578	1,670,880	2,039,192	914,393	2,953,585	..	Details not available. వివరములు దొరక లేవు.				
1920–21	1,432,992	1,583,394	3,016,386	1,675,643	1,973,224	3,648,867	26,620	70,766	273,774	278,195	402,863	78,201
1921–22	1,372,736	1,392,401	2,765,137	2,127,274	1,983,587	4,110,861	39,336	174,608	397,475	222,175	639,044	64,283
1922–23	1,426,368	1,447,919	2,874,227	1,978,379	2,280,187	4,258,566	23,254	115,555	371,259	118,115	446,663	55,913
1923–24	1,454,375	1,476,605	2,930,980	2,230,424	2,348,300	4,578,724	35,105	218,058	476,122	155,216	620,476	63,574
Total (1920–21 to 1923–24) .. మొత్తం (1920–21 మొదలు 1923–24 వరకు).	5,686,411	5,900,319	11,586,730	8,011,720	8,585,298	16,597,018	124,315	578,987	1,518,630	773,731	2,109,046	261,971
(*b*) Average .. (బి) సరాసరి.	1,421,603	1,475,080	2,896,683	2,002,930	2,146,325	4,149,255	31,079	144,747	379,658	193,433	527,262	65,493
Percentage of increase or decrease (*a*) and (*b*). నూటికి యెంత ఎక్కువ లేక తక్కువ (ఎ), (బి).	75	72	73	— 2	135	40	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX V—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 5—శేషము.

Statement showing the variation of rail-borne traffic—Passengers and goods during the current resettlement period.

ప్రస్తుతం శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలములో రైల్వే లయిసువారిగానున్న బాటసారుల యొక్కయు సామానుల యొక్కయు లెక్కలలో జరిగిన మార్పులను తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Year and particulars. సంవత్సరమును వివరములును.	Number of passengers. బాటసారుల సంఖ్య.			Total weight carried (in maunds). బరువు మొత్తం (మణుగులలో).			Paddy (maunds). వడ్లు (మణుగులు).		Rice (maunds). బియ్యం (మణుగులు).		Other food-grains (maunds). ఇతర ఆహార ధాన్యములు (మణుగులు).	
	Outward. వెలుపటి.	Inward. లోపటి.	Total. మొత్తం.	Outward. వెలుపటి.	Inward. లోపటి.	Total. మొత్తం.	Outward. వెలుపటి.	Inward. లోపటి.	Outward. వెలుపటి.	Inward. లోపటి.	Outward. వెలుపటి.	Inward. లోపటి.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
II. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway branch line; Samalkot to Cocanada, miles open 10, number of stations 3.												
2. మదరాసు దక్షిణ మహారాష్ట్ర రైల్వే శాఖ లైసు సామల్కోటునుంచి కాకినాడకు మైళ్లు 10, స్టేషనుల సంఖ్య 3.												
(*a*) 1909 Actuals .. .. (ఎ) యథార్థములు.	434,784	417,248	852,032	1,611,143	3,279,109	48,90,252	Details not available. వివరములు దొరకలేవు.					
1920-21	699,293	690,205	1,389,498	2,056,680	1,831,218	38,87,898	37,167	60,285	321,536	107,193	161,395	157,606
1921-22	667,848	677,094	1,344,942	2,239,438	2,232,001	44,71,439	59,629	63,050	509,661	223,219	237,624	180,622
1922-23	656,993	676,489	1,335,482	2,660,477	3,441 888	61,02,365	27,555	205,590	1,038,989	322,403	162,988	110,190
1923-24	629,467	631,834	1,261,301	2,105,427	2,867,569	49,72,996	46,611	84,111	352,154	254,311	228,493	147,955
Total (1920-21 to 1923-24) .. మొత్తం (1920-21 మొదలు 1923-24 వరకు).	2,655,601	2,675,622	5,331,223	9,062,022	10,372,676	19,434,698	170,862	413,036	22,22,340	907,126	790,500	596,373
(*b*) Average .. (బి) సరాసరి.	663,900	668,906	1,332,806	2,265,506	2,593,169	48,58,675	42,716	103,259	555,585	226,782	197,625	149,093
Percentage of increase or decrease (*a*) and (*b*). సూటికి యెంత ఎక్కువ లేక తక్కువ (ఎ), (బి).	53	60	56	41	— 21	— 1	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX VI.

ఆనుబంధము 6.

Statement showing the variation in sea-borne trade during the current resettlement.

ప్రస్తుతం రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందు ఓడ వర్తకములో జరిగిన మార్పులను కనుపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Principal articles. ముఖ్యమైన వస్తువులు.	Value in rupees. ఖరీదు రూపాయలలో.							
	1901–1902. (*a*) (ఎ)	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	Total (1919–20 to 1923–24) మొత్తం. (1919–20 మొదలు 1923–24 వఱకు).	Average (*b*) సరాసరి (బి)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(*a*) MASULIPATAM PORT.								
(ఎ) మసులిపట్టణం రేవు.								
Imports.								
దిగుమతి.								
(*i*) *Foreign.* అన్యదేశపు.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cotton piece-goods .. ప్రతితో తయారుచేయబడిన సరకులు.	4,64,727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cotton twist and yarn. ప్రత్తి నూలుదారము.	26,694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Aniline dyes .. .. నీలి మొదలగు రంగులు.	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other articles .. .. ఇతర వస్తువులు.	20,261	4,311	148	1,675	20,851	8,749	35,734	7,147
Total—Foreign .. అన్యదేశపు మొత్తం.	5,12,704	4,311	148	1,675	20,851	8,749	35,734	7,147
(*ii*) *Coasting total* .. .. తీరప్రాంత మొత్తం.	3,08,335	41,550	1,55,097	95,314	49,302	1,64,630	5,05,893	1,01,179
Grand total—Imports .. దిగుమతి వెరశి మొత్తం.	9,11,039	45,861	1,55,245	96,989	70,153	1,73,379	5,41,627	1,08,326
Exports.								
ఎగుమతి.								
(*i*) *Foreign.* అన్యదేశపు.								
1. Rice and paddy .. బియ్యమున్ను ధాన్యమున్ను.	2,79,410	Export prohibited. ఎగుమతి నిషేధింపబడినది.			3,56,246	1,60,893	5,17,139	2,58,570
2. Grams .. .. .. పులవలు.	2,971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Seeds :— Coriander seeds, cotton seeds and gingelly seeds, etc. విత్తులు :— ధనియాలు, పత్తి గింజలు, నూగులు వగైరాలు.	14,621	80,348	1,04,179	95,037	1,81,274	78,212	5,39,050	1,07,810
4. Bones .. .. .. ఎముకలు.	330	870	8,000	..	..	..	8,870	1,774
5. Other articles .. .. ఇతర సరకులు.	8,167	2,235	380	3,166	18,437	23,396	47,614	9,523
Total—Foreign .. అన్యదేశపు మొత్తం.	3,05,459	83,453	1,12,559	98,203	5,55,957	2,62,501	11,12,673	3,77,677
(*ii*) *Coasting total* .. .. తీరప్రాంత మొత్తం.	5,75,604	2,43,749	2,53,913	2,91,460	2,83,218	2,11,643	12,83,983	2,56,797
Grand total—Exports .. ఎగుమతి వెరశి మొత్తం.	8,81,103	3,27,202	3,66,472	3,89,663	8,39,175	4,74,144	23,96,656	6,34,474

APPENDIX VI—*cont*

ఆనుబంధము 6—శేషము.

Statement showing the variation in sea-borne trade during the current resettlement.

ప్రస్తుతం రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందు ఓడ వర్తకములో జరిగిన మార్పులను కనుపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Principal articles. ముఖ్యమైన వస్తువులు.	Value in rupees. ఖరీదు రూపాయలలో.							
	1901–1920. (*a*) (ఎ)	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	Total (1919–20 to 1923–24) మొత్తం. (1919–20 మొదలు 1923–24 వరకు).	Average (*b*) సరాసరి (బి).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			(*b*) COCANADA PORT. కాకినాడ రేవు.					
			Imports. దిగుమతి.					
(i) *Foreign.* అన్యదేశపు.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sugar unrefined and molasses. శుద్ధికాని పంచదార యును, బెల్లమునూ.	5,16,880	..	4,27,319	..	..	..	4,27,319	85,464
2. Metals .. .. లోహములు.	55,014	1,66,378	4,39,231	46,419	43,960	2,36,321	9,32,309	1,86,462
3. Oils, kerosene .. .. నూనె కిరసనీ.	7,88,243	12,65,861	50,625	10,88,903	7,08,775	6,27,055	37,41,219	7,48,244
4. Cotton twist and yarn. ప్రత్తి నూలు దారము.	67,369	..	..	..	2,560	..	2,560	512
5. Other articles .. ఇతర సరకులు.	4,07,582	4,32,511	3,67,111	1,54,532	1,90,424	2,56,781	14,01,359	2,80,272
Total—Foreign .. అన్యదేశపు మొత్తం.	18,35,088	18,64,750	12,84,286	12,89,854	9,45,719	11,20,157	65,04,766	13,00,954
(ii) *Coasting total* .. తీరప్రాంత మొత్తం.	22,90,146	15,45,243	38,87,496	49,95,794	49,92,990	45,43,518	1,99,65,040	39,93,008
Grand total—Imports .. దిగుమతుల మొత్తం.	41,25,234	34,09,993	51,71,781	62,85,648	59,38,709	56,63,675	2,64,69,806	52,93,962
			Exports. ఎగుమతి.					
(i) *Foreign.* అన్యదేశపు.								
1. Rice and paddy .. బియ్యమున్ను, వడ్లున్ను	9,15,665	Export prohibited. ఎగుమతి నిషేధించబడినది.			25,18,928	17,47,731	42,66,659	21,33,330
2. Castor oil .. .. ఆముదాలు.	2,20,428	3,594	28,020	92,992	10,30,303	9,34,565	20,89,474	4,17,895
3. Palmyra fibre .. తాటినార.	33,997	18,78,266	5,73,068	6,44,431	7,60,910	12,06,857	50,63,612	10,12,722
4. Cotton, raw .. .. ఏకని దూది.	11,08,270	1,43,839	5,07,218	8,57,870	3,52,229	3,78,250	22,39,406	4,47,881
5. Rice bran .. .. బియ్యపు తవుడు.	..	..	..	884	1,15,188	21,381	1,37,453	27,491
6. Hemp, raw .. .. దులపని జనపనార.	53,248	2,76,107	48,574	43,979	3,64,086	1,91,116	9,23,864	1,84,773
7. Oil cake manure .. తెలగపిండి ఎరువు.	71,204	1,78,084	1,71,440	1,08,375	3,91,908	4,07,312	12,57,119	2,51,424
8. Oil seeds .. .. నూనె గింజలు.	19,50,835	7,20,585	46,040	9,59,101	60,09,582	80,13,268	1,57,48,576	31,49,715
9. Seeds, cotton .. పత్తి గింజలు.	393	2,71,084	5,910	16,580	14,857	12,361	3,20,792	64,158
10. Other articles .. ఇతర సరకులు	5,55,525	23,08,139	22,93,251	12,11,823	23,44,925	40,40,905	1,21,99,043	24,39,809
Total—Foreign .. అన్యదేశపు మొత్తం.	49,09,365	57,79,698	36,73,521	39,36,035	1,39,02,996	1,69,53,748	4,42,45,998	1,01,29,198
Coasting total .. తీరప్రాంత మొత్తం.	40,70,543	17,75,160	27,89,641	68,13,868	66,38,085	51,48,651	2,31,65,405	46,33,081
Grand total—Exports .. ఎగుమతుల మొత్తం.	89,79,908	75,54,858	64,63,162	1,07,49,903	2,05,41,081	2,21,02,399	6,74,11,403	1,47,62,279

APPENDIX VII.

అనుబంధము 7.

Statement showing the variation in canal-borne trade during the current resettlement.

ప్రస్తుతం రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందు పడవల్లపైని వర్తకములలో జరిగిన మార్పులను కనుపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Description. వర్గీకరణ.	Kistna canals. కృష్ణా కాలవలు.				Godavari canals. గోదావరి కాలవలు.			
	1899-1900.		1923-1924.		1899-1900.		1923-1924.	
	Tons. టన్‌లు.	Value. ఖరీదు.	Tons. టన్‌లు.	Value. ఖరీదు.	Tons. టన్‌లు.	Value. ఖరీదు.	Tons. టన్‌లు.	Value. ఖరీదు.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Boat Traffic. పడవల్లపైని వర్తకము.								
1. Cotton raw and manufactured .. పత్తి వస్త్రములుసూత్రము.	1,345	6,91,664	62	56,462	731	4,13,510	1,526	27,83,251
2. Woollen goods .. .. .. రోమ సరకులు.	15	22,000	1	3,777	140	1,77,000	..	..
3. Dyes and tans .. .. .. రంగులుసూత్రము, పదమువేయబడినవి యును.	397	1,29,200	31	1,00,921	1,117	3,35,100	483	10,42,897
4. Rice and paddy .. .. .. బియ్యముసూత్రము, ధాన్యముసూత్రము.	67,112	22,43,911	41,097	56,69,760	182,869	61,06,884	150,565	2,21,61,237
5. Other food-grains .. .. .. ఇతర ఆహార సరకులు.	6,262	2,82,650	6,596	14,90,696	19,636	6,64,100	15,536	35,11,136
6. Hides and skins .. .. .. తోళ్లుసూత్రము, చర్మములుసూత్రము.	100	79,733	58	1,08,252	371	2,96,800	254	3,00,342
7. Liquors .. .. మద్యము పానకములు.	117	46,600	6	17,640	1,008	4,03,200	218	6,40,920
8. Metals .. .. లోహములు.	1,381	2,63,601	155	72,063	1,604	1,58,958	1,232	5,34,758
9. Oils .. .. నూనె.	3,599	5,39,700	690	5,14,740	5,987	8,98,050	5,351	39,94,084
10. Oil seeds .. .. నూనెగింజలు.	3,258	1,64,917	1,698	4,41,180	19,365	9,68,250	3,166	8,23,160
11. Provisions .. .. భోజనపదార్థములు.	9,083	7,60,100	8,379	39,48,601	16,569	16,56,900	36,030	2,23,02,560
12. Salt .. .. ఉప్పు.	11,446	9,15,680	7,175	6,31,400	3,534	7,62,720	13,619	11,98,472
13. Spices .. .. సుగంధద్రవ్యములు.	3	3,200	23	47,863	442	4,42,000	1,466	30,50,746
14. Sugar and jaggery .. .. .. పంచదారయుసూత్రము, బెల్లముసూత్రము.	1,675	1,27,772	479	1,39,242	5,571	3,82,868	8,954	26,23,884
15. Tobacco .. .. పొగాకు.	2,439	7,32,050	709	5,98,275	8,259	24,77,760	4,945	51,57,455
16. Building materials .. .. .. కట్టడమునకు కావలసిన సామానులు.	..	..	82,393	81,462	..	..	22,449	29,859
17. Miscellaneous goods .. .. ఇతర సరకులు.	7,018	8,33,385	16,713	18,59,129	18,433	11,20,823	35,418	26,18,326
18. Timber .. .. మాకులు.	4,991	3,96,080	3,490	5,57,320	6,867	5,49,360	12,902	19,35,300
19. Firewood .. .. పుల్లకర్రలు.	3,417	20,512	25,292	3,53,572	5,141	30,846	24,867	3,48,138
20. Bamboos .. .. వెదుళ్లు.	6,343	1,18,534	11,331	5,56,465	7,477	1,49,540	17,704	8,85,200
21. Coal and coke .. .. .. భీమబొగ్గు, బొగ్గు.	239	3,468	152	6,840	360	4,320	290	13,050
22. Jute .. .. జనప.	34	4,087	47	13,536	7	840	3,208	9,23,904
23. Treasure .. .. బొక్కసం.	12	10,06,200	..	..	..	..	..	10,62,987
Total .. మొత్తం.	130,539	93,45,044	204,577	1,72,64,996	311,488	1,79,96,769	360,186	7,79,41,666
Total Raft traffic .. పడవ వర్తకము మొత్తం.	4,965	99,300	8,048	8,56,378	99,103	52,05,497	72,947	70,98,443
Grand total .. వెరసి మొత్తం.	135,504	94,44,344	212,625	1,81,21,374	410,591	2,32,02,266	433,133	8,50,40,109

APPENDIX

అనుబంధము

Statement showing the average area cultivated under each crop for faslis 1329 to 1333

1329 వ ఫసలీ మొదలు 1333 వ ఫసలీవరకు ఒక్కొక్కదానికి క్రింద సాగు అయిఉండు సరాసరి వరిమితమును

KISTNA AND

కృష్ణా పడమటి

Products. సాగుపడికాబడిన పంటలు. (1)	Narasapur. నరసాపురం. Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (2)	Narasapur. Percentage. శాతము లెంత. (3)	Tanuku. తణుకు. Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. 4)	Tanuku. Percentage. శాతము లెంత. (5)	Bhimavaram. భీమవరం. Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (6)	Bhimavaram. Percentage. శాతము లెంత. (7)	Yernagudem. ఎర్నగూడెం. Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (8)	Yernagudem. Percentage. శాతము లెంత. (9)	Ellore. ఎల్లూరు. Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (10)	Ellore. Percentage. శాతము లెంత. (11)	Gudivada. గుడివాడ. Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (12)	Gudivada. Percentage. శాతము లెంత. (13)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
1. Paddy .. .. వరి.	94,720	80	127,224	81	136,910	98	19,327	19	62,511	62	85,207	81
2. Cholam .. .. జొన్న.	1,524	1	4,135	3	89	..	28,561	28	15,022	15	455	..
3. Cumbu .. .. సజ్జ.	188	..	125	..	1	..	4,596	4	1,604	2	..	..
4. Ragi .. .. రాగి.	1,274	1	259	..	334	..	2,098	2	1,345	1	84	..
5. Maize .. .. మొక్కజొన్న.	3	..	54	..	8	..	64	..	519	1	172	..
6. Other cereals .. .. .. ఇతర ఆహారధాన్యములు.	492	..	761	..	57	..	3,191	3	1,631	2	155	..
7. Horsegram .. .. .. పులవలు.	746	1	1,686	1	321	..	13,071	13	6,410	6	117	..
8. Other pulses .. .. .. ఇతర కాయధాన్యములు.	252	..	2,085	1	267	..	5,753	6	1,779	2	2,112	2
9. Condiments and spices .. పంచారములు, సుగంధి ద్రవ్యములు.	1,250	1	2,302	1	120	..	2,707	3	327	..	685	1
10. Plantains .. .. అరటి.	1,786	2	1,309	1	277	..	22	..	12	..	11	..
11. Other orchard and garden produce ఇతర తోట పంటలు.	7,502	6	2,015	1	1,687	1	1,357	1	1,226	1	175	..
12. Oil seeds .. .. నూనె గింజలు.	5,052	4	13,972	9	506	..	20,236	20	6,925	7	124	..
13. Sugarcane .. .. .. చెరుకు.	325	..	429	..	233	..	1	..	25	..	7	..
14. Cotton .. .. పత్తి.	4	..	76	..	5	..	408	..	24	..	1	..
15. Indigo .. .. నీలిమందు.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
16. Drugs and narcotics .. .. మందు సరకులన్నా నిద్రను కలుగచేయు వస్తువులున్నా.	672	1	346	..	..	..	982	1	634	1	4	..
17. Sundries, topes, etc. .. ఇతర పంటలు, తోపులు వగైరాలు.	3,062	3	2,400	2	2,025	1	509	..	109	..	16,259	16
Total .. మొత్తం.	118,853	100	159,179	100	142,838	100	102,883	100	100,104	100	105,568	100
Deduct area cropped more than once. ఒకసారికంటె మొక్కువగా సాగైన భూమిని తీసివేయుము.	36,267	31	50,484	32	46,798	33	21,896	21	7,289	7	16,574	16
Net area cropped .. .. .. సాగైన నికర విస్తీర్ణం.	82,586	69	108,695	68	96,040	67	80,987	79	92,815	93	88,994	84

VIII.

8.

compared with that prior to the expiring resettlement.

ఆంత్యమను శెటిల్‌మెంటుకు ముందువుండిన దానితో పోల్చిచూపు స్వేటు మెంటు.

WEST GODAVARI.

కోదావరి.

Kaikalur. కైకలూరు.		Bandar. బందరు.		Divi. దివి.		Bezwada. బెజవాడ.		Nandigama. నందిగామ.		Total. మొత్తం.		Prior to expiring resettlement. చూర్తి కాబోవు రీశెటిల్‌మెంటుకు ముందు.	
Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (14)	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత. (15)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (16)	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత. (17)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (18)	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత. (19)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (20)	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత. (21)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (22)	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత. (23)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (24)	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత. (25)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (26)	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత. (27)
ACS. 67,254	89	ACS. 19,210	65	ACS. 36,429	65	ACS. 23,062	32	ACS. 9,826	6	ACS. 681,680	60	ACS. 474,016	51
166	..	155	1	2,138	4	22,220	32	70,805	44	145,270	13	151,892	16
23	..	81	..	3	..	1,794	2	12,581	8	20,996	2	22,938	3
3,272	4	1,519	5	2,874	5	172	..	223	..	13,454	1	13,518	2
66	..	50	..	2,540	4	1,688	2	648	..	5,807	1		
749	1	414	1	808	1	1,761	2	5,166	3	15,185	1		
1,352	2	664	2	1,684	3	7,030	10	2,840	2	35,921	3	See item 17 17 వ అంశమును చూడుము.	.. ..
114	..	378	1	4,353	8	2,506	3	14,791	9	34,385	3		
28	..	569	2	861	2	1,859	2	2,894	2	13,602	1		
2	..	1	..	151	..	11	..	3	..	3,585	..	1,448	..
738	1	1,622	6	172	..	1,372	2	1,448	1	19,314	2	See item 17 17 వ అంశమును చూడుము.	.. ..
750	1	1,312	4	820	1	1,517	2	1,877	1	53,091	5	83,528	9
1	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	1	..	1,051	..	See item 17 17 వ అంశమును చూడుము.	.. ..
1	..	..	..	3	..	1,644	2	29,153	18	31,327	3	34,225	4
2	..	50	..	805	1	246	..	7,456	5	8,542	1	8,086	1
6	..	1	..	137	..	382	1	397	..	3,561	..	3,901	..
1,856	2	3,881	13	3,300	6	5,366	8	2,166	1	40,925	4	128,157	14
76,380	100	29,882	100	57,078	100	72,654	100	162,277	100	1,127,696	100	921,209	100
2,815	4	1,847	6	6,760	12	5,799	8	7,745	5	204,274	18	Not available దొరకక లేదు.	.. ..
73,565	96	28,035	94	50,318	88	66,855	92	154,532	95	923,422	82	Do. డిట్టో.	.. ..

APPENDIX

అనుబంధము

Statement showing the average area cultivated under each crop for faslis 1329 to 1333
1329 వ ఫసలీ మొదలు 1333 వ ఫసలీ వరకు ఒక్కొక్క పైరు క్రిందను సాగు అయిన్నట్టి సరాసరి పరిమితము

EAST
తూర్పు

Products. సాగుచేయబడిన పంటలు.	Razole. రాజోలు		Amalapuram. అమలాపురం.		Ramachandrapuram. రామచంద్రపురం.		Cocanada. కాకినాడ.		Peddapuram. పెద్దాపురం.	
	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. శాతము సంఖ్య.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. శాతము సంఖ్య.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. శాతము సంఖ్య.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. శాతము సంఖ్య.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. శాతము సంఖ్య.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
1. Paddy .. .. .. వడ్లు.	55,528	49	76,401	58	102,869	66	49,227	83	21,238	22
2. Cholam .. .. జొన్న.	8,780	8	2,262	2	2,470	2	88	..	10,310	11
3. Cumbu .. .. సజ్జ.	305	..	40	..	83	..	8	..	10,798	11
4. Ragi .. .. .. రాగి.	1,299	1	1,661	1	1,411	1	1,259	2	7,764	8
5. Other cereals .. ఇతర ఆహార ధాన్యములు.	5,419	5	3,168	2	4,757	3	248	1	5,552	6
6. Horsegram .. .. ఉలవ.	1,325	1	2,200	2	2,842	1	289	1	13,438	14
7. Other pulses .. .. ఇతర కాయ ధాన్యములు.	2,572	2	8,997	7	10,400	7	2,576	4	6,680	7
8. Condiments and spices. సంభారములు, సుగంధి ద్రవ్యములు.	3,669	3	3,379	2	3,176	2	525	1	818	1
9. Plantains .. .. అరటి.	1,038	1	921	1	349	..	70	..	59	..
10. Coconuts .. .. కొబ్బరి.	18,982	17	21,516	16	448	..	49	..	119	..
11. Other orchard and garden produce. ఇతర తోట పంటలు.	3,967	3	960	1	2,760	2	1,088	2	3,872	3
12. Gingelly .. .. నూగులు.	3,605	3	1,239	1	11,312	7	1,951	3	12,003	13
13. Sugarcane .. .. చెరుకు.	477	..	52	..	5,801	4	732	1	691	1
14. Cotton .. .. పత్తి.	16	..	6	..	92	..	2	..	2,308	2
15. Indigo .. .. .. నీలిమందు.	3	..	238	..	78	..	..	..	..	..
16. Tobacco .. .. పొగాకు.	1,906	2	729	1	1,223	1	15	..	376	..
17. Sundries, topes, etc... ఇతరపంటలు తోపులు పచ్చగరాలు.	5,141	5	7,133	6	6,349	4	1,061	2	854	1
Total .. మొత్తం.	114,041	100	131,202	100	156,420	100	59,141	100	96,380	100
Deduct area cropped more than once. ఒకసారి కంటే ఎక్కువ సార్లు సాగైన భూమిని తీసివేయుము.	28,399	25	37,630	29	41,725	27	7,831	13	22,085	23
Net area cropped .. సాగైన నికర విస్తీర్ణం.	85,642	75	93,572	71	114,695	73	51,310	87	74,295	77

VIII—*cont.*

8—శేషము.

compared with that prior to the expiring resettlement.

అంత్యమగు సెటిల్‌మెంటుకు ముందిభండిన దానితో పోల్చిచూపు స్థ్లెటుమెంటు.

GODAVARI

గోదావరి.

Rajahmundry. రాజమండ్రి.		Polavaram. పోలవరం.		Chodavaram. చోడవరం.		Yellavaram. ఎల్లవరం.		Total. మొత్తం.		Prior to expiring resettlement. పూర్తి కాబోవు రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటుకు ముందు.	
Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
ACS. 21,299	22	ACS. 2,355	13	ACS. 113	8	ACS. 939	10	ACS. 329,969	48	ACS. 303,928	54
13,105	14	4,939	28	84	6	1,698	17	44,045	6	18,351	3
6,737	7	633	4	226	16	1,813	18	20,643	3	7,786	1
9,729	10	351	2	186	13	485	5	24,145	4	21,416	4
5,425	6	1,635	9	21	1	992	10	27,217	4	See item 17 17 వ అంశమును చూడుము.	.. ..
10,353	11	841	5	368	26	1,660	17	33,268	5	24,505	4
5,940	6	1,165	6	126	9	651	7	39,127	6	See item 17 17 వ అంశమును చూడుము.	.. ..
1,044	1	58	..	8	1	48	..	12,725	2		
13	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	2,459	..	2,675	1
45	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	41,167	6	14,750	3
8,029	8	139	1	17	1	74	1	20,406	3	See item 17 17 వ అంశమును చూడుము.	.. ..
12,204	12	3,125	18	233	17	1,244	13	46,919	7	59,654	11
30	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7,783	1	7,385	1
293	..	1	..	..	..	24	..	2,742	..	2,590	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	..	300	..
830	1	145	1	10	1	66	1	5,300	1	7,375	1
2,332	2	2,341	13	15	1	58	1	25,584	4	93,372	17
97,730	100	17,733	100	1,407	100	9,767	100	683,821	100	564,087	100
20,203	21	1,301	7	306	22	1,190	12	160,070	23	Not available. దొరకలేదు.	.. ..
77,527	79	16,432	93	1,101	78	8,577	88	523,151	77	Do. డిట్టో	.. .. ..

APPENDIX

అనుబంధము

Statement showing the revenue on ryotwari

1333 వ ఫసలీతో ఆకరగు ఇరువది ఫసలీలకు, రయితువారి

Faslis. ఫసలీలు.	Ryots' holdings. రైతు "ధీనపు భూములు.						Tirwajasti or water rate. తీరువ జాస్తి లేక నీటిపన్ను.
	Dry. పుంజ.		Wet. నంజ.		Total. మొత్తం.		
	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							KISTNA AND కృష్ణా, పడమటి
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1314	593,201	8,12,169	362,691	23,93,674	955,892	32,08,843	2,34,887
1315	589,806	8,07,500	360,768	23,87,775	950,574	31,95,275	2,25,479
1316	589,126	8,03,388	359,636	23,81,776	948,762	31,85,164	2,35,129
1317	593,305	8,08,491	363,642	24,03,671	956,947	32,12,062	3,00,703
1318	613,132	8,32,159	368,086	24,37,755	981,218	32,69,914	3,20,733
1319	619,105	3,38,804	369,826	24,37,568	988,931	32,76,372	3,58,892
1320	616,115	8,34,844	368,940	24,35,010	985,055	32,67,854	3,61,397
1321	624,636	8,47,198	367,843	24,26,996	992,479	32,74,194	3,99,595
1322	622,627	8,43,009	367,138	24,22,846	989,765	32,65,355	4,01,103
1323	622,560	8,41,177	367,802	24,25,927	990,362	32,67,104	4,22,616
1324	628,616	8,47,434	370,536	24,38,041	999,152	32,85,475	4,28,369
1325	631,154	8,49,871	371,128	24,40,827	1,002,282	32,90,698	4,42,542
1326	631,673	8,51,135	371,155	24,40,808	1,002,828	32,91,943	4,53,848
1327	634,114	8,54,673	371,164	24,40,530	1,005,278	32,95,203	4,83,692
1328	635,070	8,55,043	371,103	24,40,081	1,006,173	32,95,124	4,63,073
1329	633,061	8,51,702	370,628	24,36,700	1,003,689	32,87,402	4,38,928
1330	634,922	8,54,269	370,596	24,36,670	1,004,618	32,89,939	4,78,396
1331	639,193	8,58,695	372,746	24,45,444	1,011,869	33,04,139	5,04,676
1332	642,137	8,61,900	373,483	24,49,262	1,015,620	33,11,162	5,26,007
1333	644,275	8,63,610	374,353	24,53,840	1,018,628	33,17,450	5,31,939
							EAST తూర్పు
1314	380,830	5,60,823	178,296	13,39,356	559,126	19,00,179	1,04,496
1315	371,186	5,62,348	178,765	13,40,677	549,931	19,03,025	1,21,844
1316	376,815	5,64,622	178,909	13,41,446	555,724	19,06,068	1,13,539
1317	374,621	5,64,207	179,206	13,43,173	553 827	19,07,380	1,31,408
1318	380,902	5,67,336	179,536	13,45,280	559,538	19,12,616	1,25,325
1319	386,332	5,71,629	179,593	13,45,810	565,925	19,17,439	1,44,260
1320	389,365	5,73,060	180,379	13,46,792	570,244	19,19,852	1,40,023
1321	391,313	5,72,912	180,553	13,47,814	571,866	19,20,726	1,59,582
1322	392,101	5,72,002	180,657	13,48,639	572.758	19,20,641	1,54,441
1323	391,280	5,71,286	180,900	13,49,965	572,180	19,21,251	1,59,052
1324	391,895	5,72,286	181,778	13,53,532	573,673	19,25,818	1,55,284
1325	394,311	5,74,274	182,265	13,56,886	576,576	19,31,160	1,60,040
1326	393,746	5,72,630	182,413	13,58,523	576,159	19,31,153	1,67,957
1327	392,140	5,72,042	182,521	13,58,988	574,661	19,31,030	1,84,784
1328	393,283	5,74,132	190,609	13,59,220	583,892	19,33,352	1,63,018
1329	390,416	5,77,518	190,698	13,61,175	581,114	19,38,693	1,79,424
1330	387,573	5,79,130	190,680	13,61,406	578,253	19,40,536	1,52,398
1331	277,350	5,26,492	182,098	13,46,634	459,448	18,73,126	1,55,831
1332	277,594	5,26,704	182,313	13,47,339	459,907	18,74,043	1,49,341
1333	407,864	5,87,809	189,026	13,64,104	596,890	19.51,913	1,64,945

East Godavari—NOTE.—Agency figures not

తూర్పు గోదావరి—మ రా.—1331, 1332 ఈ ఫసలీలలో ఏజెన్సీకు

IX.

9.

holdings for the twonty faslis ending fasli 1333.

ఫట్ష్ భూములకుండి యుండిన రివిన్యూను కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasal jasti or second crop charge. ఫసలీజాస్తి లేక రెండవ పంట శిస్తు.	Total. మొత్తం.	Deduct remissions. తగ్గించిన ముజరాలు.			Net demand. నికర్మైన డిమాండు.	Add Miscellaneous revenue. చిల్లర బాపతు రివిన్యూ కలుపుము.	Total beriz మొత్తం బేరీజు.
		Waste remitted. బంజరు ముజరా.	Other remissions. ఇతర ముజరా.	Total. మొత్తం.			
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
WEST GODAVARI.							
గోదావరి.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,34,971	35,78,701	55,251	69,015	1,24,266	34,54,435	18,12,255	52,66,690
1,72,357	35,93,111	47,695	65,858	1,12,953	34,80,158	18,66,649	53,46,807
1,41,033	35,61,326	12,119	30,920	43,039	35,18,287	18,37,520	53,55,807
1,62,286	36,75,051	9,657	63,418	73,075	36,01,976	20,31,728	56,33,704
1,87,308	37,67,955	14,244	54,614	68,858	36,99,097	21,56,753	58,55,850
1,49,766	37,85,030	7,902	44,061	51,963	37,33,067	21,82,329	59,15,396
1,35,745	37,64,996	2,654	20,520	23,174	37,41,822	20,87,337	58,29,159
2,22,591	38,96,380	12,856	23,925	36,781	38,59,599	22,25,278	60,84,877
2,69,040	38,35,498	2,219	19,852	22,071	39,13,427	23,02,262	62,15,689
2,29,432	39,19,152	16,999	35,347	52,346	38,66,806	24,46,511	63,13,317
2,21,425	39,35,269	11,352	70,841	82,193	38,53,076	24,20,208	62,73,284
2,71,310	40,04,550	11,538	75,500	87,038	39,17,512	23,95,217	63,12,729
2,76,334	40,21,125	18,219	1,74,266	1,92,485	38 28,640	25,01,541	63,30,181
3,04,618	40,81,513	30,489	1,01 474	1,31,963	39,49,550	25,34,112	64,83,662
3,53,109	41,11,306	67,186	1,15,456	1,82,642	39,28,664	24,41,871	63,70,535
3,23,760	41,00,090	23,233	1,03,001	1,26,234	39,73,856	25,62,049	65,35,905
2,47,563	40,15,898	84,035	94,994	1,29,029	38,86,869	27,95,909	66 82,778
2,82,184	40,91,001	16,778	75,243	92,021	39,98,980	25,66,780	65,65,760
2,49,562	40,86,731	34,317	93,832	1,28,149	39,58,582	25,67,690	65,24,272
2,60,550	41,09,939	32,808	82,107	1,14,915	39,95,024	24,88,393	64,83,417
GODAVARI.							
గోదావరి.							
99,694	21,04,369	44,721	50,264	94,985	20,09,384	12,24,479	32,33,853
1,28,104	21,52,973	3,749	57,760	61,509	20,91,464	12,20,979	33,12,443
1,07,054	21,26,661	386	14,733	15,119	21,11,542	11,71,280	32,82,822
1,25,612	21,64,400	675	71,379	72,054	20,92,346	12,15,064	33,07,410
1,31,167	21,69,108	5,103	20,229	25,332	21,43,776	12,31,211	33,74,987
98,584	21,60,283	934	15,116	16,050	21,44,233	12,77,975	34,22,208
97,443	21,57,318	1,382	9,776	11,158	21,46,160	12,67,239	34,13,399
1,51,503	22,31,811	2,812	18,995	21,807	22,10,004	14,41,651	36,51,655
1,81,238	22,56,320	551	17,492	18,043	22,38,277	13,73,100	36,11,377
1,49,204	22,29,507	4,874	39,053	43,927	21,85,580	13,29,920	35,15,500
1,13,000	22,00,102	204	21,330	21,534	21,78,568	12,88,581	34,67,149
1,66,057	22,57,257	557	7,413	17,970	22,39,287	14,54,465	36,93,752
1,63,523	22,62,633	371	8,968	9,339	22,53,294	14,80,398	37,33,692
2,14,174	23,29,988	579	17,773	18,352	23,11,636	14,77,360	37,88,996
1,96,508	2 92,878	28,553	83,265	1,11,818	21,81,066	15,10,413	36,91,473
2,35,226	23,53,343	10,998	37,032	48,030	23,05,313	15,41,944	38,47,257
93,649	21,86,583	39,510	95,264	1,34,774	20,51,809	14,41,849	34,93,658
1,21,709	21,50,666	449	22,580	23,029	*21,27,637	16,00,072	37,27,709
1,01,512	21,24,896	12,378	62,425	75,303	20,49,593	15,62,610	36,12,203
1,31,056	22,47,914	19,746	37,511	48,257	21,99,657	16,66,929	38,66,586

included in faslis 1331 and 1332.

సంబంధించిన లెక్కలు చేర్చలేదు.

APPENDIX X.

అనుబంధము 10.

Talukwar statement showing area under darkhasts and relinquishments for the 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో ఆఖీరగు 11 ఫసలీలకు, దరకాస్తులు క్రిందను విడుదలలు క్రిందను, భుండిన బిస్తీర్ణమును తాలూకావారిగా కచపరిచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taluk or division and particulars. తాలూకు లేక డివిజనున్నూ, వివరములున్నూ.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1323.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1324.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1325.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1326.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1327.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1328.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1329.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1330.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1331.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1332.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1333.	Total, మొత్తం.	Average. సరాసరి.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
EAST GODAVARI. తూర్పు గోదావరి.													
(i) *Taluks.* తాలూకాలు.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS
1. Razole .. .. .. రాజోలు. — Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	53	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	74	7
1. Razole .. .. .. రాజోలు. — Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	21	10	5	36	13	..	..	..	9	..	12	106	10
2. Amalapuram .. .. ఆమలాపురం. — Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	29	5	..	50	35	169	18	211	2	5	18	542	50
2. Amalapuram .. .. ఆమలాపురం. — Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	11	22	3	3	11	7	9	189	8	51	15	329	30
3. Ramachandrapuram .. రామచంద్రపురం. — Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	56	5
3. Ramachandrapuram .. రామచంద్రపురం. — Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	1	2	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	4	..
4. Cocanada .. .. కాకినాడ. — Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	58	7	80	7
4. Cocanada .. .. కాకినాడ. — Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Peddapuram .. .. పెద్దాపురం. — Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	38	88	7	32	127	134	8	52	69	26	53	634	58
5. Peddapuram .. .. పెద్దాపురం. — Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	15	1
6. Rajahmundry .. .. రాజమండ్రీ. — Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	9	357	419	83	15	..	..	23	37	312	1,484	2,739	249
6. Rajahmundry .. .. రాజమండ్రీ. — Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	111	..	1	..	115	11

(ii) *Divisions.*

డివిజనులు.

7. Polavaram .. .. పోలవరం.	Darkhast .. .. దరకాస్తు.	..	492	938	159	173	393	198	657	221	555	50	3	5,839	349
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	30	..	..	..	188	17
8. Chodavaram .. .. చోడవరం.	Darkhast .. .. దరకాస్తు.	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	2	..	..	15	1
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Yellavaram .. .. ఎల్లవరం.	Darkhast .. .. దరకాస్తు.	..	..	..	..	2	46	13	..	28	4	..	..	90	8
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. మొత్తం.	Darkhast .. .. దరకాస్తు.	..	621	1,400	590	340	616	524	683	535	688	451	1,621	8,069	734
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	33	34	9	41	25	7	167	330	30	54	27	757	69

WEST GODAVARI AND KISTNA.

పడమటి గోదావరి, కృష్ణా.

1. Narasapur .. .. నరసాపురం.	Darkhast .. .. దరకాస్తు.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	64	383	756	69
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
2. Tanuku .. .. తణుకు.	Darkhast .. .. దరకాస్తు.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	18	..	75	7
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
3. Bhimavaram .. .. భీమవరం.	Darkhast .. .. దరకాస్తు.	25	251	253	8	32	503	5	200	1,217	48	601	3,143	286
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	..	..	124	..	147	99	49	21	21	..	461	42
4. Yernagudem .. .. ఎర్నగూడెం.	Darkhast .. .. దరకాస్తు.	76	347	90	28	5	86	2	..	198	162	171	1,165	105
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
5. Ellore .. .. .. ఎల్లూరు.	Darkhast .. .. దరకాస్తు.	832	747	956	346	315	136	202	1,006	1,328	1,095	706	7,669	697
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	61	44	22	..	166	38	6	332	64	118	..	851	77

APPENDIX X—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 10—శేషము.

Talukwar statement showing area under darkhasts and relinquishments for the 11 faslis ending fasli 1333

1333 వ ఫసలీతో ఆఖిరగు 11 ఫసలీలకు, దరకాస్తులు క్రిందను విడుదలలు క్రిందను, భండిన విస్తీర్ణమును తాలూకావారిగా కనపరచు పట్టిక మొత్తం.

Taluk or division and particulars. తాలూకు లేక డివిజనుస్తూ, విపరకములుగూర్చి.		Fasli ఫసలీ 1323.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1324.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1325.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1326.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1327.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1328.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1329.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1330.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1331.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1332.	Fasli ఫసలీ 1333.	Total. మొత్తం.	Average. సరాసరి.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
WEST GODAVARI AND KISTNA—*cont.*														
చుడమటి గోదావరి, కృష్ణా—శేషము.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
6. Gudivada .. .. గుడివాడ.	Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	5	2	12	8	..	1	44	..	144	250	128	594	54
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	50	5
7. Kaikalur .. .. కైకలూరు.	Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	56	1,368	2,267	451	41	..	..	583	926	420	491	6,603	600
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	160	120	300	345	666	278	1,301	1,698	975	129	111	6,083	553
8. Bandar .. .. బందరు.	Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	67	86	67	38	29	1	52	68	1,379	430	274	2,491	226
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	13	2	5	99	69	5	100	26	..	15	..	334	30
9. Divi .. .. .. దివి.	Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	19	42	19	..	..	27	98	258	372	1,141	399	2,375	216
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	171	77	40	..	..	107	404	23	19	18	313	1,172	107
10. Bezwada .. .. బెజవాడ.	Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	36	107	11	12	54	10	12	71	115	155	186	769	70
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	13	..	3	31	3
11. Nandigama .. .. నందిగామ.	Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	65	262	49	131	321	18	23	25	541	579	283	2,297	209
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	..	..	17	..	1	13	30	..	3	..	15	79	7
Total' .. మొత్తం.	Darkhast .. .. .. దరకాస్తు.	1,182	3,212	3,724	1,022	797	782	438	2,211	6,585	4,362	3,622	27,937	2,540
	Relinquishment .. .. విడుదల.	405	250	384	568	905	598	1,940	2,133	1,095	301	496	9,075	825

N.B.—For Nuzvid, Gannavaram and Tiruvur the figures are nil.

నూజివీడు, గన్నవరం, తిరువూరు వీటికి యేమియు లేవు.

APPENDIX XI (*a*).

అనుబంధము 11 (ఏ).

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied wet lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ ప్రకారముగానున్నూ ఖుండునటువంటి ఆనాధీనపు నంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరము. (1)	Money rate. రేటున్ (2)	Class of irrigation source. నీటి ఆధారపు తరగతి. (3)	Soil classification. భూ-సారము దినుసున్. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్‌మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రివిన్యూ ఫసలీ, 1333. (6)
		KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS. కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు.			
		NARASAPUR. నరసాపురం.			
		Delta. డెల్టా.			
	Rs. A.			ACS.	ACS.
1	12 0	I	2-1	4	4
3	9 0	I	1-2	1	..
			2-3	3	3
				4	3
4	8 6	I	1-3	12	1
5	7 0	II	1-3	..	1
6	6 0	I	1-5	10	..
		II	1-4	17	..
			3-2	55	..
				82	..
7	5 0	II	3-3	17	..
			12-2	..	1
		III	1-4	6	..
				23	1
8	4 8	III	3-3	31	..
9	4 0	II	3-5	3	..
		III	3-4	17	..
		IV	3-3	16	..
				36	..
10	3 8	III	3-5	302	6
		IV	3-4	103	..
				405	6
			Total .. మొత్తం.	597	16
		TANUKU. తణుకు.			
		Delta. డెల్టా.			
2	10 0	I	2-2	..	3
3	9 0	I	1-2	..	5
4	8 0	I	1-3	1	14
			2-4	..	3
		III	2-2	..	4
				1	21
5	7 0	I	1-4	4	23
		II	1-3	6	5
				10	28

APPENDIX XI (*a*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (ఏ)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied wet lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ శెటిల్ మెంటు కాలమందున్నా (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ ప్రకారముగానున్నా ఖండునటువంటి అనాధీనపు నంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, టనును, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరిచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరము. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తు. (2)	Class of irrigation source. నీటి పారుదల తరగతి. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారము దినుసు. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309 రీశెటిల్ మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రివిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.* కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
TANUKU—*cont.* తణుకు—శేషము.					
Delta—cont. డెల్టా—శేషము.	RS. A.			ACS.	ACS.
6	6 0	II	1-4	32	2
7	5 0	II	3-3	5	..
8	4 0	III	3-4	25	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	73	59
BHIMAVARAM. భీమవరం.					
Delta. డెల్టా.					
3	9 0	I	1-2	3	..
			2-3	2	..
				5	..
4	8 0	I	1-3	2	..
			2-4	2	..
				4	..
5	7 0	I	1-4	10	..
			3-2	60	..
		II	1-3	7	..
			3-1	1	..
				78	..
6	6 0	I	1-5	2	..
			3-3	18	..
			4-4	2	..
		II	1-4	42	9
			3-2	98	7
				162	16
7	5 0	II	1-5	36	24
			3-3	81	10
			5-2	..	1
		III	1-4	7	..
			3-2	17	..
			4-3	4	..
				145	35
8	4 8	II	3-4	8	3
		III	3-3	43	..
			4-4	5	..
				56	3
9	4 0	III	3-4	197	..
		IV	3-3	37	..
				234	..
10	3 8	IV	3-4	63	15
			Total .. మొత్తం.	747	69

APPENDIX XI (*a*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (ఏ)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied wet lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ ప్రకారముగానున్నూ ఖుండునటువంటి అనాధీనపు నంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరము. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తురేటు. (2)	Class of irrigation source. నీటి ఉధ్బరపు తరగతి. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారము దినుసు. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్ మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.* కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
YERNAGUDEM. ఎర్నగూడెం.					
Delta. డెల్టా.					
6	Rs. A. 7 0	I	1-4	ACS. ..	ACS 3
Upland. ఉన్నతప్రదేశము.					
7	5 12	II	4-2	2	..
			7-1	4	..
				6	..
8	5 4	III	3-1	2	..
9	4 8	II	3-2	11	..
			7-2	8	..
		III	4-2	21	..
				40	..
10	3 12	III	7-1	1	..
11	3 4	III	3-2	12	..
			4-3	10	..
			5-1	3	..
			8-1	4	..
				29	..
12	2 8	II	3-3	2	..
			7-3	7	..
		III	7-2	20	9
				29	9
14	2 0	III	7-3	2	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	109	9
			Grand total. వెరశి మొత్తం.	109	12

APPENDIX XI (*a*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (ఏ)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied wet lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ ప్రకారముగానున్నూ ఖండునటువంటి ఆనాధీనపు నంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరము. (1)	Money rate. రొక్కపు రేటు. (2)	Class of irrigation source. నీటి ఆధారపు తరగతి. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారము దినుసు. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.* కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
ELLORE. ఎల్లూరు.					
Delta. డెల్టా.					
	Rs. A.			Acs.	Acs.
4	8 0	I	1-3	..	1
5	7 0	I	3-2	..	39
			4-3	2	..
		II	3-1	..	8
				2	47
6	6 0	II	3-2	1	5
7	5 0	II	3-3	2	2
		III	3-2	..	10
				2	12
9	4 0	II	3-5	11	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	16	65
Upland (*settled in* 1866). ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు సెటిల్ చేయబడినది).					
6	6 8	III	4-1	1	..
7	5 12	II	7-1	3	..
9	4 8	II	7-2	36	4
		III	4-2	39	..
				75	4
10	3 12	III	7-1	3	..
11	3 4	II	8-2	11	2
		III	3-2	84	2
			4-3	440	70
			8-1	1	1
				536	75
12	2 8	II	7-3	1	..
		III	7-2	43	15
				44	15
14	2 0	III	3-3	275	23
			7-3	134	21
			8-2	45	9
				454	53
15	1 10	III	8-3	31	1
			Total .. మొత్తం.	1,147	148

APPENDIX XI (*a*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (ఏ)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied wet lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్ మెంటు కాలమందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ ప్రకారముగానున్నూ భుండునటువంటి అనాధీనపు నంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, విసుగు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచే పట్టిక.

Taram. తరము. (1)	Money rate. రేటు. (2)	Class of irrigation source. నీటి ఆధారపు తరగతి. (3)	Soil classification. భూ వర్గీకరము విసుగు. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్ మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*					
కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
ELLORE—*cont.*					
ఎల్లూరు—శేషము.					
Upland (settled in 1899).					
ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు సెటిల్ చేయబడినది).					
	Rs. A.			ACS.	ACS.
11	3 4	III	3-3	..	5
12	2 8	III	7-3	30	10
13	2 4	III	7-4	46	15
14	2 0	III	8-3	5	5
			Total .. మొత్తం.	81	35
			Grand total .. వెరశి మొత్తం.	1,244	248
GUDIVADA. గుడివాడ.					
Delta. డెల్టా.					
2	9 0	I	1-2	10	..
3	8 0	I	1-3	29	1
			3-1	33	..
				62	1
4	7 0	I	1-4	22	1
			3-2	117	7
			4-3	6	..
		II	1-3	4	..
			3-1	34	3
			4-2	1	..
				184	11
5	6 0	I	3-3	29	2
			5-2	3	..
		II	3-2	44	..
			5-1	1	..
		III	3-1	22	..
				99	2
6	5 0	I	5-3	3	..
		II	3-3	9	..
			5-2	1	..
		III	3-2	51	..
				64	..
7	4 8	III	3-3	14	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	433	14

APPENDIX XI (*a*)—*cont.*

ఆనుబంధము 11 (ఏ)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied wet lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 ని ఫసలీ ప్రకారముగానున్నూ వుండునటువంటి అనాధీనపు నంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కొనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరము. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తు. (2)	Class of irrigation source. నీటి ఆధారపు తరగతి. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారము దినుసు. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్‌మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*					
కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
KAIKALUR.					
కైకలూరు.					
Delta.					
డెల్టా.					
	Rs. A.			ACS.	ACS
4	7 0	I	3-2	15	3
			4-3	2	..
		II	3-1	42	..
				59	3
5	6 0	I	3-3	40	..
			4-4	2	..
			5-2	..	4
		II	3-2	1,589	201
			4-3	9	3
			5-1	4	..
				1,644	208
6	5 0	I	4-5	5	..
		II	3-3	393	26
			4-4	9	..
		III	3-2	309	15
			4-3	66	..
				782	41
7	4 8	II	3-4	52	2
		III	3-3	83	49
			4-4	23	..
		IV	3-2	18	53
				176	104
8	4 0	III	3-4	76	25
			Total .. మొత్తం.	2,737	381
BANDAR.					
బందరు.					
Delta.					
డెల్టా.					
5	6 0	II	3-2	1	..
6	5 0	II	13-1	..	5
7	4 8	II	3-4	..	11
			Total .. మొత్తం.	1	16

APPENDIX XI (*a*)—*cont.*
అనుబంధము 11 (ఏ)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied wet lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.
శెటిల్ మెంటు కాలమందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ ప్రకారమున్నూ పుండునటువంటి ఆనాధీనపు నంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. సొమ్ము రేటు. (2)	Class of irrigation source. నీటి ఆధారపు తరగతి. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారము చీటను. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్ మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.* కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
BEZWADA. బెజవాడ.					
Delta. డెల్టా.					
Nil. శూన్యం.					
Upland. ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.					
	Rs. A.			Acs.	Acs.
3	5 8	III	3-1	63	..
4	4 12	III	4-2	14	..
			7-1	30	..
				44	..
7	3 0	III	3-3	5	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	112	..
NANDIGAMA. నందిగామ.					
Upland. ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.					
3	5 8	III	3-1	20	..
4	4 12	III	4-2	1	..
5	4 4	III	3-2	1	..
6	3 12	III	4-3	1	..
7	3 0	III	3-3	4	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	27	..
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT. తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా.					
RAZOLE. రాజోలు.					
Delta. డెల్టా.					
3	9 0	I	1-2	.	3
8	4 8	III	12-2	..	1
			Total .. మొత్తం.	..	4
AMALAPURAM. అమలాపురం.					
Delta. డెల్టా.					
3	9 0	I	1-2	2	1
4	8 0	II	1-2	..	1
5	7 0	I	1-4	3	..
		II	1-3	..	2
		III	1-2	23	1
				31	3
6	6 0	II	1-4	..	5
		III	1-3	2	..
				2	5
7	5 0	II	1-5	10	9
			12-2	..	1
		III	1-4	47	1
			12-1	4	..
		IV	1-3	20	..
				81	11

APPENDIX XI (*a*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (ఏ)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied wet lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీసెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలంనాటి (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ ప్రకారము గానున్న పుంపునకిందటి అనాధీనపు సంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, వినును, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. రేటు. (2)	Class of irrigation source. నీటి ఆధారపు తరగతి. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారము వినును (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్‌మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*					
తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.					
AMALAPURAM—*cont.*					
అమలాపురం—శేషము.					
***Delta*— cont.**					
డెల్టా—శేషము.					
8	Rs. 4 A. 8	III	12-2	ACS. 26	ACS. 2
9	4 0	IV	1-5	168	..
			12-2	4	10
				172	10
10	3 8	IV	12-3	10	..
			Total .. మొత్తం	324	33
RAMACHANDRAPURAM.					
రామచంద్రపురం.					
Delta.					
డెల్టా.					
1	12 0	I	1-1A	2	..
2	10 0	I	1-1	1	..
3	9 0	I	1-2	1	1
4	8 0	II	1-2	1	..
5	7 0	II	1-3	5	5
			Total .. మొత్తం.	10	6
Upland.					
ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.					
7	5 12	II	7-1	23	7
9	4 8	II	7-2	1	..
10	3 12	III	7-1	6	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	30	7
			Grand Total. వెరశి మొత్తం.	40	13
COCANADA.					
కాకినాడ.					
Delta.					
డెల్టా.					
5	7 0	II	1-3	46	1
6	6 0	II	1-4	93	..
7	5 0	III	1-4	31	1
			Total .. మొత్తం.	170	2

APPENDIX XI (*a*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (ఏ)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied wet lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ ప్రకారమును గానున్నూ వుండునటువంటి అనాధీనపు నంజు భూముల తరను, రేటు, విభాగను, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Turam. తరం. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తు రేటు. (2)	Class of irrigation source. నీటి పారుదల తరగతి. (3)	Soil classification. భూ స్వభావము విభాగము.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్‌మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
		EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*			
		తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.			
		PEDDAPURAM.			
		పెద్దాపురం.			
		Upland (settled in 1866).			
		ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు సెటిల్ చేయబడినది).			
	Rs. A.			ACS.	ACS.
1	12 0	I	1-1	13	9
4	7 12	I	1-2	9	1
7	5 12	II	7-1	31	10
8	5 4	II	6-1	..	4
9	4 8	II	8-2	7	..
			7-2	8	4
			8-1	21	4
				36	8
11	3 4	II	8-2	5	..
		III	3-2	3	..
				8	..
12	2 8	II	7-3	..	6
			Total .. మొత్తం.	97	38
		Upland (settled in 1899).			
		ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు సెటిల్ చేయబడినది).			
11	3 4	III	7-2	7	..
12	2 8	III	7-3	..	2
13	2 4	III	7-4	..	42
14	2 0	III	7-5	..	6
			Total .. మొత్తం.	7	50
			Grand total .. వెరశి మొత్తం.	104	88
		RAJAHMUNDRY.			
		రాజమండ్రి.			
		Upland.			
		ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.			
3	8 0	I	4-1	5	..
4	7 12	II	4-1	1	..
5	7 0	I	4-2	7	..
6	6 8	II	3-1	9	..
		III	4-1	15	2
				24	2
7	5 12	I	8-1	3	..
		II	4-2	8	..
			7-1	9	..
				20	..
8	5 4	III	3-1	1	..
9	4 8	II	3-2	36	..
			7-2	1	..
		III	4-2	21	4
				58	4

APPENDIX XI (*a*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (ఏ)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied wet lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమందన్నా (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ ప్రకారముగానున్నా ఖందునటువంటి అనాధీనపు నంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచే స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. క్రొన్ను రేటు. (2)	Class of irrigation source. నీటి పారుదల తరగతి. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారము దినుసు. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్ మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
			EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*		
			తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.		
			RAJAHMUNDRY—*cont.*		
			రాజమండ్రి—శేషము.		
			Upland—cont.		
			ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము—శేషము.		
	RS. A.			ACS.	ACS.
10	3 12	III	7-1	17	..
11	3 4	II	8-2	4	..
		III	8-1	15	..
				19	..
12	2 8	II	7-3	12	..
		III	5-2	1	..
			7-2	17	..
				30	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	182	6
			POLAVARAM.		
			పోలవరం.		
			Upland (settled in 1866).		
			ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు సెటిల్ చేయబడినది).		
11	3 4	III	8-1	2	..
12	2 8	III	7-2	22	..
14	2 0	III	8-2	3	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	27	12
			Upland (settled in 1899).		
			ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు సెటిల్ చేయబడినది).		
12	2 8	III	7-3	4	..
			8-2	1	..
				5	..
14	2 0	III	8-3	68	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	73	..
			Grand total .. వెరసి మొత్తం.	100	12
			District totals.		
			జిల్లా మొత్తములు.		
Kistna. .. .. కృష్ణా.	..	..	..	3,310	411
West Godavari .. .. .. పడమటి గోదావరి.	..	..	..	2,770	404
East Godavari .. . .. తూర్పు గోదావరి.	..	..	..	920	158
			Grand total .. వెరసి మొత్తం.	7,000	973

Note.—Divi, Chodavaram and Yellavaram—Nil.
ము.—దివి, చోడవరం, ఎల్లవరం—లేదు.

APPENDIX XI (*b*).

ఆనుబంధము 11 (బి).

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

ఠీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రివిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునానున్నూ భుండు నటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తు రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూపు. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారపు వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. ఠీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
			KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS. కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు.		
			NARASAPUR. నరసాపురం.		
			Delta. డెల్టా.		
			(*a*) *Padugai.* (ఎ) పడుగ.		
6	Rs. A. 3 0	I	1-4	ACS. 8	ACS. ..
			(*b*) *Ordinary.* (బి) సాధారణము.		
4	5 0	I	1-1	6	1
5	4 0	I	1-2	16	..
			2-1	4	3
				20	3
6	3 0	I	1-3	31	5
			2-2	2	..
				33	5
7	2 8	I	1-4	11	8
			2-3	2	1
			3-2	27	36
		II	3-1	3	3
				43	48
8	2 0	I	1-5	3	1
			2-4	7	..
			3-3	52	27
		II	3-2	3	2
				65	30
9	1 8	I	3-4	..	1
			4-3	1	..
		II	1-5	2	2
			2-4	..	1
			3-3	21	8
				24	12
10	1 4	I	4-4	10	..
		II	3-4	897	102
			4-3	19	1
			12-1	564	497
				1,490	600
11	1 0	I	4-5	..	1
		II	3-5	2,395	835
			4-4	233	142
			12-2	3,857	3,630
			13-1	329	213
				6,814	4,821
12	0 12	II	4-5	13	1
			5-3	3	..
			12-3	2,020	2,038
			13-2	827	743
				2,863	2,782

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

ఠి శెటిల్ మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కలప్రకారమునూనున్నూ వుండు నభ వంటి అనాధీనం వుంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం.	Money rate. రొక్కపు రేటు.	Group. గ్రూపు.	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*		
			కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.		
			NARASAPUR—*cont.*		
			నరసాపురం—శేషము.		
			Delta—cont.		
			డెల్టా—శేషము.		
			(*b*) *Ordinary*—cont.		
			(బి) సాధారణము—శేషము.		
	Rs. A.			ACS.	ACS.
13	0 8	II	13-3	5,378	4,602
			14-2	240	166
				5,618	4,768
14	0 4	II	14-3	17	13
			Total .. మొత్తం.	16,993	13,083
			Grand total .. వెరశి మొత్తం.	17,001	13,083
			TANUKU.		
			తణుకు.		
			Delta.		
			డెల్టా.		
			(*a*) *Paduvai.*		
			(ఎ) పడువగ.		
2	9 0	I	1-1-A	..	1
3	7 0	I	2-1-A	..	3
4	5 0	I	2-1	..	14
			Total .. మొత్తం	..	18
			(*b*) *Ordinary.*		
			సాధారణము.		
4	5 0	I	1-1	8	1
5	4 0	I	1-2	12	..
6	3 0	I	1-3	16	..
7	2 8	I	1-4	32	7
8	2 0	I	1-5	3	1
			2-4	2	..
		II	1-4	6	..
			3-2	6	..
				17	1
9	1 8	II	3-3	22	1
10	1 4	II	3-4	5	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	112	10

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at re settlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునుగానున్నూ భుండు నటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణనును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరగ. (1)	Money rate. స్థూల రేటు. (2)	Group. ప్రకృష్ట. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
			KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*		
			కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.		
			TANUKU—*cont.*		
			తణుకు—శేషము.		
			Upland.		
			ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.		
11	Rs. A. 1 0	III	7-2	ACS. 1	ACS. ..
12	0 10	IV	7-2	193	..
13	0 8	IV	8-1	5	5
14	0 5	III	8-2	262	..
			8-3	587	..
		IV	7-3	188	..
			8-2	516	5
			8-3	768	13
				2,321	18
			Total .. మొత్తం.	2,520	23
			Grand total .. వెరశి మొత్తం.	2,632	51
			BHIMAVARAM.		
			భీమవరం.		
			Delta.		
			డెల్టా.		
5	4 0	I	1-2	2	..
6	3 0	I	1-3	46	7
			3-1	11	2
				57	9
7	2 8	I	1-4	55	15
			2-3	3	..
		II	3-2	193	3
			3-1	1	..
				252	18
8	2 0	I	1-5	1	5
			2-4	10	1
			3-3	190	1
		II	3-2	86	108
				287	115
9	1 8	I	2-5	40	..
			3-4	393	15
			4-3	1	..
			5-1	3	..
		II	3-3	732	402
			4-2	..	2
				1,169	419

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రివిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునుగానున్నూ భుండు నటువంటి ఆనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. ధన్సు రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూపు. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. జమాబందీ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*					
కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
BHIMAVARAM—*cont.*					
భీమవరం—శేషము.					
***Delta*—cont.**					
డెల్టా—శేషము.					
	Rs. A.			ACS.	ACS.
10	1 4	I	3-5	136	..
		II	3-4	3,085	853
			4-3	82	7
			5-1	26	..
			12-1	35	1
				3,364	861
11	1 0	II	3-5	7,442	5,220
			4-4	52	10
			5-2	3	..
			12-2	13	1
				7,510	5,231
1[illegible]	0 12	II	4-5	35	..
			5-3	3	1
			12-3	46	..
				84	1
			Total .. మొత్తం.	12,725	6,654
YERNAGUDEM.					
ఎర్నగూడెం.					
***Delta*.**					
డెల్టా.					
***(a) Padugai*.**					
(ఎ) పడుగై					
3	7 0	I	1-1	..	1
***(b) Ordinary*.**					
(బి) సాధారణము.					
3	7 0	I	1-1 A	1	..
4	5 0	I	1-1	24	1
			2-1 A	8	..
				32	1
5	4 0	I	1-2	8	..
6	3 0	I	1-3	2	..
9	1 8	I	4-3	2	1
			Total .. మొత్తం.	45	2

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నా (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమున్నూ పుండు నటువంటి ఆనాధీనం భుంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, వనును, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తు రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూపు. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
			KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.* కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.		
			YERNAGUDEM—*cont.* ఎర్రగూడెం—శేషము.		
			Upland. ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.		
4	RS. A. 3 4	I	4-1	ACS. ..	ACS. 1
6	2 8	II	4-1	2	..
7	2 4	I	4-2	2	..
8	1 12	I	5-2	2	..
		III	3-1	39	..
			7-1	23	1
				64	1
9	1 10	II	4-2	11	3
		III	6-2	..	3
				11	6
10	1 4	I	7-2	4	..
		III	3-2	24	..
			4-2	4	..
			5-1	15	15
				47	15
11	1 0	I	8-1	..	15
		II	8-1	733	354
		III	7-2	23	6
		IV	4-2	3	1
				759	376
12	0 10	I	8-2	41	36
		II	4-3	65	
		III	5-2	6	..
			8-1	1,604	1,300
		IV	7-2	34	7
				1,750	1,351
13	0 8	I	8-3	208	89
		II	8-2	261	443
		III	3-3	1	1
			4-3	8	3
		IV	8-1	1,161	1,173
				1,639	1,709
14	0 5	II	8-3	30	..
		III	7-3	61	21
			8-2	2,081	481
			8-3	638	90
		IV	7-3	84	10
			8-2	856	76
			8-3	246	66
				3,996	738
			Total .. మొత్తం.	8,270	4,197
			Grand Total. వెరసి మొత్తం.	8,315	4,200

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

ఆనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

ఏ శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునానున్నూ పుండు నటువంటి ఆనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూప్. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*					
కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
ELLORE.					
ఎల్లూరు.					
Delta.					
డెల్టా.					
	Rs. A.			ACS.	ACS.
6	3 0	I	1-3	..	2
7	2 8	I	3-2	85	2
8	2 0	I	1-5	1	..
			3-3	46	3
			4-2	3	..
		II	3-2	60	..
				110	3
9	1 8	I	3-4	172	35
		II	3-3	53	..
				225	35
10	1 4	I	3-5	25	..
			4-4	4	2
		II	3-4	1,877	456
				1,906	458
11	1 0	II	3-5	6,348	805
8	1 8	III	3-2	86	..
9	1 4	III	3-3	2,617	187 *
			Total .. మొత్తం.	11,377	1,422
Upland (settled in 1866).					
ఊన్నతి ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది).					
6	2 8	II	7-1	33	8
8	1 12	II	3-2	8	..
		III	2-2	3	..
			7-1	2	..
				13	..
9	1 10	IV	7-1	9	2

* Kistna rates.

కృష్ణా రేట్లు.

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

ఆనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునూనూ భుండు నటువంటి ఆవాధీనం పుంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపుచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూప్. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారపు వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309 రీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue fasli 1333 రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*					
కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
ELLORE—*cont.*					
ఎల్లూరు—శేషము.					
Upland (*settled in* 1866)—cont.					
ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది)—శేషము.					
10	RS. A. 1 4	II	7-2	ACS. 118	ACS. 74
		II	8-2	16	..
			4-2	28	..
			6-1	6	6
				168	80
11	1 0	II	8-1	750	194
		III	7-2	1,170	401
		IV	3-2	291	23
			4-2	58	7
			5-1	..	5
				2,269	630
12	0 10	II	3-3	15	..
			4-3	34	..
		III	5-2	1	4
			8-1	4,549	1,662
		IV	7-2	108	148
				4,707	1,814
13	0 8	II	7-3	1,844	1,271
			8-2	2,323	1,148
		III	3-3	1	1
			4-3	7	15
		IV	8-1	2,642	3,544
				6,817	5,979
14	0 6	II	8-3	2,188	1,766
		III	7-3	1,651	1,462
			8-2	7,617	4,642
			8-3	4,006	1,701
		IV	8-3	369	36
			4-3	23	25
			7-3	1,362	197
			8-2	7,788	6,690
			8-3	5,208	4,496
				30,212	21,015
			Total .. మొత్తం.	44,228	29,528
Upland (*settled in* 1899).					
ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది).					
11	1 0	II	8-1	4	..
		III	8-3	4	41
			7-3	135	115
				143	156
12	0 10	II	8-2	79	67
		III	7-4	77	51
			8-1	471	503
				627	621
13	0 8	III	8-2	1,530	964

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ దివిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునగానున్నూ భుండునట్టిపంటి అనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేట్‌మెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. డబ్బు రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూప్. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.* కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
ELLORE—*cont.* ఏల్లూరు—శేషము.					
Upland (settled in 1899)—cont. ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు సెటిల్ కాబడినది)—శేషము.					
14	RS. A. 0 5	III	8-3	ACS. 3,258	ACS. 2,767
			8-4	617	562
				3,875	3,329
			Total .. మొత్తం.	6,175	5,070
			Grand total .. వెరగి మొత్తం.	61,780	36,090
GUDIVADA గుడివాడ.					
Delta. డెల్టా.					
3	5 0	I	1-1	4	..
4	4 0	I	1-2	8	..
5	3 0	I	1-3	19	2
			3-1	4	..
				23	2
6	2 8	I	1-4	11	5
			2-3	2	..
			3-2	103	2
		II	3-1	16	..
				132	7
7	2 0	I	2-4	2	1
			3-3	245	10
			4-2	3	..
		II	3-2	268	91
				518	102
8	1 8	I	2-5	10	1
			4-3	10	10
			5-1	3	..
		II	3-3	79	..
				102	11
9	1 4	I	5-2	33	6
10	1 0	I	5-3	13	2
			Total .. మొత్తం.	833	130

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

ఈ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునానున్నూ భుండు నటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. నగ్దు రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూప్. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్‌మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ, ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.* కృష్ణా, పడమట గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
KAIKALUR. కైకలూరు.					
			Delta. డెల్టా.		
	RS. A.			ACS.	ACS.
5	3 0	I	3-1	..	3
6	2 8	I	3-2	91	69
		II	3-1	20	5
				111	74
7	2 0	I	3-3	270	72
			4-2	1	..
		II	3-2	3,280	4,083
		III	3-1	2	..
				3,553	4,155
8	1 8	I	3-4	12	5
			4-3	3	..
		II	3-3	9,071	7,299
			4-2	2	..
		III	3-2	1,008	807
				10,096	8,111
9	1 4	I	3-5	7	1
			4-4	74	6
			5-2	153	34
		II	3-4	7,865	7,581
			4-3	49	100
			5-1	32	172
		III	3-3	10,327	5,912
				18,507	13,806
10	1 0	I	4-5	26	20
			5-3	75	291
		II	3-5	60	60
			4-4	363	175
			5-2	509	80
		III	3-4	68	68
				1,101	694
11	0 12	I	5-4	12	1
		II	4-5	25	8
			5-3	85	8
				122	17
			Total .. మొత్తం.	33,490	26,860

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

ఆనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందునూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునూ సాగుచేయని అనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తరము, రేకు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూప్. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గీకరణము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
			KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.* కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.		
			BANDAR. బందరు.		
			Delta. డెల్టా.		
	Rs. A.			ACS.	ACS.
5	3 0	I	3-1	3	..
6	2 8	I	3-2	40	3
7	2 0	I	3-3	44	1
			4-2	3	12
		II	3-2	126	26
			4-1	4	4
				177	43
8	1 8	I	3-4	11	24
			4-3	53	1
			5-1	3	1
		II	3-3	259	76
				306	102
9	1 4	I	3-5	159	3
			4-4	41	..
			5-2	26	10
			12-2	783	37
			13-1	180	76
		II	3-4	455	244
			4-3	21	12
			5-1	16	2
			12-1	175	116
				1,847	500
10	1 0	I	4-5	230	129
			5-3	205	20
			12-3	329	914
			13-2	1,135	267
			14-1	3	..
		II	3-5	706	467
			4-4	270	64
			5-2	99	18
			12-2	1,029	898
			13-1	520	295
				4,526	3,072
11	0 12	I	5-4	212	12
			13-3	178	3,126
			14-2	56	15
		II	4-5	43	4
			5-3	163	72
			12-3	7,510	7,283
			13-2	222	132
				14,384	10,644
12	0 8	I	5-5	28	..
			14-3	352	1
		II	13-3	1,908	1,559
				2,288	1,560
			Total .. మొత్తం.	23,571	15,924

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమును గానున్నూ భుండు సలువంటి అనాధీనం భుంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తు. (2)	Group. గ్రూపు. (3)	Soil classification. భూమి వర్గీకరణ. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ, 1309. (5)	Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*					
కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
BANDAR—*cont.*					
బందరు—శేషము.					
Upland.					
ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.					
	RS. A.			ACS.	ACS.
2	3 0	II	1-2	34	73
3	2 8	II	1-3	84	84
4	1 14	II	3-2	3	3
6	1 4	II	4-2	15	..
9	0 10	II	13-2	88	16
10	0 7	II	14-2	1	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	225	176
			Grand total .. పెరశి మొత్తం.	23,796	16,100
Divi—Project affected					
దివి—ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల బాధింపబడిన.					
1	4 4	III	1-1	..	92
			1-1	48	178
				48	270
2	3 0	I	1-2	24	39
			3-1	196	2
		II	1-2	149	84
			2-2	..	5
				369	130
3	2 8	I	1-3	3	3
			3 2	593	15
		II	1-3	493	1,137
			3-1	521	153
				1,610	1,308
4	1 14	II	3 2	3,869	964
			4-1	117	16
				3,986	980
5	1 8	I	3-3	207	4
6	1 4	II	3-3	6,209	4,177
			4-2	504	1,444
			5-1	35	59
				6,748	5,680
7	1 0	II	4-3	1,426	1,146
			5-2	352	239
			12-2	161	116
			13-1	426	1,682
				2,365	3,183
9	0 10	II	5-3	168	30
			13-2	7,258	6,551
				7,426	6,561
10	0 7	II	14-2	9	14
			Total .. మొత్తం.	22,758	18,130

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

ఆనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నట్టి (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారముగానున్నట్టి ఖుండు నటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, వినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తురేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూప్. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గీకరణ. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీసెటిల్‌మెంటు, ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*					
కృష్ణా, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.					
BANDAR—*cont.*					
బందరు—శేషము.					
Divi—Non-project affected.					
దివి—ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల బాధింపబడని.					
	RS.			ACS.	ACS.
1	4 4	I	1-1	8	16
		II	1-1	7	40
				15	56
2	0	I	1-2	9	8
		II	1-2	4	1
				13	9
3	2 8	I	1-3	4	4
		II	3-2	7	7
			1-3	149	271
				160	282
4	1 14	II	3-2	14	..
5	1 8	I	3-3	27	27
6	1 4	II	3-3	447	114
			4-2	12	..
				459	114
7	1 0	II	4-3	249	..
			13-1	12	12
				261	12
9	0 10	II	13-2	871	741
			Total .. మొత్తం.	1,820	1,241
			Grand Total .. వెరశి మొత్తం.	24,578	19,371
BEZWADA.					
బెజవాడ.					
Delta.					
డెల్టా.					
4	4 0	I	1-2	9	..
5	3 0	I	1-3	22	..
6	2 8	I	1-4	10	..
7	2 0	I	1-5	8	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	49	..

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునగానున్నూ భుండు నటువంటి ఆనాసీదం భుంజి భూముల తరము, రేటు, దిసుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. సొమ్ము రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూపు. (3)	Soil classification. భూమి వర్గీకరణము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)

KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*

కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.

BEZWADA—*cont.*

బెజవాడ—శేషము.

Upland.

ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.

	Rs. A.			ACS.	ACS.
1	3 12	III	1-1	9	..
			2-1	2	2
				11	2
2	2 8	III	1-2	5	..
3	2 2	III	3-1	108	5
5	1 8	III	6-1	11	..
6	1 4	III	3-2	178	64
			4-1	79	31
				257	95
7	1 0	III	3-3	53	..
			4-2	66	219
			5-1	42	9
			6-2	8	..
			7-1	84	15
				253	243
8	0 10	III	4-3	63	2
			5-2	99	..
			7-2	410	63
			8-1	930	97
				1,502	162
9	0 6	III	5-3	65	..
			8-2	417	141
				482	141
			Total .. మొత్తం.	2,629	648
			Grand total .. వెరసి మొత్తం.	2,678	648

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారముగానున్నూ వుండునటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణము కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*

కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.

NANDIGAMA.

నందిగామ.

Upland.

ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తు రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూపు. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement fasli 1309. రీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
	RS. A.			ACS.	ACS.
1	3 12	III	1-1 2-1	36 30	23 23
				66	46
2	2 8	III	1-2	22	..
3	2 2	III	2-2 3-1	71 220	1 10
				291	11
6	1 4	III	3-2 4-1	301 277	65 19
				578	84
7	1 0	III	3-3 4-2 5-1 7-1	420 199 322 169	71 78 .. 31
				1,110	180
8	0 10	III	4-3 5-2 7-2 8-1	230 251 80 85	19 21 5 18
				646	63
9	0 5	III	5-3 8-2	40 286	.. 9
				326	9
			Total .. మొత్తం.	3,039	393

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా.

RAZOLE.

రాజోలు.

Delta.

డెల్టా.

(*a*) Lanka.

(ఎ) లంక.

Taram. (1)	Money rate. (2)	Group. (3)	Soil classification. (4)	Resettlement fasli 1309. (5)	Revenue fasli 1333. (6)
[illegible]	9 0	I	2-1-A	..	2

(*b*) Padugai.

(బి) పడుగ.

Taram. (1)	Money rate. (2)	Group. (3)	Soil classification. (4)	Resettlement fasli 1309. (5)	Revenue fasli 1333. (6)
1	5 0	I	1-2	..	2
2	3 0	I	1-4	..	1
			Total .. మొత్తం.	..	3

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

ఠీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునుగానున్నూ భూమి నటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, బిస్త్రీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూప్. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement fasli 1309. సెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
				ACS.	ACS.
	EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*				
	తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.				
	RAZOLE—*cont.*				
	రాజోలు—శేషము.				
	(*c*) Ordinary.				
	(సి) సాధారణము.				
3	RS. A. 7 0	I	1-1 A	..	5
4	5 0	I	1-1	..	10
5	4 0	I	1-2	..	2
6	3 0	I	1-3	1	11
7	2 8	I	1-4	11	3
			2-3	2	1
				13	4
8	2 0	I	1-5	15	30
			2-4	2	2
				17	32
9	1 8	I	2-5	8	12
			12-1	..	4
				8	16
10	1 4	I	12-2	411	..
			13-1	..	1
		II	2-5	..	1
				411	2
11	1 0	II	12-2	..	289
			13-1	444	389
				444	678
12	0 12	I	14-2	..	21
		II	12-3	2,689	1,938
			13-2	651	639
			14-1	52	45
				3,392	2,643
13	0 8	II	13-3	..	405
			14-2	894	799
				894	1,204
14	0 4	II	14-3	661	136
			Total .. మొత్తం.	5,841	4,748
			Grand total .. వెరశి మొత్తం.	5,841	4,748

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

ఠీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నా (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారముగానున్నా భుండు నటువంటి ఆనాధీనం భుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, విసును, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్కెడ్యులు మెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. రొక్కపు రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూపు. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారపు వర్గీకరణము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement fasli 1309. ఠీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు వసూలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue fasli 1338 రెవిన్యూ వసూలీ 1333. (6)
		EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*			
		తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.			
		AMALAPURAM.			
		అమలాపురం.			
		Delta.			
		డెల్టా.			
		(*a*) Lanka.			
		(ఎ) లంక.			
1	Rs. A. 11 0	I	1-1 A	ACS. ..	ACS. 28
2	9 0	I	1-1	..	37
			2-1 A	..	59
				..	96
3	7 0	I	1-2	..	27
			Total .. మొత్తం.	..	151
		(*b*) Padugai.			
		(బి) పడుగు.			
3	7 0	I	1-1	..	1
			2-1 A	..	6
				..	7
4	5 0	I	2-1	1	..
			Total .. మొ తం.	1	7
		(*c*) Ordinary.			
		(సి) సాధారణము.			
3	7 0	I	1-1 A	30	19
4	5 0	I	1-1	22	11
5	4 0	I	1-2	2	3
			2-1	2	1
				4	4
6	3 0	I	1-3	114	4
		II	1-2	1	4
				115	8
7	2 8	I	1-4	148	105
			2-3	13	6
		II	1-3	64	1
			2-2	2	2
				227	114

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*
అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.
ఏ శెటిల్‌మెంటు కొ అమునఁదున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారముగానున్నూ భూమి నటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజి భూముల తరను, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. కాసుల రేటు. (2)	Group. (గ్రూప్). (3)	Soil classification. భూసారి బద్ధము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. శెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
			EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.* తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.		
			AMALAPURAM—*cont.* అమలాపురం—శేషము.		
			Delta—cont. డెల్టా—శేషము.		
			(*c*) Ordinary—*cont.* (సి) సాధారణము—శేషము.		
	RS. A.			ACS.	ACS.
8	2 0	I	1-5	220	7
			2-4	32	18
		II	1-4	121	81
			2-3	1	4
				374	110
9	1 8	I	2-5	13	..
			12-1	16	..
		II	1-5	2,276	853
			2-4	71	45
				2,376	898
10	1 4	I	12-2	863	345
			13-1	147	..
		II	2-5	9	8
				1,019	353
11	1 0	I	12-3	4,506	2,627
			13-2	81	21
		II	12-2	119	7
			13-1	36	35
				4,742	2,890
12	0 12	I	14-2	203	51
		II	12-3	4,534	3,568
			13-2	12	12
				4,749	3,631
13	0 8	I	14-3	67	25
			Total .. మొత్తం.	13,725	8,063
			Grand total .. వెరశి మొత్తం.	13,726	8,241
			RAMACHANDRAPURAM. రామచంద్రపురం.		
			Delta. డెల్టా.		
			(*a*) Lanka. (ఎ) లంక.		
8	7 0	I	2-1	..	3

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

ఆనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రివిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారముగానున్నూ పుండు నటువంటి ఆనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తు రేటు (2)	Group. గ్రూపు (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రివిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
			EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.* తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.		
			RAMACHANDRAPURAM—*cont.* రామచంద్రపురం—శేషము.		
			Delta—cont. డెల్టా—శేషము.		
			(*b*) Padugai. (బి) పడుగ.		
	Rs A.			ACS.	ACS.
3	7 0	I	1-1	..	4
4	5 0	I	2-1	..	2
			Total .. మొత్తం.	..	6
			(*c*) Ordinary. (సి) సాధారణము.		
3	7 0	I	1-1 A	3	8
4	5 0	I	1-1	16	11
5	4 0	I	1-2	11	18
6	3 0	I	1-3	1	2
			2-2	2	2
				3	4
7	2 8	I	2-3	..	5
			Total .. మొత్తం.	33	46
			Upland. ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.		
9	2 8	II	7-1	..	3
10	1 4	I	7-2	..	12
11	1 0	I	8-1	..	109
13	0 8	II	8-2	40	29
14	0 5	II	8-3	140	100
		III	8-3	1	..
				141	100
			Total .. మొత్తం.	181	253
			Grand total .. వెరసి మొత్తం.	214	308
			COCANADA కాకినాడ.		
			Delta. డెల్టా.		
			(*a*) Padugai. (ఎ) పడుగ.		
4	5 0	I	1-2	..	2

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

ఆనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

ఈ శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309) 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారముగానున్నూ పుండు నటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate, ఫసలీ రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూప్. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారపు వర్గీకరణ. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. ఈ శెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
		EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.* తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.			
		COCANADA—*cont.* కాకినాడ—శేషము.			
		Delta—cont. డెల్టా—శేషము.			
		(*b*) Ordinary. (బి) సాధారణము.			
	R. A.			ACS.	ACS.
4	5 0	I	1-1	..	3
5	4 0	I	1-2	..	5
6	3 0	I	1-3	..	3
			2-2	1	1
				1	4
7	2 8	I	1-4	2	..
			2-3	..	1
				2	1
8	2 0	I	2-4	7	2
10	1 4	I	13-1	21	21
			Total .. మొత్తం.	31	33
			Grand total .. వెరశి మొత్తం	31	38
		PEDDAPURAM. పెద్దాపురం.			
		Upland (*settled in* 1866). ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది).			
1	5 8	I	2-1	5	3
2	4 8	II	2-1	11	9
5	2 12	II	3-1	18	..
6	2 8	I	7-1	1	59
		II	7-1	15	4
		III	6-1	..	2
				16	65
8	1 12	II	3-2	29	..
			5-1	..	18
		III	3-1	..	7
			7-1	..	56
				29	81
9	1 10	IV	7-1	..	8
10	1 4	I	7-2	484	310
		II	7-2	96	296
		III	3-2	..	1
			4-2	..	33
				580	640

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

ఈ శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రివిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారముగానున్నూ ఫుండు నటువంటి ఆనాధీనం ఫుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. డబ్బు రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూప్. (3)	Soil classification. భూసారం వర్గీకరణ. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
		EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.* తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.			
		PEDDAPURAM—*cont.* పెద్దాపురం—శేషము.			
		Upland (*settled in* 1866)—cont. ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది)—శేషము.			
	RS. A.			ACS.	ACS.
11	1 0	I	8-1	53	14
		II	8-1	579	382
		III	7-2	2	194
		IV	4-2	..	117
				634	707
12	0 10	I	8-2	27	8
		III	8-1	555	490
		IV	7-2	21	76
				603	574
13	0 8	I	7-3	5	..
			8-3	81	1
		II	7-3	533	342
			8-2	165	65
				784	408
14	0 5	II	8-3	153	48
		III	7-3	111	78
			8-2	237	44
			8-3	42	56
				543	226
Special Rate	2 8	..	..	..	6
			Total .. మొత్తం.	3,223	2,727
		* *Upland* (*settled in* 1899). * ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది).			
6	2 8	II	7-1	..	3
7	2 4	III	6-2	..	1
8	1 12	II	7-2	18	9
10	1 4	II	7-3	492	121
		III	7-2	..	20
				492	141
11	1 0	II	7-4	43	..
			8-1	..	55
		III	7-3	125	163
				168	218
12	0 10	II	8-2	5	5
		III	7-4	832	424
			8-1	4	30
		IV	7-3	45	170
				886	629

* NOTE.—Includes three resumed inam villages where settlement was introduced in fasli 1325.

* కు రా.—1325 వ ఫసలీయందు శెటిల్‌మెంటు ఆములులోనికి రాబడి రిన్యూము కాబడిన 3 గ్రామములు చేరియున్నది.

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

ఠీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ జమిన్యా లెక్కల ప్రకారముగానున్నూ భుండు నటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజె భూముల తరము, రేటు, దిసుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనెపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. స్థిరపు రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూపు. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. ఠీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. జమిన్యా ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
			EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*		
			తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.		
			PEDDAPURAM—*cont.*		
			పెద్దాపురం—శేషము.		
			* *Upland (settled in 1899)*—cont.		
			* ఉన్నతె ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది)—శేషము.		
	RS. A.			ACS.	ACS.
13	0 8	II	8-3	1	1
		III	8-2	119	88
		IV	7-4	230	1,175
				350	1,264
14	0 6	III	7-5	..	1
			8-3	100	122
		IV	7-5	594	1,751
			8-2	37	37
			8-3	15	15
				746	1,926
			Total .. మొత్తం.	2,660	4,191
			Grand total .. పెరశి మొత్తం.	5,893	6,918
			RAJAHMUNDRY.		
			రాజమండ్రి.		
			Delta.		
			డెల్టా.		
			Padugai.		
			పడుగ.		
6	3 0	I	2-3	..	1
			Upland (settled in 1866).		
			ఉన్నతె ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది).		
2	4 8	I	3-1	7	4
4	3 4	II	6-1	11	..
5	2 12	II	3-1	48	..
6	2 8	I	3-2	496	286
		II	7-1	3	1
				499	287
7	2 4	I	4-2	9	..
8	1 12	II	3-2	101	17
		III	3-1	184	1
			7-1	8	6
				293	24

* NOTE.—Includes three resumed inam villages where settlement was introduced in fasli 1325.

* ట్రా.—1325 వ ఫసలీయందు శెటిల్‌మెంటు అములులోనికి దాబడి రిస్యూము కాబడిన 3 గ్రామములు చేరియున్నది.

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమున్నూ వుండు నటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తరము, శిస్తు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరము. (1)	Money rate. శిస్తు రేటు (2)	Group. గ్రూపు. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ సెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
			EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.* తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.		
			RAJAHMUNDRY—*cont.* రాజమండ్రి—శేషము.		
			Upland (settled in 1866)—cont. ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు సెటిల్ కాబడినది)—శేషము.		
	RS. A.			ACS.	ACS.
9	1 10	II	4-2	78	1
10	1 4	I	3-3	1	..
		II	7-2	19	17
		III	3-2	210	27
			4-2	4	1
				234	45
11	1 0	II	8-1	1,582	790
		III	7-2	325	217
				1,907	1,007
12	0 10	I	8-2	4	4
		II	5-3	83	18
		III	5-2	2	..
			8-1	544	419
				633	441
13	0 8	II	7-3	66	39
			8-2	1,120	371
		III	3-3	72	1
			4-3	2	..
				1,260	411
14	0 5	II	8-3	123	58
		III	7-3	100	1
			8-2	148	150
			8-3	35	32
		IV	8-2	11	2
				417	243
			Total .. మొత్తం.	5,396	2,463
			Upland (settled in 1899). ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు సెటిల్ కాబడినది).		
10	1 4	III	7-2	28	22
11	1 0	II	7-4	312	184
			8-1	4	6
		III	7-3	24	72
				340	262
12	0 10	III	7-4	392	101
13	0 8	II	7-5	26	..
14	0 5	III	7-5	13	13
			Total .. మొత్తం.	799	398
			Grand total .. వెరశి మొత్తం.	6,195	2,862

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*

ఆనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము.

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.

ఠి శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నూ (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ దివిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునాను న్నూ వుండు నటువంటి ఆనాధీనం వుంజ భూముల తరము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taram. తరం. (1)	Money rate. రొక్కపు రేటు. (2)	Group. గ్రూప్. (3)	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము. (4)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. శెటిల్‌మెంటు ఫసలీ 1309. (5)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333. (6)
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.* తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.					
POLAVARAM. పోలవరం.					
Upland (*settled in* 1866). ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది).					
8	RS. A. 1 12	III	7-1	ACS. 4	ACS. ..
11	1 0	III	7-2	..	2
12	0 10	III	8-1	2,872	863
14	0 5	III	8-2	547	492
			8-3	..	15
				547	507
			Total .. మొత్తం.	3,423	1,372
Upland (*settled in* 1899). ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది).					
8	1 12	III	7-1	1	..
10	1 4	III	7-2	8	..
11	1 6	III	7-3	19	15
12	0 10	III	7-4	294	45
			8-1	42	16
				336	61
13	0 8	III	8-2	504	331
14	0 5	III	8-3	5,436	3,296
			8-4	613	410
				6,049	3,706
			Total .. మొత్తం.	6,917	4,113
			Grand total .. వెరసి మొత్తం.	10,340	5,485
CHODAVARAM. చోడవరం.					
Upland (*settled in* 1899). ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది).					
10	1 4	II	7-3	..	23

APPENDIX XI (*b*)—*cont.*
అనుబంధము 11 (బి)—శేషము

Statement showing the taram, rate, classification and extent of unoccupied dry lands at resettlement (fasli 1309) and according to the Revenue Accounts of fasli 1333.
ఈ శెటిల్‌మెంటు కాలమునందున్నా (ఫసలీ 1309), 1333 వ ఫసలీ రెవిన్యూ లెక్కల ప్రకారమునుగానున్నా పుండు నటువంటి అనాధీనం పుంజ భూముల తర్వము, రేటు, దినుసు, విస్తీర్ణమును కనపర్చు స్టేటు మెంటు.

Taram. తరం.	Money rate. శిస్తు రేటు.	Group. గ్రూప్.	Soil classification. భూసార వర్గము.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Resettlement, fasli 1309. రీ శెటిల్‌మెంటు భూములు 1309.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. Revenue, fasli 1333. రెవిన్యూ ఫసలీ 1333.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.* తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.			
		YELLAVARAM. ఎల్లవరం.			
		Upland (*settled in* 1866). ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1866 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది).			
	Rs. A.			ACS.	ACS.
9	1 10	II	4–2	6	..
10	1 4	II	7–2	1	.
11	1 0	III	7–2	39	..
13	0 8	II	7–3	2	..
			8–2	5	2
				7	2
14	0 5	III	8–2	10	..
			8–3	16	..
				26	..
			Total .. మొత్తం.	79	2
		Upland (*settled in* 1899). ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము (1899 వ సంవత్సరమునందు శెటిల్ కాబడినది).			
11	1 0	III	3–3	45	..
			7–3	29	97
		IV	7–2	1	..
				75	97
12	0 10	III	4–4	54	30
			7–4	809	649
		IV	7–3	78	73
				941	752
13	0 8	III	8–2	49	49
		IV	7–4	292	344
			8–1	1	1
				342	394
14	0 5	III	7–5	656	621
		IV	4–5	54	81
			7–5	4,746	4,739
				5,456	5,441
			Total .. మొత్తం.	6,814	6,684
			Grand total . వెరసి మొత్తం.	6,893	6,686
		District Totals. జిల్లావారి మొత్తములు.			
Kistna .. .. కృష్ణా.	..	..	..	88,414	63,502
West Godavari .. .. పడమటి గోదావరి	..	..	..	102,453	60,078
East Godavari .. .. తూర్పు గోదావరి	..	..	..	49,123	35,289
			Grand total.. వెరసి మొత్తం.	239,990	158,869

APPENDIX XII.

అనుబంధము 12.

Statement showing for each taluk the particulars of Agricultural Statistics, Live-stock and holdings for certain quinquennial periods.

కొన్ని ఐదు ఐదు సంవత్సరముల పరిమితి కాలములయందు ప్రతిఒక తాలూకాలోని వ్యవసాయపు సాధనములు, పశువులు, ఆధీనపు భూములు వీటిని తాలూకావారిగా కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taluk. తాలూకా.	Occupied. ఆధీనములు.			Number of సంఖ్య				Extent of each holding column (3) ÷ (5). ఆధీనపు కమతము (3) ÷ (5).	Assessment of each holding column (4) ÷ (5). ఆధీనపు ఒక్కొక్కదాని శిస్తు.	Number of acres to a plough columns (3) ÷ (6). ఎకరాల మీద ఒక దుక్కి నాగటి మీద మూలు కలము (3) ÷ (6)
	Fasli. ఫసలీ.	Area. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	Pattas. పట్టాలు.	Ploughs. నాగళ్ళు.	Cattle. పశువులు.	Sheep and goats. మేకలు, గొర్రెలు.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS.						
				కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు.						
		ACS.	RS.						RS.	ACS.
1. Narasapur .. నరసాపురం.	1309	111,606	6,43,455	20,751	17,159	110,612	13,796	5	31	7
	1319	71,149	3,68,437	14,168	11,584	79,915	9,638	5	26	6
	1324	71,138	3,70,009	15,129	13,039	85,827	8,621	5	24	5
	1329	71,293	3,70,763	17,499	12,571	77,961	5,402	4	21	6
2. Tanuku.. .. తణుకు.	1309	78,349	4,98,286	17,094	11,540	87,684	8,266	5	29	7
	1319	80,946	5,01,358	18,679	13,916	92,587	8,737	4	27	6
	1324	81,036	5,03,774	19,216	14,151	97,792	9,266	4	26	6
	1329	80,940	5,03,664	21,920	14,508	87,625	1,968	4	23	6
3. Bhimavaram .. భీమవరం.	1309	80,776	4,87,843	13,317	9,700	62,351	3,954	6	37	8
	1319	84,044	4,96,301	14,720	13,282	74,231	6,432	6	34	6
	1324	85,284	5,01,757	15,098	14,284	79,853	3,443	6	33	6
	1329	85,762	5,08,770	17,103	14,802	72,497	2,082	5	29	6
4. Yernagudem .. ఎర్నగూడెం.	1309	108,130	1,40,139	8,426	10,334	95,794	36,221	13	17	10
	1319	112,673	1,43,233	8,900	9,911	77,956	21,648	13	16	11
	1324	113,657	1,44,500	9,285	9,183	77,449	22,600	12	15	12
	1329	114,552	1,46,013	10,529	9,890	79,203	12,707	11	14	12
5. Ellore .. .. ఎల్లూరు.	1309	122,120	3,07,397	9,971	11,791	92,955	45,630	12	31	10
	1319	129,588	3,31,012	12,706	15,907	116,485	51,830	11	26	9
	1324	143,988	3,33,512	12,062	13,930	96,729	36,091	12	28	10
	1329	144,792	3,34,747	13,809	13,122	87,528	22,354	10	24	11
6. Gudivada .. గుడివాడ.	1309	148,461	7,69,249	20,232	18,101	101,671	40,475	7	38	8
	1319	71,933	4,88,015	10,419	8,344	63,146	21,526	7	47	9
	1324	71,665	4,87,107	12,754	7,934	65,345	16,263	6	38	9
	1329	70,829	4,81,041	12,991	7,205	58,764	6,683	5	37	10
7. Kaikalur .. కైకలూరు.	1309	..	..	..	Included in Gudivada. గుడివాడలో చేర్చడమైనది.		..	..	..	..
	1319	92,804	3,20,850	8,910	9,762	49,849	23,479	10	36	10
	1324	87,694	3,02,114	11,131	9,087	49,092	19,533	8	27	10
	1329	87,043	3,00,963	13,624	8,251	45,845	9,174	6	22	11
8. Bandar .. .. బందరు.	1309	79,495	1,83,963	15,747	6,969	56,235	22,897	5	12	11
	1319	46,541	1,01,703	6,992	3,464	23,911	9,851	7	15	13
	1324	46,659	1,02,234	7,049	3,662	26,273	10,157	7	15	13
	1329	46,176	1,01,440	8,182	3,646	29,529	8,982	6	12	13
9. Divi .. .. దివి.	1309	..	..	..	Included in Bandar. బందరులో చేర్చడమైనది.			..	..	..
	1319	38,394	93,696	10,472	4,507	32,859	14,719	4	9	9
	1324	45,697	1,05,782	11,873	4,274	35,163	13,086	4	9	11
	1329	48,478	1,11,228	15,058	3,956	38,375	10,406	3	7	12
10. Bezwada.. .. బెజవాడ.	1309	66,514	1,91,269	8,363	6,467	57,632	29,313	8	23	10
	1319	68,000	1,92,475	9,104	4,503	64,220	24,700	7	21	15
	1324	68,428	1,93,744	9,926	6,135	44,107	22,369	7	20	11
	1329	68,391	1,93,602	11,180	4,819	51,230	10,499	6	17	14
11. Nandigama .. నందిగామ.	1309	177,421	2,32,556	11,771	9,115	99,906	48,485	15	20	19
	1319	179,032	2,33,808	13,040	8,690	93,475	44,952	14	18	21
	1324	179,537	2,33,986	13,465	8,612	100,927	52,771	13	17	21
	1329	180,125	2,34,333	13,471	8,648	93,171	30,071	13	17	21
Total .. మొత్తం.	1309	972,872	34,54,157	125,672	101,176	764,840	249,027	8	27	10
	1319	985,104	32,70,288	128,110	103,870	768,644	237,560	8	26	9
	1324	994,183	32,78,519	137,088	104,291	758,557	214,200	7	24	10
	1329	998,391	32,80,964	155,366	101,418	721,528	120,528	6	21	10

Kistna and West Godavari—*Note.*—(i) There are no Government villages in Gannavaram, Nuzvid and Tiruvur.

కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి—ప.రా.—(1) గవర్నమెంటు గ్రామములు, గన్నవరము-లోను, నూజీవీడు-లోను, తిరువూరు-లోను లేవు.

(ii) Narasapur taluk—Figures posted for fasli 1309 relate to the old Narasapur taluk before transfer to Kistna district.

(2) నరసాపురం తాలూకా—1309 వ ఫసలీకు చూపబడియుండు సంఖ్యలు పాత నరసాపురము కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో చేర్చడమునకు ముందుగా వుండినవి.

APPENDIX XII—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 12—శేషము.

Statement showing for each taluk the particulars of Agricultural Statistics, Live-stock and holdings for certain quinquennial periods.

కొన్ని ఐదు సంవత్సరముల సరిమితి కాలములయందు వుండునట్టివంటి వ్యవసాయపు సాధనములు, పశువులు, అధీనపు భూములు వీటిని తాలూకావారిగా కనపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taluk. తాలూకా.	Fasli. ఫసలీ.	Occupied. అధీనములు. Area. భూమి ఎకరం.	Occupied. అధీనములు. Assessment. శిస్తు.	Number of సంఖ్య Pattas. పట్టాలు.	Number of సంఖ్య Ploughs నాగళ్ళు.	Number of సంఖ్య Cattle. పశువులు.	Number of సంఖ్య Sheep and goats. మేకలు, గొర్రెలు.	Extent of each holding column (3) ÷ (5). ఒక్కొక్క పట్టాకు వుండు భూమి ఎకరం కలము (3) ÷ (5).	Assessment of each holding column (4) ÷ (5). ఒక్కొక్క పట్టాకు శిస్తు రూ. కలము (4) ÷ (5).	Number of acres to a plough column (3) ÷ (6). నాగటి ఒక్కటికి వుండు ఎకరములు కలము (3) ÷ (6).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT. తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా.						
		ACS.	RS.						RS.	ACS.
1. Razole .. రాజోలు.	1309	See Amalapuram and also Narasapur in Kistna. అమలాపురమును, కృష్ణాలోనుండు నరసాపురమునుసూచి చూడుము.							..	..
	1319	56,960	2,97,037	12,366	14,649	76,452	7,662	5	24	4
	1324	56,772	2,96,053	13,256	15,672	76,800	6,045	4	22	4
	1329	57,951	2,97,539	14,946	13,558	79,934	5,772	4	20	4
2. Amalapuram .. ఆమలాపురం.	1309	71,215	4,29,307	13,954	14,664	94,309	9,030	5	31	5
	1319	63,155	3,55,431	10,926	15,259	86,882	8,155	6	33	4
	1324	63,253	3,55,459	12,083	14,676	82,132	6,686	5	29	4
	1329	63,816	3,56,701	13,204	13,747	71,694	4,336	5	27	5
3. Ramachandra-puram. రామచంద్రపురం.	1309	75,136	5,59,329	18,436	16,930	107,526	6,168	4	30	4
	1319	76,018	5,65,480	19,584	14,254	106,238	7,068	4	29	5
	1324	75,898	5,66,038	20,502	14,095	84,455	5,688	4	28	5
	1329	75,914	5,68,492	22,188	14,176	83,495	2,242	3	26	5
4. Cocanada .. కాకినాడ.	1309	38,021	2,70,130	6,296	6,211	36,292	2,826	6	43	6
	1319	38,920	2,74,197	6,623	6,211	36,292	2,826	6	41	6
	1324	38,998	2,74,829	6,623	6,365	42,485	2,619	6	41	6
	1329	47,807	2,76,006	6,971	7,041	26,057	970	7	40	7
5. Peddapuram .. పెద్దాపురం.	1309	99,411	1,81,600	5,641	9,926	81,829	25,206	18	32	10
	1319	102,340	1,86,460	6,433	9,135	66,465	14,434	16	29	11
	1324	102,676	1,86,921	6,405	9,198	66,650	14,469	16	29	11
	1329	103,166	1,88,072	6,779	9,200	66,774	14,480	15	28	11
6. Rajahmundry .. రాజమండ్రి.	1309	106,722	1,80,282	6,713	10,472	70,752	17,288	16	27	10
	1319	109,956	1,84,634	7,342	11,398	78,421	19,227	15	25	10
	1324	109,958	1,84,640	7,541	12,067	78,976	14,858	15	24	9
	1329	110,702	1,86,223	7,786	10,874	64,320	8,688	14	24	10
7. Polavaram .. పోలవరం.	1309	30,243	21,336	1,250	2,742	21,897	9,622	24	17	11
	1319	44,113	27,268	1,258	3,401	32,448	13,270	35	22	8
	1324	45,588	29,026	1,986	3,828	32,960	11,177	23	15	12
	1329	46,352	29,354	1,636	3,467	34,906	6,207	28	18	13
8. Chodavaram .. చోడవరం.	1309	1,125	1,794	66	60	419	380	17	27	19
	1319	1,173	1,851	69	56	416	350	17	27	21
	1324	1,176	1,857	84	72	645	222	14	22	16
	1329	1,187	1,881	77	46	276	100	15	24	26
9. Yellavaram .. ఎల్లవరం.	1309	8,070	8,356	495	544	3,831	388	16	17	15
	1319	8,590	8,563	538	1,172	9,063	1,187	16	16	7
	1324	8,600	8,570	553	910	5,630	827	16	16	9
	1329	8,651	8,598	574	900	4,490	850	15	15	10
Total .. మొత్తం.	1309	429,943	16,52,134	52,851	61,549	416,855	70,908	8	31	7
	1319	501,225	19,00,921	65,139	75,535	487,677	74,179	8	29	7
	1324	502,919	19,03,393	69,033	74,883	472,733	62,621	7	28	7
	1329	515,546	19,12,866	74,161	73,009	431,946	43,735	7	26	7

East Godavari—(i) Amalapuram taluk—Fasli 1309 includes figures of the portion transferred to Razole.

తూర్పుగోదావరి—(1) అమలాపురం తాలూకా—1309 ప ఫసలీలో, రాజోలుకు మార్చబడిన భాగమును, చేర్చియున్నది.

(ii) Polavaram division—Columns (6) to (8) includes figures of the 42 'Cammiade' villages.

(2) పోలవరం డివిజన్—(6) మొదలు (8) ప కాలము వీటిలో కమ్మియేడ్ దొరగారి 42 గ్రామములకు సంబంధించిన సంఖ్యలున్నూ చేరియున్నవి.

APPENDIX XIII.

అనుబంధము 13.

Statement showing for each taluk particulars of lands actually sold for arrears of revenue for the 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో అంత్యమగు 11 ఫసలీలకు, కిస్తూ బాకీలవల్ల విక్రయించబడిన భూములను తాలూకావారిగా తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలీ. (1)	Number of defaulters. బాకీదారుల సంఖ్య. (2)	Amount of arrears. బాకీల మొత్తము. (3)	Lands sold. విక్రయించబడిన భూములు. Dry. పుంజ Area. విస్తీర్ణం. (4)	Dry. పుంజ Assessment. శిస్తు. (5)	Wet. నంజ. Area. విస్తీర్ణం. (6)	Wet. నంజ. Assessment. శిస్తు. (7)	Amount realized. మొత్తం వసూలు కాబడిన. (8)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS. కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు.							
NARASAPUR. నర్సాపురం.		Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1323				Nil. లేదు.			
1324							
1325							
1326	3	231 0	5·71	9 7	..	..	462 0
1327 to 1333 .. 1327 మొదలు 1333 వరకు.				Nil. లేదు.			
Total .. మొత్తం.	8	231 0	5·71	9 7	..	..	462 0
Average .. సరాసరి.	1	21 0	0·52	0 14	..	..	42 0
TANUKU. తణుకు.							
1323 to 1325 .. 1323 మొదలు 1325 వరకు.				Nil. లేదు.			
1326	8	28 5	3·00	12 8	..	..	353 0
1327	3	311 9	5·62	21 5	6·99	55 15	496 0
1328	2	41 13	15·90	23 14	0·90	5 6	269 0
1329 to 1331 .. 1329 మొదలు 1331 వరకు.				Nil. లేదు.			
1332	7	89 6	..	..	1·25	6 15	102 0
1333	1	21 4	1·00	2 3	..	..	26 7
Total .. మొత్తం.	21	492 5	25·52	59 14	9 14	68 4	1,246 7
Average .. సరాసరి.	2	44 12	2·32	5 7	0·83	6 3	113 5
BHIMAVARAM. భీమవరం.							
1323	3	173 0	..	..	9·00	52 0	929 0
1324	2	19 0	3·00	4 0	5·00	24 0	526 0
1325				Nil. లేదు.			
1326	1	5 0	..	..	0·41	1 1	13 0
1327	9	562 0	24·00	25 0	29·00	210 0	944 0
1328	4	320 0	25·00	25 0	10·00	63 0	105 0
1329	4	219 0	30·00	44 0	4·00	32 0	219 0
1330	3	116 0	5·00	11 0	4·00	32 0	236 0
1331	4	115 0	18·00	58 0	..	..	927 0
1332	1	8 0	1·57	1 9	..	..	9 0
1333	5	307 0	53·00	57 0	6·00	23 0	1,134 0
Total .. మొత్తం.	36	1,844 0	159·57	225 9	67·41	437 1	5,042 0
Average .. సరాసరి.	3	167 10	14·51	20 8	6·13	39 12	458 6

APPENDIX XIII—*cont.*

ఆనుబంధము 13—శేషము.

Statement showing for each taluk particulars of lands actually sold for arrears of revenue for the 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో అంత్యమగు 11 వ ఫసలీలకు, రెవిన్యూ బాకీలవల్ల విక్రయించబడిన భూములను తాలూకావారిగా తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలీ.	Number of defaulters. బాకీదారుల సంఖ్య.	Amount of arrears. బాకీ మొత్తము.	Lands sold. విక్రయించబడిన భూములు.				Amount realized. మొత్తం వసూలుకాబడినది.
			Dry. పుంజ.		Wet. నంజ.		
			Area. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	Area. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*							
కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.							
ELLORE.							
ఎల్లూరు.							
		Rs. A.	ACS.	Rs. A.	ACS.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1323	14	301 7	129·96	110 8	20·59	94 3	299 7
1324	13	501 4	499·94	510 9	45·62	197 9	1,080 9
1325	3	229 12	47·48	47 8	4·46	17 13	271 0
1326	7	1,080 2	172 16	148 15	0·85	2 12	166 8
1327	19	729 6	41·83	43 5	4·22	16 14	35 9
1328	40	1,764 0	377·74	466 6	29·71	102 3	2,170 0
1329	11	183 0	70 00	81 0	6·00	29 0	1,702 0
1330	7	213 0	82·00	88 0	7·00	38 0	2,178 0
1331	8	179 0	82 00	87 0	..	..	782 0
1332	6	181 0	37 00	54 0	6·50	29 0	1,681 0
1333	18	1,048 0	22·10	22 0	48·00	336 0	6,217 0
Total .. మొత్తం.	146	6,409 15	1,562·21	1,689 3	172·95	863 6	16,588 1
Average .. సరాసరి.	13	582 12	142·02	153 9	15·72	78 8	1,507 9
GUDIVADA.							
గుడివాడ.							
1323	1	12 0	..	..	2 00	11 0	13 0
1324	9	286 0	..	..	32 00	221 0	1,969 0
1325	8	115 7	1·10	2 3	13·89	100 11	184 11
1326	2	73 0	..	..	11·28	67 11	133 8
1327	19	1,312 0	3·72	8 9	59·38	433 14	1,882 3
1328	15	362 1	..	..	58 45	336 12	1,385 0
1329	26	660 0	..	..	111·51	655 1	974 12
1330	28	511 4	6·08	20 15	104 31	506 8	1,087 6
1331	5	60 11	..	..	7 65	44 9	88 0
1332	6	110 1	..	..	17·11	105 12	115 4
1333 ..	Nil. లేదు.						
Total .. మొత్తం.	119	3,502 8	10·90	31 11	417·58	2,482 14	7,832 12
Average .. సరాసరి.	11	318 7	0·99	2 14	37 96	225 11	712 1
KAIKALUR							
కైకలూరు.							
1323	19	983 0	101·00	131 0	21·00	112 0	1,315 0
1324	58	2,106 7	311·18	418 7	104·59	548 5	1,680 14
1325	36	1,141 9	236·23	357 14	58·38	305 5	1,560 1
1326	36	689 7	301·53	462 14	42·03	243 11	790 13
1327	142	2,499 13	1,238·98	1,690 8	416 28	2,121 9	1,281 13
1328	376	8,986 9	2,689·60	3,218 7	309·72	1,486 1	6,083 10
1329	470	43,670 8	1,714·07	2,316 12	271·70	1,473 0	4,056 6
1330	81	1,194 14	424 37	563 3	55·31	263 5	568 13
1331	89	2,009 0	923·00	1,199 0	158·00	736 0	1,786 0
1332	47	5,663 0	479·31	878 5	43·12	233 9	6,977 0
1333	18	674 1	183 93	243 9	32·26	165 13	1,336 3
Total .. మొత్తం.	1,372	69,598 4	8,505·20	11,479 15	1,504·39	7,688 10	27,436 9
Average .. సరాసరి.	125	6,327 2	773·29	1,043 10	136·76	698 15	2,494 4

APPENDIX XIII—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 13—శేషము.

Statement showing for each taluk particulars of lands actually sold for arrears of revenue for the 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో అంత్యమగు 11 వ ఫసలీలకు, రెవిన్యూ బాకీలవల్ల విక్రయించబడిన భూములను తాలూకావారిగా తెలియుచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలీ.	Number of defaulters. బాకీదారుల సంఖ్య.	Amount of arrears. బాకీల మొత్తం.	Lands sold. విక్రయించబడిన భూములు.				Amount realized. వసూలుకొరకు విక్రయించిన మొత్తం.
			Dry. పుంజ.		Wet. నంజ.		
			Area. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	Area. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*

కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.

NUZVID.

నూజివీడ్.

		Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1323				Nil.			
1324	1	16 5	..	..	5·05	16 5	18 0
1325				Nil.			
1326	1	44 0	..	..	8·82	20 6	44 0
1327	1	275 15	4·62	4 10	..	..	0 1
1328 to 1333 .. 1328 మొదలు 1333 వరకు.				Nil. లేదు.			
Total .. మొత్తం.	3	336 4	4·62	4 10	13·87	36 11	62 1
Average .. సరాసరి.	1	30 9	0·42	0 7	1·26	3 5	5 10

GANNAVARAM.

గన్నవరం.

1323 to 1327 .. 1323 మొదలు 1327 వరకు.	Separate figures not available. ప్రత్యేకముగా సంఖ్యలు దొరకలేదు.
1328 to 1333 .. 1328 మొదలు 1333 వరకు.	Nil. లేదు.

BANDAR.

బందరు.

1323	26	725 5	160·08	162 1	66·33	291 0	4,372 15
1324	18	628 9	76 47	72 0	16·67	92 7	884 1
1325	31	3,336 15	388·53	516 11	58·87	173 0	4,967 2
1326	48	1,813 5	210·86	382 5	123·37	574 7	4,437 14
1327	41	1,432 4	376·11	415 15	104·87	251 2	1,503 11
1328	71	2,151 10	252·44	206 14	285·54	901 8	3,741 15
1329	5	186 6	110 39	81 9	3·52	9 14	462 0
1330	11	326 7	120·45	103 4	11·83	43 5	767 0
1331	7	115 5	29·48	31 10	..	..	431 8
1332	14	122 6	40·87	55 10	..	..	375 8
1333	25	344 9	86·78	166 0	0·50	2 8	930 14
Total .. మొత్తం.	297	11,183 1	1,852·46	2,192 15	671·50	2,339 3	22,874 8
Average .. సరాసరి.	27	1,016 10	168·41	199 6	61·05	212 10	2,079 8

DIVI.

దివి.

1323 .. .. 1324	Nil. లేదు.

APPENDIX XIII—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 13—శేషము.

Statement showing for each taluk particulars of lands actually sold for arrears of revenue for the 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో ఆంత్యమగు 11 వ ఫసలీలకు, రెవిన్యూ బాకీలవల్ల విక్రయించబడిన భూములను తాలూకావారిగా తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలీ. (1)	Number of defaulters. బాకీదారుల సంఖ్య. (2)	Amount of arrears. బాకీల సొమ్ము. (3)	Lands sold. విక్రయించబడిన భూములు.				Amount realized. వసూలైన మొత్తం. (8)
			Dry. పుంజ.		Wet. నంజ.		
			Area. ఎకరాలు. (4)	Assessment. శిస్తు. (5)	Area. ఎకరాలు. (6)	Assessment. శిస్తు. (7)	
KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*							
కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.							
DIVI—*cont.*							
దివి—శేషము.							
	Rs. A.		Acs.	Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1325	17	218 0	56·19	189 0	1·36	3 7	1,024 2
1326	7	545 5	14·35	188 8	2·31	6 11	938 13
1327	5	214 8	9·64	16 4	..	..	218 1
1328	4	98 12	19·54	47 1	..	..	385 0
1329	6	63 0	39 00	85 0	..	..	744 0
1330	12	265 0	32·82	69 8	..	..	1,318 0
1331			Nil. లేదు.				
1332	33	799 0	13·45	21 1	14·92	22 4	1,798 0
1333	51	1,064 0	80·03	117 11	..	..	2,061 0
Total .. మొత్తం.	135	3,267 9	295·02	734 1	18·59	32 6	8,487 0
Average .. సరాసరి.	12	297 1	26·82	66 12	1·69	2 15	771 9
BEZWADA.							
బెజవాడ.							
1323				Nil. లేదు.			
1324							
1325	1	44 14	5·40	3 6	..	..	57 0
1326	1	150 0	..	..	0·22	2 0	150 0
1327	16	127 12	10·23	22 9	..	..	354 0
1328	10	155 11	41·98	35 2	2·20	6 11	142 2
1329	10	155 11	41·98	35 2	2·20	6 11	142 2
1330				Nil. లేదు.			
1331							
1332	1	5 7	1·82	1 8	..	..	10 0
1333				Nil. లేదు.			
Total .. మొత్తం.	39	639 7	101·41	97 11	4·62	15 6	855 4
Average .. సరాసరి.	4	58 2	9·22	8 14	0·42	1 6	77 12

APPENDIX XIII—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 13—శేషము.

Statement showing for each taluk particulars of lands actually sold for arrears of revenue for the 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో అంత్యమగు 11 వ ఫసలీలకు, రెవిన్యూ బాకీలవల్ల విక్రయించబడిన భూములను తాలూకావారిగా తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలీ.	Number of defaulters. బాకీదారుల సంఖ్య.	Amount of arrears. బాకీల మొత్తం.	Lands sold. విక్రయించబడిన భూములు.				Amount realized. వసూలు కాబడిన మొత్తం.
			Dry. పుంజ.		Wet. నంజ.		
			Area. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	Area. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*

కృష్ణా, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.

NANDIGAMA.

నందిగామ.

		Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1323 to 1326 / 1323 మొదలు 1326 వరకు.				Nil. లేవు.			
1327	1	27 4	0·42	1 9	..	..	34 0
1328	4	40 2	9·70	11 14	..	..	139 0
1329 / 1330				Nil. లేవు.			
1331	3	202 5	32·03	36 2	..	..	163 3
1332 / 1333				Nil. లేవు.			
Total మొత్తం.	8	269 11	42·15	49 9	..	..	325 3
Average సరాసరి.	1	24 8	3·83	4 8	..	..	29 9

Note.—There are no cases of sales in Yernagudem and Tiruvur.

సూ.—ఎర్నగూడెంలోను, తిరువూరులోను విక్రయకేసులే లేవు.

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా.

AMALAPURAM.

అమలాపురం.

1323				Nil. లేవు.			
1324	5	119 1	13·43	130 2	1·03	6 2	114 4
1325	13	363 15	26·91	91 11	2·92	14 13	364 0
1326	11	628 9	76·45	93 3	11·84	70 9	628 9
1327	113	6,465 10	1 25	4 7	43·93	250 4	1,491 2
1328	50	1,790 0	116·39	271 10	68·20	380 13	1,790 1
1329	48	2,303 8	149·27	260 5	75·67	408 1	2,303 5
1330	26	1,178 4	81·79	266 14	72 14	379 0	1,178 4
1331	9	516 6	25·20	32 10	18·50	101 7	516 6
1332	12	502 4	12·57	107 14	22·15	120 14	280 6
1333	3	32 9	3·00	5 0	0·60	4 14	32 9
Total మొత్తం.	290	13,900 2	506·26	1,263 12	316·98	1,736 13	8,698 14
Average సరాసరి.	26	1,263 10	46·02	114 14	28·82	157 14	790 13

APPENDIX XIII—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 13—శేషము.

Statement showing for each taluk particulars of lands actually sold for arrears of revenue for the 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో ఆంత్యమగు 11 వ ఫసలీలకు, రెవిన్యూ బాకీలవల్ల విక్రయించబడిన భూములను తాలూకావారిగా తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలీ. (1)	Number of defaulters. బాకీదారుల సంఖ్య. (2)	Amount of arrears. బాకీల మొత్తము. (3)	Lands sold. విక్రయించబడిన భూములు. Dry. నంజ. Area. విస్తీర్ణం. (4)	Dry. నంజ. Assessment. శిస్తు. (5)	Wet. నంజ. Area. విస్తీర్ణం. (6)	Wet. నంజ. Assessment. శిస్తు. (7)	Amount realized. వసూలు కాబడిన మొత్తం. (8)

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*

తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.

RAMACHANDRAPURAM.

రామచంద్రపురం.

1323 to 1326. 1323 మొదలు 1326 వరకు..				Nil. లేదు.			
		RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1327	2	370 10	..	..	1·10	2 5	370 10
1328	2	58 10	2·20	18 0	..	..	73 0
1329 to 1331. 1329 మొదలు 1331 వరకు..				Nil. లేదు.			
1332	1	6 1	..	..	0·20	1 1	51 0
1333	1	123 4	..	..	0·75	13 5	131 8
Total .. మొత్తం.	6	558 9	2·20	18 0	2·05	16 11	626 2
Average .. సరాసరి.	1	50 12	0·20	1 10	0·19	1 8	56 15

COCANADA.

కాకినాడ.

1323 to 1326. 1323 మొదలు 1326 వరకు..				Nil. లేదు.			
1327	5	349 3	5·72	16 2	3·00	10 8	414 0
1328	4	223 0	..	..	1·30	7 6	329 0
1329 to 1333. 1329 మొదలు 1333 వరకు..				Nil. లేదు.			
Total .. మొత్తం.	9	572 3	5·72	16 2	4·30	17 14	743 0
Average .. సరాసరి.	1	52 0	0·34	1 7	0·39	1 10	67 9

PEDDAPURAM.

పెద్దాపురం.

1323 to 1330. 1323 మొదలు 1330 వరకు..				Nil. లేదు.			
1331	1	28 9	2·00	9 0	..	..	32 0
1332	1	78 9	19·41	7 4	1·57	18 13	850 0
1333	2	112 10	7·75	10 9	..	..	629 12
Total .. మొత్తం.	4	219 12	29·16	26 13	1·57	18 13	1,511 12
Average .. సరాసరి.	1	20 0	2·65	2 7	0·14	1 11	137 7

APPENDIX XIII—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 13—శేషము.

Statement showing for each taluk particulars of lands actually sold for arrears of revenue for the 11 faslis ending fasli 1333.

1333 వ ఫసలీతో అంత్యమగు 11 వ ఫసలీలకు రివిన్యూ బాకీలవల్ల విక్రయించబడిన భూములను తాలూకావారిగా తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Fasli. ఫసలీ.	Number of defaulters. బాకీదారుల సంఖ్య.	Amount of arrears. బాకీ మొత్తము.	Lands sold. విక్రయించబడిన భూములు.				Amount realised. వసూలుకాబడిన మొత్తం.
			Dry. పుంజ.		Wet. నంజ.		
			Area. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	Area. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*

తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా—శేషము.

RAJAHMUNDRY.

రాజమండ్రి.

		Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1323	1	43 6	1·00	2 14	..	..	49 0
1324 to 1330. 1324 మొదలు 1330 వరకు.				Nil. లేదు.			
1331	2	30 11	3·00	5 6	..	..	33 0
1332	2	32 0	22·67	22 11	..	..	485 0
1333				Nil. లేదు.			
Total .. మొత్తం.	5	106 1	26·67	30 15	..	..	567 0
Average .. సరాసరి.	1	9 10	2·42	2 13	..	..	51 9

POLAVARAM.

పోలవరం.

1323 to 1329. 1323 మొదలు 1329 వరకు.				Nil. లేదు.			
1330	3	53 11	31·64	53 11	..	..	53 11
1331 to 1333. 1331 మొదలు 1333 వరకు.				Nil. లేదు.			
Total .. మొత్తం.	3	53 11	31·64	53 11	..	..	53 11
Average .. సరాసరి.	1	4 14	2·88	4 14	..	..	4 14

NOTE.—There are no cases of sales in Razole, Chodavaram and Yellavaram.

మ॥రా.—రాజోలు, చోడవరం, ఎల్లవరము వీటిలో విక్రయమైన కేసులే లేవు.

APPENDIX

అనుబంధము

Statement showing the purposes of and the parties to the

చిహ్నముగా నుండు పబ్ రిజిస్ట్రారు ఆఫీసులలో రిజిస్టరు కాబడిన తనఖా దస్తావేజుల కారణములుమ్మ

Serial number. వరుస సంఖ్య.	Name of district. జిల్లా పేరు.	Year. సంవత్సరము.	Number of document. దస్తావేజుల సంఖ్య.	Profession of జీవనోపాయము. Borrower. అప్పుతీసుకొనువారు. Agriculturist. వ్యవసాయదారులు.	Trader. వర్తకులు.	Money lender. అప్పు ఇచ్చువారు.	Others. ఇతరులు.	Lender. అప్పుఇచ్చువారు. Agriculturist. వ్యవసాయదారులు.	Trader. వర్తకులు.	Money lender. అప్పు ఇచ్చువారు.	Others. ఇతరులు.	Agricultural improvement. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి నిమిత్తము. Amount. మొత్తము.	Percentage. నూటికి ఎంత.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
	(i) DEL												
	ఇ												
	(a) Without												
	(ఎ) స్వాధీనము												
												Rs.	
1	Kistna	1901	517	387	6	..	124	267	115	..	137	1,694	2
	కిష్ణా.	1924	758	617	13	..	128	313	143	114	188	11,873	3
2	West Godavari	1901	1,284	268	8	..	1,008	640	164	3	477	3,264	1
	పడమటి గోదావరి.	1924	741	345	9	..	387	301	79	1	360	4,511	1
3	East Godavari	1901	1,380	526	15	1	838	580	138	..	662	3,573	1
	తూర్పు గోదావరి.	1924	1,181	553	23	..	605	419	89	10	663	7,286	1
	(b) With												
	(బి) స్వాధీనము												
1	Kistna	1901	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
	కిష్ణా.	1924	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
2	West Godavari	1901	20	1	..	..	19	11	..	..	9	188	6
	పడమటి గోదావరి.	1924	71	24	..	..	47	40	4	..	27	..	..
3	East Godavari	1901	60	18	2	..	40	22	3	..	15	350	3
	తూర్పు గోదావరి.	1924	41	12	1	..	28	19	..	..	22	347	3
	(ii) UP												
	ఉన్నత												
	(a) Without												
	(ఎ) స్వాధీనము												
1	Kistna	1901	71	51	1	..	19	34	22	..	15	1,113	6
	కిష్ణా.	1924	38	2	..	..	36	3	9	..	26	..	..
2	West Godavari	1901	116	20	..	..	96	66	27	1	21	..	..
	పడమటి గోదావరి.	1924	102	49	5	..	48	51	27	..	24	..	..
3	East Godavari	1901	271	172	9	..	90	159	60	..	52	2,557	2
	తూర్పు గోదావరి.	1924	215	148	5	..	62	103	52	1	59	4,140	2
	(b) With												
	(బి) స్వాధీనము												
1	Kistna	1901	8	7	..	..	1	2	5	..	1	..	..
	కిష్ణా.	1924	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
2	West Godavari	1901	14	4	..	..	10	12	1	..	1		..
	పడమటి గోదావరి.	1924	17	9	..	..	8	16	..	..	1	..	..
3	East Godavari	1901	56	37	1	..	18	38	2	..	16	..	..
	తూర్పు గోదావరి.	1924	14	12	1	..	1	8	3	..	3	20	1

XIV.

14.

nortgages registered in selected Sub-Registrars' offices.

వాటికి సంబంధించిన పార్టీలనున్నూ తెలియచేయు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Purpose of Mortgage. తనఖాయొక్క కారణము.																								
Trade and business. వ్యాపారము.		Payment of Kist. శిస్తు చెల్లించుటకు.		Marriage expenses. పెండ్లి ఖర్చులు.		Discharge of old debts. పాత అప్పులను తీర్చుటకు.		Purchase of new land. క్రొత్త భూమిని కొనుట.		Litigation. వ్యాజ్యములు.		Family expenses. కుటుంబ ఖర్చు.		House building. ఇల్లు కట్టించుటకు.		Education. విద్యనభ్యసించుట.		Miscellaneous. ఇతరులు.		Total amount. మొత్తం.	
Amount. మొత్తం.	Percentage. శాతము లెంత.	Amount. మొత్తం.	Percentage. శాతము లెంత.	Amount. మొత్తం.	Percentage. శాతము లెంత.	Amount. మొత్తం.	Percentage. శాతము లెంత.	Amount. మొత్తం.	Percentage. శాతము లెంత.	Amount. మొత్తం.	Percentage. శాతము లెంత.	Amount. మొత్తం.	Percentage. శాతము లెంత.	Amount. మొత్తం.	Percentage. శాతము లెంత.	Amount. మొత్తం.	Percentage. శాతము లెంత.	Amount. మొత్తం.	Percentage. శాతము లెంత.			
(14)		(15)		(16)		(17)		(18)		(19)		(20)		(21)		(22)		(23)		(24)				
CA.																								
ూమి.																								
ossession.																								
ేక.																								
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				
330	..	2,500	2	4,608	4	85,389	79	6,495	6	444	..	4,037	4	694	1	50	..	2,150	2	1,08,394				
1,989	1	398	..	18,270	5	2,56,207	70	60,400	16	3,322	1	4,196	1	2,474	1	125	..	6,956	2	3,66,210				
1,430	..	4,362	2	14,214	6	1,19,225	63	23,087	10	1,504	1	4,987	2	11,616	5	..	..	12,546	10	2,36,335				
13,667	4	1,225	..	13,431	4	2,08,589	60	73,430	21	643	1	18,515	5	7,619	2	50	..	7,467	2	3,49,148				
2,240	..	5,719	1	19,095	5	3,15,368	79	22,057	6	115	..	19,789	5	2,718	1	300	..	8,948	2	3,99,917				
7,533	1	2,350	1	18,874	3	4,61,345	75	51,015	8	563	..	39,163	7	15,852	3	150	..	7,824	1	6,11,975				
ossession.																								
ేక.																								
..	..	..	..	..	..	372	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	35	..	..	..	..	572				
..	..	..	..	..	..	95	16	..	..	..	..	250	42	..	..	250	42	..	..	595				
..	..	100	3	320	9	2,351	70	8	..	..	..	235	7	..	..	..	..	170	5	3,372				
300	1	100	1	712	3	11,250	57	1,546	8	..	..	2,339	12	1,035	5	..	..	2,553	13	19,855				
..	..	80	1	290	2	9,811	80	98	1	..	..	842	7	..	..	..	..	750	6	12,221				
..	..	..	..	436	4	7,996	79	..	..	..	..	638	6	760	7	..	..	52	1	10,169				
AND.																								
ప్రదేశము.																								
ossession.																								
ేక.																								
..	..	163	1	1,900	11	9,742	56	278	2	..	..	4,176	24	..	..	100	..	53	..	17,559				
..	..	..	..	1,660	10	10,704	63	2,250	13	..	..	1,976	12	..	..	..	..	461	2	17,040				
..	..	291	2	3,192	19	9,645	57	300	2	323	2	1,828	11	220	1	40	..	953	6	16,792				
..	..	..	..	1,163	3	33,160	72	6,400	14	..	..	4,789	10	..	..	..	..	648	1	46,170				
100	..	245	..	17,000	11	78,198	49	7,340	5	269	..	23,503	15	17,438	11	..	..	11,644	7	1,58,294				
59,150	25	111	..	5,065	2	1,19,104	51	6,847	3	22	..	18,150	8	66	..	..	..	21,052	9	2,33,707				
ossession.																								
ేక.																								
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,525	87	..	..	..	..	230	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,758				
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	63	..	..	..	..	500	26	..	..	..	..	200	11	1,900				
..	..	..	..	50	2	1,567	69	..	..	..	..	80	4	..	..	..	..	565	25	2,262				
..	..	..	..	168	3	3,626	73	..	..	..	..	762	16	..	..	..	..	375	8	4,821				
..	..	114	1	890	7	9,187	76	..	..	..	..	1,119	9	..	..	..	..	821	7	12,441				
..	..	90	2	150	3	2,715	60	175	4	..	..	365	8	..	..	..	..	1,000	22	4,515				

APPENDIX XV.

ఆనుబంధము 15.

Statement showing the prices of the standard food grains per garce for twenty non-famine years.

కరువు లేని 20 సంవత్సరములలో, ముఖ్యమైన ఆహార ధాన్యముల గరిశె ఒకటింటికి విక్రయింప ధరల స్థాయి మొత్తము.

Years. సంవత్సరములు.	Annual average. సాంవత్సరిక సరాసరి.						Ryots' selling months. రైతులు అమ్ముకొనే నెలలు.					
	Paddy. వడ్లు.			Cholam. జొన్న.	Cumbu. సజ్జ.	Ragi. రాగి.	Paddy. వడ్లు.			Cholam. జొన్న.	Cumbu సజ్జ.	Ragi. రాగి.
	First sort. మొదటి రకము.	Second sort. రెండవ రకము.	Average. సరాసరి.				First sort. మొదటి రకము.	Second sort. రెండవ రకము.	Average. సరాసరి.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					(a) KISTNA DISTRICT. కృష్ణా జిల్లా.							
					(i) *Delta.* డెల్టా.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1903-04	168	157	162	214	..	..	165	155	160	211	..	.
1904-05	186	168	177	269	..	..	196	170	183	276	..	..
1905-06	234	215	224	334	..	..	249	220	235	328	..	..
1906-07	252	231	241	374	..	..	256	232	244	391	.	..
1907-08	245	218	231	378	..	..	251	227	239	363	..	..
1908-09	345	304	324	422	..	..	358	324	341	412	..	..
1909-10	296	260	278	394	..	..	280	242	261	379	..	262
1910-11	247	215	231	396	..	.	240	207	223	396	.	284
1911-12	274	250	262	399	..	353	284	269	272	357	..	311
1912-13	306	288	297	453	421	353	295	275	285	451	..	374
1913-14	271	254	263	395	..	382	253	233	243	368	..	317
1914-15	251	234	243	361	..	305	249	233	241	354	..	306
1915-16	261	243	252	396	..	326	261	243	252	396	..	326
1916-17	280	254	267	414	..	400	285	263	274	405	367	395
1917-18	266	253	260	461	353	389	269	253	261	464	382	379
1918-19	330	295	313	544	386	459	350	299	324	549	407	459
1919-20	418	380	399	653	..	599	437	396	416	761	..	590
1920-21	495	460	478	691	..	592	456	408	432	618	..	576
1921-22	432	388	410	667	..	474	423	400	412	734	..	445
1922-23	380	347	364	493	..	397	357	331	344	506	..	389
Total .. మొత్తం.	5,937	5,414	5,676	8,698	1,160	5,069	5,913	5,370	5,642	8,719	1,156	5,413
Average .. సరాసరి.	297	271	284	435	387	422	296	269	283	436	385	387
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. వర్తక లాభమునకుసూ బండ్ల చార్జీలకుసూ నూటికి 15 చొప్పున తీసివేయుము.	..	..	43	65	58	63	..	..	42	65	58	58
Net commutation rate per garce. గరిశె ఒకటింటికి రొక్క రేటు క్రింద తేలిన నిఖరం.	..	..	241	370	329	359	..	..	241	371	327	329
					(ii) *Upland.* ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.							
1903-04	153	152	152	157	134	..	151	155	153	155	128	..
1904-05	172	165	169	225	206	..	191	185	188	260	166	..
1905-06	222	195	209	260	249	..	222	195	209	249	246	..
1906-07	255	229	242	287	240	..	255	241	248	279	235	..
1907-08	268	244	256	334	301	..	253	220	237	283	277	..
1908-09	293	261	277	392	318	..	291	265	278	385	299	..
1909-10	255	230	243	353	322	..	254	226	240	335	311	..
1910-11	237	218	228	340	249	220	226	207	217	304	249	..
1911-12	255	236	246	353	304	253	259	240	250	345	296	248
1912-13	299	268	284	382	327	328	308	276	290	367	332	308
1913-14	280	258	269	337	258	309	274	251	262	322	276	297
1914-15	262	245	253	322	263	338	256	238	247	317	294	339
1915-16	268	243	255	349	263	307	268	243	255	349	263	307
1916-17	287	261	274	410	334	334	278	253	264	438	326	367
1917-18	301	276	288	467	391	379	292	270	281	467	389	339
1918-19	332	328	345	585	497	475	377	319	348	565	504	489
1919-20	416	381	398	777	677	678	472	438	455	817	662	719

APPENDIX XV—*cont.*
అనుబంధము 15—శేషము.

Statement showing the prices of the standard food grains per garce for twenty non-famine years.
కరువు లేని 20 సంవత్సరములలో, ముఖ్యమైన ఆహారధాన్యముల గరిశే ఒకటింటికి విర్పడిన ధరల స్టేటుమెంటు.

Years. సంవత్సరములు.	Annual average. సాంవత్సరికి సరాసరి.						Ryots' selling months. రైతులు అమ్ముకునే నెలలు.					
	Paddy. వడ్లు.			Cholam. జొన్న.	Cumbu. సజ్జ.	Ragi. రాగి.	Paddy. వడ్లు.			Cholam. జొన్న.	Cumbu. సజ్జ.	Ragi. రాగి.
	First sort. మొదటి రకము.	Second sort. రెండవ రకము.	Average. సరాసరి.				First sort. మొదటి రకము.	Second sort. రెండవ రకము.	Average. సరాసరి.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	(*a*) KISTNA DISTRICT—*cont.* కృష్ణా జిల్లా—శేషము.											
	(ii) *Upland*—cont. ఊన్నతి ప్రదేశము—శేషము.											
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21	452	420	436	648	658	624	414	390	402	562	650	611
1921-22	400	373	386	561	428	493	384	364	369	508	426	431
1922-23	365	336	350	432	379	381	332	313	322	408	402	390
Total .. మొత్తం.	5,502	5,319	5,561	7,961	6,798	5,119	5,750	5,279	5,615	7,710	6,732	4,845
Average .. సరాసరి.	220	266	278	398	340	394	288	264	276	386	337	404
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. వర్తకుల లాభముక్రిందను బండి బాడిగలక్రిందను, నూటికి 15 చొప్పున తీసివేయుము.	..	..	42	60	51	59	..	..	41	58	51	61
Net commutation rate per garce. గరిశే ఒకటింటికి రొక్క రేటు క్రింద తేలిన నిఖరం.	..	..	236	338	289	335	..	..	235	328	286	343
	(*b*) EAST AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS. (బి) తూర్పు, పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు.											
	(i) *Delta.* డెల్టా.											
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1903-04	168	151	160	171	151	168	167	149	158	170	146	162
1904-05	188	173	180	222	211	205	190	177	184	234	190	215
1905-06	224	209	217	283	261	272	231	214	223	285	198	282
1906-07	265	243	254	310	292	297	279	250	265	300	267	290
1907-08	277	261	269	333	318	339	286	267	277	334	288	352
1908-09	316	284	300	378	326	368	319	281	300	357	283	366
1909-10	248	224	237	299	257	294	229	209	219	291	246	271
1910-11	226	214	220	291	206	254	213	203	208	274	212	247
1911-12	275	252	264	331	280	321	290	257	273	319	291	335
1912-13	309	288	298	371	300	342	313	287	300	359	306	321
1913-14	307	285	296	320	267	317	311	284	297	310	242	304
1914-15	296	270	283	282	265	298	288	262	275	273	225	290
1915-16	315	287	301	306	274	311	315	287	301	284	304	303
1916-17	309	277	292	322	261	309	307	277	292	333	241	310
1917-18	311	280	296	368	279	313	312	282	297	382	250	302
1918-19	392	343	367	513	404	476	407	357	382	507	344	453
1919-20	500	432	466	699	536	642	527	451	489	726	474	667
1920-21												
1921-22	517	486	516	625	573	572	526	465	495	593	610	543
1922-23	486	427	456	564	440	485	467	478	442	526	435	456
	409	363	386	411	376	401	394	350	372	369	331	385
Total .. మొత్తం.	6,387	5,749	6,058	7,399	6,277	6,984	6,371	5,727	6,049	7,226	5,873	6,854
Average .. సరాసరి.	318	287	303	370	314	349	319	286	303	361	294	343
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. వర్తకుల లాభము క్రింద బండ్ల బాడిగ క్రిందను సూటికి 15 చొప్పున తీసివేయుము.	..	..	45	56	47	52	..	..	45	54	44	51
Net commutation rate per garce. గరిశే ఒకటింటికి రొక్క రేటు క్రింద తేలిన నిఖరం.	..	..	258	314	267	297	..	..	258	307	250	292

APPENDIX XV—*cont.*

ఆనుబంధము 15—శేషము.

Statement showing the prices of the standard food grains per garce for twenty non-famine years.

కరువులేని 20 సంవత్సరములలో, ముఖ్యమైన ఆహారధాన్యముల ఖరీకి ఒకటింటికి నిర్ణయించిన ధరల పట్టికమొంట్టు.

Years. సంవత్సరములు.	Annual average. సాంవత్సరిక సరాసరి							Ryots' selling months. రైతులు అమ్ముకునే నెలలు.						
	Paddy. వడ్లు.			Cholam. జొన్న.	Cumbu. సజ్జ.	Ragi. రాగి.	Horse-gram. ఉలవ.	Paddy. వడ్లు.			Cholam. జొన్న.	Cumbu. సజ్జ.	Ragi. రాగి.	Horse-gram. ఉలవ.
	First sort. మొదటి రకము.	Second sort. రెండవ రకము.	Average. సరాసరి.					First sort. మొదటి రకము.	Second sort. రెండవ రకము.	Average. సరాసరి.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

(*b*) EAST AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS—*cont.*

(బి) తూర్పు పడమటి గోదావరి జిల్లాలు—శేషము.

(ii) *Upland.*

ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1903-04	157	153	155	151	128	148	192	159	151	152	153	130	146	179
1904-05	185	178	182	209	168	203	212	190	183	187	213	193	222	230
1905-06	226	212	221	267	253	256	368	241	220	231	276	207	263	366
1906-07	250	242	251	296	269	271	363	271	243	257	289	238	263	331
1907-08	271	263	267	336	285	331	321	271	269	270	339	304	364	330
1908-09	306	293	300	281	263	356	366	314	288	301	365	244	360	372
1909-10	255	237	246	312	206	285	389	244	230	237	305	228	246	395
1910-11	229	215	222	288	242	255	334	213	203	208	264	241	218	291
1911-12	268	260	259	314	271	307	283	272	269	271	312	276	319	271
1912-13	296	296	296	369	278	337	309	281	284	283	340	272	325	291
1913-14	311	301	306	315	278	308	282	314	299	307	287	283	301	284
1914-15	280	279	284	278	260	296	369	284	270	277	272	263	294	364
1915-16	292	286	290	322	269	304	354	292	286	289	295	281	319	354
1916-17	294	285	289	323	259	300	290	283	269	276	332	265	301	293
1917-18	306	285	295	348	266	315	337	283	288	285	357	262	302	337
1918-19	374	351	362	504	363	431	498	397	372	384	543	374	432	563
1919-20	507	428	466	698	474	605	672	501	425	508	729	486	615	697
1920-21	463	465	464	574	478	578	627	510	439	474	479	441	536	593
1921-22	435	417	426	518	348	439	667	399	388	393	522	279	394	639
1922-23	397	371	384	405	323	382	470	361	334	347	405	348	389	360
Total , మొత్తం.	6,114	5,815	5,965	7,201	5,395	6,705	7,703	6,164	5,710	5,937	7,065	5,614	6,639	7,540
Average .. సరాసరి.	306	291	299	360	285	335	385	308	286	297	353	281	332	377
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. వర్తకుల లాభము కిందనూ, బండ్ల కూడిగము కిందనూ మొట్టికి 15 చొప్పున తీసివేయుము.	..	..	45	54	43	50	58	..	..	45	53	42	50	57
Net commutation rate per garce. రొక్కపాటు కిందఖరీ ఒకటింటికి తేలిన నిఖరం.	..	..	254	306	242	285	327	..	..	252	300	239	282	320

APPENDIX XVI.

అనుబంధము 16.

Statement showing Financial results by taluks.

తాలూకా వారీగా ద్రవ్య ఫలితములను తెలియపరుచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taluk or division. తాలూకా లేక డివిజన్. (1)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం (2)	Assessment. శిస్తు. Present. ప్రస్తుతపు శిస్తు (3)	Proposed. ప్రతిపాదించబడిన శిస్తు (4)	Increase [columns (3) and (4).] అధికము (3), (4) కలమలు. (5)	Percentage. శాతము (6)
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
(i) WET. నంజ.					
(a) *Delta.* (ఎ) డెల్టా.					
Kistna. కృష్ణా. 1. Gudivada గుడివాడ.		65,223	4,82,461	5,71,146	88,685	18·38
2. Kaikalur కైకలూరు.		52,661	2,91,130	3,43,715	52,585	18·06
3. Bandar బందరు.		15,474	86,611	1,02,412	15,801	18·24
4. Bezwada బెజవాడ.		12,440	95,077	1,12,579	17,502	18·41
	Total మొత్తం.	145,798	9,55,279	11,29,852	1,74,573	18·27
West Godavari. పడమటి గోదావరి. 1. Narasapur నరసాపురం.		48,797	3,40,104	4,02,890	62,786	18·46
2. Tanuku తణుకు.		62,690	4,79,868	5,68,109	88,241	18·39
3. Bhimavaram భీమవరం.		75,816	5,01,975	5,94,068	92,093	18·35
4. Yernagudem ఎర్నగూడెం.		978	7,059	8,308	1,249	17·69
5. Ellore ఎల్లూరు.		41,868	2,47,852	2,92,198	44,816	18·13
	Total మొత్తం.	230,149	16,76,858	18,65,573	2,89,215	18·35
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి. 1. Razole రాజోలు.		25,566	1,94,462	2,29,601	35,139	18·07
2. Amalapuram అమలాపురం.		37,670	2,70,837	3,20,436	49,599	18·31
3. Ramachandrapuram రామచంద్రపురం.		56,817	5,54,053	6,56,596	1,02,543	18·51
4. Cocanada కాకినాడ.		30,769	2,56,982	3,04,270	47,288	18·40
	Total మొత్తం.	150,852	12,76,334	15,10,903	2,34,569	18·38
(b) *Upland.* (బి) ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.					
Kistna. కృష్ణా. 1. Bezwada బెజవాడ.		4,918	26,635	31,410	4,775	17·93
2. Nandigama (excluding Muniyeru). నందిగామ (మునియేరు లేనిది).		3,875	20,797	24,512	3,715	17·86
	Total మొత్తం.	8,793	47,432	55,922	8,490	17·90
West Godavari. పడమటి గోదావరి. 1. Tanuku తణుకు.		506	1,273	1,518	245	19·25
2. Yernagudem ఎర్నగూడెం.		7,909	29,257	34,155	4,898	16·74
3. Ellore ఎల్లూరు.		14,754	41,386	49,239	7,853	18·98
	Total మొత్తం.	23,169	71,916	84,912	12,996	18·07

APPENDIX XVI—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 16—శేషము.

Statement showing Financial results by taluks.

తాలూకావారీగా ద్రవ్య ఫలితములను తెలియపర్చు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taluk or division. తాలూకా లేక డివిజన్ (1)	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం. (2)	Assessment. శిస్తు. Present. ప్రస్తుతపు. (3)	Proposed. ప్రతిపాదనలలో బడ్జెట్. (4)	Increase [columns (3) and (4)]. ఎక్కువ (3), (4) కాలములు. (5)	Percentage. సూటికి ఎంత. (6)
		(i) WET—*cont.* నంజ—శేషము.			
		(*b*) *Upland*—cont. (బి) ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము—శేషము.			
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి. 1. Ramachandrapuram రామచంద్రపురం.	1,276	6,768	7,980	1,212	17·90
2. Cocanada కాకినాడ.	862	3,506	4,121	615	17·54
3. Peddapuram పెద్దాపురం.	21,179	1,19,837	1,39,382	19,545	16·31
4. Rajahmundry రాజమండ్రి.	17,182	91,089	1,07,758	16,669	18·30
5. Polavaram పోలవరం.	2,479	6,155	7,318	1,163	18·90
6. Chodavaram చోడవరం.	159	647	768	121	18·70
7. Yellavaram ఎల్లవరం.	849	2,736	3,246	510	18·64
Total మొత్తం.	43,986	2,30,738	2,70,573	39,835	17·26
		(ii) DRY. పుంజ.			
		(*a*) *Delta.* (ఎ) డెల్టా.			
Kistna. కృష్ణా. 1. Gudivada గుడివాడ.	6,161	16,941	19,920	2,979	17·58
2. Kaikalur కైకలూరు.	32,564	40,439	45,593	5,154	12·75
3. Bandar బందరు.	32,122	31,569	35,786	4,217	13·36
4. Bezwada బెజవాడ.	10,462	30,633	36,130	5,497	17·94
Total మొత్తం.	81,309	1,19,582	1,37,429	17,847	14·92
West Godavari. పడమటి గోదావరి. 1. Narasapur నరసాపురం.	23,385	43,415	50,543	7,128	16·42
2. Tanuku తణుకు.	12,230	45,391	53,601	8,210	18·09
3. Bhimavaram భీమవరం.	11,675	19,683	22,713	3,030	15·39
4. Yernagudem ఎర్రగూడెం.	8,608	39,831	47,252	7,421	18·63
5. Ellore ఏలూరు.	19,495	24,366	27,350	2,984	12·25
Total మొత్తం.	75,399	1,72,686	2,01,459	28,773	16·66
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి. 1. Razole రాజోలు.	32,731	1,18,661	1,39,634	20,983	17·68
2. Amalapuram అమలాపురం.	25,263	1,03,302	1,21,569	18,267	17·68
3. Ramachandrapuram రామచంద్రపురం.	9,879	51,712	61,183	9,471	18·31
4. Cocanada కాకినాడ.	2,425	8,098	9,558	1,460	18·03
5. Rajahmundry రాజమండ్రి.	279	1,224	1,450	226	18·46
Total మొత్తం.	70,677	2,82,987	3,33,394	50,407	17·81

APPENDIX XVI—*cont.*

అనుబంధము 16—శేషము.

Statement showing Financial results by taluks.

తాలూకా వారీగా ద్రవ్య ఫలితములను తెలియపరచు స్టేటుమెంటు.

Taluk or division. తాలూకా లేక డివిజన్.	Extent. విస్తీర్ణం.	Assessment. శిస్తు. Present. ప్రస్తుతపు.	Assessment. శిస్తు. Proposed. ప్రతిపాదించిన బదిలీ.	Increase columns (3) and (4). (3), (4) ఎక్కువ కలకులు.	Percentage. శాతానికి దొంగ.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
(ii) DRY—*cont.*					
పుంజ—శేషము.					
(b) Upland.					
(బి) ఉన్నత ప్రదేశము.					
Kistna. కృష్ణా. 1. Bezwada బెజవాడ.	40,954	52,482	58,783	6,301	12·01
Kistna. కృష్ణా. 2. Nandigama నందిగామ.	168,415	2,01,536	2,24,894	23,358	11·59
Total మొత్తం.	209,369	2,54,018	2,83,677	29,659	11·68
West Godavari. పడమటి గోదావరి. 1. Tanuku తణుకు.	5,708	3,002	3,283	281	9·36
West Godavari. పడమటి గోదావరి. 2. Yernagudem ఎర్నగూడెం.	96,693	69,032	78,504	9,472	13·72
West Godavari. పడమటి గోదావరి. 3. Ellore ఎల్లూరు.	71,753	40,211	45,283	5,072	12·61
Total మొత్తం.	174,154	1,12,245	1,27,070	14,825	13·21
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి. 1. Ramachandrapuram రామచంద్రపురం.	7,856	6,873	7,652	779	11·33
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి. 2. Cocanada కాకినాడ.	2,082	1,591	1,843	252	15·84
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి. 3. Peddapuram పెద్దాపురం.	81,644	67,512	75,870	8,358	12·38
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి. 4. Rajahmundry రాజమండ్రి.	94,220	93,496	1,05,906	12,410	13·27
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి. 5. Polavaram పోలవరం.	33,737	18,205	20,939	2,734	15·02
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి. 6. Chodavaram చోడవరం.	1,040	1,237	1,371	134	10·83
East Godavari. తూర్పు గోదావరి. 7. Yellavaram ఎల్లవరం.	7,883	5,900	6,715	815	13·81
Total మొత్తం.	228,462	1,94,814	2,20,296	25,482	13·08

II

Letter from F. W. STEWART, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, dated Chilakalapudi, the 13th October 1926, No. D. Dis. 6250/26.

[*Reference.*—Special Settlement Officer, No. II Party, Rajahmundry—No. R. Dis. 7, Revenue, dated 6th September 1926.]

I submit herewith the scheme report for the second resettlement of the Kistna district together with the appendices therewith received from the Special Settlement Officer, No. II Party, Rajahmundry. The only remarks I have to make are as follows:—

(1) The last sentence of paragraph 14 of the draft notification should be omitted for the reasons given in paragraph 5 of my R.O.C. No. A-2-16683-24, dated 20th April 1926, submitted with reference to B.P. Mis. No. 591, dated 11th March 1926. (No orders have been received on this.)

(2) The reclassification of Divi Project area will need great care because some villages are so very much better than others for reasons other than fertility of soil. Internal communications are very poor. Labour is scarce everywhere, but much more so in the lower reaches of the channels. Early seedlings and manure are not produced in sufficient quantities locally, and import is difficult owing to the tract being on an island, so that the villages of the higher reaches being wealthier are better able to obtain these necessaries. Drinking water is obtainable with more difficulty, when the channels are closed from November to June, in the villages of the lower reaches.

(3) It is not yet decided whether the first 6,000 acres of the Muniyeru which are already under irrigation should pay a share of the cost of irrigating the remaining 4,000 acres of the original project. Till this is settled, the classification of the 6,000 acres as wet or dry must remain open.

III

Letter from G. T. H. BRACKEN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of East Godavari to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, dated Cocanada, the 21st November 1926, No. R. Dis. 6039/26.

[SUBJECT.—Settlement—Second resettlement—(East Godavari)—Delta and Upland taluks—Scheme report.]

[*Reference.*—Special Settlement Officer's R. Dis. No. 7 of 1926, dated 6th September 1926.]

I have the following observations to make on the Special Settlement Officer's Scheme report.

2. The introductory chapters call for no special remark. The point which needs emphasis is the great disparity in the security of water-supply, the fertility of the soil and the facilities for marketing produce, especially communications, between the delta and the up-lands. The contrast between the two areas is marked; the delta ryot has few anxieties and can rest assured of a reasonably good crop; the upland ryot is dependant on the vicissitudes of the season and has to work far harder for an average return far less than that of the delta ryot. Speaking generally the delta ryot is well off and the upland ryot, a poor man comparatively. In my opinion the delta can afford to pay an enhancement of assessment three or four times greater than the uplands.

3. $18\frac{3}{4}$ percentage enhancement for delta wet lands is very moderate and far less than most of them can reasonably bear. I disagree with the proposal of the Special Settlement Officer to limit the percentage of enhancement to $12\frac{1}{2}$ for the lower dry tarams. The lands to which he refers in Amalapuram taluk on page 68 (and there are similar lands in Razole), are not so bad as the Special Settlement Officer imagines. Casuarina can be grown on the sandy areas near the sea with a handsome profit. As for the saline lands, coconuts thrive in it. It is not generally the salinity of the soil that prevents cultivation but the liability of the land to submersion

from tidal creeks. In my experience of the district, a good deal of reclamation work has been done especially by depressed classes. It is only a matter of time for most of the land to come under cultivation and profitable cultivation. The area retained as waste in the hope of eventual water-supply from channels is not, so far as I know, large. Such land is held usually by the richer ryots who can afford to hold it as a speculation. If they do not like to pay the enhanced rates, the remedy is in their own hands. If they relinquish, there are Adi-Andhras ready to take up the land and make something of it even as dry.

4. So far as I can see only the three top rates will be affected by the proposed concession, i.e., the Rs. 1-8-0, 1-4-0 and 1-0-0. The three lowest rates will pay the same under either proposal. It seems unnecessary to depart from the general standard for the sake of three tarams which do not in my opinion deserve the concession so far as this district is concerned.

5. *Uplands.*—The anomalies and absurdities of the present wet classification have been exposed by the Special Settlement Officer. The sole point in favour of the continuance of the classification is its antiquity. From a pretty detailed knowledge of the two taluks, Rajahmundry and Peddapur, I should say that the Rajahmundry taluk wet lands are comparatively higher assessed than those of Peddapur taluk, excluding the Yeleru lands, and that there are more anomalies in the classification of sources. I looked into this question to some extent in the last jamabandi. As regards the Yeleru lands, there is no doubt that the facilities for irrigation are slowly deteriorating owing to the gradual silting up of the numerous channels which irrigate Government and Zamindari lands. These channels are managed on an elaborate system of turns which require the services of a special Minor Irrigation overseer. The management is becoming more and more difficult. For these and the reasons given by the Special Settlement Officer, I agree with him that the percentage of enhancement should be limited to $12\frac{1}{2}$.

6. As regards the ordinary wet lands, the system of classification has led to the comparative over-assessment of some lands in the higher tarams and the under-assessment of some lands in the lower tarams. The Special Settlement Officer admits that the classification has stood the test of time merely because the assessment as a whole has not been heavy. But a uniform enhancement of assessment will accentuate anomalies and be unfair to some of the lands assessed at Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 7-12-0 (proposed to be increased to Rs. 10-1-0 and Rs. 9-3-0) in comparison with lands assessed for example at Rs. 4-8-0 which will pay only Rs. 5-4-0. The difference in yield of the two classes of lands is in nothing like the same proportion.

7. I should say, to take another aspect, that the lands proposed to be assessed at Rs. 10-1-0 and Rs 9-3-0 are not as good all round as the delta lands proposed to be assessed at Rs. 9-8-0 and Rs. 8-4-0. I am strongly of opinion that no upland wet land should pay more than Rs 9-8-0 if anything approaching a comparative standard between the capacity of delta and upland wet lands to pay is a factor for consideration. I exclude the Yeleru special rate lands from this limit.

If the present classification is to be maintained, I consider that the percentage of enhancement of assessment on the higher tarams should not exceed $12\frac{1}{2}$ while I agree that the lower tarams can bear a higher percentage.

8. *Upland dry lands.*—I support the recommendation of the Special Settlement Officer that the percentage of enhancement should be limited to $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the ground of the comparative unfertility of the soil and the comparative poverty of the upland ryots many of whom are mainly or wholly dependent on the produce of their dry lands.

9. To sum up my views, I do not think any concession is necessary to any of the dry tarams in the delta and I am strongly in favour of limiting the percentage of enhancement on the wet lands of the uplands to approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ in the case of the higher tarams on the ground that otherwise they will be over-assessed in comparison not only with the delta but also the Yeleru special rate lands.

IV

Letter from A. H. A. TODD, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of West Godavari, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, No. D. Dis. 6391/26, dated the 20th October 1926.

[SUBJECT—Settlement—Second resettlement—Scheme report—East Godavari district.]

[*Reference.*—Special Settlement Officer's Report, R. Dis. No. 7-Rev./26, dated 6th September 1926 with enclosures.]

Forwarded.

2. I have discussed this report with Mr. Holdsworth and am in agreement with the recommendations, which it contains. It seems to me to be impossible to object to the increase in the rates which are so entirely justified by the rise in prices and the increased prosperity of the district.

3. I do not know why an appeal to the Collector against the orders of the Settlement Officer as to registry is provided. This was not formerly the custom, but is provided for in paragraph 40 of the settlement notification.

The Special Settlement officer and Special Assistant Settlement officers are equivalent in status to Revenue Divisional officers and no appeal lies against the Revenue Divisional Officer's order of registry. Any obvious errors can be remedied by the Special Settlement Officer or the Revenue Divisional officers after the handing over of fair accounts or by the Collector, but if appeals are encouraged, they are likely to be numerous, since in the delta no form of action against an opponent is omitted. The special staff enquiry and appeal hearing give a very good record of registry and it hardly seems necessary to provide an appeal court which can in any case not give a decision which has the slightest effect on the rights of any one.

Resolution—No. 29, Press, dated 18th May 1927.

The proposals of the Special Settlement Officer, Parties Nos. I and II, for the resettlement of the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna together with the remarks of the Collectors thereon are submitted for the orders of Government.

2. *Scope of the report.*—At the time of the last resettlement the present districts of East and West Godavari formed the single district of Godavari while the present Kistna district was known as the Masulipatam portion of the old Kistna district. The original settlement of the old Godavari district was carried out in faslis 1272 (1862–63) and 1276 (1866–67) and that of the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district in fasli 1276 (1866–67). The resettlement was introduced in all these tracts in fasli 1309 (1899–1900). The changes which have since been made in the constitution of these districts are described in paragraph 2 of the Special Settlement Officer's report. Mr. Holdsworth's proposals relate to the ryotwari areas in all the three districts except the following tracts in East Godavari :—

(1) the taluks of Nugur and Bhadrachalam ;
(2) the rented villages in the Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions ; and
(3) the villages in the Polavaram division which were settled by Mr. L. A. Cammiade on a simplified system.

3. *Leading features of the original settlement—(a) Godavari.*—The original settlement of the old Godavari district was conducted on the basis of two schemes drawn up by Mr. R. E. Master, one for the western delta except 22 villages in Ellore and the second for the central and eastern deltas, the upland taluks and the portion of the western delta forming the 22 villages in Ellore. Orders were passed on Mr. Master's proposals in G.Os. Nos. 1231, Revenue, dated 24th June 1861 and 1096, Revenue, dated 22rd May 1865. The leading features of the settlement were as follows :—

(1) The district was divided into two portions, delta and upland. The former comprised the area falling within the influence of the Godavari irrigation, the remaining portion of the district forming the uplands. Separate tables of rates were sanctioned for the delta and the uplands. Only a single scale of rates was adopted for the whole of the deltaic tract although it was dealt with in two separate schemes.

(2) All the lands in the delta were classified as " dry " and a uniform water-rate was levied on those irrigated in addition to the land assessment. In the uplands consolidated wet rates were imposed on lands irrigated from Government sources.

(3) The soils in the delta were divided into five classes—alluvial, exceptional or permanently improved, regar, red ferruginous and arenaceous, while those in the uplands were divided into four classes—alluvial, permanently improved, regar and red ferruginous. The regar and the red ferruginous series were subdivided into clay, loam and sand and the arenaceous into loam, sand and heavy sand. Each of these subdivisions was further subdivided into a number of sorts, generally three. Lands classed as " alluvial " or as " permanently improved " were also similarly divided into sorts.

(4) For the purpose of dry assessment the villages in the deltaic as well as in the upland tract were divided into four groups. The grouping was based on the relative fertility of the soils in each village and not on considerations of proximity to markets or facilities of communications.

(5) For the purpose of wet assessment the villages in the upland tract were divided into three classes. It is not however clear on what principles the classification was made, but the relative fertility of the wet lands appears to have been the main factor that was taken into consideration. In most cases, whole villages were placed in the same class and this class generally corresponds with the dry group. In some cases however different classes were assigned to the wet lands in the same village apparently on a consideration of the supply in the irrigation sources.

(6) Black paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi were adopted as the standard crops for dry lands in the delta. In addition to these grains horsegram was taken as a standard in the uplands. Tobacco was the standard for lanka lands. The standard crop for wet lands in the uplands was white paddy. Sugarcane was also adopted as a standard for the exceptional lands under the Yeleru in the Peddapuram taluk.

(7) For vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas included in holdings a deduction of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent was made from the gross produce in the case of the delta and a portion of the Rajahmundry taluk. The deduction allowed for the rest of the uplands was 25 per cent.

(8) The rates of assessment for ordinary wet lands in the uplands ranged from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 7 per acre. Special rates of Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per acre were fixed for the exceptional lands under the Yeleru. The rates for ordinary dry lands ranged from As. 4 to Rs. 5 per acre in the delta and from As. 4 to Rs. 4-8-0 per acre in the uplands. Special rates up to a maximum of Rs. 20 per acre were imposed on lanka lands.

(*b*) *Kistna.*—The original settlement of the Masulipatam portion of the old Kistna district was based on a scheme prepared by Mr. F. W. Morris. Orders were passed on the scheme in G.O. No. 1812, Revenue, dated 30th September 1864. As in Godavari, the tract was divided into two portions, delta and upland, and the settlement was carried out on more or less the same lines as those followed in Godavari. All the wet and dry lands in the uplands were placed in a single group (third). As regards the delta, only two groups were originally proposed, but at the time of introduction three groups were adopted, the rates sanctioned for the dry lands in the uplands being applied to the third group villages in the delta. White paddy was adopted as the standard crop for wet lands and cumbu and cholam for dry lands in the uplands. Black paddy, cumbu and cholam were the standard crops for dry lands in the delta. The allowance made for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas was $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in the case of the first and second group villages in the delta and 25 per cent in the uplands and the third group villages in the delta. The rates of assessment ranged from As. 6 to Rs. 3-8-0 per acre for the delta dry lands, from As. 4 to Rs. 3 per acre for the upland dry lands and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per acre for upland wet lands.

4. *Leading features of the resettlement*—(*I*) *Godavari.*—The scheme for the resettlement of the Godavari district was drawn up by Mr. G. P. Clerk and was sanctioned in G.O. No. 436, Revenue, dated 7th July 1899. The division of the

district into the delta and the uplands was retained at the resettlement, but the two portions were dealt with on different lines. The leading features of the resettlement were as follows :—

(*a*) *Delta*—(1) Consolidated wet rates were imposed on irrigated lands in the delta as it was considered that the levy of a uniform water rate in addition to dry assessment pressed too heavily on the poorer soils while the richer soils escaped their fair share of taxation. Only lands which had been under wet cultivation for five consecutive years or from which Government water could not be excluded were classified as wet. Other irrigable lands were retained as dry, but it was decided that if they were cultivated with wet crops with the aid of irrigation from Government water, the water-rate to be levied should be the difference between the appropriate wet and dry rates *plus* one rupee per acre in consideration of the option allowed of taking or refusing water and of the administrative inconvenience caused thereby.

In order to facilitate the introduction of this system the whole of the deltaic tract was reclassified.

(2) The soils were divided into three main series—alluvial, regar and arenaceous. The alluvial series was subdivided into clay and loam, the regar into clay, loam and sand and the arenaceous into loam, sand and heavy sand. Each class of the alluvial and the regar series was further subdivided into five sorts, while the classes of the arenaceous series were subdivided into three sorts each. Provision was made for an extra sort under alluvial clay and under alluvial loam, and the exceptionally fertile lands in the taluks of Amalapur, Ramachandrapur, Narasapur and Yernagudem were classified under this sort.

(3) Irrigation sources were divided into four classes with reference to the conditions of irrigation and drainage.

(4) For the purpose of dry assessment the deltaic tract was divided into two groups.

(5) The standard grains adopted were white paddy for wet and black paddy for dry lands.

(6) After allowing a deduction of 15 per cent on account of merchants' profits and charges of transport, commutation rates of Rs. 118 and Rs. 96 per garce were adopted for white and black paddy respectively.

(7) An allowance of 10 per cent for wet and 20 per cent for dry lands was made on account of vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas included in holdings.

(8) Cultivation expenses were fixed at Rs. 14 to Rs. 5 per acre for wet and at Rs. 8 to Rs. 2–6–0 per acre for dry lands.

(9) Padugai and lanka lands held on patta were assessed one and two tarams higher than ordinary dry lands of the same class and sort.

(10) The rates of assessment per acre ranged from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 12 for wet lands, from As. 4 to Rs. 7 for ordinary dry lands, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9 for padugai lands and from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 11 for lanka lands.

(*b*) *Uplands.*—There was no reclassification of soils or of irrigation sources in this tract. The old rates of assessment were enhanced by about 33⅓ per cent. The revised rates ranged from As. 5 to Rs. 5–8–0 per acre for dry and from Rs. 1–10–0 to Rs. 9 per acre for ordinary wet lands. The special rates of Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 for lands under the Yeleru were raised to Rs. 12 and Rs. 7–12 respectively per acre. Some rented villages in the tract which had been excluded from the original settlement were now classified and settled. The classification was made on a system of five sorts under each soil and the grouping of villages and the classification of irrigation sources were made with reference to the facilities of communications and irrigation respectively, but the scale of rates applied was the same as that sanctioned for the other upland villages.

(*II*) *Kistna.*—The scheme for the resettlement of the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district was drawn up by Mr. M. Adinarayana Ayya and was sanctioned in

G.O. No. 494, Revenue, dated 27th July 1899. The resettlement of this tract followed the lines adopted in Godavari and it will therefore be sufficient merely to indicate the points on which it differed from the method adopted in Godavari. Although the Divi island is geographically part of the Kistna delta and had been dealt with on the lines adopted in the deltaic tract at the original settlement, it was not reclassified at the resettlement on the ground that there was no likelihood of the island being brought under the Kistna anicut irrigation system within the next 30 years. All the lands in the island were retained as 'dry' and the system of levying a uniform water-rate on irrigated lands in addition to the dry assessment was continued. The old rates of assessment were enhanced by about $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent as in the upland tract. As in Godavari, the lands in the deltaic tract were generally classified under three main series, alluvial, regar and arenaceous, but a small extent in the Bezwada taluk was classed in the red ferruginous series. The number of sorts under each class of soil was the same as that adopted in Godavari, but no extra sort was provided under the alluvial series. For the purpose of dry assessment the tract was divided into three groups against two in the Godavari delta. In addition to black paddy, cholam was adopted as a standard crop for dry lands. The commutation rate for cholam was fixed at Rs. 170 per garce, while the rates for white and black paddy were the same as those adopted for Godavari. Cultivation expenses were fixed at Rs. 13 to Rs. 5 per acre for wet and at Rs. 7–8–0 to Rs. 2–4–0 per acre for dry lands. The rates of assessment per acre in the deltaic tract, as thus revised, ranged from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 10 for wet lands, from As. 4 to Rs. 5 for ordinary dry lands, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7 for padugai lands and from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 9 for lanka lands. There were no lanka lands held on patta in the tract. The revised rates per acre in the upland tract ranged from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 7–8–0 for wet and from As. 5 to Rs. 3–12–0 for dry lands, while those in the Divi island ranged from As. 7 to Rs. 4–4–0.

6. *Economic condition.*—The methods of cultivation followed in the three districts are described in paragraphs 18 to 20 of the Special Settlement Officer's report, and the economic condition during the currency of the present settlement is dealt with in paragraphs 21 to 39.

The bulk of the rainfall in the tract is received during the south-west monsoon. The fall during the north-east monsoon is heavier along the coast than inland. There was no famine in the tract during the currency of the present settlement, though there was some local scarcity in 1918–19 in the outlying parts of the Nandigama taluk of the Kistna district. Considerable improvements have been effected during the period in the irrigation and drainage of the deltaic tracts. Part of the Kaikalur taluk however still suffers from defective drainage and is liable to submersion and heavy remissions have to be granted on this account. The population increased from 1901 to 1921 by 22 per cent in Kistna and West Godavari and by 15 per cent in East Godavari. About 77 per cent of the inhabitants in East Godavari and 69 per cent in West Godavari and Kistna are agriculturists. 34 per cent of the total agricultural population in East Godavari and 37 per cent in the other two districts cultivate their own lands.

There has been an appreciable increase in the mileage of roads in all the three districts during the currency of the present settlement. The quality of the roads in the deltas has also greatly improved. The districts are served by the North-East line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the Cocanada branch, the Bezwada-Masulipatam and the Bezwada-Guntakal sections and the Bezwada-Wadi line of the Nizam's State Railway. Of these lines the Bezwada-Masulipatam section was opened during the currency of the present settlement. There is also an efficient system of navigable canals connected with the Godavari and the Kistna. The mileage of the Kistna canals has increased by over 60 miles since the last resettlement. The rivers, too, are navigable and carry a considerable amount of traffic.

There are a number of local markets in all the three districts in addition to some important commercial centres. The number of rice mills in the area has largely increased since 1914 and they afford the ryots considerable facilities for the disposal of their surplus produce. Since 1903 the prices of food grains in the three districts have more than doubled.

Appendices V and VII to the Special Settlement Officer's report contain statistics showing the development of goods and passenger traffic during the currency of the present settlement on the several railway lines and canals in the area under report. The figures of exports and imports by sea during the period are contained in Appendix VI. It is clear that there has been considerable increase in all kinds of traffic during the period. The trade of Masulipatam has no doubt declined, but, as observed by Mr. Holdsworth, this is due to its disadvantages as a port and to the development of railway communications in the tract.

Appendix VIII to the report shows the average area cultivated with each crop during the five years ending fasli 1333 (1923-24) as well as the area cultivated during the period immediately preceding the preparation of the last resettlement scheme. A scrutiny of the figures shows that paddy which was the principal crop in the tract at the last resettlement still occupies the first place and that 60 per cent of the cropped area in Kistna and West Godavari and 48 per cent in East Godavari are cultivated with this crop. In Kistna and West Godavari the area under paddy has increased by about 44 per cent during the period, but those under cholam, the main dry crop, and oil-seeds have diminished by 4 and 36 per cent respectively. While the increase in Kistna and West Godavari has been mainly in the area under paddy, the areas under all the principal crops except gingelly and tobacco have increased in East Godavari. The increase is marked in the case of cholam, cumbu and coconut. On the whole, the total area under all crops has increased during the period by 22 per cent in Kistna and West Godavari and by 21 per cent in East Godavari.

The extent of ryotwari holdings in Kistna and West Godavari increased from 358,659 acres in wet and 569,767 acres in dry in fasli 1309 to 374,164 acres in wet and 640,366 acres in dry in fasli 1333 or by 4 and 12 per cent respectively. In East Godavari the extent under holdings similarly increased during the period from 173,164 acres in wet and 303,346 acres in dry to 189,026 acres in wet and 380,329 acres in dry or by 9 and 25 per cent respectively. The Special Settlement Officer observes that the figures of comparative increases in wet and dry holdings are misleading as much of the extent registered as 'dry' is under regular wet cultivation. The extent of land assigned on darkhast in East and West Godavari during the eleven years ending fasli 1333 was 11 and 10 times respectively of that relinquished during the same period while the extent assigned in Kistna was only twice of that relinquished. It must, however, be observed that owing to the peculiar conditions of the Kaikalur taluk land is often taken up when the season is promising and relinquished as soon as the conditions are unfavourable. If the figures relating to this taluk are excluded, the extent of land taken up on darkhast in Kistna was about five times of that relinquished during the period. The extent of unoccupied wet land in all the three districts under report fell from 7,000 acres at the time of the resettlement to 973 acres in fasli 1333. The extent of wet land still remaining unoccupied is thus negligible. During the period the area of unoccupied dry land fell from 88,414 acres to 63,502 acres in Kistna, from 102,453 acres to 60,078 acres in West Godavari and from 49,123 acres to 35,289 acres in East Godavari or by 28, 41 and 28 per cent respectively.

Appendix XII to the Special Settlement Officer's report contains particulars of agricultural stock and holdings in the three districts for faslis 1309, 1319, 1324 and 1329. During the 20 years ending fasli 1329 the number of pattas has increased by 24 per cent in Kistna and West Godavari and by 40 per cent in East Godavari. The statistics of live-stock are not however reliable. The decrease in the number of sheep and goats is explained as being due to the fact that the census of fasli 1329 was taken in October when most of the animals had been sent from the delta taluks to the pasture grounds in the Agency tracts and the Hyderabad State. The average area per plough has remained stationary during the period.

The statement contained in paragraph 33 of the Special Settlement Officer's report shows the extent to which lands were sold for arrears of revenue in the three districts during the 19 years ending fasli 1333. The figures given in the statement include sales for arrears of land revenue and miscellaneous revenue and also include sales which were subsequently cancelled. The extent actually sold is therefore less than that indicated by these figures. Even assuming that they represent the extent

actually sold for arrears of land revenue, it will be observed that the average amount of arrears realized by sale of land was only Rs. 1,097 in East Godavari and Rs. 6,825 in Kistna and West Godavari out of an annual demand of about 36 lakhs and 65 lakhs respectively. The major portion of the sales in Kistna relate to the Kaikalur taluk, the circumstances of which are peculiar as already observed. It is thus clear that the revenue is collected with ease.

The Special Settlement Officer has examined a very large number of registered documents indicating the sale values of lands in 289 villages in all the three districts under report. The results of the investigation are summarized in paragraph 35 of his report. During the interval between the two periods 1901 to 1905 and 1920–21 to 1924–25, the prices of wet and dry lands in the deltaic and in the upland tracts of all the three districts have risen considerably. The average rates of increase in the prices of the several classes of lands are shown below :—

District.	Tract.	Wet or dry.	Rate of increase in price.
East and West Godavari.	Delta	Wet.	5·16
	Do.	Dry.	4·44
	Upland	Wet.	4·19
	Do.	Dry.	3·00
Kistna ...	Delta	Wet.	4 30
	Do.	Dry.	2·01
	Upland	Wet.	3 77
	Do.	Dry.	3 81
	Divi	Dry.	3·26
	Upland (Muniyeru irrigation).	Wet.	5·58

It is evident that the prices during the later period were generally three or four times what they were during the earlier period. The increase in the price of land has thus more than kept pace with that in the prices of food-grains. The sale value of lands during the later period generally bears a very high ratio to the assessment. The average price of dry lands both in the delta and in the uplands is more than 100 times the assessment. Except in the Godavari uplands and in the Divi taluk of Kistna the average price of wet lands in the three districts ranges from 84 to 90 times the assessment. The average price in the Godavari uplands is 64 times and that in Divi 44 times the assessment.

Statistics of lease values of lands disclosed by a scrutiny of the registered lease-deeds in the several tracts of the three districts are given in paragraph 36 of the Special Settlement Officer's report. Mr. Holdsworth considers that the figures relating to the delta wet lands are the most reliable as they are based on the scrutiny of a large number of documents. The statistics furnished by the Special Settlement Officer show that except in the case of dry lands in the Godavari uplands the lease value has more than doubled and even trebled in some cases during the interval between the periods 1901 to 1905 and 1920–21 to 1924–25. The net lease value (i.e., the rent *minus* the assessment) of the delta wet lands during the later period was about seven times the assessment in Godavari and ten times the assessment in Kistna. It is thus evident that there is ample margin of profit to the ryot.

Appendix XIV to the Special Settlement Officer's report contains statistics showing the results of his examination of the registered mortgage-deeds in selected villages in the three districts for the years 1901 and 1924. The total amount borrowed on simple mortgage and mortgage with possession in the selected villages in each tract during the two years is shown in the subjoined statement :—

District.	Tract.	Amount borrowed.		Percentage of increase or decrease.
		In 1901.	In 1924.	
		RS.	RS.	
Kistna	Delta	1,08,966	3,66,805	+ 237
Do.	Upland	19,287	18,940	— 2
West Godavari	Delta	2,39,707	3,68,983	+ 54
Do.	Upland	19,054	50,991	+ 168
East Godavari	Delta	4,12,138	6,22,144	+ 51
Do	Upland	1,70,735	2,38,922	+ 40

The amount of debt in the upland tract of Kistna has remained more or less stationary during the period. In the remaining tracts the increase in debt varies from 40 to 237 per cent. As the price of land has more than trebled and even quadrupled during the period, the increase in indebtedness is much less than the rise in sale values. It is thus clear that the real burden of debt has diminished appreciably. As a result of his enquiries in certain typical villages, the Special Settlement Officer concludes that the economic condition of the ryots in the districts under report is generally satisfactory and that there are no signs of any widespread indebtedness among them.

The statistics furnished in paragraph 27 of the Special Settlement Officer's report indicate the development of co-operative societies in the three districts between the years 1915–16 and 1923–24. It is evident that there has been a steady increase in the number of rural societies during this period. During the year 1923–24 there were 984 rural co-operative societies in the three districts with a working capital of nearly 32 lakhs of rupees.

The foregoing summary of the economic condition of the tract under report makes it clear that there has been satisfactory progress in the material prosperity of the agricultural classes in the three districts during the currency of the present settlement.

6. *Commutation rates.*—White paddy was the standard crop adopted at the last resettlement for wet lands in the districts of Godavari and Kistna. The standard crops adopted for dry lands in the deltaic tracts of these districts were black paddy in Godavari and black paddy and cholam in Kistna. As regards the dry lands in the upland tracts, the standard crops were black paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and horsegram in Godavari and cholam and cumbu in Kistna. Commutation rates for the standard crops in the deltaic tracts were adopted after making a deduction of 15 per cent from the average prices on account of merchants' profits and charges of transport. Similar commutation rates were not however worked out for the uplands. For the purpose of ascertaining the increases in the prices of the standard crops in the upland tracts since the last resettlement the Special Settlement Officer has taken the average prices recorded in the scheme reports of that settlement and deducted 15 per cent from them as in the deltaic tracts. It may also be observed that prices are not recorded separately for black paddy. Mr. Holdsworth has therefore, in accordance with the procedure followed at the last resettlement, reckoned its price at 20 per cent less than that of white paddy. The revised commutation rates for the several standard crops in the deltaic and upland tracts of the three districts based on the prices prevailing in the ryots' selling months during the 20 years ending 1922–23 are given in paragraph 39 of the Special Settlement Officer's report. It will be seen that the increase in the revised rates for white paddy over the old commutation rates ranges from 99 per cent in the Kistna uplands to 119 per cent in the Godavari delta. The increase in the rates for the various dry grains ranges from 93 to 118 per cent except in the case of cholam in the upland tract of Kistna in which it is 78 per cent.

PROPOSALS FOR RESETTLEMENT.

7. *Deltaic tract*—(*a*) *Classification of soils.*—The Special Settlement Officer states that the soil classification made at the last resettlement in deltaic villages was generally well done. He observes that there is a steady fall in the sale value of lands in the tract side by side with a fall in the rate of assessment, thus indicating that the classification on which the rate is based follows the productive capacity of the soil fairly well. Mr. Holdsworth therefore considers that there is no need for a general reclassification of soils in the tract. The Board concurs in this view. The Special Settlement Officer however proposes that he should be empowered (1) to revise the soil classification in the case of lands transferred from dry to wet and vice versa and (2) to assign a suitable classification to such of the large waste blocks hitherto unclassified in the tail-end villages, as are likely to be taken on patta and the cultivable lands within the margin of the Colair lake which have been occupied on sivaijama at a flat rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre. He also proposes that the lands north of the Ellore and Samalkota canals in the districts of East and West Godavari which though classified as upland dry are regularly irrigated from the delta system

may be reclassified in accordance with the principles adopted in the classification of similar lands in the delta. The Board supports these proposals.

(*b*) *Dry grouping.*—The grouping of villages made at the last resettlement was based on facilities of communications in the deltaic tract. The Special Settlement Officer considers that the conditions of the tract have not materially altered since the resettlement and that the existing grouping may be retained. The Board agrees with Mr. Holdsworth.

(*c*) *Classification of irrigation sources.*—At the last resettlement the irrigation sources in the deltaic tracts of Godavari and Kistna were divided into four classes with reference to the conditions of irrigation and drainage. The Special Settlement Officer states that the classification was made very carefully. No general reclassification of sources is therefore called for.

In the notifications published in connexion with the resettlement of the two districts it was laid down that "where an irrigation source or any portion thereof has been placed in a class lower than the first, it is liable to be raised during the term of this settlement if and when the defect on account of which it is placed in the lower class is remedied". The Special Settlement Officer observes that the nature of such defects has not been recorded in the descriptive memoirs prefixed to the resettlement diglot registers and that in consequence nothing has been done to give effect to the terms of the notifications. He proposes that the Settlement Officer may be empowered (1) to raise the classification of any source or of any part thereof which is no longer affected by the defect on account of which it was placed in a lower class and (2) to raise or lower the classification of any source in cases in which the existing classification is manifestly incorrect. The Board supports these proposals.

The Special Settlement Officer also observes that parts of the Kaikalur taluk of the Kistna district are liable to regular failure of supply and regular submersion on account of defects in the irrigation and the drainage and that relief is called for in their case. In this connexion he lays stress on the fact that the sale values of wet lands assessed at the same rate are considerably lower in Kaikalur than in the rest of the Kistna Eastern delta. The irrigation sources in the tract referred to by Mr. Holdsworth are now placed in the second or third class. He considers that the areas liable to regular failure of supply or regular inundation should be placed in the third or fourth class. It is proposed that the areas eligible for this concession should be selected with reference to the remission and cultivation accounts of the past five years and verified by actual inspection. The cost of the concession is estimated at one rupee per acre or Rs. 5,000 on the whole. The Settlement Commissioner has inspected the tract and the Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposal subject to the condition that the concession is granted only in cases where it is found necessary on inspection by a gazetted officer.

(*d*) *Allowance for cartage and merchants' profits.*—At the last resettlement an allowance of 15 per cent was made on account of cartage and merchants' profits. In view of the low rates of freight prevailing in the Godavari and Kistna canals and of the competition between the numerous rice mills in the deltaic tracts, the Special Settlement Officer considers that the allowance made for this purpose is more than ample and that it requires no revision. The Board concurs in this view.

(*e*) *Grain outturns, cultivation expenses and allowance for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas.*—From the foregoing remarks it is evident that the existing settlement of the deltaic tracts of the three districts has been carried out on sound lines and that it can serve as a basis for the revision of the rates of assessment at the ensuing resettlement. Such revision will obviously have to take the form of a percentage variation of the existing rates. The Board agrees with the Special Settlement Officer that no alteration is necessary in the allowances made for vicissitudes of seasons and unprofitable areas. In fact, in a resettlement which is not based on a reclassification of soils there is no need for a fresh calculation of grain outturns or cultivation expenses or for any alteration in the allowance made at the previous settlement for vicissitudes of seasons and unprofitable areas. The Special Settlement Officer has, however, made enquiries in regard to grain outturns and cultivation expenses in several villages. His remarks will be found in paragraph 40 (*f*) of the report. As observed by Mr. Holdsworth, arguments based on grain outturns and

cultivation expenses are somewhat academic as the maximum enhancement that can be made at the ensuing resettlement is only 18¾ per cent although the commutation rate for paddy has increased by more than 100 per cent.

8. *Upland tract—(a) Dry lands—Soil classification and grouping.*—In the classification table adopted at the original settlement of the districts under report, provision was made for three sorts under most classes of soil while only two sorts were allowed under some classes. The classification made at the original settlement was retained at the resettlement of the upland tract. Three sorts are obviously not sufficient to allow for inequalities in the productive powers of the various classes of lands, but the Special Settlement Officer observes that though the hampering influence of this restricted table is everywhere apparent the inequalities are not sufficiently serious to justify interference with a classification that has been in force for sixty years. In the Godavari uplands an attempt was made to remedy this defect by dividing villages into four groups, the grouping being based on the general quality of the soil and not on a consideration of the facilities of communications and markets as in recent settlements. Mr. Holdsworth observes that even on a consideration of the quality of the soil the grouping was not correctly made. Any change in the grouping would however entail a general revision of the soil classification. In view of this fact and of the general low level of the dry rates, the Special Settlement Officer considers that except in the case of the area which lies within the influence of the Muniyeru project the circumstances of which are special, there is no need for a general reclassification of soils, that it will be sufficient if lands classed as 'permanently improved' are reclassified suitably and that the existing grouping may be retained unaltered. The Board agrees with Mr. Holdsworth.

(*b*) *Wet lands—Classification of soils and irrigation sources.*— As in the case of dry lands, the wet lands in the upland tracts of Godavari and Kistna were generally classified on a system of two or three sorts under each class of soil. The classification table adopted for wet lands was thus equally inelastic.

The irrigation sources in the Godavari uplands were divided into three classes. As already observed, the principles on which this classification was made are not clear. Broadly speaking, it may be stated that an average classification based on a consideration of the fertility of the wet lands was assigned to all sources in a village and the classification so assigned corresponded generally with the group in which the village was placed for the purpose of dry assessment. In some cases however the wet class and the dry group differed and the tanks in the same village were placed in different classes. A classification carried out in this haphazard manner without regard to the capacity of the irrigation sources must necessarily lead to considerable inequalities in the incidence of the wet rates. Attempts were made to rectify such inequalities by manipulating the soil classification, but this device could be employed only to a slight extent owing to the limited number of sorts in the classification table.

An examination of the table of wet rates in force in the Godavari uplands shows that the gradations in the rates fixed for the various sorts of each class of soil and under the several classes of irrigation sources are unequal. The Special Settlement Officer observes that the general result of the settlement in the uplands of Godavari is an unnecessarily low level of assessment though there are some individual cases of over-assessment, especially in the Rajahmundry taluk.

In the circumstances the most satisfactory way of removing these anomalies at the ensuing resettlement of the tract would be to reclassify the wet lands on a system of five sorts under each class of soil as in recent settlements and to reclassify the irrigation sources with reference to their capacity. The existing classification has however been in force for the last sixty years. The rates are low and the disparities due to mistakes in the classification of soils and sources are not very serious. In the absence of a system of composition for second crop charge no serious inconvenience is caused by the existing haphazard classification of irrigation sources. A general reclassification of soils and sources would upset considerably the present relative incidence of the rates and might probably lead to a considerable enhancement in the total assessment of the tract. For these reasons the Special Settlement Officer recommends that the existing classification of soils and irrigation sources in the upland tracts of Godavari may be retained unaltered. The Board supports this recommendation.

The irrigation sources in the uplands of Kistna were placed in a single class which was numbered as third in continuation of the two classes into which the sources in the deltaic tract of that district were divided. The tanks in the upland tract however vary considerably in capacity. The inequalities in the incidence of the rates of assessment due to the adoption of a single classification for all the tanks in the tract were mitigated by the manipulation of the soil classification, but, as already stated, this device could be adopted only to a limited extent owing to the restricted soil classification table. A reclassification of irrigation sources at the ensuing resettlement would thus necessarily involve a reclassification of soils. Although such reclassification could be carried out without unduly upsetting the present relative incidence of the wet rates, the Special Settlement Officer considers that the recommendation made by him for the retention of the existing classification of soils and irrigation sources in the case of the upland tracts of East and West Godavari may be adopted for the Kistna uplands also except in regard to the lands which are commanded by the Muniyeru project. The Board agrees with Mr. Holdsworth.

As the existing classification of sources in the upland tracts of the three districts is not suitable for the introduction of a system of uniform water-rate, the Special Settlement Officer proposes that the classification should be revised at the ensuing resettlement so as to facilitate the introduction of that system. The Board supports this proposal.

(*c*) *Lands under the Muniyeru project.*—Subsequent to the original settlement an anicut was constructed on the Muniyeru, a tributary of the Kistna and it was expected that an extent of about 10,000 acres in the Nandigama taluk would be eventually irrigated from the system. The area actually brought under irrigation at the last resettlement was only about 900 acres of which about 250 acres had already been registered as wet under tanks but were since incorporated in the system. At the last resettlement Mr. Adinarayana Ayya suggested that the area commanded by the system should be reclassified and assessed on the scale of rates proposed for the deltaic tract of the Kistna district. The Board however considered it premature to impose consolidated wet rates in the then undeveloped state of the ayacut. With the exception of the lands that had already been registered as wet at the original settlement, the area under irrigation was accordingly retained as dry and the dry rates were enhanced by about 33⅓ per cent as in the rest of the uplands. A uniform water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre is levied on irrigated lands in addition to the dry assessment.

There has been a steady extension of irrigation under the system since the last resettlement. The levy of a uniform water-rate on all lands which have been brought under regular irrigation is open to the objection that it lays the same burden on the more fertile as on the poorer classes of lands, while the imposition of dry rates of assessment does not reflect the present relative fertility of the different classes of lands with reference to their capacity for growing irrigated crops. With a view to rectify these inequalities, the Special Settlement Officer proposes that the entire area commanded by the Muniyeru project should be reclassified and that the lands under regular irrigation should be registered as consolidated wet and assessed at the wet rates applicable to lands under second class sources in the Kistna delta while those which are within the influence of the project but which have not yet been brought under irrigation should be assigned a suitable dry classification on the scale sanctioned for the villages of the second group in the delta. He estimates that the financial result of the reclassification will be an increase in the existing revenue by Rs. 1,503 or 4 44 per cent. A scheme for the construction of a storage tank for extending the Muniyeru irrigation by about 2,500 acres is now under investigation. The Collector considers that the question of the reclassification of the lands which are already under irrigation should be held in abeyance until it is decided whether they should contribute a share of the cost of the proposed extension. The Board understands that the area which is already irrigated by the Muniyeru system is not likely to be benefited by the proposed scheme except an extent of about 200 acres. There is therefore no need to postpone the reclassification of the major portion of the area which is already under irrigation and it will be sufficient if the extent of 200 acres likely to be affected by the scheme is retained as dry until the results of the investigation are known. Subject to this modification, the Board supports the proposals made by the Special Settlement Officer.

9. *Divi taluk.*—About 21 miles from its mouth the Kistna divides into two branches. The island of Divi is situated between these branches. Although it is geographically a part of the Kistna delta, the island is on account of its situation cut off from the anicut system on the mainland. At the original settlement it was settled on the same lines as the deltaic tract and all lands were classified as dry. At the last resettlement the Settlement Officer proposed that the Divi island should be reclassified on the same lines as the deltaic tract of Kistna. Government however considered that a reclassification was not indispensable and that as in the upland taluks the classification made at the original settlement might stand as there was no likelihood of the island being brought under the Kistna irrigation system within the next thirty years. The old rates were accordingly raised by about $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent as in the upland tract. In 1908 a pumping station was erected at the north of the island to pump water from the Kistna for the irrigation of the island. It was then expected that an extent of about 50,000 acres would be brought under irrigation in the course of a few years. The question whether the irrigable lands in the Divi island should not be reclassified on the lines adopted at the resettlement of the deltaic tract of the district was then raised, but in view of the difficulty of classifying the lands satisfactorily until the effect of irrigation had been tested by actual experience, it was decided that the reclassification should be deferred until the maximum area irrigable by the system was actually brought under irrigation.

An extent of about 36,000 acres is now irrigated by the Divi Pumping system. The development of irrigation has altered the relative values of the different classes of lands and the soil classification made at the original settlement which was based on the relative fertility of the lands for the cultivation of dry crops is no longer suitable. As in the case of the lands irrigated under the Muniyeru anicut system, the levy of a uniform water-rate on all irrigated lands in addition to the assessment based on a dry classification has resulted in the inferior lands being taxed more heavily than the better classes of lands in proportion to their yield. The normal procedure in such cases is to reclassify the irrigable area as wet and impose consolidated wet rates of assessment. The conditions of the Divi Pumping system are however peculiar in view of the fact that water for irrigation is pumped from the river by mechanical contrivances. The engines have to be frequently renewed and the capital outlay and the working expenses of the system are heavier than in the case of other irrigation systems. The revenue likely to be realised by the reclassification of the ayacut lands under the Divi Pumping system on the basis of the wet scale in force in the Kistna delta and by the application of the percentage enhancement of rates that may be sanctioned for the delta wet lands will not be sufficient to render the system productive. If the lands are reclassified as wet, it will be necessary to adopt a higher scale of rates than that in force in the delta in order that the Divi Pumping system may pay its way.

Apart from the opposition which such a step is likely to evoke, there is the further objection that the rates so imposed cannot be altered during the currency of the settlement. In view of the peculiar conditions of the Divi Pumping system, the Board considers that the best course is to retain the ayacut lands as dry and vary the rate of water-cess on a consideration of the capital outlay and the working expenses incurred from time to time. In order to mitigate the hardship inherent in a system of uniform water-rate, viz., that it presses more heavily on the inferior than on the better classes of lands, the Special Settlement Officer proposes to reclassify the lands lying within the irrigable area of the Divi Pumping system as 'irrigated dry,' taking into consideration the facilities for the cultivation of wet crops, and to base the rates on those in force for dry lands in the Kistna delta. While the same rate of water-cess will be levied on all irrigated lands, those which possess greater facilities for wet cultivation will thus be assessed at higher rates than those which do not possess the same facilities. The classification table proposed by the Special Settlement Officer is contained in paragraph 47 of his report. Loamy soils are placed above clayey soils in this table as the former are more suitable for the cultivation of wet crops. Mr. Holdsworth proposes to retain the existing two dry groups as the villages in the second group do not possess the same facilities for irrigation as those in the first group. The Board supports these proposals.

The Special Settlement Officer considers that the lands in the Divi taluk which are outside the influence of the Divi Pumping system should also be reclassified. As in the upland tract, the classification made at the original settlement which was retained at the last settlement was not made on sound lines and is defective. The realignment of the flood bank of the river made at the time of the introduction of the Divi Pumping system has altered the quality of the lands lying within the old and the new flood banks and the existing classification is no longer suitable. Mr. Holdsworth proposes that the lands which are outside the influence of the Divi Pumping system should be reclassified on the dry scale in force in the Kistna delta, the lanka lands being assessed two tarams and the padugai lands one taram higher than the ordinary dry rates appropriate to the soil classification. The Board supports these proposals.

10. *Rates of assessment—Deltaic tracts.*—In paragraph 7 of these Proceedings it has been recommended that no general reclassification of soils in the deltaic tract need be made at the ensuing resettlement of the district. The revision of assessment at the resettlement will therefore take the form of a percentage variation in the existing rates.

(*a*) *Wet lands.*—As stated above, the commutation rates for white paddy in the deltaic tracts based on the prices prevailing during the twenty years ending 1922–23 exceed the rates adopted at the last resettlement by 119 per cent in East and West Godavari and by 104 per cent in Kistna. The rise in prices and the improvement in the general economic condition of the deltaic tracts of the three districts would justify a substantial increase in the existing rates. In view however of the rule restricting the enhancement to $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in cases where the revision of assessment at a resettlement is based solely on the rise in prices, the Special Settlement Officer proposes that the existing rates on wet lands in the deltaic tracts of the three districts in question may be enhanced by $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The revised rates thus worked out have been rounded off in the case of some tarams. The existing and the revised rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer are shown below :—

Existing rates.	Proposed rates.	Existing rates.	Proposed rates.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
12 0	14 4 *	5 0	5 15
10 0	11 14	4 8	5 4
9 0	10 10	4 0	4 12
8 0	9 8	3 8	4 2
7 0	8 4	3 0	3 8
6 0	7 2	2 8	3 0

* Only for East and West Godavari.

An inducement fee of one rupee per acre is now levied on irrigated dry lands in addition to the appropriate wet assessment. This fee will be abolished as soon as the lands are transferred to wet. As most of these lands fall under the lower tarams, the revised assessment proposed in such cases will actually be less than the amount now charged. In the circumstances the rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer are very moderate and the Board recommends them for the sanction of Government.

(*b*) *Dry lands.*—The revised commutation rates for black paddy in the deltaic tracts exceed the rates adopted at the last resettlement by 115 per cent in East and West Godavari and by 100 per cent in Kistna, while the revised rate for cholam, the other standard crop adopted for dry lands in the Kistna delta, shows an increase of 118 per cent. The average sale value of the deltaic dry lands in all the three districts is more than 100 times the assessment. The lands are generally cultivated with valuable crops. The average rate of assessment on lanka and padugai lands held on patta is less than one half of the average rental realised during the last five years on similar lands not held on patta. A substantial increase in the existing dry rates generally is thus justified. The Special Settlement Officer however observes that there is a fringe of dry lands near the coast and at the tail ends of channels which are poor or low-lying and are liable to submersion, that some of these lands have been thrown out of cultivation on account of the increase of deleterious salts in the soil caused by the extension of irrigation and the drainage of wet lands and that

the ryots continue to hold the lands in the hope of eventually getting them included in the wet ayacut. Mr. Holdsworth states that the most striking instances of such poor lands are found along the coast east of Masulipatam, in the area south of the ayacut round Kaldindi in the Kaikalur taluk and in the villages south and east of the Amalapuram taluk. He adds that most of these lands have been assessed at Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ or less per acre and that there is a marked drop in the recorded sale values of the delta dry lands below those assessed at Rs. 2 per acre. The Special Settlement Officer considers that these lands deserve some concession and accordingly proposes that the existing rates may be enhanced by $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on lands assessed at Rs. 2 per acre or more and by only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the remaining lands. The Collector of East Godavari, however, considers that the lands in the Amalapuram taluk referred to by the Special Settlement Officer are not so bad as the Special Settlement Officer suggests, and that there is no need for any special concession in the case of the lower tarams. It will be observed from the statistics given in paragraph 35 of the Special Settlement Officer's report that there is a marked drop in the sale values of delta dry lands below those assessed at Rs. 2 per acre only in the Kistna district. In view, however, of the fact that inferior lands of the kind referred to by the Special Settlement Officer are found among the lower tarams in East and West Godavari also, the Board considers that no distinction need be made between the three districts in the matter and accordingly supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals. The existing and the revised rates are noted below :—

East and West Godavari.		*Kistna.*	
Existing rates.	Proposed rates.	Existing rates.	Proposed rates.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
	Ordinary dry lands.		
7 0	8 4		
5 0	5 15	5 0	5 15
4 0	4 12	4 0	4 12
3 0	3 8	3 0	3 8
2 8	3 0	2 8	3 0
2 0	2 6	2 0	2 6
1 8	1 11	1 8	1 11
1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6
1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2
0 12	0 14	0 12	0 14
0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9
0 4	0 5	0 4	0 5
	Lanka lands.		
11 0	13 0		
9 0	10 10	9 0	10 10
7 0	8 4	7 0	8 4
5 0	5 15	5 0	5 15
4 0	4 12	4 0	4 12
3 0	3 8	3 0	3 8
2 8	3 0	2 8	3 0
	Padugai lands.		
9 0	10 10		
7 0	8 4	7 0	8 4
5 0	5 15	5 0	5 15
4 0	4 12	4 0	4 12
3 0	3 8	3 0	3 8
2 8	3 0	2 8	3 0
2 0	2 6	2 0	2 6

11. *Rates of assessment— Upland tracts.—(a) Wet lands.*—It has been recommended that no general reclassification of soils or of irrigation sources need be made in the upland tracts of the three districts and that reclassification should be confined to the area commanded by the Muniyeru anicut system. The lands to be classified as wet under the Muniyeru system will be assessed at the revised rates proposed for lands under second-class sources in the Kistna delta. The Special Settlement Officer proposes that the rates on the remaining wet lands in the upland tracts of the three

districts may be generally enhanced by 18¾ per cent. He, however, considers that some concession is needed in the case of the lands under the Yeleru which have been assessed at the special rate of Rs. 12 per acre. Mr. Holdsworth observes that a specially high rate was originally fixed for these lands on the ground that a crop of sugarcane was cultivated once in four years and paddy in the remaining three and that the area under sugarcane has progressively shrunk. He therefore considers that the enhancement on this rate may be limited to 12½ per cent. The Collector of East Godavari, while accepting this proposal, urges that the higher taram wet lands in the uplands are over-assessed compared with the lower taram lands and that they are also not as good as lands assessed at more or less the same rates in the delta and accordingly proposes that the enhancement on those lands should be limited to 12½ per cent. As the delta and the uplands were dealt with on different lines at the previous settlements, they have to be considered separately for purposes of the ensuing resettlement and there is no point in comparing the rates in force in the delta with those in the uplands. There are no doubt anomalies and inequalities in the incidence of assessment in the uplands; but, as already pointed out, these defects could be rectified only by a general reclassification of soils and irrigation sources which would result in a serious dislocation of the present relative incidence of the rates of assessment and probably a considerable enhancement of the total assessment. In the circumstances, the revision of assessment should take the form of a percentage variation of the existing rates, and the only point for consideration is whether the enhancement proposed by the Special Settlement Officer is justified by the present economic condition of the upland tract. The commutation rate for white paddy in the uplands of East and West Godavari has risen by 114 per cent and the sale values of wet lands assessed at the higher rates (Rs. 8-8, Rs. 7-12 and Rs. 7 per acre) have increased 4·96, 2·88 and 7·07 times respectively during the twenty years ending 1924-25. There is thus no need for any special concession in the case of the higher taram lands in East Godavari. The Board accordingly recommends that the revised rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer may be sanctioned. The existing and the proposed rates are shown below:—

East and West Godavari.

Existing rates.			Proposed rates.	Existing rates.			Proposed rates.
Rs. A.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.			Rs. A.
12 0	...	...	13 8	4 8	...	...	5 4
*9 0	...	...	...	3 12	...	...	4 7
8 8	...	...	10 1	3 4	...	...	3 14
7 12	...	...	9 3	2 8	...	...	3 0
7 0	...	...	8 4	2 4	...	...	2 11
6 8	...	...	7 11	2 0	...	...	2 6
5 12	...	...	6 13	1 10	...	...	1 15
5 4	...	...	6 4				

Kistna.

Existing rates.			Proposed rates.	Existing rates.			Proposed rates.
Rs. A.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.			Rs. A.
*7 8	...	...	...	4 4	...	...	5 1
6 4	...	..	7 7	3 12	...	...	4 7
5 8	...	...	6 8	3 0	...	...	3 8
4 12	...	...	5 10	2 8	...	...	3 0

* Rate on permanently improved lands. These will be reclassified.

(*b*) *Dry lands.*—The revised commutation rates for the dry grains in the uplands exceed those adopted at the last resettlement by 93 to 117 per cent in East and West Godavari and by 78 to 95 per cent in Kistna. The sale values of dry lands have risen about four times in Kistna and three times in East and West Godavari. The Special Settlement Officer, however, proposes an enhancement of only 12½ per cent in the upland dry rates generally. He also recommends that the lowest rate of As. 5 may be left unaltered. This recommendation is reasonable in view

of the fact that a large extent of land assessed at this rate in East and West Godavari is unoccupied. The Board accordingly supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals. The existing and the proposed rates are noted below ;—

East and West Godavari.

Existing rates. Rs. A.	Proposed rates. Rs. A.	Existing rates. Rs. A.	Proposed rates. Rs. A.
5 8	...	1 12	2 0
4 8	5 1	1 10	1 14
3 12	4 3	1 4	1 6
3 4	3 10	1 0	1 2
2 12	3 1	0 10	0 12
2 8	2 13	0 8	0 9
2 4	2 8	0 5	0 5

* Rate on permanently improved lands. These will be reclassified.

Kistna.

Existing rates. Rs. A.	Proposed rates. Rs. A.	Existing rates. Rs. A.	Proposed rates. Rs. A.
3 12	4 3	1 4	1 6
2 8	2 13	1 0	1 2
2 2	2 6	0 10	0 12
1 14	2 2	0 5	0 5
1 8	1 11		

In accordance with the recommendation made in paragraph 8 (*c*) of these Proceedings, the lands which are within the influence of the Muniyeru project but which have not yet come under regular wet cultivation should be reclassified on the basis of the dry scale in force in villages of the second group in the Kistna delta. The revised dry rates proposed for the villages in that group may be adopted for the Muniyeru dry lands.

12. *Rates of assessment—Divi taluk.*—In paragraph 9 of these Proceedings, it has been recommended that the area within the influence of the Divi Pumping system should be reclassified as 'irrigated dry' and assessed at rates usually charged on dry lands and that the rest of the Divi taluk should be reclassified on the basis of the dry scale in force in the Kistna delta. The revised rates proposed for the dry lands in the delta, including the lanka and padugai special rates, may be adopted for the lands outside the influence of the Divi Pumping system. The scale of rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer for the lands commanded by this system is contained in paragraph 47 of his report. This is generally based on the scale of rates proposed for dry lands in the Kistna delta. Mr. Holdsworth also proposes that the water-rate levied on the lands irrigated by the Divi Pumping system should be raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per acre. The Board supports these proposals.

13. *Financial results.*—The financial results of the Special Settlement Officer's proposals are contained in paragraph 49 of his report. The application of the revised rates proposed by him is estimated to result in an increase of the existing land revenue of the three districts by 17·50 per cent. In framing this estimate, no account has been taken of the financial results of the revision of the water-rate and the introduction of the lanka and padugai special rates in Divi and of the transfer of lands from dry to wet (except under the Muniyeru anicut system). Details for the several classes of lands in each district are given in paragraph 49 of the report.

14. *Registry of wet lands as double crop—Paragraph 50 of the report.*—The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposal that no wet lands except those assessed at the Yeleru special rates need be registered as 'double crop'.

15. *Registry of land as manavari—Paragraph 51 of the report.*—The Board agrees with the Special Settlement Officer that there is no need to register any lands in the three districts as 'manavari'. Lands on which objectionable achukattu cultivation is carried on will, of course, be liable to pay enhanced assessment as in other districts.

16. *Baling remission—Paragraph 53 of the report.*—The Board agrees with the Special Settlement Officer that the existing rules in regard to the grant of baling remission may be continued subject to the modification that the remission for the second crop on registered wet lands should be fixed at one-fourth of the second crop charge subject to a maximum of eight annas per acre.

17. *Kistbandi—Paragraph 54 of the report.*—The Special Settlement Officer's proposals have been received and orders passed thereon in G.O. No. 1728, Revenue, dated 8th October 1926.

18. *Ground-rent—Paragraph 55 of the report.*—The Special Settlement Officer's proposals are awaited.

19. *Duration of the resettlement—Paragraph 57 of the report.*—The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposal.

20. A draft notification for the resettlement of the three districts is submitted.

21. The Board has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the care and thoroughness with which Mr. Holdsworth has conducted his enquiries and prepared his report.

(True extract)

A. A. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party, Rajahmundry.
,, ,, No. II Party, Masulipatam.
,, Collectors of East and West Godavari and Kistna.
Copy to the Director of Survey.
,, Officers in charge of Settlement Parties, Nos. III and IV.

APPENDIX.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

I. Area affected.

The term of thirty years for which the existing rates of land assessment were sanctioned in the several taluks of the three districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna as at present constituted expires in fasli 1338 (1928-29) except in Bhadrachalam and Nugur of the East Godavari district and a revision of the rates and conditions of assessment therein will be carried out with effect from fasli 1339 (1929-30). This notification does not apply to the taluks of Bhadrachalam and Nugur nor to the 42 villages of the Polavaram division of the East Godavari district which were settled on special lines in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.Os. No. 2233, dated 22nd July 1911, and No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918.

II. General Policy.

2. At the last resettlement a percentage deduction was made on account of vicissitudes of season and of the inclusion of porambokes such as roads, channels, banks, paths, etc., in patta holdings; this fact has been recorded in the descriptive memoirs attached to the resettlement diglot registers; the same percentage deduction will be allowed at the ensuing resettlement.

Channels, paths, and other similar porambokes not exceeding 20 links in width, will hereafter be shown as details and not as subdivisions except in special cases or where they pass through inam lands. The inclusion of poramboke land in patta holdings does not alter the tenure of such land or confer any right over such land on the pattadars in whose fields the poramboke land is included and the Government do not forego or abandon any of their rights in such land.

3. For the purpose of the resettlement the old division of the three districts into 'delta' and 'upland' will remain generally unaltered.

III. Classification of Soils.

4. Except in the Divi taluk and in the area commanded by the Muniyeru anicut channels in the Kistna district no general reclassification of soils will be made at the resettlement. The system of soil classification now prevalent in the delta and the upland tracts will be retained. The present arrangement by which soils of equal productive capacity are grouped in tarams and the existing method of notation of the different soils will also be retained.

5. In describing soils the following symbols will be used:—

I	means	alluvial clay.
II	„	alluvial loam.
III	„	regar clay.
IV	„	regar loam.
V	„	regar sand.
VI	„	red ferruginous clay.
VII	„	red ferruginous loam.
VIII	„	red ferruginous sand.
XII	„	arenaceous loam.
XIII	„	arenaceous sand.
XIV	„	arenaceous heavy sand.

Arabic numerals following the roman figures in the tables in paragraphs 6, 13, 21 and 22 below denote the sort of the soil. The extra sort for dry lands under alluvial loam and for both dry and wet lands under alluvial clay in the deltaic tracts of the districts of East and West Godavari will be denoted as I-A.

6. *Divi taluk*—(i) *Area under the Divi pumping system.*—At the last resettlement the Divi taluk was treated on the same lines as the upland tract proper on the ground that it was not irrigated by the Kistna anicut system and that it was unlikely to be so irrigated in the near future. Consequently, the soil classification made at the original settlement was retained unaltered. This classification was inelastic. Moreover during the currency of the present resettlement a large area in the taluk has been brought under irrigation from the Divi pumping system. Irrigation has altered the relative advantages of the various areas and the existing classification based on the relative merits of the soils as dry is no longer suitable to present conditions, and in many cases does not reflect the comparative values of the soils. To remedy this defect and in order to distribute the burden of assessment equitably in accordance with the productive capacity of the lands, a reclassification of soils with reference to their present characteristics and their facilities for irrigation will be carried out. All lands in this area will therefore be reclassified in accordance with the principles followed in the classification of irrigated lands. For this purpose, soils will be divided into three main series—alluvial, regar and arenaceous. The alluvial series will be subdivided into two classes—clay and loam; the regar into three classes—clay, loam and sand; and the arenaceous into loam, sand and heavy sand. Each of these classes will be further subdivided into sorts: the alluvial and the regar into five sorts, viz., (1) best, (2) good, (3) ordinary, (4) interior and (5) worst; and the arenaceous into three sorts—(1) best, (2) good and (3) ordinary. The symbols used for describing the soils will be the same as in paragraph 5 above. The arrangement by which soils will be grouped in tarams and the method of notation will be as shown below:—

Taram.		Classification.
1	...	I-1, II-2.
2	...	I-2, II-3, IV-1.
3	...	I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2.
4	...	I-4, II-5, III-2, IV-3 V-1.
5	...	I-5, III-3, IV-4, V-2, XII-1.
6	...	III-4, IV-5, V-3. XII-2, XIII-1.
7	...	III-5, V-4, XII-3, XIII-2, XIV-1.
8	...	V-5, XIII-3, XIV-2.
9	...	XIV-3.

(ii) *Area outside the Divi-pumping system.*—The existing classification is inelastic and unsatisfactory, particularly in the case of lands affected by the realignment and extension of the flood bank which has rendered obsolete the classification based on the old conditions. Moreover

with a view to introducing the special lanka and padugai rates already prevailing in the delta taluks of the Kistna district but not hitherto extended to Divi, it is essential to reclassify the lands in the taluk on a more elastic table and in accordance with the present condition and situation of the lands. The entire area of the taluk outside the Divi pumping system will therefore be reclassified. The classification will be made on the system adopted for dry lands in the delta tract at the last resettlement and the special lanka and padugai rates will be introduced as in the delta taluks.

The foregoing procedure will be applied also to the village of Palletumalapalem, Bandar taluk, which originally formed part of Divi.

7. *Lands under the Muniyeru project*—The existing classification of lands under the Muniyeru project was made at the original settlement on the basis of their suitability for the cultivation of dry crops. This classification is unsuitable now that the lands have been brought under regular wet cultivation. The entire area commanded by the Muniyeru project will accordingly be reclassified. The system of classification will be the same as that adopted at the previous settlement of the delta tract.

8. In tracts where no general reclassification of soils is to be made at the resettlement, the Special Settlement Officer is authorized to assign a fresh classification or to alter, wherever necessary, the existing classification in the case of the following lands :—

(*a*) Lands which have been transferred from dry to wet or *vice versa* and from one irrigation source to another subsequent to the last resettlement.

(*b*) Lands north of the Ellore and Samalkot canals in the West and East Godavari districts which, though regularly irrigated from the delta system, are at present classified as 'upland dry'. These will now be reclassified on the system adopted for similar soils in the delta tract.

(*c*) Large blocks of cultivable waste lands in the uplands and in the tail-end villages of the delta tract which have hitherto been unclassified but are likely to be taken on patta and the unsurveyed and unsettled lands within the margin of the Colair like which are now under *swayijama* cultivation.

(*d*) Lands classified as 'permanently improved' in the 'upland' tract.

(*e*) Lands which were classed as 'poramboke' or 'unassessed' at the last settlement but which have since been transferred to 'assessed waste' or assigned on patta by the Revenue Department.

(*f*) Lands transferred from 'poramboke' or 'unassessed' to 'assessed' during the resettlement.

(*g*) Disafforested lands.

(*h*) Lands under irrigation sources which have been recognized subsequent to the last resettlement or the classification of which is altered at the ensuing resettlement.

9. In classifying or reclassifying soils as above, the system of classification adopted at the last resettlement will be followed unless otherwise specifically provided for.

IV. Classification of Irrigation Sources.

10. (*a*) There will be no general reclassification of irrigation sources at the resettlement, and the existing classification will be generally retained unaltered both in the delta and the upland tracts. Exception will however be made in the case of a few villages in the east of the Kaikalur taluk of the Kistna district which are liable to constant inundation from the drains and where the supply is defective. The Special Settlement Officer has been given discretion to make a suitable reduction, where necessary, in the classification of the irrigation sources in this area.

(*b*) Sources recognized subsequent to the last resettlement will generally be classified in accordance with the general principles adopted in regard to the classification of sources in the area concerned. The sources under the Muniyeru project in the Kistna district will however be treated as equivalent to a delta second class source for the purpose of fixing appropriate rates of assessment for lands that may be registered as 'wet' at the resettlement.

(*c*) The Special Settlement Officer is authorized to revise the classification in cases in which the existing classification is manifestly incorrect, to fix an appropriate classification for sources specifically placed in a lower class at the last resettlement on account of defects, if investigation shows that such defects have been remedied, and to depart from the general principles adopted at the last resettlement if he finds that exceptional treatment is necessary in order to deal equitably with any particular case.

(*d*) On the completion of the improvements which are now being executed to the Egnipad aqueduct in the Ryves canal branching from the Kistna river, it will be open to Government to raise the classification of the sources taking off below the aqueduct and to impose on lands registered there under such rates of assessment as will be appropriate to the revised classification.

(*e*) If at any time during the term of the resettlement a defect on account of which an irrigation source has been placed in a lower class is remedied by the Government, or if any source is improved or any new source constructed by Government, the Government shall be at liberty to revise the resettlement classification or to assign a suitable classification, as the case may be, to such sources and to impose such wet rates of assessment or such water rates as they may deem fit on the lands commanded by such sources.

V. Wet Lands.

11. *Commutation rate.*—White paddy was taken as the standard wet crop at the last resettlement. After making a deduction of 15 per cent on account of cartage and merchants' profits a commutation rate of Rs. 118 per garce was adopted. Making a similar deduction and calculating the commutation rate on the basis of the average price of white paddy in the ryots' selling months for the twenty non-famine years ending fasli 1332 (1922-23), a commutation rate of Rs. 253 a garce for the delta tract of East and West Godavari and of Rs. 241 a garce for that of the Kistna district is arrived at. Similar commutation rates for the upland tracts work out to Rs. 252 and Rs. 235 respectively. These rates

exceed those adopted at the last resettlement by the following percentages:—

District.	Tract.		Percentage of increase.
East and West Godavari.	Delta	...	119
Do. do.	Upland	...	114
Kistna	Delta	...	101
Do.	Upland	...	99

12. *Money rates.*—The Government have however decided to enhance the existing rates in the delta and upland tracts by 18¾ per cent with the exception of the special rate of Rs. 12 for lands under the Yeleru river in the uplands of the East Godavari district which will be raised by 12½ per cent only.

A considerable margin will thus be left to the ryots for the promotion of a higher standard of comfort.

13. The following tables compare the new and the old rates separately for the delta and the upland tracts.

A

Delta—Wet lands—East Godavari and West Godavari districts.

I	II	III	IV	V	XII	XIII	XIV	First class		Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.	
								Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
								Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1-A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 0	14 4	10 0	11 14	9 0	10 10	8 0	9 8
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	11 14	9 0	10 10	8 0	9 8	7 0	8 4
2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	9 0	10 10	8 0	9 8	7 0	8 4	6 0	7 2
3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	8 0	9 8	7 0	8 4	6 0	7 2	5 0	5 15
4	5	2	3	1	1	..	..	7 0	8 4	6 0	7 2	5 0	5 15	4 8	5 4
5	..	3	4	2	2	1	..	6 0	7 2	5 0	5 15	4 8	5 4	4 0	4 12
..	..	4	5	3	3	2	1	5 0	5 15	4 8	5 4	4 0	4 12	3 8	4 2
..	..	5	..	4	..	3	2	4 8	5 4	4 0	4 12	3 8	4 2	3 0	3 8
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	4 0	4 12	3 8	4 2	3 0	3 8	2 8	3 0

B

Delta—Wet lands—Kistna district.

I	II	III	IV	V	XII	XIII	XIV	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.	
								Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
								Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	11 14	9 0	10 10	8 0	9 8	7 0	8 4
2	3	.	1	..	..	..	..	9 0	10 10	8 0	9 8	7 0	8 4	6 0	7 2
3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	8 0	9 8	7 0	8 4	6 0	7 2	5 0	5 15
4	5	2	3	1	1	..	..	7 0	8 4	6 0	7 2	5 0	5 15	4 8	5 4
5	..	3	4	2	2	1	..	6 0	7 2	5 0	5 15	4 8	5 4	4 0	4 12
..	..	4	5	3	3	2	1	5 0	5 15	4 8	5 4	4 0	4 12	3 8	4 2
..	..	5	..	4	..	3	2	4 8	5 4	4 0	4 12	3 8	4 2	3 0	3 8
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	4 0	4 12	3 8	4 2	3 0	3 8	2 8	3 0

C (1)

Upland—Wet lands—East Godavari and West Godavari districts (Resettled in 1899).

Class and sort of soil.		First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
		Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
I	1	12 0	13 8	Special rates for lands under the Yeleru river.			
	2	7 12	9 3				
II	1	9 0	..	7 12	..	* 6 8	..
	2	7 0	..	5 4	..	* 3 12	..
III	1	7 0	8 4	6 8	7 11	5 4	6 4
	2	5 4	6 4	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14
	3	3 4	3 14	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6
IV	1	8 8	10 1	7 12	9 3	6 8	7 11
	2	7 0	8 4	5 12	6 13	4 8	5 4
	3	5 4	6 4	3 12	4 7	3 4	3 14
V	1	6 8	7 11	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14
	2	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14	2 8	3 0
	3	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6	2 0	2 6
VI	1	6 8	7 11	5 4	6 4	3 12	4 7
	2	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14	2 4	2 11
VII	1	7 12	9 3	5 12	6 13	3 12	4 7
	2	5 12	6 13	4 8	5 4	2 8	3 0
	3	4 8	5 4	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6
VIII	1	5 12	6 13	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14
	2	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14	2 0	2 6
	3	3 4	3 14	2 4	2 11	1 10	1 15

* Rates on lands classified as 'Permanently improved.' These will be reclassified.

C (2)

Upland—Wet lands—East Godavari and West Godavari districts—(Settled in 1899).

Class and sort of soil.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
III 1	7 0	8 4	6 8	7 11	5 4	6 4
III 2	6 8	7 11	5 4	6 4	4 8	5 4
III 3	5 4	6 4	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14
III 4	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14	2 8	3 0
III 5	3 4	3 14	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6
IV 1	8 8	10 1	7 12	9 3	6 8	7 11
IV 2	7 12	9 3	7 0	8 4	5 4	6 4
IV 3	7 0	8 1	5 12	6 13	4 8	5 4
IV 4	6 8	7 11	4 8	5 4	3 12	4 7
IV 5	5 4	6 4	3 12	4 7	3 4	3 14
V 1	6 8	7 11	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14
V 2	5 4	6 4	3 12	4 7	2 8	3 0
V 3	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14	2 4	2 11
V 4	3 4	3 14	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6
V 5	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6	1 10	1 15
VI 1	6 8	7 11	5 4	6 4	3 12	4 7
VI 2	5 4	6 4	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14
VI 3	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14	2 4	2 11
VI 4	3 12	4 7	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6
VI 5	3 4	3 14	2 0	2 6	1 10	1 15
VII 1	7 12	9 3	5 12	6 13	3 12	4 7
VII 2	7 0	8 4	5 4	6 4	3 4	3 14
VII 3	5 12	6 13	4 8	5 4	2 8	3 0
VII 4	5 4	6 4	3 4	3 14	2 4	2 11
VII 5	4 8	5 4	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6
VIII 1	5 12	6 13	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14
VIII 2	5 4	6 4	3 12	4 7	2 8	3 0
VIII 3	4 8	5 4	3 4	3 14	2 0	2 6
VIII 4	3 12	4 7	2 8	3 0	1 10	1 15
VIII 5	3 4	3 14	2 4	2 11	1 10	1 15

D

Upland—Wet lands—Kistna district.

Class and sort of soil.	Third class.		Class and sort of soil	Third class.	
	Old rate.	New rate.		Old rate.	New rate.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
I 1	..	..	V 1	4 4	5 1
I 2	6 4	7 7	V 2	3 0	3 8
I 3	..	..	V 3	2 8	3 0
II 1	* 7 8	..	VI 1	5 6	6 8
II 2	* 6 4	..	VI 2	4 4	5 1
III 1	5 8	6 8	VII 1	4 12	5 10
III 2	4 4	5 1	VII 2	3 12	4 7
III 3	3 0	3 8	VIII 1	3 12	4 7
IV 1	6 4	7 7	VIII 2	3 0	3 8
IV 2	4 12	5 10			
IV 3	3 12	4 7			

* Rates on lands classified as 'Permanently improved' These will be reclassified.

14. *Wet lands under the Muniyeru project.*—Lands reclassified as 'wet' under the Muniyeru project will be assessed at the appropriate resettlement rates sanctioned for wet lands in the delta tract of the Kistna district—vide table B above.

15. *Revision of wet ayacuts*—(*a*) *Transfers from dry to wet.*—(i) In the delta tracts of the Kistna and West Godavari districts all dry lands registered as 'bapat wet' in the revenue accounts have been transferred to wet. In the case of the dry lands selected for inclusion in the Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western deltas, lists of which were published in the *Kistna District Gazette* for May 1921 and February 1924 (Extraordinary), and of which the inclusion was subject to the conditions that the owners paid the prescribed inclusion fee and corrected the level of the lands, where necessary, to permit of irrigation by direct flow, such lands as have satisfied these conditions have also been transferred to wet. In the case of the selected dry lands which have not paid the inclusion fees and of lands which though not originally selected for inclusion, it is considered desirable to include, the Special Settlement Officer will have power to decide, in consultation with the Department of Public Works, what lands should be admitted to irrigation and, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, whether such lands should be registered as wet or dry.

(ii) Under the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas in the East Godavari district all 'bapat wet' and irrigated dry lands that have been cultivated with wet crops in each of the last five faslis and are conveniently situated for economic irrigation, and such other lands as are so situated that they cannot exclude Government water and are either under or fit for wet cultivation, will be transferred to wet in consultation with the Public Works Department provided that in the case of dry lands other than 'bapat wet' the prescribed inclusion fee has been paid.

(iii) In the uplands, fields registered as 'dry' which have been regularly under wet cultivation

for five years and which in the opinion of the Settlement Officer can be irrigated economically and without prejudice to other registered wet lands and fields registered as 'dry' from which in the opinion of the Settlement Officer it is impossible to exclude Government water will be transferred to 'wet.'

(*b*) *Transfers from wet to dry.*—Fields registered as 'wet' which owing to their situation on a high level or for any other reason, are unfit for wet cultivation, will be transferred to 'dry,' provided the owners consent. Wet lands deliberately rendered unfit for wet cultivation, not because the supply of water is insufficient but because the growing of dry crops is more profitable will be retained as wet. A note to this effect will be made in the resettlement register.

(*c*) When lands are transferred from 'dry' to 'wet' or from 'wet' to 'dry' or from one registered source of irrigation to another, a soil classification suitable to their new description will be assigned.

16. *Charge for second crop—(a) Registered double-crop lands.*—No lands will be registered as consolidated 'double crop' at the resettlement, except those under the Yeleru river which are by district practice already treated as consolidated 'double crop' lands and charged at special rates No extra charge will be made for the cultivation of a second crop on them.

(*b*) *Registered single-crop lands.*—The charge for a second crop when raised on land registered as single crop will be in accordance with paragraph 1 (1) and (2) of Board's Standing Order No. 5 or whatever corresponding orders may be in force for the time being.

(*c*) Government reserve to themselves the power to introduce at any time during the currency of the resettlement the rules for the composition of second-crop charge on single-crop wet lands as laid down in paragraph 1 (5) of Board's Standing Order No. 1 or in accordance with any rules that may be framed by Government in this behalf.

17. *Wet lands irrigated by baling.*—The baling remission of rupee one an acre usually allowed for the first crop will continue. The baling remission for the second crop will be fixed at one-fourth of the second-crop charge subject to a maximum remission of eight annas an acre. Where lands are irrigated by baling from one source and by direct flow from another, the rates will be worked out separately for each source and the higher of the two rates applied.

VI. Dry Lands.

18. *Grouping.*—The existing grouping will remain unaltered except in the case of villages commanded by the Muniyeru project which will be placed in the delta second group.

19. *Commutation rate.*—At the last resettlement, black paddy was adopted as the standard dry crop for the delta tract of the Godavari district and black paddy and cholam for the delta tract of the Kistna district. In the upland tracts black paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and horsegram were the standard crops for the Godavari district and cholam and cumbu for the Kistna district. The commutation rates adopted for these crops at the last resettlement, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, compare as shown below with similar rates arrived at on the basis of the average prices of the same crops during the twenty non-famine years ending with fasli 1332 (1922–23)

Crops.	Old commutation rate.	New commutation rate.	Percentage increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	
East and West Godavari districts—Delta.			
Black paddy	96	206	115
East and West Godavari districts—Upland.			
Black paddy	96	202	110
Cholam	147	300	104
Cumbu	124	239	93
Ragi	180	282	117
Horsegram	162	320	98
Kistna—Delta.			
Black paddy	96	192	100
Cholam	170	371	118
Kistna—Upland.			
Cholam	184	328	78
Cumbu	147	286	95

The present commutation rates exceed the old rates by 100 to 118 per cent in the deltas and by 78 to 117 per cent in the uplands.

20. *Money rates.*—The Government have however decided to enhance the rates of assessment on the delta dry lands by only 18¾ per cent in the case of rates up to and including Rs. 2 per acre and by 12½ per cent in the case of the remaining rates. In the uplands all the rates except the lowest will be enhanced by 12½ per cent, the lowest rate (As. 5) being left unaltered.

21. The following tables compare the new and the old rates separately for the delta and the uplands.

A (1)—Delta—Dry lands—East Godavari and West Godavari districts.

I	II	III	IV	V	XII	XIII	XIV	First group.		Second group.	
								Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
								Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1-A	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	7 0	8 4	5 0	5 15
1	1-A	..	.	..	..	..	..	5 0	5 15	4 0	4 12
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	4 12	3 0	3 8
3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	3 8	2 8	3 0
4	3	2	1	.	..	..	..	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6
5	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	2 0	2 6	1 8	1 11
	5	4	3	1	1	..	..	1 8	1 11	1 4	1 6
..	..	5	4	2	2	1	..	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2
..	..	..	5	3	3	2	1	1 0	1 2	0 12	0 14
..	..	..	..	4	..	3	2	0 12	0 14	0 8	0 9
..	.	..	..	5	..	..	3	0 8	0 9	0 4	0 5

Remarks.—For the rates leviable on lankas and padugais held on patta, see Table A (2) below.

A-2—Delta—Lankas and Padugais—East Godavari and West Godavari districts.

I	II	Lanka.		Padugai.	
		Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1 A ..	..	11 0	13 0	9 0	10 10
1 ..	1 A	9 0	10 10	7 0	8 4
2 ..	1	7 0	8 4	5 0	5 15
3 ..	2	5 0	5 15	4 0	4 12
4 ..	3	4 0	4 12	3 0	3 8
5 ..	4	3 0	3 8	2 8	3 0
..	5	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6

B-1—Delta—Dry lands—Kistna district.

Soil.									First group.		Second group.		Third group.	
I	II	III	IV	V	VII	XII	XIII	XIV	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
									Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0	5 15	4 0	4 12	3 0	3 8
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	4 12	3 0	3 8	2 8	3 0
3	2	1	.	.	..	..	..	..	3 0	3 8	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6
4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6	1 8	1 11
5	4	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	2 0	2 6	1 8	1 11	1 4	1 6
..	5	4	3	1	2	1	..	..	1 8	1 11	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2
..	..	5	4	2	3	2	1	..	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 12	0 14
..	..	..	5	3	4	3	2	1	1 0	1 2	0 12	0 14	0 8	0 9
..	..	..	..	4	5	..	3	2	0 12	0 14	0 8	0 9	0 4	0 5
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	0 8	0 9	0 4	0 5	..	..

REMARKS.—For the rates leviable on lankas and padugais held on patta see table B-2 below.

B-2.—Delta Lankas and Padugais—Kistna district.

Soil.		Lanka.		Padugai.	
I	II	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	....	9 0	10 10	7 0	8 4
2 . ..	1	7 0	8 4	5 0	5 15
3	2	5 0	5 15	4 0	4 12
4	3	4 0	4 12	3 0	3 8
5	4	3 0	3 8	2 8	3 0
.. ..	5 ..	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 6

C-1.—Upland dry lands—East Godavari and West Godavari districts (resettled in 1899.)

Class and sort of soil.		First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.	
		Old rate	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
III	1	4 8	5 1	2 12	3 1	1 12	2 0	1 10	1 14
	2	2 8	2 13	1 12	2 0	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2
	3	1 4	1 6	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5
IV	1	3 4	3 10	2 8	2 13	1 10	1 14	1 4	1 6
	2	2 4	2 8	1 10	1 14	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2
	3	1 4	1 6	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5
V	1	2 8	2 13	1 12	2 0	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2
	2	1 12	2 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	1	3 4	3 10	3 4	3 10	2 8	2 13	2 4	2 8
	2	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8	1 10	1 14	1 4	1 6
VII	1	2 8	2 13	2 8	2 13	1 12	2 0	1 10	1 14
	2	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12
	3	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
VIII	1	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9
	2	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
	3	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5

C-2.—Upland dry lands—East Godavari and West Godavari districts (settled in 1899).

Class and sort of soil	First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.	
	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
III 1	4 8	5 1	2 12	3 1	1 12	2 0	1 10	1 14
III 2	3 4	3 10	2 4	2 8	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6
III 3	2 8	2 13	1 12	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2
III 4	1 12	2 0	1 4	1 6	0 10	0 12	0 10	0 12
III 5	1 0	1 2	1 10	0 12	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5
IV 1	3 4	3 10	2 8	2 13	1 10	1 14	1 4	1 6
IV 2	2 12	3 1	2 4	2 8	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2
IV 3	2 4	2 8	1 10	1 14	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12
IV 4	1 10	1 14	1 4	1 6	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9
IV 5	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5
V 1	2 8	2 13	1 12	2 0	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2
V 2	1 12	2 0	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12
V 3	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9
V 4	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5
V 5	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
VI 1	3 4	3 10	3 4	3 10	2 8	2 13	2 4	2 8
VI 2	2 12	3 1	2 12	3 1	2 4	2 8	1 12	2 0
VI 3	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8	1 10	1 14	1 4	1 6
VI 4	1 12	2 0	1 12	2 0	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2
VI 5	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12
VII 1	2 8	2 13	2 8	2 13	1 12	2 0	1 10	1 14
VII 2	1 12	2 0	1 12	2 0	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2
VII 3	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12
VII 4	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9
VII 5	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
VIII 1	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9
VIII 2	0 10	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5
VIII 3	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
VIII 4	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6
VIII 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5

D—Upland dry lands—Kistna district.

Class and sort of soil.	III group.		Class and sort of soil.	III group	
	Old rate.	New rate.		Old rate.	New rate.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
I 1	3 12	4 3	VI 1	1 8	1 11
I 2	2 8	2 13	VI 2	1 0	1 2
I 3	1 14	2 2	VII 1	1 0	1 2
III 1	2 2	2 6	VII 2	0 10	0 12
III 2	1 4	1 6	VIII 1	0 10	0 12
III 3	1 0	1 2	VIII 2	0 5	0 5
IV 1	1 4	1 6	XII 1	1 0	1 2
IV 2	1 0	1 2	XII 2	0 10	0 12
IV 3	0 10	0 12	XIII 1	0 10	0 12
VI 1	1 0	1 2	XIII 2	0 5	0 5
VI 2	0 10	0 12	XIV 1	0 10	0 12
VI 3	0 5	0 5	XIV 2	0 5	0 5

22. *Divi taluk*—(*a*) *Lands under the Divi Pumping system.*—These lands will be reclassified in accordance with the principles laid down in paragraph 6 (i). Lands under regular irrigation from the project or accepted for regular irrigation by the Public Works Department will, in addition to the dry assessment at the appropriate rates sanctioned by Government, pay the water-rate that may be fixed from time to time. The subjoined table shows the rate separately under each soil classification and group :—

Soil.								First group.	Second group.
I	II	III	IV	V	XII	XIII	XV	Rate.	Rate.
								Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	2	..	..	..	..		..	5 15	4 12
2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4 2	3 8
3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	3 8	3 0
4	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	3 0	2 6
5	..	3	4	2	1	..	..	2 6	1 11
..	..	4	5	3	2	1	..	1 11	1 6
..	..	5	..	4	3	2	1	1 6	1 2
..	..	..	..	5	..	3	2	1 2	0 14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0 14	0 9

(*b*) *Lands outside the Divi Pumping system.*—These lands will be assessed at the dry rates sanctioned for the delta tract of Kistna—vide table B-1 in paragraph 21. Lanka and Padugai lands will be assessed at the appropriate special rates sanctioned for that tract—vide table B-2 in paragraph 21.

23. *Dry lands under the Muniyeru project.*—Lands in the Muniyeru project area which it is proposed to retain as 'dry' will be assessed at the dry rates sanctioned for second group villages of the Kistna delta—vide table B-1 in paragraph 21.

24. *Lands irrigated from wells.*—Dry lands irrigated solely from wells situated on occupied lands will not be charged for the use of the water. Lands irrigated solely from doruvu wells will be registered as dry, but will be charged water-rate at one-fourth of the rate usually charged for water supplied to a wet crop if the water is raised by a single lift and at one-eighth of the same rate if the water is raised by a double lift. The rate will not depend on the crop grown. No charge will be made for the cultivation of a second crop under these wells.

25. *Achukkattus.*—The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the period of the resettlement whatever additional assessment they may deem necessary on any dry land on which wet crops are, or may hereafter be, raised by the aid of achukkattus in a manner which, in the opinion of the district authorities, is objectionable.

26. *Water cess on dry lands.*—The levy of water-rate will be governed by the rules notified by Government from time to time.

VII.—Ground-rent.

27. The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the resettlement whatever ground-rent they may deem necessary on ryotwari patta lands assigned subsequent to the date of this notification if they are used for building purposes.

VIII.—Special rate lands.

28. The assessment on special rate lands will be revised in accordance with Board's Standing Order No. 8, paragraph 19, that is to say, the special rate will be altered in the same proportion as the average assessment on the dry land of the village in which the special rate lands lie

IX.—Lands in the waterspread of Irrigation Sources.

29. Lands in the waterspread of Government sources of irrigation which are held on patta will be recommended to the Collector for acquisition and registry as poramboke, if the cultivation of such lands causes real injury to the cultivators in the ayacut and the cost of acquisition thereof is not prohibitive. Where these two conditions do not co-exist, the waterspread lands held on patta will, whether they have hitherto been shown in the revenue accounts as wet or dry, be classed as 'dry' and assessed at a special rate intermediate between the corresponding wet and dry rates, unless such lands are irrigated from and included in the ayacut of a source different from and unconnected with the one in the bed of which they are situated. The assessment so fixed will be leviable in all seasons whether the lands are cultivated or not. No charge for water will be made on account of any benefit accruing to the land from involuntary submersion by the water of the tank in the bed of which it is situated.

X.—Increment Remission.

30. When the resettlement results in an increase of more than 25 per cent in the assessment payable on any individual patta, the increment will be spread over a series of years. This concession is called 'increment remission.' It will not be applied

(*a*) to enhancements which are due to

(i) increase in area ascertained in the course of resurvey or revision survey ; or

(ii) the transfer of land from dry to wet ; or

(*b*) to cases in which the total increase does not exceed one rupee.

31. Increases due to reclassification of soils or of sources of irrigation or to the imposition of special rates on tank-bed lands will, however, be taken into account and in such cases increase in area up to 10 per cent of the original extent will be disregarded and the increment remission calculated on the total increase in assessment.

32. In cases in which increment remission is admissible, the assessment will be levied in the following manner : In the first year, the assessment payable will be the old assessment *plus* an additional sum not exceeding 25 per cent thereof ; in the second year the assessment payable will be the old assessment *plus* an additional sum not exceeding $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the old assessment ; in the third year a further addition of not more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent will be made and so on until the full resettlement rate is reached ; provided that the increment of assessment in any one year shall not be less than one rupee unless and until the full resettlement rate is reached. If in any case it should happen that the application of this method will not admit of the full resettlement rate being reached by the twelfth year, the percentage rate of increase to be adopted in the second and succeeding years will be so raised that the full resettlement rate shall be reached in the twelfth year.

33. If the whole or any portion of the land held by a pattadar at resettlement is alienated or relinquished and reassigned, the full resettlement rate will be levied from the new holder with effect from the fasli in which the transfer takes place. In such cases the amount of remission equitably due on any portion of the holding which remains in the possession of the original pattadar will be fixed by the Revenue Divisional Officer, subject to the control of the District Collector, by the application of the principles already laid down above. When one of the holders of a joint patta transfers his interest

therein either to his co-pattadars or to a stranger, increment remission will be admissible so long as the joint patta remains intact and so long as one or more of the original holders of the patta retains his or their interest therein ; but when all the joint holders have transferred their interest in the patta, the full resettlement rate will be levied with effect from the fasli in which the last of such transfers takes place.

XI.—Registry of holdings.

34. Preliminary to the resettlement, the latest revenue adangal was brought up to date and the result embodied in a fresh land register. Pattadars or other persons possessing any interest in land forming the subject of resettlement in East or West Godavari can obtain any information thereon from the Special Settlement Officer, Party No. I, Rajahmundry. Similar information for land forming the subject of resettlement in the Kistna district can be obtained from the Special Settlement Officer, Party No. II, Masulipatam.

XII.—Rough pattas.

35. *Issue.*—At the time of resettlement a rough patta will be issued through the village headman to each pattadar in those villages where notices of changes made in the registry or in the description of land in connexion with the revision of adangals, re-survey or revision of the survey have not already been communicated. In the case of villages where notices of such changes have already been given to pattadars and their objections, if any, duly heard and disposed of, there will be no further issue of rough pattas at the time of resettlement; but a notice will be given to each pattadar of such further alteration in the taram and description of land as may be carried out in respect of his holding in accordance with the principles enumerated in the preceding paragraphs. The procedure in regard to the service of these notices will be the same as that prescribed for rough pattas. Every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery to the pattadars concerned of the rough pattas and notices referred to above, but non-resident and absentee pattadars must make their own arrangements to obtain them from the village headman.

36. *Objections to be heard.*—The date on which and the place at which objections to entries in or omissions from a rough patta will be heard will be entered therein. The rough patta to be issued at resettlement will show the old survey numbers and assessment, the resurvey numbers (wherever the old numbering has been altered), the names of pattadars, the description of the land (Government, dry, wet, single crop, double crop, baling, etc.), the registered sources of irrigation and the assessment which will hereafter be levied on the land. Notice of the time and place fixed for hearing objections will be posted in the village chavadi or where there is no village chavadi, in some other conspicuous place in the village and will be published in the village by beat of tom-tom not less than 10 days previous to the date of hearing. The headman and the karnam will attend at the time and place fixed for the disposal of objections. Objections to entries in or omissions from the patta will be heard and disposed of on a day and at a place notified therein. No objection petition will be received by the Settlement Officer after the date notified in the manner set forth above unless the delay in presenting the petition is explained to his satisfaction. The manner in which objections to entries in the notices of alterations referred to in paragraph 35 above will be received and disposed of will be set out in the notices themselves.

37. Errors found in the rough pattas and notices in regard to survey numbers, areas, names of pattadars and the registration of lands as dry, wet, Government, inam, poramboke or the like can be corrected at any time during or after the resettlement if brought to notice by the party interested. Petitions for alteration of demarcation, however, are barred by the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and will not be entertained.

38. *Objections barred.*—No objections will be admitted as to rates of assessment in the case of lands on which the old money rate remains unaltered or has only been altered by a percentage increase, in accordance with paragraphs 13 and 21 of this notification.

39. *Appeals.*—Parties must obtain written orders from the Special Settlement Officer before filing appeals against any decision passed under paragraph 36 to the Collector in respect of transfers of registry of pattadars, and to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) in regard to other matters. Such appeals must be preferred to the Collector within 30 days and to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) within 40 days from the date of communication of the order appealed against. These periods are exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copies of the order appealed against and in cases in which the original order was communicated by post, they are also exclusive of the time which the order would take to reach the party in the ordinary course of business. With the appeal petition must be sent the original or a copy of the order appealed against. Appeal petitions need not be stamped, but copies and enclosures appended thereto must be stamped in accordance with the rules.

In the case of taluks and parts of taluks, where the hearing of the objections to changes made in connexion with the revision of adangals and the resurvey or revision of the survey has been completed before the issue of this notification, appeals against the orders passed at such objection hearing may be preferred to the Collector or the Board, as the case may be, at any time within two months of the issue of this notification.

XIII.—Relinquishments.

40. If in any of the taluks under resettlement it is found impossible to issue the rough pattas and notices referred to in paragraph 35 *supra* before the date fixed for the acceptance of relinquishments for the fasli in which the new rates are to be introduced, viz, 31st May 1930, the time within which relinquishments may be made will be extended until a month after the close of

the enquiry into objections to the rough pattas and notices, in order to enable landholders to make such changes in their holdings as they may decide to make with reference to the revised rates imposed at the resettlement. Lands relinquished must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions indicated by sub-numbers or subdivision letters which are separately recorded in the rough pattas or notices.

XIV.—Duration of Resettlement.

41. The resettlement will remain in force for a period of 30 years and subject to the provisions of paragraph 25 in regard to ashukkattus and those of paragraph 27 above in regard to ground-rent on patta lands built upon, the rates of assessment now sanctioned will not be changed during that period. Government reserve to themselves the right to revise thereafter the assessment on land in such manner as may then seem just and proper, but no enhancement will then be made on account of any additional value which may have been imparted to land by improvements effected by ryots, whether such improvements have been carried out by money borrowed from the Government or otherwise. The 30 years' limit fixed above for the currency of the resettlement rates does not apply to lands, the irrigation of which may be improved by Government subsequent to the resettlement or to dry lands which may be converted into wet, or to lands which may be included in the ayacut of or in the waterspread of irrigation works constructed or extended by the Government during the currency of the resettlement. The Government also reserve the right to change from time to time the rate of water charge and the method of calculating it in the case of lands not registered as ' wet. '.


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REPORT ON THE WATER-RATES.

REPORT ON THE WATER-RATES.

Letter from B. G. HOLDSWORTH, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Parties Nos. I and II, Rajahmundry, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, dated 6th September 1926, R. Dis. No. 6/R. 26.

[*Subject*:—Settlement—Resettlement—East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna districts—Revision of water-rates—Report—Submitted.]

In accordance with Board's Reference No. H. 364/26-1, dated 5th February 1926, and Government Memorandum No. 3773-B. 25-4, dated 25th August 1926, I submit a report on the existing scales of water-rate in the districts of Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari together with proposals for the revision of these rates and an estimate of the financial results of the proposals submitted.

I.—THE PRESENT SCALES OF WATER-RATES.

The present practices in respect of water-rates are as follows:—

1. *Under the Anicut systems.*

(*a*) *Ayan lands.*—(i) 'Dry' ayan lands in the delta are charged what is known as the differential water-rate. In addition they pay an extra rupee 1 per acre in return for the option of relinquishing water.

(ii) Dry lands in the uplands irrigated from the canal system, and upland lanka and padugais irrigated by lift from the river pay a flat rate of Rs. 5.

(*b*) *Inam and non-Government lands.*—Inam and zamindari lands other than mamul wet pay a flat rate of Rs. 5.

2. *The Colair and Upputeru.*

No lands are registered as wet under these sources but they are treated as second group for purposes of water-rate and Rs. 3 is levied in accordance with Appendix I to Board's Standing Order No. 4.

3. *Divi Pumping Project.*

No lands are registered as wet under this project. A uniform water-rate of Rs. 5 per acre is charged on ayan and inam lands alike.

4. *The Uplands.*

(*a*) *Tank Irrigation.*—The rates according to Appendix I to Board's Standing Order No. 4 are charged, but as the settlement classification of the tanks is not based on any recognizable principle, the Revenue Department has graded the tanks into two classes for the purpose of charging water-rate at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 respectively.

(B.P. No. 159, dated 28th April 1893.)

(*b*) *Muniyeru Project.*—Most of the lands under this project are registered as dry and the charge for water is that laid down in Appendix I to Board's Standing Order No. 4 for sources of the first class, i.e., Rs. 4.

We have therefore in these districts three varieties of water-rate, the differential, the Presidency fixed rates (Rs. 4 and Rs. 3) and certain special fixed rates (Rs. 5).

II.—HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS RATES.

There is no need to trace the history of the Presidency rates which will be found summarized in Part I of Mr. Leach's report at page 33 seq., of G.O. No. 1089, Revenue, dated 19th July 1923. It is sufficient to note that the existing scales were fixed as long ago as 1898 (G.O. No. 162, Revenue, dated 6th March 1898).

The differential rate dates from the last resettlement of these districts in 1899. Prior to that all land in the deltas was registered as dry and charged a uniform water-rate. The first rate of Rs. 3 per acre was raised to Rs. 4 in 1865 and 30 years later in 1895 to Rs. 5 where it still remains. At the last resettlement all ayan lands under established wet cultivation were registered as wet and charged a consolidated wet assessment. There remained, however, a considerable area which, though not fulfilling the conditions requisite for registry as wet, was under or about to come under wet cultivation, and for such lands the differential water-rate was sanctioned with an addition of Re. 1 per acre. Although not imposed for that purpose it was expected that this extra charge would act as an inducement to the ryot to apply for the transfer of his irrigated dry land to registered wet and the charge was popularly termed the 'Inducement Fee'. In course of time, however, it was felt that the somewhat unsystematic transfers that had resulted might lead to difficulties and therefore further transfers to wet were held in abeyance pending a technical delimitation of the irrigable ayacut. In the Kistna Eastern

and Godavari Western Deltas the ultimate ayacut has now been determined and the lands conveniently situated for irrigation have been selected for inclusion as wet. Although the other Godavari Deltas present less difficulty there has been a similar hesitation in registering lands as wet, but the Settlement Officer has been instructed to make the necessary transfers in the course of ensuing resettlement. It is clear therefore the ayan water-rate paying area will almost completely vanish.

It was at first intended at the last resettlement to impose the differential water-rate on 'dry' inam and zamindari lands as well as on the ayan lands, but in G.O. No. 548, dated 27th June 1901, it was decided to continue the uniform rate of Rs. 5 which had been in force since 1895.

The other special rate of Rs. 5 under the Divi Pumping Project was introduced with the opening of the system in 1908, no doubt on the analogy of the Delta rates and has prevailed unchanged ever since.

III.—The case for revising the water-rates.

(*a*) *The rise in prices of food-grains.*—There can be no question that some enhancement of the existing rates which were fixed thirty years ago is justified. Full particulars and statistics for forming an estimate of the improvement in the economic condition of these districts during the current resettlement will be found in the Scheme Report. It will be enough to note here the rise in the market price of paddy, which, being the principal irrigated crop of these districts, is the factor that most affects the value of water to the cultivator. The figures quoted are the commutation prices calculated in the usual settlement manner and do not represent to-day's market price.

Price of paddy per garce.

	East and West Godavari.		Kistna.	
	Delta.	Upland.	Delta.	Upland.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate in 1895	118	118	118	118
Rate in 1925	258	252	241	235
Increase	140	134	123	117
Percentage	119	114	104	99

Prices have risen variously from 119 to 99 per cent in the past thirty years, and in view of this fact the resettlement of these districts must involve an enhancement of rates. If the differential system is retained the resettlement increase will be realized on the water-rate also. If, however, the differential system is to be abandoned the imposition of a fixed water-rate in excess of the present average differential rate is fully justified.

The argument applies with equal force to minor inam and zamindari lands. The rise in prices has increased the value of water to the cultivator and has incidentally raised the cost to Government of supplying that water. Material overhead charges and establishment are more expensive and there is no reason why Government should not raise the present rates which were fixed at a time when the commodity supplied had only half its present value.

In the case of ayan lands paying a fixed water-rate Government is entitled to a share of the increased money value of the crop much greater than is represented by the resettlement enhancement of the dry assessment alone.

That the present rates are extremely moderate is proved by the expansion of the irrigated area during the current resettlement.

Area charged as irrigated.

	Godavari system. First crop.	Godavari system. Second crop.	
	Acs.	Acs.	
1899-1900	683,000	60,407	
1923-1924	770,000	223,153	
	Kistna system.		
1899-1900	588,000	50	
1923-1924	757,000	3,000	(includes the Kistna Western delta in Guntur district).

Increase under first crop.

	Acs.	Percentage.
Godavari	87,000	13
Kistna	169,000	22

(*b*) *The rise in sale and rental values of land.*—Some idea of the increase in the sale and letting value of wet lands during the past 25 years may be gathered from a glance at the following comparative totals which have been compiled after an elaborate collection and scrutiny of the deeds in Sub-Registrars' offices all over these districts :—

Sale value of 1 *acre of wet land.*

Delta.

	Kistna.		Godavari.	
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
1900–1904 (*a*)	139 0 0		124 0 0	
1920–1924 (*b*)	598 0 0		640 0 0	
Ratio of (*a*) to (*b*)	...	1 : 4·30	...	1 : 5·16

Upland.

1900–1904 (*a*)	125 0 0		80 0 0	
1920–1924 (*b*)	471 0 0		333 0 0	
Ratio of (*a*) to (*b*)	...	1 : 3·77	...	1 : 4·19

Lease value of 1 *acre of wet land.*

Delta.

	Kistna.		Godavari.	
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
1900–1904 (*a*)	27 2 0		16 1 0	
1920–1924 (*b*)	72 6 0		50 0 0	
Ratio of (*a*) to (*b*)	...	1 : 2·67	...	1 : 3·13

Upland.

1900–1904 (*a*)	12 12 0		9 15 0	
1920–1924 (*b*)	50 6 0		29 2 0	
Ratio of (*a*) to (*b*)	...	1 : 3·85	...	1 : 2·90

Lastly the increased value imparted to land by irrigation may be estimated from a comparison of the difference in average price and rental between dry and wet lands—

—	Average sale value of 1 acre.		Average lease value of 1 acre.	
	Kistna.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Godavari.
	Delta.			
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Wet	598 0 0	640 0 0	72 6 0	50 0 0
Dry	175 0 0	333 0 0	14 11 0	19 14 0
Difference	423 0 0	307 0 0	57 11 0	30 2 0
	Upland.			
Wet	471 0 0	335 0 0	50 6 0	29 2 0
Dry	118 0 0	75 0 0	8 8 0	6 7 0
Difference	353 0 0	260 0 0	41 14 0	22 11 0

IV.

There is presumably no need to recount the complexities inseparable from the differential system. In paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 2712, Revenue, dated 18th July 1918, Government has declared its decision to abandon this method of charging for water, and it will greatly facilitate the Jamabandi check in these districts if the complicated algebraic formulæ which now cumber the No. 6 accounts are replaced by a simple set of uniform rates. I, therefore, recommend that the scales of water-rate proposed below may be adopted alike for ayan as well as for inam and non-Government lands.

The only question, therefore, is the amount by which Government should raise the existing rates in view of the increase in prices illustrated in paragraph III of this report. In G.O. No. 2712, Revenue, dated 18th July 1918, Government accepted the principle of a uniform water-rate with three scales, Rs. 6–4–0, Rs. 4–3–0 and 3–2–0 according to the quality and duration of the irrigation. The intention was to secure simplicity and uniformity over the whole Presidency. I would submit, however, that in these districts the general superiority of the delta system to other sources of irrigation should be reflected in the scales of water-rate. I consider that the proposed rate of Rs. 6–4–0 has much to recommend it. It represents a reasonable enhancement of the existing Rs. 5 rate and it is eminently suitable for calculating assessment on cents. I therefore propose that Rs. 6–4–0 be adopted in the delta rate for the

best sources. All delta irrigation is not equally good, but I consider that the difference between the first and second class delta sources is not sufficiently marked to require different rates. On the other hand, there is an unmistakable inferiority in the third and fourth class sources and I recommend, therefore, that two scales of water-rates be introduced into the delta and that the present rate of Rs. 5 may remain unchanged for sources of the third and fourth class. The next rate of Rs. 4-3-0 in the Government scale is too low for the best of the non-delta sources, and for these I propose rates of Rs. 5 and 4 in place of Rs. 4 and 3, the former to apply to the better, the latter to inferior sources. I propose to discuss the application of these rates to the various classes of land described in paragraph I of this report.

(a) Delta Ayan Land.

All Government sources in the delta have been classified and I consider that the settlement classification may be adopted for water-rate charges in accordance with the above principles. The effect of the new rates will vary considerably with individual cases. With the differential system there are more water-rates than tarams and, for purposes of comparison, we must have recourse to the average rates. These are Rs. 5–10–3 in the Godavaris and Rs. 5–5–4 in Kistna inclusive of the inducement fee. If, therefore, every field pays the first-class water-rate of Rs. 6–4–0, the average enhancement will be 10·8 per cent in the Godavaris and 17·18 per cent in Kistna. I do not anticipate that there will be any considerable area of ayan dry land left to pay water-rate for first crop irrigation after transfers from dry to wet had been carried out in the Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western Deltas. Theoretically the ultimate ayacuts of these systems have been fixed at 430,300 and 414,500 acres respectively, and these areas have been localized. All dry ayan lands in the selected area are being transferred to consolidated wet. Thus, a given field is either included in the ayacut in which case it will pay a consolidated wet assessment, or not included in which case premission will not be given for irrigation. There will of course be some irregular irrigation and also some water taken for dry crops. I have endeavoured to forecast the possible water-rate that will be realized from ayan lands after resettlement by adjusting against the present tirvaijasti the estimated water-rate now paid by the bapat wet lands and included dry lands which have paid the inclusion fee. The estimate is reached by multiplying the above area which is known by the average district differential water-rate plus one rupee for the inducement fee. The balance of tirvaijasti, after subtracting the estimate, may be taken to afford a reasonable approximation of the amount likely to be paid under this head after the transfer of bapat wet and included dry areas to registered wet. A difficulty arises in some taluks, e.g., Bandar, where the water-rate estimated on the transferable area exceeds the total tirvaijasti. This is due to the fact that some of the included dry land has not as yet come under wet cultivation. But the extent of such land cannot be ascertained. I have had, therefore, to assume that in these taluks there will be no water-rate paid on ayan lands after transfers to wet are over. There will, of course, be some irrigation of dry lands either with or without permission. But, in any case, the amount is not likely to be appreciable and a slight error will not seriously vitiate the general total. There are also 8,000 acres of non-guaranteed wet in Kistna. Those lands are not included in the ayacut as yet and are likely to continue to pay water-rate. I have no information as to the relative ayan, inam and non-Government extents under this head. However, I do not propose to make any special allowance for non-guaranteed wet as the water-rate of such lands is already included in the tirvaijasti figure and as there is an extent of 2,400 or so acres of included dry land in the Kistna Eastern Delta which is not paying the inclusion fee and in place of which it is probable that a good deal of the ayan non-guaranteed wet will be admitted into the regular system. There is, therefore, a possibility of a slight error in the tirvaijasti estimates owing to the uncertainty of the exact effect of the transfer to wet of most of the present tirvaijasti paying lands. The present revenue under this head is, however, only 4½ lakhs out of a total water-rate revenue of 34½ lakhs and as most of the lands now charged with tirvaijasti are to be transferred to wet, the greater part of the tirvaijasti revenue will vanish and a possible inaccuracy in the relatively insignificant balance that will remain cannot seriously affect the total result. Having thus made an estimate of the tirvaijasti revenue that may reasonably be expected after resettlement, I have raised the figure by the percentage difference between the present average differential water-rate and Rs. 6–4–0. The exact percentages are, as we have seen, 10·8 in the Godavaris and 17·18 in Kistna. I have rounded these to 10 per cent and 17 per cent to make some allowance for the area that will fall under the 5-rupee rate. Working on the above lines, I calculate that in place of the sum of Rs. 53,908 estimated as being the present tirvaijasti on the ayan area that will not be transferred to wet, the adoption of the proposed rates of Rs. 6–4–0 and 5 will result in a revenue of Rs. 59,505, an increase of Rs. 5,597 or 10·38 per cent which, compared with the increase in values and the rise in prices, is undoubtedly much less than might reasonably be imposed. It must, however, be remembered that we are working on an average and that in individual cases the enhancement may be greater. On the other hand, there will be a reduction in the charge for water in the case of differential rates at present above Rs. 6–4–0, but such variations are inevitable in the transition from the differential to a fixed water-rate whatever the latter may be. Indeed, the present is a most favourable time for a change as the area affected is at a minimum.

(*b*) *Ayan lands paying water-rates sanctioned in Appendix* 1 (*a*) *in Board's Standing Order No.* 4.

These, as we have seen, are under

(1) the Colair and the Upputeru in the Kistna Eastern Delta,

(2) Tanks in the Upland, and

(3) Muniyeru Project in Nandigama.

(1) The Colair-Upputeru irrigation is at present treated as in the second group and charged at Rs. 3 per acre. No land under these sources is registered wet and there is no proposal to introduce such registry at this resettlement owing to the precarious and shifting nature of the cultivation. According to the new scales, irrigation from these sources would be charged at Rs. 4 per acre, or an enhancement of 33⅓ per cent. The percentage increase appears large, but the actual enhancement is only one rupee per acre and I do not consider that this will be felt as a serious hardship by the cultivators. There are, it is true, many difficulties connected with the cultivation of Colair side lands, but the soil is unusually fertile as the result of regular submersion, and a water-rate of Rs. 4 cannot, in face of the substantial harvest realized, be considered excessive. A good deal of the irrigation is by baling and the rate actually payable would, in such cases, be Rs. 3 only.

(2) *The Upland tanks.*—I agree with all previous officers in holding that the settlement classification of these lands cannot be taken as a satisfactory basis for charging water-rate. There is, however, a two-group water-rate classification in existence which is, on the whole, sound, but I would recommend that it be overhauled at resettlement and that all tanks and upland sources should be classified into two groups, the first group to consist of sources affording supply to their ayacut in normal years for six months and more and the second group to include all tanks affording supply for a shorter period. The water-rate in the first group should be Rs. 5 and in the second group Rs. 4. Prior to the actual classification, it is impossible to forecast the results accurately. Moreover, some of the irrigated dry lands will doubtless be transferred to wet. I have assumed for purposes of financial forecast, that the enhancement will be the percentage difference between Rs. 3–8–0 and 4–8–0 which roughly represents the average rates now and after the proposed enhancement by one rupee. The water-rate revenue on the area likely to be retained as dry in the uplands is only about Rs. 39,000 and even a considerable error in the estimates for this area is unlikely to make any appreciable difference in a total financial result running into 43 lakhs. The enhancement of the present Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 rates to Rs. 5 and Rs. 4, which would be the results of the new scales in the majority of cases, represent a percentage increase of 25 and 33⅓ respectively. There is no doubt that under the best upland tanks, the present water-rate is inequitably low. The sum of the dry assessment plus the water-rate of Rs. 4 is, in some cases, as much as Rs. 2 less than the consolidated wet assessment levied on the lands of the same classification. In such cases the increase of the water-rate to Rs. 5 would involve a smaller enhancement than a transfer to wet. Such extreme cases are of course exceptional. It must also be remembered that a ryot takes water to dry land only when the supply is plentiful and the season fair, but he need not take it unless he thinks it worth while. I consider, therefore, that the proposed enhancement of Re. 1 on the rates under the upland tanks is reasonable.

(3) *Muniyeru anicut.*—There are approximately 6,330 acres of land irrigated under this anicut. With the exception of 247 acres registered as wet under tanks incorporated in the Muniyeru Canal system, the rest of the ayacut is dry and pays for irrigation a flat water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre. It has been proposed in the scheme report to reclassify the regular ayan ayacut, whether at present registered wet or dry, as wet and to impose the consolidated wet rates levied under a second-class source in the Delta and, at the same time, the dry lands within the project area are to be reclassified as dry on second-group delta dry rates. There is liable to be a fringe of ayan lands which are not yet fit for transfer to wet, but this area is likely to be small and can be omitted from our calculation. The ayan area likely to be registered as wet is approximately 5,462 acres. In addition, there are 553 acres of minor inam and 315 acres of land in whole inam villages which will continue to pay water-rate, and for these an appropriate resettlement rate must be fixed. For purposes of fixing the wet assessment the source is to be treated as delta second class and, therefore, I propose that the water-rate suggested for the delta second-class sources, i.e., Rs. 6–4–0 should be levied on the above lands when irrigated. Muniyeru irrigation which is certainly superior to that under any ordinary tank in the Uplands has hitherto been charged only the rate leviable under the best of the tanks and the revenue from the ayacut has not covered the interest charges on the system, and although the proposed enhancement of the rate from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6–4–0 is over 50 per cent it cannot be contended that Rs. 6–4–0 is an excessive rate for Muniyeru water. The enhancement is heavy only because the old rate was too low. It is estimated that the result of reclassification and resettlement enhancement will be an average consolidated wet rate over the ayacut, of Rs. 6–8–0. The average dry rate in second-group delta villages is likely to work out at Rs. 1–11–0 after

resettlement. This leaves a balance of Rs. 4-13-0 per acre which may be considered to represent the charge for water. This should make the system in its present form practically productive as the following table shows :—

	Rs.	
Original cost of project	6,00,000	(actually Rs. 5,98,602)
Four per cent on above	24,000	
Revenue on 5,462 acres at Rs. 4-13-0 an acre ...	26,286	
Revenue on 868 acres at Rs. 6-4-0 an acre	5,425	Rs. 31,711
Deduct—		
Collection charges at 5 per cent of revenue	1,586	
Maintenance charges at Re. 1 an acre	6,330	
		7,916
Net revenue		23,795

In addition there is likely to be a fluctuating ayan area that will pay tirvaijasti of Rs. 6-4-0.

In order to improve the supply in this system which was originally designed to irrigate 10,000 acres but which has not yet been able to reach that figure, it is proposed to construct a storage tank at mile 24/7 by means of which it is estimated that 2,500 acres will be irrigated. Of this extent 200 acres are at present watered by the existing channel but the remaining 2,300 acres have not yet been brought under cultivation. It has been suggested that the possibility of financing this new project should be considered in proposing a scheme of water-rates for the Muniyeru ayacut in general. The new storage tank will not benefit the ryots whose lands are irrigated from the channels taking off above the projected tank, nor will the tank intercept necessary supplies to ryots lower down since the scheme provides for a by-pass round the new tank which is only to be filled at seasons of full supply. The estimate for the construction of the tank is Rs. 3,50,000. If it is decided that to cover the cost of the improvement a special rate should be levied on the lands affected, the rate may be equitably levied on all the lands affected by the tank and not only on the 2,300 acres to be newly brought under wet cultivation as the supply to the 200 acres already irrigated will be materially improved.

The scheme is at present under consideration and there is no need yet to decide the actual rate to be levied. The question immediately at issue is whether, in view of the possible improvement, there is any necessity to revise the proposals already made for the resettlement of the Muniyeru area. As the proposals in the scheme report and in this report practically provide for the productive working of the present system, I am of opinion that they need not be abandoned because of the possible demands of a projected scheme that will not in any case benefit the existing ayacut save to the extent of 200 acres. I would, however, recommend that, if the scheme is sanctioned prior to introduction, the 200 acres of irrigated land affected be reclassified as dry and not transferred to wet and that if the scheme is still under discussion, the classification of these 200 acres as wet should be made explicitly subject to the condition that if and when Government carried out the contemplated work these lands should be liable to the water-rate that may be fixed for irrigation from that work, their existing registry as wet notwithstanding.

(*c*) *Inam and zamindari lands in the delta.*

Different considerations apply to these lands. They are for the most part under long-established irrigation and had they been ayan would probably be registered as 'wet.' The advantages of the ordinary tirvaijasti cultivation are not present in their case. Hitherto under whatever class of source, they have paid a uniform water-rate of Rs. 5. In zamindari villages there has been no classification of sources. Before introducing the new rates it will be essential to get this done. This presents little difficulty as the work can be carried out and is being carried out in view of the possibility of the sanctioning of the proposed rates during the resettlement of the neighbouring Government villages and on the same principles, though applied in a rather less detailed manner.

For the purposes of the financial forecast I have assumed that the zamindari sources will, on classification, present the same proportion between the four classes as the Government villages.

One effect of the new scale will be to retain the charge for water on lands under the inferior sources at its present rate. This requires no further comment. On the majority of zamindari and inam lands, however, the rate will be Rs. 6-4-0, an enhancement over the

present rate of 25 per cent. In the face of the figures presented in paragraph III of this report such an enhancement is moderate and reasonable. Hitherto the zamindari and inam lands have been treated favourably as compared with irrigated 'dry' Government lands, inasmuch as good zamindari land under the best irrigation has been paying only Rs. 5, whereas Government lands similarly situated pay a differential rate of Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 and the average Government differential rates are, as we have seen, appreciably above the uniform zamindari rate. Nevertheless, the Government rate has been apparently so favourable to the ryot that the last thirty years have witnessed a striking development of irrigation *A fortiori*, therefore, the zamindari rate has been favourable. Compared with the rates which cultivators are ready and eager to pay under new and in some cases, problematical projects, the proposed rate of Rs. 6–4–0 cannot be considered heavy for the assured irrigation supplied by the best of the anicut channels.

(*d*) *Upland and padugai lands irrigated from the canal system on the river.*—I have submitted in the scheme report proposals for reclassifying as wet the upland areas under regular delta irrigation. The extent is, in any case, negligible.

I have been unable to obtain much information on the extent of padugai land irrigated by lift from the Godavari. It cannot be considerable. In place of the present Rs. 5 rate, the first group rate of Rs. 6–4–0 may be charged. The crops so cultivated are, as a rule, valuable such as tobacco, plantains, chillies, etc.

(*e*) *The Divi project.*—Under this, some 36,000 acres are irrigated by pumping from the Kistna. In 1908 when the project opened, 12,000 acres were irrigated and by 1923 this had grown to 36,000 acres. The installation was expected to supply water for 50,000 acres but this extent has not been realized, and it seems probable that for the present the installation cannot command much more than the existing ayacut.

The Divi irrigation season is comparatively short and extends from July to November. On the normal criterion the project hardly qualifies for registry as a first group source. On the other hand, it cannot be reasonably regarded as requiring second group rates. The water-rate has always been Rs. 5 and with that 36,000 acres have come under cultivation. A comparative study of economic conditions in an irrigated and unirrigated village in Divi reveals the extent of the benefits due to the project. The argument adduced in respect of zamindari lands apply equally to Divi, with the exception that the latter is better off for drainage and there is no need to differentiate, between sources. Naturally, supply at the tail-end of channels is inferior to that nearer the head but the difference is not sufficient to call for a classification of channels and it would be an almost impossible task to decide at what point the irrigation should be considered inferior. It is true that the lands in Divi are not as valuable as lands in the delta, but that is not so much because they are less fertile as because Divi is somewhat remote from the most populous centres and because there is still a large area of undeveloped land which the enterprising speculator can buy cheaply. Water-rate is not, however, a tax on capital value. It should be fixed in relation to the value of the water and the cost of supply. In the case of Divi, this last factor is high and the net returns on the project have not hitherto covered the interest charges on the capital expenditure. Nor are working costs likely to decrease. As the engines get older repairs and renewals will become more frequently necessary, and in time whole engines may have to be replaced and a rapidly growing expenditure not covered by the returns might even involve the abandonment of the project. It is, therefore, to the interest of the ryots to make the system self-supporting. It is for this reason that a reclassification of the ayacut at consolidated wet rates is not recommended. Wet rates once fixed are not revised for thirty years. Much may happen to a mechanical installation in that period, and it is safer to retain the more flexible method of a water-rate so that the charge can be graded at need according to the cost. I therefore recommend that Divi be treated on special lines and not brought under the scale of rates suggested for the districts generally. At present there is an annual deficit of Rs. 35,000. There is no reason why these charges which have been incurred purely for the benefit of the Divi ryot should be borne by the rest of the Presidency. Since, however, the Divi system does not quite come up to the general standard of first group sources and since the ayacut is still undergoing development, I hesitate to recommend the imposition of the Rs. 6–4–0 rate, and submit that a special uniform water-rate of Rs. 6 may be levied. This will cover the existing deficit. It cannot be any real hardship for the Divi ryot with his fertile alluvial soil to pay Rs. 6 for water when the inhabitant of the saline sandy wastes of Polavaram Island is prepared to pay Rs. 10–8–0 for tail-end irrigation.

V. Second crop and dry crop water-rate.

Two further points remain. In paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2712, Revenue, dated 18th July 1918, it is laid down that (1) the water-rate for a second wet crop will, *as hitherto*, be half the rate charged for a first wet crop and the charge for a dry crop, whether first or second, will be the same and (2) paddy will be the only wet crop recognized, all other crops being treated as dry. The present practice however in these districts, as laid down in Board's Standing Orders, Appendix I-B, rule I, clause 2 and Appendix I-D, rule I, clause 2, is to charge the full water-rate for the irrigation of a second wet crop on zamindari and minor inam lands and on lanka-

padugai and upland lands irrigated from the anicut systems. The phrase " as hitherto " in the Government Order quoted above suggests that Government did not contemplate any change in the existing practice and I would submit, therefore, that the present rules may continue unchanged in this respect. The adoption of the principle suggested in the Government Order, viz., that water-rate for the second crop should be half the rate charged for the first crop would in these districts involve a decrease in revenue at the present rates of a sum, I estimate roughly at, Rs. 4,50,000.

The charge for the irrigation of a third crop under the anicut and the Divi systems which is at present Rs. 2 for a wet crop and Re. 1 for a dry may be raised to Rs. 2–8–0 and Rs. 1–4–0, respectively, under first and second class sources. The charge under third and fourth class sources may be Rs. 2 and Re. 1. This involves no enhancement on zemindari, minor inam, padugai or upland lands under the inferior sources in the deltas but it means an enhancement on the ordinary delta dry which at present pays Rs. 1–8–0 and annas 12 for a third wet and dry crop, respectively. I doubt, however, whether such ordinary delta dry as will remain after resettlement transfers to wet have been effected will ever be cultivated with an irrigated third crop.

The second principle laid down above also involves a departure from the practice existing in these districts. According to Board's Standing Orders, Appendix I–B, C, D and E, rule I, clause 7, the charge for the systematic irrigation of a dry crop is in the Kistna and Godavari deltas and under the Divi Project the same as that for a wet crop. In the uplands, the ordinary rules are followed and three-fourths water-rate is levied. The distinction between occasional and systematic irrigation involves considerable difficulty in individual cases and this is no doubt the reason that led Government to decide on the abolition of the distinction and formulate the principle that paddy should be the only wet crop. By district practice, however, the irrigation of certain varieties of crops, e.g., the garden varieties of chillies and brinjals, transplanted ragi, onions, garlic and ginger is almost invariably regarded as systematic and charged accordingly. There is not an absolute uniformity in the treatment of various dry crops in this respect in these districts, and in Kistna, the practice is less stereotyped than in East Godavari. I would, however, submit that the practice is sufficiently established and accepted to be now systematized and perpetuated and that there is no necessity to surrender revenue by treating paddy as the only wet crop for the purpose of water-rate. I propose therefore that in accordance with the existing district practices, each Collector may publish in the District Standing Orders a list of the varieties of dry crops which for purpose of water-rate will in that district be treated as wet, and charged in the deltas at full and in the uplands at three-fourths water-rate. This proposal avoids both the difficulty involved in deciding whether in a particular case the irrigation is systematic or occasional and the loss of revenue that would be occasioned by the treatment of paddy as the only wet crop.

VI

The basis of the financial forecast appended to this report are the figures given in the jamabandi return No. 3 for fasli 1333. The method employed in calculating the probable enhancement on the ayan tirvaijasti has been explained already. There is little possibility of error in respect of the fasaljasti figures which will be enhanced by the same percentage as the consolidated wet rates in the taluk and will not be affected at all by the proposals contained in this report. The only possibility of error in the case of the minor inam and non-guaranteed water-rate revenue is in the allowance made for inferior sources which, save in the case of Divi for which classification has been completed, is based on the conditions prevailing in the nearest similar Government area. The total water-rate revenue on minor and non-guaranteed land reduced by the percentage which the area under the 3rd and 4th class sources represents of the total irrigated area, has been enhanced by 25 per cent, i.e., the percentage difference between the present rate of Rs. 5 and the proposed rate of Rs. 6–4–0. To this has been added the amount subtracted for the area under inferior irrigation which will remain unchanged as the rate is still to be Rs. 5.

Combining these totals, it is estimated that instead of the present total water-rate revenue of Rs. 38,96,950, a revenue of Rs. 42,32,267 will be realised which gives an increase of Rs 3,35,337 or 8·60 per cent. The new revenue, however, will be paid for irrigation on lands which are estimated to pay at present rates Rs. 34,54,389 and therefore the real enhancement is by Rs. 7,77,878 or 22½ per cent.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Special Settlement Officer.

6th September 1926.

ENCLOSURE.

Statement showing the results of the introduction of the new fixed scales of water-rate in the

Serial number and name of taluk.	Tirvaijasti according to jamabandi return number 3.	Area of bapat wet included dry or irrigated dry estimated as likely to be transferred to wet.	Approximate present water-rate on area in column 3 (i.e.), area multiplied by Rs. 5-10-3, or Rs. 5-5-4 the average differential water-rates in Godavari and Kistna respectively.	Present water-rate payable by lands not likely to be transferred to wet (i.e.), difference between columns 2 and 4.	Approximate water-rate on this area after proposed revision of rates (i.e.), the figure in column 5, enhanced by 10 per cent in Godavaris and 17 per cent in Kistna.	Faslajasti according to jamabandi return No. 3.	Average percentage resettlement enhancement on wet assessment for each taluk.	Estimated fasaljasti after proposed revision of rates (i.e.), amount in column (7) enhanced by percentage in column (8).	Water-rate on minor inams in Government and non-Government villages and on zamindari and whole inam land according to jamabandi return No. 6.	Percentage of irrigated areas under 3rd and 4th class sources, to the ayacut under all sources.	Figure in column (10) reduced by the percentage in column (11) to allow for the lands retained at Rs. 5.	Figure in column (12) enhanced by 25 per cent being the difference between Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-0.	Add difference between columns (10) and (12) to figure in column (13), total water-rate on minor inams and non-Government land after revision.	Present total water-rate—total of columns (2), (7) and (10).	Estimated total water-rate after revision—Total of columns (5), (9) and (14).	Difference between columns (15) and (15).	Percentage of increase.	Present water-rate on area likely to continue to pay water-rate after resettlement (i.e.), total of columns (5), (7) and (10).	Difference between columns (16) and (19).	Percentage of increase column (16) on column (19).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Godavari Eastern and Central Deltas.																				
	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1. Razole	31,157	2,972	16,764	14,393	15,832	24,217	18·07	28,593	2,05,714	12·38 26,705	1,89,009	2,36,261	2,62,966	2,71,088	3,07,391	36,303	13·39	2,54,324	53,067	20·87
2. Amalapuram	28,245	4,776	26,940	1,305	1,436	36,678	18·31	43,394	1,99,276	20·48 40,812	1,58,464	1,98,080	2,38,892	2,64,199	2,83,722	19,523	7·39	2,37,259	46,463	19·58
3. Ramachandrapuram ..	79,206	11,705	66,024	13,182	14,500	40,937	18·51	48,514	3,07,884	..	3,07,884	3,84,855	3,84,855	4,28,027	4,47,869	19,842	4·64	3,62,003	85,866	23 72
4. Cocanada	9,550	1,046	5,900	3,650	4,015	18,204	18·40	21,554	1,54,038	2·32 3,574	1,50,464	1,88,080	1,91,654	1,81,792	2,17,223	35,431	19·49	1,75,892	41,331	23·50
5. Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,476	..	24,476	30,595	30,595	24,476	30,595	6,119	25·00	24,476	6,119	25·00
Total ..	1,48,158	20,499	1,15,628	32,530	35,783	1,20,036	..	1,42,055	9,01,388	.. 71,091	8,30,297	10,37,871	11,08,962	11,69,582	12,86,800	1,17,218	10·02	10,53,954	2,32,846	22·09
Godavari Western Delta																				
1. Narasapur	38,836	7,316	41,267	..	..	69,677	18·46	82,589	1,60,040	17·05 27,287	1,32,753	1,65,941	1,93,228	2,68,553	2,75,767	7,214	2·61	2,29,717	46,050	20·05
2. Tanuku	59,437	7,270	41,007	13,430	20,273	81,253	18·39	96,155	4,42,360	5·95 26,320	4,16,040	5,20,050	5,46,370	5,83,050	6,62,838	79,788	13·68	5,42,043	1,20,795	22·29
3. Bhimavaram	29,652	5,557	31,375	..	..	99,839	18·35	1,18,159	1,70,666	9·95 16,981	1,53,685	1,92,106	2,09,087	3,00,157	3,27,246	27,089	9·62	2,70,505	56,741	20·98
4. Ellore	43,830	12,880	72,651	..	..	3,615	18·18	4,270	81,359	21·28 17,313	64,046	80,058	97,371	1,28,804	1,01,641	..	..	84,974	16,667	19·61
5. Yernagudem	195	134	756	..	..	1,509	17·69	1,776	7,908	2·50 198	7,710	9,638	9,836	9,612	11,612	2,000	20·80	9,417	2,195	23·31
Total ..	1,71,950	33,157	1,87,056	18,430	20,273	2,55,893	..	3,02,989	8,62,333	.. 88,099	7,74,234	9,67,793	10,55,892	12,90,176	13,79,104	1,16,091	9·00	11,36,656	2,42,448	21·33
Kistna Eastern Delta.																				
1. Bandar	36,198	8,066	43,019	..	..	160	18·24	189	1,53,313	..	1,53,313	1,91,641	1,91,641	1,89,671	1,91,830	2,159	1·14	1,53,473	38,357	24·99
2. Gudivada	29,553	5,069	27,035	2,518	2,946	44	18·38	52	3,21,239	3·11 9,991	3,11,248	3,89,060	3,99,051	3,50,836	4,02,049	51,213	14·60	3,23,801	78,248	24·16
3. Kaikalur	56,291	11,446	61,045	..	..	3,982	18·06	4,701	19,215	23·41 4,498	14,717	18,396	22,894	79,488	27,595	..	..	23,197	4,398	18·96
4. Divi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,63,211	..	1,63,211	2,04,014	2,04,014	1,63,211	2,04,014	40,803	25·00	1,63,211	40,803	25·00
5. Bezwada	16,841	3,077	16,411	430	503	378	18·41	448	68 652	..	68,652	85,815	85,815	85,371	86,766	895	1·04	69,460	17,306	24 90
6. Gannavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,06,843	3·11 9,543	2,97,300	3,71,625	3,81,168	3,06,843	3,81,168	74,325	24·22	3,06,843	74,325	24·22
7. Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,259	..	1,259	1,574	1,574	1,259	1,574	315	25·02	1,259	315	25·02
Total ..	1,38,883	27,658	1,47,510	2,948	3,449	4,564	..	5,390	10,33,732	.. 24,039	10,09,700	12,62,125	12,86,157	11,77,179	12,94,996	1,69,710	14·42	10,41,244	2,53,752	24·37

Statement showing the results of the introduction of the new scales of water-rate in the uplands of Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari districts.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Tirvaijasti (ayan).		Faslijasti (ayan).		Water tax on minor inams and Non-Government lands.		Total of columns 3, 5 and 7	Total of columns 4, 6 and 8.	Difference.	Percentage of increase.
		As per existing rates on the area likely to pay water-rate.	Estimated as per revised scales.	As per existing rates.	Estimated as per revised scales.	As per existing rates.	Estimated as per revised scales.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Kistna district.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1	Bezwada..	336	432	..	..	1,379	1,773	1,715	2,205	490	22.74
2	Nandigama	364	468	..	..	196	252	560	720	160	28·57
	Total ..	700	900	..	..	1,575	2,025	2,275	2,925	650	28·57
	West Godavari district.										
1	Ellore	1,495	1,922	..	..	196	252	1,691	2,174	483	28·56
2	Yernagudem	1,872	2,407	..	..	924	1,188	2,796	3,595	799	28·58
	Total ..	3,367	4,329	..	..	1,120	1,440	4,487	5,769	1,282	28·57
	East Godavari district.										
1	Rajahmundry	5,187	6,669	1,940	2,295	1,589	2,043	8,716	11,007	2,291	26·28
2	Peddapuram	2,702	3,474	9,038	10,512	5,690	7,316	17,430	21,302	3,872	22 21
3	Polavaram	3,076	3,955	..	..	763	981	3,839	4,936	1,097	28 57
4	Yellavaram	971	1,248	28	83	18	23	1,017	1,304	287	28·22
5	Chodavaram	12	15	14	17	84	108	110	140	·30	27·27
6	Tuni	..	..	..	..	122	157	122	157	35	28·69
7	Bhadrachalam	767	986	..	..	456	586	1,223	1,572	349	28·54
	Total ..	12,715	16,347	11,020	12,857	8,722	11,214	32,457	40,418	7,961	24·53

Special Areas.

Serial number	Projects.	Tirvaijasti.	Figure in column (3) enhanced by 33⅓ per cent, i.e., at Rs. 4.	Difference.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Colair lake .. .. (Kistna district.)	RS. 7,625	RS. 10,167	RS. 2,542	PER CENT. 33⅓

Divi Project.

Serial number.	Projects.	Tirvaijasti.	Figure in column (3) enhanced by 20 per cent.	Difference.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Divi .. .. (Pumping project.) (Kistna district.)	RS. 1,72,219	RS. 2,06,663	RS. 34,444	PER CENT. 20

Statement showing the results of the introduction of the fixed scale of water-rate of Rs. 6-4-0 in the Muniyeru project, Nandigama taluk, Kistna district.

Number. (1)	Project. (2)	Ayan lands paying water-rate. (3)	Minor inams and non-Government land paying water-rate. (4)	Figures in column 4 multiplied by Rs. 4—the present water rate. (5)	Figures in column 4 multiplied by Rs. 6-4-0 the proposed water-rate. (6)	Remarks. (7)
1	Muniyeru	Nil.	ACS. 868	Rs. 3,472	Rs. 5,425	Increase 1953 or 56·25 per cent.

Statement showing in one view the financial results of the introduction of the fixed scales of water-rate of Rs. 6-4-0; 6; 5 and 4 in the districts of Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari.

Serial number (1)	District. (2)	Delta, upland, projects and special areas. (3)	Amount of water-rate (tirvai and fasli jastis, at the existing rates on the area likely to pay water-rate. (4)	Amount of water rate that will be realized as per new scales on the area likely to pay water-rate. (5)	Increase. (6)	Percentage. (7)	Remarks. (8)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Kistna district	Delta	10,41,244	12,94,996	2,53,752	24·37	
		Upland	2,275	2,925	650	28·57	
		Colair	7,625	10,167	2,542	33·33	
		Muniyeru ..	3,472	5,425	1,953	56·25	
		Divi	1,72,219	2,06,663	34,444	20·00	
		Total ..	12,26,835	15,20,176	2,93,341	23·91	
2	West Godavari.. ..	Delta	11,36,656	13,79,104	2,42,448	21·33	
		Upland	4,487	5,769	1,282	28·57	
		Total ..	11,41,143	13,84,873	2,43,730	21·37	
3	East Godavari	Delta	10,53,954	12,86,800	2,32,846	22·09	
		Upland	32,457	40,418	7,961	24·53	
		Total ..	10,86,411	13,27,218	2,40,807	22·17	
		Grand total ..	34,54,389	42,32,267	7,77,878	22·52	

Statement showing in one view the financial results of the introduction of the scales of water-rate of Rs. 6-4-0; 6-0-0; 4-3-0; 3-2-0 and Rs. 6-4-0; Rs. 6-0-0; Rs. 5 and Rs. 4.

Serial number. (1)	District. (2)	Delta; upland and special areas. (3)	Amount of water-rate tirvai fasli and fasli jasti at the existing rates on the area likely to pay water-rate. (4)	Amount of water-rate that will be realised by the introduction of the scales of water-rates Rs. 6-4-0; 6-0-0; 4-3-0; and 3-2-0. (5)	Amount of water-rate that will be realised by the introduction of the scales of water rates at Rs. 6-4-0; 5-0-0; and Rs. 4-0-0. (6)	Difference between columns 4 and 5. (7)	Percentage of increase. (8)	Difference between columns 4 and 6. (9)	Percentage of increase. (10)	Difference between columns 5 and 6. (11)	Percentage of increase. (12)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	Kistna district	Delta	10,41,244	12,90,778	12,94,996	2,49,534	23·96	2,53,752	24·37	4,218	0·32
		Upland	2,275	2,378	2,925	103	4·53	650	28·57	547	23·00
		Colair	7,625	7,943	10,167	318	4·17	2,542	33·33	2,224	28·00
		Muniyeru ..	3,472	5,425	5,425	1,953	56·25	1,953	56·25	..	..
		Divi	1,72,219	2,06,663	2,06,663	34,444	20·00	34,444	20·00	..	..
		Total ..	12,26,835	15,13,187	15,20,176	2,86,352	23·34	2,93,341	23·91	6,989	0·46
2	West Godavari district.	Delta	11,36,656	13,61,627	13,79,104	2,24,971	19·79	2,42,448	21·33	17,477	1·28
		Upland	4,487	4,669	5,769	202	4·50	1,282	28·57	1,080	23·03
		Total ..	11,41,143	13,66,316	13,84,873	2,25,173	19·73	2,43,730	21·37	18,557	1·35
3	East Godavari district..	Delta	10,53,954	12,70,881	12,86,800	2,16,927	20·58	2,32,846	22·09	15,919	1·25
		Upland	32,457	35,258	40,418	2,801	8·63	7,961	24·53	5,160	14·63
		Total ..	10,86,411	13,06,139	13 27,218	2,19,728	20·23	2,40,807	22·17	21,079	1·61
		Grand total ..	34,54,389	41,85,642	42,32,267	7,31,253	21·16	7,77,878	22·52	46,625	1·11