

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLXXVI—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE EXPIRATION
OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF 126 VILLAGES

OF THE

OLD BĀGALKOT TĀLUKA

OF THE

BIJĀPUR COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT OF

1886.

[Price—7½ Annas]

LECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLXXVI—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE EXPIRATION
OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF 126 VILLAGES

IN THE

OLD BĀGALKOT TĀLUKA

OF THE

BIJĀPUR COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1886.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE REVISION SURVEY
SETTLEMENT OF THE BA'GALKOT TALUKA OF THE
BIJA'PUR COLLECTORATE.**

	Paras.	Pages.		Paras.	Pages.
Letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, No. 680, dated 30th June 1883, submitting proposals for the Revision Survey Settlement of 126 villages forming part of the Bágalkot Táluka	1-34	1-9	Appendix J.—showing the number of wells tanks and budkis		15
CONTENTS.			Appendix K.—showing the Sales of land		16-17
Introductory remarks	1		Appendix L.—showing the Leases of land		18-19
Remeasurement	2		Appendix M.—showing mortgage transactions		20-24
Difference in the area of fields and the causes of the difference	3		Appendix N.—showing prices of produce for the past 30 years		25
Reclassification	4		Appendix O.—showing current bázár rates of grains		26
Contrasting the total area under arable and unarable heads according to the Original and Revision Survey	5-6		Appendix P. (1)—showing Revenue History of 124 villages		27
Position and Physical features of the Táluka	7		Appendix P. (2)—showing Revenue History of one village		28
Soil	8		Appendix P. (3)—showing Revenue History of one village		29
Climate	9		Appendix Q.—showing the general effect of the proposed settlement in each village as compared with the former		30-35
Crops	10		Letter No. 3880, dated 7th September 1883, from the Acting Collector of Kaládgi to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, forwarding with his remarks the proposals of the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey		36-38
Cultivation	11		Memorandum No. 4029, dated 17th September 1883, from the Collector of Kaládgi, submitting, with his notes, copy of a letter from his Assistant Mr McCallum containing his remarks on the proposals made by the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey		39-44
Communications	12		Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No 2530, dated 26th November 1883, submitting through the Commissioner, S. D., the above correspondence with his remarks for the orders of Government		45-54
Markets—Imports and Exports	13		Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3467, dated 10th December 1883, submitting the above correspondence with his remarks to Government		55-58
Comparison of the past and present statistics	14-21		Government Resolution No. 290 of 11th January 1884, sanctioning the proposals made by the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey, for the Revision Settlement of 126 villages of the Bágalkot Táluka		59-62
Education	22		Government Resolution No. 4104 of 21st May 1884, conveying the Secretary of State's remarks on the Revision Settlement of 126 villages of the Bágalkot Táluka		63
Sub-tenures	23		Extract from the <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> containing the Notification by Government guaranteeing the period of the Revision Survey Settlement for the villages of the Bágalkot Táluka		63-64
Sales, Leases and Mortgages	24				
Prices of produce	25				
Past Revenue History	26-28				
Grouping of the villages and the maximum dry-crop rate proposed for each group	29				
Rate for rice land	30				
Rate for garden land	31				
Estimated financial result of the proposed rates	32				
Assessment on unoccupied assessed land	33				
Contrasting the general results of the expiring and proposed settlements under every head	34				
Appendix A.—Statement of rainfall		10			
Appendix B.—Details of cultivation		10			
Appendix C.—Villages in the Táluka in which weekly bázárs are held		11			
Appendix D.—showing details of population		12			
Appendix E.—showing occupations of people		13			
Appendix F.—Return of houses, chávdís, wells, &c., and of live and dead stock		13			
Appendix G.—showing the number of shops, looms, oil-presses and the average of births, deaths and vaccinations		14			
Appendix H.—showing the number of schools		14			
Appendix I.—showing the proportion of land cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants for grain or money-rent		15			

FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, Esq.,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KALA'DGI.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Dhárwár, 30th June 1883.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit proposals for the Revision Settlement of 126 villages of the old Bágalkot Táluka, 124 of which were settled in the year 1850-51, under the Government Resolution No. 6287 of 27th September 1852. The remaining two *being subsequently settled, now fall in for revision with those first mentioned.

* Yelgnti in 1859-60, Achutapur 1866-67.

2. The partial remeasurement system, explained fully in former reports and approved by Government, has been applied to the full extent in the villages under report, though it has

Remeasurement.

happened that in 28 villages, from their small size and other reasons a complete remeasurement was found to be more economical. In the 98 villages partially remeasured.

† Government Resolution No. 2388 of 5th May 1880.

Old Nos.	New Nos.	Acres.
5,296 remeasured became ...	7,523 =	113,765
8,281 confirmed ...	8,281 =	162,998
<u>13,577</u>	<u>15,804</u>	<u>276,763</u>

In the other 28 villages, wholly remeasured, 2,369 old Nos. became 3,046 new survey Nos.; so that in the whole 126 villages under report, the process of measuring separately all existing occupancies, breaking up all holdings of excessive size and, so far as practicable, separating Government from Inám land, resulted in converting 15,946 old into 18,850 new survey numbers.

3. Details of the differences in area found in individual fields are given in the subjoined statement:—

Villages.	Total old survey Nos.	DIFFERENCE.						Nos. included in village site, hill lands, &c.	Nos. not remeasured.
		Within 1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.		
126	15,946	2,611	3,466	733	214	113	218	310	8,281

It appears, therefore, that in 17 per cent. of the 7,355 remeasured Nos. the difference in area exceeded 5 per cent. which is about the proportion which experience in the Hungund Táluka would lead us to expect in a district similarly traversed by large rivers.

In the next table the causes of the differences found to exceed 15 per cent. are indicated:—

Causes of difference.

Total Nos. in which Difference exceeded 15 per cent.	Nos. IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS DUE TO.			
	Alluvion and Diluvion.	Alterations in made-roads.	Mistakes in Original Survey.	Other reasons.
* 331	262	27	18	24

4. The reclassification was carried out on the same system as has been followed in all recent revisions, and the proportion of old Nos. reclassified in the field was as follows :—

- (1). Of Nos. whose old classification exceeded 10 annas 6 pies, 10 per cent. of the first and 5 per cent. of subsequent hundreds.
- (2). Of Nos. whose old classification was less than 10 annas 6 pies, 20 per cent. of the first and 10 per cent. of subsequent hundreds.
- (3) The minimum number of fields reclassified in a village was 7.

This operation, while affording a basis on which to adjust the whole of the old classification to the standard desired, showed that here, as elsewhere, the range of values needed widening; this has been done by raising the classification rate of the better soils, or lowering that of the poorer, according as the test taken showed either operation to be necessary, and by this means any increase of assessment, which Government may sanction, will be made to fall in larger proportion on the better soils.

In the 126 villages coming now under revision *3,375 Nos. containing *18 per cent. †14 per cent. ‡43,965 acres were reclassified in the field, while in † Roads, nálas, village sites, 15,509 Nos. and ‡264,827 acres the old classification &c., are omitted from this. was adjusted. figure.

5. In the following statement the area by the former survey is contrasted under heads of cultivation with that now obtained :—

	Former Survey.	Revision Survey.	Difference.
Arable Dry Crop ...	2,50,317	2,52,636	+2,319
Rice ...	111	125	+14
Garden ...	310	499	+189
Unarable, Hills, &c. ...	70,688	68,826	-1,862
Total ...	3,21,426	3,22,086	+660

The revised area is, therefore, in the lump approximately identical with that of the first survey, the difference being only .2 per cent., although the internal discrepancies are for the reason above indicated considerably above the usual proportion. The inference is plain that the old survey was accurate on the whole, and quite worthy to be utilised largely as the basis of the new.

6. Upwards of 2,000 acres formerly recorded as unculturable have now come under the arable head, while there is some increase in both garden and rice areas; irrigation, however, is very unimportant in extent, and from the conformation of the country can never be otherwise, till the Krishna or Ghatparba are utilised on a large scale.

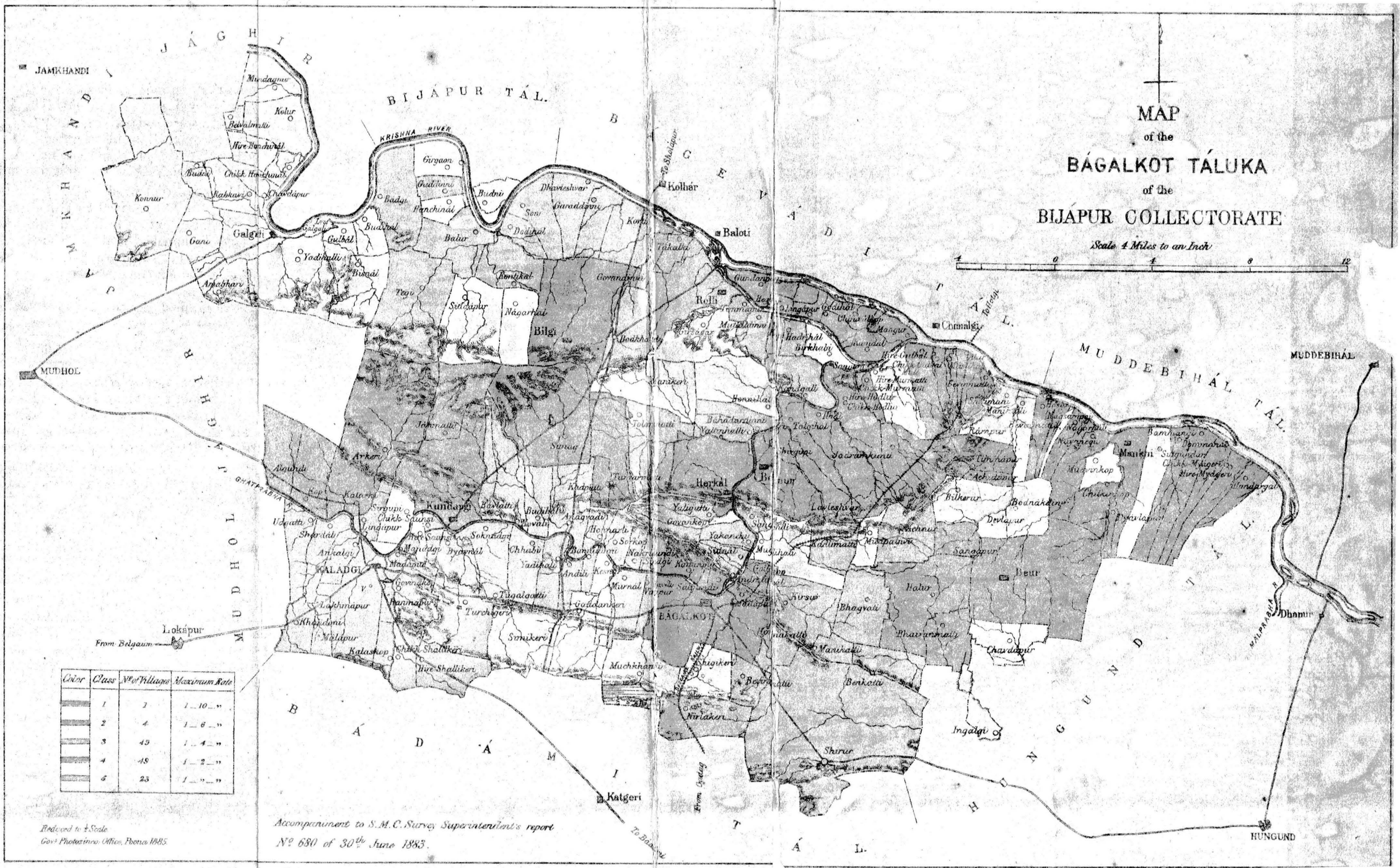
7. Bágalkot is the central táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate, and contains, besides Bágalkot itself, the next most important and populous town in the district, the head-quarter station of Kaládgi. The táluka is bounded on the north by the Krishna, beyond which lie the Bágévádi, and Muddebihál Tálukas of this district, while to the south and east it adjoins the Tálukas of Bádámi and Hungund; on the west it marches with the Native State of Mudhol.

Besides the Krishna on its northern border the tract under report is watered by the Ghatparba, which entering at the south-west corner flows nearly due east as far as Bágalkot, then turning suddenly to the north forces its way through a small range of sand stone hills, and joins the Krishna.

8. The valley of the Ghatparba is comparatively narrow, but contains much excellent black soil in its bottoms: the central, and by far the larger portion of the táluka, is poor and

MAP
of the
BÁGALKOT TÁLUKA
of the
BIJAPUR COLLECTORATE

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch



Color	Class	N ^o of Villages	Maximum Rate
[Horizontal lines]	1	1	1-10 "
[Horizontal lines]	2	4	1-6 "
[Horizontal lines]	3	45	1-4 "
[Horizontal lines]	4	48	1-2 "
[Horizontal lines]	5	23	1-1 "

Reduced to 4 Scale
Govt Photodupr. Office, Poona 1885.

Accompaniment to S.M.C. Survey Superintendent's report
N^o 680 of 30th June 1883.

every, while the large extent of black soil in the basin of the Krishna is often stiff and clayey, and requires heavy though not necessarily frequent rain to bring out its productive powers.

9. The most dependable rainfall is found in the valley of the Ghatparba, and in the neighbourhood of the hills which contain it, thus coinciding with the locality of the better soil. The average rainfall recorded for the last eight years, as furnished me by the Mámlatdár, is 25·73 inches, an average which is much reduced by the scanty fall in the year 1876-77, but which is fully sufficient for all crops usually grown in plain districts.

10 In Appendix B. is given an abstract, made out from the village officers' returns, and checked so far as possible by the classing establishments, which shows from a four-year average, the proportion of each crop produced in the Government lands of the táluka. The following summary gives at a glance the information thus gained:—

	Kharif.	Rabi
Cereals (Jowári, Bájri, Wheat, Rice) ...	38·34	27·0
Pulses (Tur, Mug, Kulthi, Gram) ...	5·46	1·0
Oil seeds (Kardi, &c.) ...	...	0·8
Fibre (country cotton) ...	...	11·62
Miscellaneous ...	1·9	0·93
	45·70	41·35
	87·05	
Waste and Fallow ...	...	12·95
	Total ... 100·0	

Early and late sown crops are about equally produced, jowári covering by far the largest area in both harvests. Wheat is comparatively little grown, but cotton, the common indigenous variety, is the most important crop sown in the deep black soils, and covers an area of over 16,000 acres. Waste or fallow appears in about the proportion that experience would lead us to expect. On the whole these figures indicate a district in which cotton and a little wheat are the only products grown for export, and where a comparatively large proportion of non-agricultural labour demands a large production of the coarser food grains.

11. There is nothing special to note regarding the method of agriculture in this district. The light red soils which predominate in the central part of the táluka require annual ploughing, (not a formidable operation in their case, for the plough usually needs but one yoke of oxen), but the black soils are never ploughed except when foul with weeds, lighter implements sufficing, if used with diligence. Manure is applied more generally to the light red soils than to the black, and in the almost total absence of irrigated lands falls more to the share of the dry crops here than is often the case in the plains. Captain (afterwards Sir George) Wingate, in the original settlement report, speaks unfavourably of the agriculture of Bágalkot, and attributes its slovenliness to the employment of the cattle in too large a measure on the carrying trade, and also to deficiency in the number of cattle. Agricultural cattle are shown by the Revision Survey Census to have slightly decreased, but they still average one pair to 27·8 acres of cultivated land, which cannot be considered deficient. The general state of the fields in Bágalkot compares unfavourably certainly with Hungund, but I have not observed that there is any difference on this point between the tálukas of Bágalkot and Bádámi: my experience, however, dates since the Famine.

12. In the matter of made roads, the Bágalkot Táluka is moderately well provided. Of two provincial roads, the one which connects Kaládgi with Bágalkot passes through the southern portion of the Táluka, and is, with few exceptions, bridged and culverted throughout. The road from Hubli to Sholápur cuts through the centre of the district from south to north, crossing the Ghatparba and the Krishna by ford in the fair weather; and ferry in the rains; but with no bridges or culverts: this road is hardly passable in heavy weather.

A Local Fund road from Bágalkot goes south-east to the considerable village of Siru'r, and thence on to Hungund, which town is thus accessible throughout the year; but neither of the two remaining roads are passable in heavy rain. These two latter connect Kaládgi with the Sholápur-Hubli road, and run north-east and south-east respectively, the former, which is the longer of the two, being 12 miles in length.

13. In Appendix C. will be found information derived from the Mámlatdár regarding the market towns of the táluka. Of these Markets. Imports and Exports—Appendix C. Bágalkot is shown to have weekly sales amounting to upwards of Rs. 50,000, and Kaládgi to about half that amount, the only other market mentioned being a small one at Bilgi, in the north-east of the district. Cotton may be said to be the only raw produce exported, and this goes indifferently to Vengurla, Kumta, and Sholápur. Several kinds of cotton manufactures are produced, though to a very limited extent, in Bágalkot—*viz*, Dhoties, priced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 1-4-0 per pair, and Sárís, Págotis, &c., ranging downwards from Rs. 20 or 25 in value: these are exported, it is stated, as far as Sholápur, Poona, and even Benares; but the manufacture of cotton, said even in 1851 to be on the decline, has much decreased since then, and the whole táluka according to the Revision Survey Census now contains but 395 looms, though the number of looms in Bágalkot itself is stated in the original settlement report at five or six hundred. Bágalkot, however, depends on trade for its importance, and has for long been the largest depôt between Hubli and Sholápur, with both which towns its dealings are considerable. The Railway will no doubt much enhance the position which it thus holds.

14. The figures given and commented on below are the result of the Survey Statistics. Census* taken during classification in the fair weather of 1881. They embrace 124 villages out of the 126 under report: the two omitted were settled some years subsequently, and no figures, can be given in their case for comparison, as one is uninhabited, and for the other no old record is forthcoming:—

	At Former Settlement.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	61,540	67,264	5,724	...	9.3
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	12,898	17,729	4,831	...	37.5
{ Thatched	1,395	654	...	741	53.1
Agricultural Cattle	15,352	14,906	...	446	2.9
Cows, Buffaloes and Young ...	37,397	22,055	...	15,342	41.0
Sheep and Goats... ..	30,643	25,720	...	4,923	16.1
Carts	140	1,072	932	...	665.7
Horses and Ponies	884	630	...	254	28.7
Wells and Budkís	253	324	71	...	28.1
Tanks	35	38	3	...	8.6

Population shows a total increase of 5,724, or 9.3 per cent., this being the first táluka revised since the Famine in which any increase has been found by the Survey Census. The increase is distributed over all castes but the Lingaits, (among whom, however, the decrease is but 3 per cent.) and appears to be almost uniformly spread over all villages large and small. This result, I may point out, is consistent with what was observed in the Revision Survey Census of Hungund and Gokák. In those tálukas the large towns are essentially manufacturing, and the decrease in population was traceable to them and within them in great measure to the Lingait weaving population, as well as to the low caste labourers. In Hungund, whose Census is dated the same year as Bágalkot, it has been shown that while the Lingaits had not recovered their former numbers, the low castes had already done so, so far as to show an increase of 10 per cent.; and that, excluding Lingaits, the total population of the táluka showed an eight per cent. increase. Bágalkot, the only large town in the táluka now under consideration, is a trading rather than a manufacturing centre, and traders suffered comparatively little from the Famine. We find accordingly that

the increase is more marked and amounts, in 124 villages, even if Lingaits are included, to 9 per cent. on the total population. The low caste Hindus in the town of Bágalkot appear to have recovered in about the same measure as in Hungund, and are now by 11 per cent. more numerous than in 1850-51. If we turn to the Census of 1872 for an intermediate view of the progress of population in the town of Bágalkot we find that while it had in 1851, 12,013 souls, in 1872 the Census records give 14,002, and the last Census of 1881 states * 12,850 to be the total population: there is evidence, therefore, of a rapid increase of population which has been checked by the Famine.

15. The area under report is 503 square miles, which gives an average of 134 head of population to the mile—a density which must be considered high, for a tract so devoid of irrigation, and is accounted for by the exceptionally large town therein included.

16. In Appendix E. is shown the usual division of the population under

Agricultural.	Partly agricultural.	Non-agricultural.
45·14	16·03	38·83

the heads of agricultural and non-agricultural. The high proportion of non-agricultural persons is due no doubt to the town of Bágalkot; but the division thus made can, from the nature of it, be only approximate.

17. The increase in the better description and decrease in the number of inferior dwellings is a feature which can only indicate great progress towards prosperity and the advance in the standard of comfort, which always accompanies such progress. Flat-roofed and tiled houses, it will be seen from para. 14, above, have increased since the original settlement by 37·5 per cent., while thatched dwellings are fewer by 53 per cent.

18. Agricultural cattle, it appears, are fewer in number now than in 1851 by nearly 3 per cent. With regard to this it may be observed that as the present number affords a proportion of one pair to 27·8 acres of cultivated land, it cannot be considered insufficient, especially when the light nature of much of the soil under cultivation is considered; moreover, the late special Census may be taken to have shown that the survey returns usually record the minimum figures. Milch cattle and sheep and goats show the decrease usually observable at revision settlements: this is due in all probability in various degrees to the absorption of grazing land, loss by famine and to the roving nature of this kind of stock, which makes its enumeration difficult and uncertain.

19. Carts are nearly seven times as numerous as at the original settlement, a fact which infers nothing less than a revolution in the conditions of trade and communications since that period, and it seems unnecessary to point out that the chief gainer by the change must be the cultivator of the soil. Horses and ponies are fewer now than in old days, being less in demand as a means of transport.

20. Wells and budkís show an increase of 28 per cent., but the total number is insignificant, and the deficiency of the old records prevents our ascertaining the purpose to which the new wells have been applied. From the increase in the garden area it may be inferred that many of them are used for irrigation.

21. Tanks are more numerous by 3 than at the time of settlement, which is not a fact affording any inference of importance in a district where tanks are seldom used for irrigation, and number in all but 38. It may be mentioned here, however, that the Irrigation Department have recently completed a fine tank at Muchkhandi, immediately south of the town of Bágalkot, under which an area of 5,200 acres is commanded. This cannot fail to prove a very valuable addition to the resources of the district, more especially in years of scanty rainfall.

22. There is an increase, though not so large a one as is often found at Revision Settlements, in the proportion of the total population able to read, and in the low castes the proportion is shown to have doubled; the total proportion, however, as given in the return (Appendix D., column 11) is smaller than might have been expected. The number under instruction on the other hand appears unusually large. From

* By Survey Census in 1881, 12,626.

information furnished by the Educational Inspector, Southern Division (Appendix II.) it will be seen that the average attendance at the 17 Government boys' schools is 983, and at the two girls' schools 47. At 26 *private schools there is an average attendance of 355 boys, making in all 1,385 or 2 per cent. of the total population under instruction. In Hungund the proportion so taken was 1.5 only.

23. Information regarding subtenures will be found in Appendix I. The proportion of fields cultivated by their occupants is comparatively small, being 58 per cent., while the proportion sublet for money and grain rents is 30 per cent. In the Hungund Táluka these proportions were found to be 66 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively, and it is worthy of remark that whereas the total Inám fields in Bágalkot are equal to 36 per cent. of the whole, in Hungund the proportion of Inám is but 30 per cent. It is, of course, the case that Inám holdings are more frequently sublet than Government land.

24. Appendices K., L. and M. present in a concise form the records of the Sub-Registrar of the district, for the 5 years from 1878 to 1882, so far as regards transactions concerning land alone. A perusal of any of these statements can hardly fail to impress one with the high value land bears in this táluka, but the cases of lease perhaps are easiest to form a judgment from, as dealing usually with short periods of time, and being more definite in their conditions. It has often been stated in settlement reports that no useful result is to be obtained by attempting to reduce information of this nature to the form of totalled tables and general averages, but the main ground on which this statement rests is not always perhaps understood. The period for which land is mortgaged or sublet, together with other minor conditions are, of course, factors of great importance in determining the significance of the transaction; but even if all of these conditions could be accurately ascertained, it would be impracticable to reduce each case to a form in which it could fairly be amalgamated with the rest for the deduction of a general average, and this objection would apply, though with less force, to sales, which might be supposed easier to deal with from the absence of the element of time. The main objection, however, is one of principle, not of practicability; for the preparation of any figured statement which aims at comparing the sale or letting value of land with the Government assessment would pre-suppose that the Government assessment and the sale value rest on identical considerations, which is far from being the case. The Government assessment depends on the quality, depth and moisture of the soil in its natural state, and its position with regard to climate and markets. Everything which labor and capital can do, or have done, in the improvement of the land is purposely excluded from the calculation. It is easy to see, therefore, that the effect of the application or misapplication in various degrees, of labor and capital, may be to alter entirely the relative natural values of different fields. Thus we may imagine a deep black soil field of fine quality, and one of red soil of medium depth, lying side by side: the first has been under slovenly, unthrifty cultivation for years, and is matted in places with grass and weeds, the other is clean and enriched by manure, its uneven places banked up, its boundaries hedged and planted with trees, while a good well supplies water to various kinds of garden produce. The Government assessment on the first would double that of the second, but the value in a purchaser's estimation would be very different. Cases like this are not rare, but the mere difference in a farmer's eye between a field temporarily exhausted by unthrifty cultivation, and one that is clean and fit for immediate cropping, is quite sufficient to prevent any general and consistent relation between the Government assessment and the sale and letting value of individual fields. These considerations will, I think, suffice to show that we must be content with the information to be drawn in a general way from a perusal of individual cases of sales, lease and mortgage, while it will also serve to explain why the letting value does not always vary as the assessment.

25. The prices of various produce in the market of Bágalkot for each year since the original settlement have been obtained from the Mámílatdár, and are given in Appendix N. The

* The information regarding private schools was collected by the Classing establishments.

average prices of jowári and wheat, to take the ordinary food grain of the district and the only grain that may be said to be grown for exportation, are as follows:—

	Jowári.	Wheat.
10 years' average, 1851-52 to 1860-61	... 47	32
10 years' average, 1861-62 to 1870-71	... 23	12
11 years' average, 1871-72 to 1881-82	... 21½	11

I have taken these averages from the years in their natural order, but if we eliminate from the second period the two years most affected by the influence of the American War (1864-65 and 1865-66), and from the third period the two years most affected by the Famine (1876-77 and 1877-78), we get the following sufficiently significant figures:—

	Jowári.	Wheat.
2nd period	... 26	14
3rd do.	... 24	12

... are now passing through a phase of exceedingly low prices, and as these have been included in the averages first shown, it is not absolutely necessary in my opinion to adopt any modification like that given last above, in order to arrive at a fair basis for estimate; I would point to the fact, however, shown by these figures even after eliminating all exceptionally high priced years, that half the amount of jowári, or a still smaller proportion of wheat required during the first decade, would suffice in the last decade of the expiring settlement to pay the Government demand. With regard to the cotton which is extensively *grown for export, the cultivator's profit, as shown in my late report on the Hungund Táluka, has during the same period still more largely increased.

26. In Appendix P. (1) is given the Revenue History of the 124 villages which were settled in 1850-51. The revenue which commenced in the first year of the settlement at †Rs. 42,892, progressed steadily but with wonderful rapidity till 1863-64, when it amounted to Rs. 79,585 and all the more remunerative land had presumably been †occupied. From this point the progress is still steady but more gradual, and represents the slow absorption of the remaining poor lands whose chief use is for fodder crops and grazing; in this stage the revenue crept gradually upwards till, in 1876, 7,504 more acres had been taken up, averaging 5 annas 7 pies per acre, and the maximum figure of Rs. 82,133 revenue had been reached. Thus, out of the 70,251 acres unoccupied when the settlement was introduced, only 5,295 acres now remained available, and on these the average assessment was 3 annas. I may be permitted perhaps to ask special attention to these figures at a time when the suitability and accuracy of the survey classification of soils has been in some quarters called in question, and to point out that no feature is wanting in this history, which should characterise a moderate and justly distributed revenue demand. The results of the famine are shown in the figures of the last five years, and may be stated shortly as leaving the revenue at about the stage it had reached in 1864 after the first period of rapid increase. The occupied and unoccupied areas, and the proportion

	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	
	Acres.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.
1863-64 ...	139,733	79,585	12,799	3,735
1881-82 ...	139,032	79,251	13,146	4,122

of assessment on each, coincide indeed so closely in the record of the two years as to show that the individual fields occupied must have been very nearly identical in each, and we may congratulate ourselves on the inference deducible, viz. that the famine has merely thrown out of occupancy the poor and less productive lands lying near the margin of profitable cultivation. Remissions and outstanding balances became of paltry amount, or disappeared altogether immediately on the introduction of the settlement, and though they have to some extent reappeared, in this Táluka as elsewhere, in consequence of the Famine, they are now nearly again wiped out.

27. The following information regarding sales in distraint of Revenue has been obtained from the Mámlatdár of the district :—

Years.	No. of Villages.	No. of Notices.	No. of cases in which it was necessary to resort to distraint.
1879-80	84	924	181
1880-81	58	419	199
1881-82	46	183	9

The number of notices and sales in the first two years shown is considerably in excess of what was found in the adjoining Táluka of Hungund, though in the last year it compares favorably with that Táluka, and is exceedingly low. It is noticeable that with a greater amount of pressure in collection, the area thrown out of occupation is much less in Bágalkot than in Hungund—a fact which may perhaps be due to the special circumstances of the latter as a border district.

28. To sum up, I think the statistics above commented on, taken together with the Revenue history of the expiring settlement, present the picture of a district making a steady and rapid advance in prosperity till the famine of 1876 put a heavy check on its progress: but few signs of the Famine now remain, and with the opening of the Railway which is now approaching completion, we may confidently look forward to a period of prosperity unparalleled in the past.

29. It remains now to set forth the proposed rates of assessment, and in framing these it has not been necessary to vary much from the original grouping, which was arranged in consideration of climate and proximity to the Bágalkot market. Captain Wingate divided the Táluka into 4 groups at rates which graduated in intervals of 2 annas from Re. 1-4-0 to 14 annas. The grouping and rates now proposed are given below :—

- 1st. The town of Bágalkot which is equal in climate to any part of the Táluka, and will be confirmed, as a Railway Station, in its command of the traffic of these parts: for this I propose a special maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-10-0.
- 2nd. Four villages immediately around Bágalkot and sharing all its advantages, but in a smaller degree: for these a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-6-0 is proposed.
- 3rd. Forty-nine villages lying along the Ghátprabha valley, and enjoying the best climate in the district, together with easy access to the Railway Station of Bágalkot and the use of the made road from Kaládgi to that town. These villages, for which a maximum rate of Re. 1-4-0 is now proposed, nearly coincide with Captain Wingate's Re. 1-2-0 group, but it has been necessary to introduce a few villages formerly rated at Re. 1, whose position has become especially improved in respect of communications.
- 4th. Forty-nine villages, some of which lie along the border of the last group and share to some extent its advantages of climate, while the remainder occupy the north-eastern portion of the Táluka and are compensated for a somewhat inferior climate by greater facilities of railway communication. This group contains some villages originally rated at Re. 1 and some at 14 annas; the proposed maximum rate is Re. 1-2-0.
- 5th. Twenty-three villages, situated along the banks of Krishna in the north and north-west of the Táluka, which have an uncertain climate and gain less than any others by the approach of the Railway. Fourteen annas is the original maximum rate of these villages; it is proposed now to rate them at Re. 1.

30. There were in all 111 acres of rice land at the time of the original settlement, while there are now 125 acres recorded; of these, 61 acres are Government land, and will bear under the proposed rates an average assessment of Rs. 2-11-0 per acre. By the former settlement there were 310 acres of garden land, of which 100 acres were Government, and paid an average rate of Rs. 2-4-6 per acre; now there are 499 acres in all, the Government portion of which amounts to 241 acres, and will pay an average assessment of Re. 1-7-10 per acre

31. In assessing the garden lands irrigated from wells, the conditions laid down by *Government have been strictly adhered to. *Government Resolution No. 1028 February 25th, 1874. No addition has been made on account of irrigation to the assessment of land under wells sunk since the settlement, and land under wells existing before the settlement has been assessed within the maximum dry-drop rate: but all wells whose water-supply is benefited by percolation from Government tanks have had the usual additional assessment up to double the dry-drop rate imposed on their lands. The total motasthal area has increased from 310 acres to 440 acres, but there is no patasthal garden land in the taluka, either according to the former or the revised survey.

32. The estimated results of the proposed rates are summarised in the statement subjoined:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry-drop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.				Increase of assessment per cent.		
			Government occupied land		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1st ..	1	1 10 0	2,025	1,813	2,141	2,381	42	13	2,183	2,394	31.3
2nd ..	4	1 6 0	2,509	1,817	2,551	1,759	11	15	2,564	1,774	28.4
3rd ..	49	1 4 0	49,184	30,634	50,137	27,765	6,025	2,098	56,212	29,863	23.3
4th ..	49	1 2 0	65,056	38,834	65,771	45,082	7,823	2,820	73,594	47,702	33.2
5th ..	23	1 0 0	21,886	12,168	22,388	15,114	666	267	23,054	15,381	24.2
	126	..	140,640	79,819	143,088	1,02,101	14,567	5,013	157,605	1,07,114	27.9

The proposed increase on the Government occupied land is, it will be seen, Rs. 22,282, or 27.9 per cent., while the percentage increase on different groups varies from 23 to 33 per cent. It appears from Appendix Q. that the increases in individual villages are moderate and in accordance with the increases on their respective groups.

33. There are at present 14,567 acres of Government unoccupied assessed waste land, on which the proposed assessment amounts to Rs. 5,013 or an average of Re. 0-5-6 per acre. Much of this area will no doubt be reoccupied within the next few years.

34. The following table shows the result of the expiring and proposed settlements under every head:—

	BY OLD SURVEY.		* BY NEW SURVEY.		Collection of Judi or quit-rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
Government occupied land ...	140,640	Rs. 79,819	143,088	Rs. 1,02,101	Rs. ...
Government unoccupied arable waste ..	13,507	4,305	14,567	5,013	...
Inam ...	96,591	59,337	95,655	74,280	28,852
Government unassessed unarable waste ...	70,688	...	68,826	...	...
Total ...	321,426	1,43,461	322,086	1,81,394	28,852

The average assessment on Government occupied land was by the former survey Re. 0-9-1; by the proposed rates it will be Re. 0-11-5 per acre, equal to an increase per acre of Re. 0-2-4.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall furnished by the Bágalkot Mámílatdár.

Years.	Rainfall at Bágalkot.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	
1	2	3	4
1875-76 ...	22	49	
1876-77 ...	10	6	
1877-78 ...	30	25	
1878-79 ...	35	80	
1879-80 ...	19	21	
1880-81 ...	29	14	
1881-82 ...	31	2	
1882-83 ...	27	86	
Total ...	205	83	
Average ...	25	73	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. III.

Details of Cultivation in A. D. 1877-78 to 1880-81.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation on Government land only.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Old Bágalkot Tá-luka.	Khalsat 126 vil-lages.	Jowári (red) ...	33.3	47,013	...
		Bájrí ...	5.0	6,992	...
		Tur ...	3.4	4,801	...
		Mug ...	1.84	2,598	...
		Kuithi ...	0.22	306	...
		Rice ...	0.04	59	...
		Miscellaneous	1.9	2,682	...
		Jowári (white)	25.2	...	35,630
		Wheat	1.8	...	2,541
		Gram ...	1.0	...	1,453
		American cotton	0.02	...	24
		Country cotton	11.6	...	16,363
		Kardi or safflower	0.8	...	1,192
		Miscellaneous	0.8	...	1,097
		Garden cultivation	0.13	...	178
Waste or Fallow	12.95	...	18,23		
Total ...			100.00	64,451	76,758

This Statement is for Government occupied land only.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which Weekly Bázár is held in the old Bágalkot Táluka.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bázár is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief Articles traded in.
1	2	3	4		5
	Lágalkot ...	Saturday ...	{ All kinds of grains ... 20,000 Groceries ... 14,000 Cloth and clothes ... 10,000 Cotton yarn ... 5,000 Vegetables ... 1,500 Total ... 50,500	Rice, wheat, gram, jowári, rála and minor grains. Jágrí, sugar, salt, spices, chillies, and cocoanuts. Sárís, dhotis, and khans, or women's bodices. Panvel, all kinds of vegetables, and fruits.	
	Kaládgi ...	Thursday ...	{ Grains of all kinds ... 12,000 Groceries ... 6,000 Cloth and clothes ... 4,000 Cotton yarn ... 2,000 Vegetables ... 1,200 Total ... 25,200	Rice, wheat, gram, jowári, rála and minor grains. Jágrí, sugar, salt, spices, chillies and cocoanuts. Sárís, dhotis, and khans or women's bodices. Panvel, all kinds of vegetables, and fruits.	
	Bilgi ...	Saturday ...	{ Grains of all kinds ... 400 Groceries ... 100 Cloth and clothes ... 100 Cotton yarn ... 300 Vegetables ... 50 Total ... 950	Rice, wheat, gram, jowári, rála and minor grains. Jágrí, sugar, salt, spices, chillies and cocoanuts. Sárís, pásodís, and khans or women's bodices. Panvel, all kinds of vegetables, and fruits.	

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluca.	Caste.	MALES.			Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V. and VIII.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Under 15 years of age.		Above 15 years of age.	Males.			Females.			
							No.			Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
124 villages of the old Bégalkot Taluka. Settled in 1850-51.	Christians ... {	... 2	2 7	2 9	... 5	... 6	... 11	2 20	... 2	... 22.2	... ..	... ..
	Jews ... {	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ... {	13 18	21 45	34 63	8 21	18 39	26 60	60 123	26 38	76.5 60.3	... 2	... 3.3	
	Lingáits ... {	3,860 3,481	6,211 6,080	10,071 9,561	3,011 2,590	6,455 6,796	9,466 9,386	19,537 18,947	1,500 1,864	14.9 19.5	3 13	0.03 0.1	
	Mussalmáns ... {	1,321 1,678	1,951 2,235	3,272 3,913	1,010 1,309	2,234 2,633	3,244 3,942	6,516 7,855	82 155	2.5 4.0	14 6	0.5 0.2	
	Hindús. {	Bráhmans ... {	587 631	1,033 1,108	1,620 1,739	408 494	1,059 1,152	1,467 1,646	3,087 3,385	1,210 1,471	74.7 84.6	4 16	0.3 1.0
		Low Castes ... {	6,684 7,354	9,777 11,176	16,461 18,530	4,932 5,282	10,945 13,122	15,877 18,404	32,338 36,934	633 1,108	3.8 6.0	3 10	0.02 0.1
	Others ... {
	Total ... {	12,465 13,164	18,995 20,651	31,460 33,815	9,369 9,701	20,711 23,748	30,080 33,449	61,540 67,264	3,451 4,638	11.0 13.7	24 47	0.08 0.1	

The thick black figures refer to the year of settlement, and the other figures are for 1881.
 *Printed in thick type.

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupations

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Old Bágalkot Taluka...	Khalasat 124 villages	Agricultural ...	30,361
		Partly Agricultural	10,783
		Non-Agricultural	26,120
			67,264
			Percentage.
			= 45.14
			= 16.03
			= 38.83
			100.00

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX F.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				Carts and Ploughs.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and plough oxen and buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
124 villages of the old Bágalkot Taluka	Government...	86	65	17,664	654	18,469	102	100	78	280	1,072	5,583	548	82	630	4,425	4,372	8,797	5,896	7,362	13,258	14,906	10,010	15,710	345	1	...
		73	75	12,823	1,395	14,366	No record.	No record.	No record.	227	140	No record.	No record.	No record.	No record.	884	4,820	5,284	10,104	11,003	16,290	27,293	15,352	No separate record.	30,643	765	...

The lower figures refer to the year of settlement, and the upper figures are for 1881.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the number of Shops, Looms, Oil-presses, &c., and the average of Births, Deaths and Vaccination in the old Bágalkot Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate.

No. of Villages.	Districts.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		Cotton Saw-gins.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Dharm-shálas.	TEMPLES.	
				Cotton.	Woollen.							Hindu.	Musal-mán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
126	Old Bágalkot Táluka	177	93	395	149	...	1878— 539 1879—1,041 1880—1,818 1881—2,364	1878—2,795 1879—2,112 1880—1,686 1881—1,666	1878— 797 1879— 716 1880—1,240 1881—1,426	7	38	473	131
							Total ... 5,762 Average... 1,440	Total ... 8,259 Average... 2,065	Total ... 4,179 Average... 1,045				

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

11

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Number of Schools, together with average attendance in the old Bágalkot Táluka during the year 1881-82.

No. of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.	
		Boys'.		Girls'.		Boys'.			
		No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
126	Old Bágalkot Táluka	...	17	983	2	47	26	355	No record at former settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Land cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants for Produce or Money-rent, &c., in the old Bágalkot Táluka.

No. of Villages.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by Subtenants on money-rent.		Total numbers cultivated by Subtenants for part produce or grain-rent.		Waste numbers.	Parampók numbers.	Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
126	Old Bágalkot Táluka	8,228 43·5	2,892 15·3	375 2·0	340 1·8	1,471 7·8	3,066 16·3	624 3·3	548 2·9	1,062 5·6	278 1·5	12,038 63·7	6,846 36·3

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the number of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in the old Bágalkot Táluka.

No. of Villages.	District.	WELLS IN VILLAGE-SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAILS OF COLUMNS 3 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUDKIS.			
		Drinking.		Irrigation.		Drinking.		Irrigation.			Wells dug before last Settlement.	Wells dug since last Settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Kacha.		Pakka.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for drinking.	Used for Irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for Irrigation.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
124 2	Old Bágalkot Táluka	74 ...	9 ...	7 ...	...	26 1	38 2	95 ...	31 1	280 4	227 2	53 2	32 ..	3 ...	34 ...	4 ...	21 ...	15 2	5 ..	3 ...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the sales of Lands in villages of the old Bágalkot Taluka.
From the records of the Sub-Registrar—from 1878 to 1882.

Number.	Date of Transaction,	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable area.	Assessment,	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	1878.	Kadlimati ...	85	Govt.	8 22	8 0 0	200	25-0	Private sale.
2	"	Kirésur ...	192	Inám.	27 24	21 0 0	200	9-5		Ditto.
				Govt. due		...			
3	"	Ditto. ...	61	Govt.	20 24	8 0 0	50	6-2	Ditto.
4	"	Ditto. ...	139	Ditto.	25 17	18 0 0	75	4-2	Ditto.
5	"	Chikmyageri ...	42	Ditto.	20 23	11 0 0	99	9-0	Ditto.
6	"	Benkati ...	110	Ditto.	10 23	8 0 0	100	12-5	Ditto.
7	"	Bhairanmati ...	79	Ditto.	6 27	4 0 0	35	8-7	Ditto.
8	"	Manikati ...	59	Ditto.	7 29	5 0 0	35	7-0	Ditto.
9	"	Beur ...	30	Ditto.	22 33	14 0 0	100	7-1	Ditto.
10	"	Ditto. ...	8	Ditto.	21 23	13 0 0	150	11-5	Ditto.
11	"	Ditto. ...	509	Ditto.	30 19	14 0 0			
			121	Ditto.	21 3	12 0 0			
				Total ...	51 22	26 0 0	200	7-7	Ditto.
12	"	Ditto. ...	322	Ditto.	23 30	9 0 0	100	11-1	Ditto.
13	"	Bágalkot ...	9	Ditto.	12 33	11 0 0	150	13-6	Ditto.
14	"	Honakati ...	56	Ditto.	31 33	22 0 0	200	9-1	Ditto.
15	"	Handargal ...	6	Ditto.	17 3	13 0 0	50	3-8	Ditto.
16	"	Ditto. ...	75	Ditto.	10 18	6 0 0	50	8-3	Ditto.
17	"	Hegúr ...	55	Ditto.	13 15	6 0 0	25	4-2	Ditto.
18	"	Sirúr ...	116	Ditto.	14 26	8 0 0	100	12-5	Ditto.
19	"	Anidini ...	25	Ditto.	20 34	6 0 0	40	6-7	Ditto.
20	"	Kaládgi ...	144	Ditto.	25 25	22 0 0	275	12-5	Ditto.
21	"	Chebi ...	59	Ditto.	22 36	19 0 0			
			105	Ditto.	21 10	20 0 0			
				Total ...	44 6	39 0 0	100	2-6	Ditto.
22	"	Budihal ...	1	Govt.	24 31	19 0 0			
			69	Ditto.	6 10	5 0 0			
			78	Ditto.	16 38	12 0 0			
				Total ...	47 39	36 0 0	117	3-25	Ditto.
23	"	Murnal ...	55	Ditto.	23 9	20 0 0	300	15-0	Ditto.
24	1879.	Kadlimati ...	119	Ditto.	12 11	12 0 0	100	8-3	Ditto.
25	"	Kirésur ...	163	Ditto.	13 3	7 0 0	100	14-3	Ditto.
26	"	Mallapur ...	1	Ditto.	12 38	6 8 0	120	18-5	Ditto.
27	"	Bágalkot ...	280	Ditto.	13 34	13 0 0	200	15-4	Ditto.
28	"	Sirúr ...	536	Ditto.	4 21	4 8 0	190	42-2	Ditto.
29	"	Do. ...	369	Ditto.	5 35	3 0 0	25	8-3	Ditto.
30	"	Ankalgi ...	51	Ditto.	18 8	6 0 0			
			52	Ditto.	21 14	19 0 0			
				Total ...	39 22	25 0 0	300	12-0	Ditto.
31	"	Chowdápur ...	29	Ditto.	11 18	7 0 0			
			30	Ditto.	23 6	15 0 0			
				Total ...	34 24	22 0 0	200	9-1	Ditto.

APPENDIX K—continued.

Number.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupees	Number of years multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
32	1879	Murnál	52	Govt.	12 28	12 0 0	262	21·8	Private sale.
33	"	Yedihali	66	Ditto.	23 7	19 0 0	100	5·3	Ditto.
34	1880	Kiresur	162	Ditto.	16 31	11 0 0	130	11·8	Ditto.
35	"	Nagsampigi	23	Ditto.	21 8	11 0 0			
			31	Ditto.	8 35	5 0 0			
				Total ...	30 3	16 0 0	200	12·5	Ditto.
36	"	Bevinmati	15	Ditto.	12 11	9 0 0	100	11·1	Ditto.
37	"	Bhagwati	27	Ditto.	24 28	15 0 0	75	5·0	Ditto.
38	"	Sangapur	23	Ditto.	21 10	10 0 0	100	10·0	Ditto.
39	"	Herkal	230	Ditto.	5 25	3 8 0	50	14·3	Ditto.
40	"	Halúr	240	Ditto.	20 24	14 0 0	150	10·7	Ditto.
41	"	Ditto.	39	Ditto.	22 4	13 0 0	100	7·7	Ditto.
42	"	Yedihali	55	Inám.	17 39	18 0 0			
			56	Ditto.	23 7	20 0 0			
				Total ...	41 6	38 0 0	400	10·5	Ditto.
				Govt. due.		11 14 0			
43	"	Udgati	56	Govt.	21 33	11 0 0	600	54·5	Ditto.
44	1880	Kadpati	3	Ditto.	9 24	5 0 0	115	23·0	Sold by auction by Decree of Civil Court.
45	"	Takalki	23	Ditto.	18 33	14 0 0			
			46	Ditto.	13 18	7 0 0			
				Total ...	32 11	21 0 0	30	1·4	Ditto.
46	"	Bágalkot	5	Govt.	27 13	20 0 0	300	15·0	Private sale.
47	"	Bamangi	13	Ditto.	9 30	6 0 0	90	15·0	Ditto.
48	"	Manikati	59	Ditto.	7 29	5 0 0	60	12·0	Ditto.
49	"	Halúr	206	Ditto.	24 3	7 0 0			
			35	Ditto.	22 11	13 0 0			
				Total ...	46 14	20 0 0	250	12·5	Ditto.
50	"	Honakati	53	Ditto.	12 29	8 0 0			
			54	Ditto.	12 30	8 0 0			
				Total ...	25 19	16 0 0	200	12·5	Ditto.
51	"	Handargal	14	Ditto.	14 10	11 0 0	100	9·1	Ditto.
52	"	Turchigeri	71	Inám.	21 7	15 0 0	100	6·7	Ditto.
				Govt. due.		4 11 0			
53	1882	Jedramkunti	13	Govt.	17 1	7 0 0			
			14	Ditto.	8 21	4 0 0			
				Total ...	25 22	11 0 0	50	4·5	Ditto.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT showing Leases in Villages of the old Bágalkot Táluka compiled from the Sub-Registrar's records from 1878 to 1882.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance, or how.	Government dues paid by.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					A. g.	Rs. a	Rs.			
1	1878	Kandgal ...	124	Inám ... Government.	4 1 due ...	1 8 1 8	120	12 years...	In advance ...	Lessee.
2	"	Bodkhindi ...	159	Inám ... Government	17 37 due ...	12 0 12 0	100	24 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
3	"	Herkal ...	259	Inám ... Government	20 11 due ...	17 0 6 6	300	12 " ...	Yearly instalment of Rs. 25.	Do.
4	"	Chebi ...	101 102	Do. ... Do. ...	17 11 18 10	12 0 16 0				
				Total ... Government	35 21 due ...	28 0 8 12	350	5 " ...	Do. of Rs. 70.	Owner.
5	"	Dewnál ...	2	Government.	14 16	8 0	190	13 " ...	In advance ...	Do.
6	1879	Jánmati ...	1 30 31	Inám ... Do. ... Do. ...	17 15 14 38 9 30	4 0 10 0 7 0				
				Total ... Government	42 3 due ...	21 0 7 14	2,000	60 " ...	Do. ...	Lessee.
7	"	Tolanmati ...	173	Inám ... Government	24 24 due ...	15 0 5 10	400	11 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
8	"	Halúr ...	51	Government.	24 34	14 0	800	16 " ...	Do. ...	
9	"	Sirúr ...	556	Do. ...	32 37	26 0	54	3 " ...	Yearly instalment of Rs. 18.	Owner.
10	"	Do. ...	557	Do. ...	33 36	24 0	100	14 " ...	In advance ...	Lessee.
11	"	Kowali ...	30	Inám ... Government	21 35 due ...	16 0 16 0	200	26 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
12	"	Yedihali ...	55 56	Inám ... Do. ...	17 39 23 7	18 0 20 0				
				Total ... Government	41 6 due ...	38 0 11 14	175	6 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
13	"	Chik Sawasi ...	34	Government.	18 26	9 0	100	12 " ...	Do. ...	Owner.
14	1880	Beur ...	273	Do. ...	10 24	3 0	100	9 " ...	Do. ...	Lessee.
15	"	Do. ...	445 461 393	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	32 29 24 29 36 0	17 0 10 0 22 0				
				Total ...	93 18	49 0	90	1 year ...	Yearly instalment of Rs. 90.	Owner. If Lessee does to pay the amount in time, interest at the rate of Rs. 2-1-4 per cent. per mensem will be charged.
16	"	Bágalkot ...	98 128	Inám ... Do. ...	20 19 10 13	19 0 9 0				Lessee. If not, owner will pay, and interest at the rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per cent per mensem will be charged on the amount.
				Total ... Government	30 32 due ...	28 0 10 8	320	16 years...	Do. of Rs. 20.	
17	"	Do. ...	325	Inám ... Government	33 25 due ...	39 0 14 10	240	6 " ...	Do. of Rs. 40.	Lessee.
18	"	Sirúr ...	949	Government.	11 2	7 0	60	8 " ...	In advance ...	Do.
19	"	Anagwadi ...	123	Inám ... Government	21 17 due ...	16 0 5 0	200	13 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
20	"	Do. ...	13 10	Do. ... Do. ...	21 3 8 39	18 0 4 0				
				Total ... Government	30 2 due ...	22 0 6 14	440	8 " ...	Yearly instalment of Rs. 55.	Do.

APPENDIX L.—continued.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Some paid in advance, or how.	Government dues paid by.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.			
21	1880	Kolúr...	118 119	Inám ... Do. ...	11 14 3 37	7 0 2 8	160	26 years...	In advance ...	Lessee.
				Total ... Government due ...	15 11 9 8	9 8 9 8				
22	"	Powali	158	Inám ... Government due ...	16 20 4 2	11 0 4 2	251 4 0	10 "	Instalment of Rs. 25-2-0 annually.	Owner.
23	"	Pawnal	87 90	Inám ... Do. ...	2 38 12 34	3 0 12 0				
				Total ... Government due ...	15 32 15 0	15 0 15 0	200	8 "	In advance ...	Lessee.
24	"	Bisnal...	109	Government	31 1	10 0	100	16 "	Do. ...	Do.
25	"	Do. ...	108	Do. ...	29 11	14 0	100	16 "	Do. ...	Do.
26	"	Yedihali	62	Inám ... Government due ...	29 9 8 10	23 0 8 10	400	8 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 50.	Owner. Lessee also agrees to pay 2 khats of kadba yearly.
27	1881	Garudini	12 13	Government Do. ...	24 0 22 0	19 0 15 0				
				Total ...	46 0	34 0	1,500	16 "	In advance ...	Lessee.
28	"	Beur ...	226	Inám ... Government due ...	22 14 4 12	9 0 4 12	264	12 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 22.	Do.
29	"	Sorkop	36	Government.	8 15	9 0	100	30 "	In advance ...	Do.
30	"	Agati	74	Do. ...	20 17	16 0	160	4 "	Do. ...	Do.
31	"	Powali	117 118 122 133	Inám ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	12 23 20 21 8 32 2 7	7 0 13 0 4 0 1 8				
				Total ... Government due ...	44 3 8 2	25 8 8 2	150	3 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 50.	Do.
32	"	Nadgi	257 270 290	Government. Do. ... Do. ...	22 38 12 17 14 38	16 0 3 0 5 0				
				Total ...	50 13	24 0	500	8 "	In advance ...	Do.
33	"	Chebi ...	50	Inám ... Government due ...	32 30 8 12	23 0 8 12	150	3 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 50.	Do.
34	"	Bisnal	94 95	Do. ... Do. ...	12 4 9 5	6 0 4 0				
				Total ... Government due ...	21 9 3 2	10 0 3 2	100	20 "	In advance ...	Do.
35	"	Rabkavi	112 90	Government Do. ...	16 13 38 25	11 0 22 0				
				Total ...	54 38	33 0	1,088	11 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 98.	Owner.
36	"	Do. ...	111	Government.	8 25	6 0	75	14 "	In advance. ...	Lessee.
37	"	Katarki	94	Do. ...	26 22	17 0	200	7 "	Do. ...	Do.
38	1882	Mutaldini	64 47	Do. ... Do. ...	32 3 25 38	17 0 9 0				
				Total ...	58 1	26 0	384	3 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 128.	Owner.
		Andgal	24	Government.	25 23	19 0	160	18 "	In advance.	Lessee.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX M.

STATEMENT showing the Mortgage Transactions in Villages of the Old Bágalkot Taluka. Compiled from the Sub-Registrar's records—from 1878 to 1882.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by.	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.			Rs.		
1	1878	Achuatpúr ...	38	Government ...	16 2	13 0	50	3 years ...	Mortgagee ...	....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
2	"	Kadlimati ...	69	Do. ...	24 28	21 0	200	2 ,, ...	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, interest at the rate of Rs. 2-1-4 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount. Possession remains with mortgagee till payment in full.
3	"	Do. ...	111 15 47	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	13 6 10 10 4 11	11 0 7 0 3 0						Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
				Total ...	27 27	21 0	200	10 ,, ...	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	
4	"	Kirésur ...	67 104	Government ... Do. ...	14 25 17 38	10 0 15 0						Do. do. should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, interest at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount.
				Total ...	32 23	25 0	150	1 year ...	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	
5	"	Do. ...	198	Government ...	14 15	8 0	115	6 months ...	Owner ...	3 0 0	Do. ...	Mortgagee to have a right of ownership on the land, till payment in full.
6	"	Kandgal ...	7	Inám ... Government	19 10 due ...	14 0 5 1	475	2 years ...	Mortgagee...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
7	"	Yekanchi ...	74	Government ...	10 22	8 0	75	2 ,, ...	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do. do.
8	"	Timapur ...	69	Do. ...	26 24	21 0	200	1 year ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
9	"	...	43	Do. ...	...	...	...	12 years ...	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do. do.
10	"	Bhagvati ...	38 53	Do. ... Do. ...	15 4 21 21	9 0 14 0						Do. do. do.
				Total ...	36 25	23 0	400	4 ,, ...	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	

11	"	Malapur	...	...	417	Government	...	7	22	6	0	50	2 years	...	Do	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do. should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, interest at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount.
12	"					Do.									Do.		Do.		Do.	do.	do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till
13	"	Do.	...	...	49	Do.	...	18	36	7	0	100	2	"	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do.
14	"	Rolli	...	...	148	Do.	...	22	33	13	0	200	10	"	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do.
15	"	Do.	...	...	172	Inám	...	28	31	18	0	600	Until debt is repaid.		Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do.
						Government	due				6	12										
16	"	Bágalkot	...	...	198	Government	...	18	22	9	0	225	5 years	...	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do. should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, it will be refunded by owner together with interest at Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. per mensem.
17	"	Do.	...	...	165	Do.	...	7	17	5	0	98	3	"	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
18	"	Herkal	...	...	324	Do.	...	7	33	6	0	60	5	"	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do. If the mortgagee pays the rent, it will be refunded by the owner together with interest at Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. per mensem.
19	"	Sangondi	...	...	22	Do.	...	16	19	7	0	150	1 year	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do. If on any account possession of land is taken from the mortgagee, interest at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount of original debt.
20	"	Sirúr	...	...	518	Do.	...	14	18	13	0	50	1	"	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
21	"	Arkeri	...	...	8	Do.	...	10	32	4	0	100	1	"	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do. Debt to be repaid by two yearly instalments of Rs. 132-8-0 each. If, not, land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
22	"	Kaládgi	...	...	147	Do.	...	28	14	20	0	265	2 years	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do. Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
23	"	Do.	...	...	7	Do.	...	10	20	16	0	895	10	"	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do. Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
	"	Chowdápúr	...	...	22	Do.	...	24	38	14	0											
					23	Do.	...	26	29	13	0											
						Total	...	51	27	27	0	350	Until debt is repaid.		Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
25	"	Murnal	...	...	52	Government	...	12	28	12	0	200	6 years	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do. Land to lapse to mortgagee.
26	1879	Achanúr	...	...	49	Inám	...	21	30	14	0	450	2	"	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Do.	do.	do.	Do. do. do. If on any account possession does not remain with mortgagee, interest at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the whole amount of debt.
						Government	due				14	0										

APPENDIX M—continued.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by.	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.			Rs.		
27	1879	Kandanpúr ...	17	Government ...	12 30	9 8	50	2 years ...	Mortgagee ...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
28	"	Kadpati ...	10 15 16 31	Inám ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	16 3 12 33 15 6 5 8	12 0 6 0 7 0 1 8						
				Total ... Government	49 10 due ...	26 8 16 8	1,900	Until debt is repaid.	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ..	Do. do. do.
29	"	Kandgal ...	18	Government ...	15 10	12 0	300	6 years ...	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	Debt to be paid by six yearly instalments of Rs. 50 each; if not, interest at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the whole amount of debt.
30	"	Korti ...	120	Do. ...	33 22	24 0	100	2 years ..	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. If the mortgagee has to pay the rent, it will be recovered from the owner, together with interest at Rs. 2-1-4 per cent. per mensem.
31	"	Tolanmati ...	163	Do. ...	23 30	18 0	300	2 ,, ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
32	"	Tumarmati ...	112	Do. ...	35 8	25 0	800	15 ,, ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do. do. should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, interest at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount.
33	"	Bágalkot ...	286	Do. ...	21 1	14 0	250	5 ,, ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
34	"	Bhagwati ...	173	Do. ...	30 2	21 0	150	3 ,, ...	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	
35	"			Do. ...								...ee have to pay the rent, interest at Rs. 3 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount.
36	"	Sirúr ...	396	Do. ...	20 25	12 0	99	7 ,, ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.

37	"	Anagwadi ...	13	Inám ... Government	21 3 due ...	18 0 5 10	70 1	"	Do. ...	Mortgagee ...	
38	"	P. B. ...	52 68	Government Do. ...	4 28	2 8					
				Total ...	20 7	12 8	200 8	"	Do. ...	Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
39	"	Soknandigi ...	102	Government ...	33 15	33 0	100 1	year	Owner	1 8 0	Do. ... Land to pass into possession of mortgagee in payment of interest, till payment of original debt. Government rent, if paid by mortgagee, will be recovered from the owner, together with interest at Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem.
40	1880	Mutaldini ...	27	Do. ...	14 6	7 0	130 2	years	Mortgagee...	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
41	"	Do. ...	22	Do. ...	18 25	7 0	130 2	"	Do. ...	Do.	Do. do. do.
42	"	Honakati ...	43	Do. ...	7 5	5 0	275 6	"	Owner	Owner	Debt to be repaid by six yearly instalments, five of Rs. 50 each and one of Rs. 25. If not, interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount. Right of ownership on the land will remain with mortgagee until liquidation of debt.
43	"	Halúr... ..	294	Do. ...	35 2	19 0	100 2	"	Mortgagee...	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
44	"	Arkeri ...	70	Do. ...	24 35	18 0	100 3	"	Do. ...	Do.	Do. do. do.
45	"	Dewnál ...	97	Inám ... Government	4 6 due ...	5 0 5 0	100 2	"	Owner	2 0 0	Do. ... Land to pass into possession of mortgagee in payment of interest, until debt is liquidated.
46	"	Kolúr... ..	30 31 32 33	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	22 34 19 18 19 27 20 25	15 0 14 0 14 0 14 0	1,460	Until debt is repaid.	Mortgagee...	0 12 4	Mortgagee ... Land to be sublet annually, if for more than the amount of interest (Rs. 135), the excess amount to be deducted from the principal; this arrangement to continue till the whole amount is liquidated.
47	"	Chowdapúr ...	60	Government ...	7 7	5 0	150 5	years	Do. ...	Owner and Mortgagee half by each.	Land to be cultivated by mortgagee, and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce taken for payment of interest and $\frac{1}{4}$ th given to the owner. This arrangement to continue till payment of debt.
48	"	Virapúr ...	61	Do. ...	9 16	9 0	100 2	"	Do. ...	Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.

APPENDIX M—concluded.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by.	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
49	1880	Udgati ...	50	Government ...	31 22	22 0	100	Until debt is repaid.	Mortgagee...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
50	1881	Mutaldini ...	6	Do. ...	12 12	5 12	200	1 year ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
51	"	Halúr ...	131	Do. ...	30 2	17 0	200	2 years ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
52	"	Kundargi ...	28	Do. ...	10 20	7 0	200	8 " ...	Owner ...	...	Do. ...	Debt to be repaid by 8 yearly instalments of Rs. 25 each; if not, land to pass into possession of mortgagee.
53	"	Chowdapúr ...	28	Do. ...	15 7	10 0						
			31	Do. ...	18 20	12 0						
				Total ...	33 27	22 0	300	4 " ...	" ...	2 0 0	Owner ...	Land to pass into possession of mortgagee for payment of interest, till debt is liquidated.
54	"	Budihal ...	99	Do. ...	18 5	15 0	200	3 " ...	" ...	1 9 0	Do. ...	Debt to be repaid by 3 yearly instalments—one of Rs. 70, and two of Rs. 65 each.
55	1882	Achnúr ...	146	Do. ...	17 34	12 0	100	2 " ...	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the old Bágalkot Taluka, from 1851-52 to 1881-82. Information obtained from the Mámlatdár.

Year	BÁGALKOT.						BÍLAG.					
	Measured Sers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Price per Maund.		Measured Sers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Rájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Rice.	Jagri.	Supári.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1851-52	72	64	56	36	21	...	...	80	64	32	32
1852-53	72	56	48	26	22	...	...	80	40	32	32
1853-54	64	60	48	38	21	...	...	48	40	20	24
1854-55	36	39	32	28	22	0 15 0	...	48	36	20	20	
1855-56	40	36	26	...	21	1 0 0	...	40	36	20	20	
1856-57	40	23	12	...	21	1 0 0	...	40	36	20	20	
1857-58	42	19	13	...	7	1 8 0	4 0 0	40	36	20	20	
1858-59	32	32	29	27	13	1 8 0	4 0 0	40	36	20	24	
1859-60	36	35	30	24	12	1 8 0	4 0 0	40	36	20	24	
1860-61	36	35	30	24	12	1 12 0	4 4 0	40	36	20	24	
Total	472	399	324	203	172	9 3 0	16 4 0	496	396	224	240	
Average	47	40	32	29	17	1 5 0	4 1 0	50	40	22	24	
1861-62	37	38½	21½	...	13	1 12 0	4 4 0	40	24	24	24	
1862-63	18	17	16½	17	10	1 8 0	4 4 0	24	32	18	18	
1863-64	20	19	17	16	5	2 0 0	5 0 0	40	26	24	24	
1864-65	10	10	7	6	5	2 0 0	5 0 0	26	26	16	16	
1865-66	10	10	6	8	5½	2 8 0	5 4 0	8	8	6	6	
1866-67	17	15	7	7	6	3 0 0	6 0 0	22	22	10	12	
1867-68	26	25	10	9	5¼	3 0 0	6 0 0	36	36	24	24	
1868-69	36	33	22	13	9	3 0 0	6 0 0	56	56	24	24	
1869-70	28	27	8	7	10	3 0 0	5 0 0	48	40	24	24	
1870-71	24	30	9	8	7	2 8 0	4 8 0	32	32	20	20	
Total	226	224½	124	91	75½	24 4 0	51 4 0	332	302	190	192	
Average	23	22	12	10	8	2 6 10	5 2 0	33	30	19	19	
1871-72	32	27	9	15	12	2 2 0	5 0 0	32	28	16	16	
1872-73	18	18	9	11	10	1 15 0	4 0 0	40	36	16	16	
1873-74	29½	26½	12	10	9½	1 12 0	4 0 0	16	16	12	12	
1874-75	25	25½	15	12¼	9	2 2 0	3 5 0	40	40	20	20	
1875-76	26¾	26¾	18	19½	12	1 10 0	3 10 0	32	32	20	20	
1876-77	10	10	8	8¼	5	1 14 0	4 8 0	8	8	7	7½	
1877-78	12	12	9	9	4½	3 2 0	4 8 0	10	10	9	9½	
1878-79	11½	12	5½	7	7½	2 8 0	4 0 0	10	10	8	8	
1879-80	13¼	12½	5½	7½	8	2 4 0	4 4 0	24	24	16	16	
1880-81	28½	24	10½	14½	9	2 0 0	4 0 0	*42	42	18	18	
1881-82	32	29¼	20	16¼	9	1 13 3	3 0 8	...	...	...	...
Total	238½	223½	121½	130½	96	23 2 3	44 3 8	254	246	142	142½	
Average	22	20	11	12	9	2 1 8	4 0 4	25	25	14	14	

* This average is for 10 years only, the information for 1881-82 not having been received up to date.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Bázár rates prevalent during the month of May 1883
in the Market of Bágalkot.

No.	Village.	MEASURED SER OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.						PRICE PER MAUND.	
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Rice.	Linseed.	Jagri.	Supári.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bágalkot	32	30	21	20	13	18	Rs. a. p. 1 12 0	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—(1).

Statement for 124 Villages situated in the old Bágalkot Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1850-51.

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance on standing close of year
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1840-41	74,413	71,346	...	16,853	16,853	54,493	57,784	42,530	285	98,291	97,251	17,506	230,488	211,127	72,284	1,739
1841-42	71,504	71,262	...	6,181	6,181	65,081	59,759	43,288	257	98,653	97,740	19,587	229,916	212,290	84,925	15,112
1842-43	67,359	66,047	...	1,865	1,865	64,182	64,182	48,610	399	98,682	97,362	20,425	230,193	212,019	85,006	4,817
1843-44	62,016	59,311	...	455	455	58,856	70,788	57,227	737	96,968	98,370	19,319	229,772	214,908	78,912	10,538
1844-45	60,672	55,923	...	202	202	55,726	73,295	59,080	874	99,557	98,864	19,727	233,524	213,872	76,327	4,205
1845-46	60,883	55,689	...	5,455	5,455	50,234	72,696	59,391	897	98,879	98,171	19,827	232,458	213,251	70,958	4,830
1846-47	68,504	60,757	...	8,105	8,105	52,652	48,576	48,596	3,001	99,476	98,782	19,080	216,556	208,135	74,733	122
1847-48	68,107	59,659	...	14,246	14,246	45,413	48,511	48,605	4,478	99,552	97,754	18,119	216,170	206,018	68,010	53
1848-49	65,001	56,627	...	116	116	56,511	52,225	52,301	6,229	99,525	98,744	21,229	216,751	207,872	83,969	10
1849-50	63,414	55,834	...	1,414	1,414	54,420	53,870	54,430	7,415	99,442	98,675	19,449	216,726	208,939	81,284	...
1850-51	70,982	42,892	...	5,560	5,560	37,332	70,251	34,465	7,476	106,397	65,228	17,569	247,630	142,585	62,377	6,788
1851-52	74,459	46,389	...	37	37	46,352	73,396	34,551	8,106	99,673	61,617	17,691	247,528	142,557	78,149	1,228
1852-53	78,671	47,723	...	111	111	47,612	71,079	33,911	7,553	97,731	60,843	17,650	247,481	142,477	72,815	...
1853-54	78,755	48,928	...	262	262	48,666	67,373	30,915	6,503	101,550	62,615	21,487	247,678	142,458	76,656	49
1854-55	84,123	51,919	...	37	37	51,882	63,497	28,634	5,090	100,840	62,380	21,833	248,460	142,933	78,805	...
1855-56	91,624	55,962	...	46	46	55,916	57,058	25,142	5,017	99,707	61,789	21,139	248,389	142,893	82,072	...
1856-57	101,924	61,590	...	156	156	61,434	47,145	19,732	3,953	98,364	61,616	21,039	247,433	142,938	86,426	...
1857-58	108,700	65,123	...	21	21	65,102	40,782	16,479	3,166	97,904	61,268	21,166	247,386	142,870	89,434	100
1858-59	111,888	66,475	...	29	29	66,446	37,785	15,233	3,272	97,713	61,157	21,043	247,386	142,865	90,761	...
1859-60	117,221	69,096	...	11	11	69,085	32,867	12,851	2,685	97,316	60,903	21,025	247,404	142,850	92,795	...
1860-61	123,472	72,226	...	10	10	72,216	27,659	10,319	2,449	96,253	60,322	23,458	247,384	142,867	98,123	...
1861-62	128,003	74,501	...	10	10	74,491	24,078	8,594	2,300	95,282	59,764	27,229	247,363	142,859	104,020	...
1862-63	132,953	76,945	...	10	10	76,935	19,583	6,385	3,014	95,001	59,529	27,313	247,537	142,859	107,262	...
1863-64	136,733	79,585	...	9	9	79,578	12,799	3,735	2,288	97,021	59,632	27,330	249,553	142,952	109,194	...
1864-65	142,947	80,808	...	...	...	80,808	9,457	2,452	2,284	97,295	59,703	28,430	249,699	142,963	111,522	...
1865-66	143,624	81,016	...	19	19	80,997	8,843	2,275	1,714	97,265	59,677	29,042	249,732	142,968	111,753	...
1866-67	143,580	80,978	...	...	...	80,978	8,935	2,320	1,263	97,265	59,677	29,328	249,780	142,975	111,574	...
1867-68	143,653	81,052	...	...	...	81,052	8,988	2,296	1,210	97,211	59,639	28,860	249,802	142,987	111,122	...
1868-69	143,466	81,059	...	...	...	81,059	9,129	2,287	1,101	97,189	59,623	28,909	249,784	142,969	111,069	...
1869-70	144,216	81,308	...	...	...	81,308	7,862	1,767	1,065	97,149	59,604	28,897	249,227	142,679	111,270	...
1870-71	144,937	81,494	...	...	...	81,494	7,155	1,610	881	97,040	59,530	28,839	249,132	142,643	111,214	...
1871-72	145,724	81,784	...	...	...	81,784	6,727	1,491	2,374	96,740	59,366	28,821	249,191	142,641	111,979	...
1872-73	146,568	81,957	...	...	...	81,957	5,966	1,337	1,955	96,740	59,368	28,821	249,274	142,662	112,733	...
1873-74	146,688	81,983	...	...	...	81,983	5,620	1,168	2,140	96,730	59,364	28,821	249,038	142,515	112,944	...
1874-75	146,885	82,020	...	...	...	82,020	5,502	1,143	2,221	96,730	59,364	28,821	249,117	142,527	113,062	...
1875-76	147,121	82,115	...	...	...	82,115	5,365	1,099	2,433	96,654	59,316	28,849	249,140	142,530	113,397	...
1876-77	147,205	82,133	...	...	...	82,133	5,295	1,093	1,375	96,654	59,316	28,849	249,154	142,542	112,357	43,303
1877-78	147,209	82,136	...	...	...	82,136	5,665	1,237	1,157	96,653	59,316	28,851	249,527	142,689	112,144	6,422
1878-79	147,154	82,136	...	...	...	82,136	5,716	1,249	750	96,647	59,314	28,860	249,517	142,699	111,746	...
1879-80	146,082	81,679	...	...	...	82,679	6,788	1,706	840	96,647	59,314	28,878	249,517	142,699	111,397	3,554
1880-81	139,356	79,288	...	15	15	79,273	12,709	4,044	706	96,333	59,179	23,776	248,398	142,511	108,755	497
1881-82	139,032	79,251	...	25	25	79,226	13,146	4,122	746	96,183	59,129	23,726	248,361	142,502	108,699	171

The years 1840-41 to 1849-50 are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—(2).

Statement for the village of Yelguti situated in the old Bágalkot Taluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1859-60.

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collection Total of columns 7, 10, and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859-60	1,261	428	...	...	...	428	85	23	157	400	155	36	1,746	606	621	...
1860-61	1,181	398	...	...	...	398	165	53	17	400	155	36	1,746	606	451	...
1861-62	1,047	363	...	...	...	363	259	88	17	400	155	46	1,746	606	426	...
1862-63	947	310	...	...	...	310	399	141	67	400	155	46	1,746	606	423	...
1863-64	1,030	336	...	...	...	336	316	115	59	400	155	99	1,746	606	494	...
1864-65	987	326	...	...	...	326	359	125	67	400	155	99	1,746	606	492	...
1865-66	1,031	340	...	...	...	340	315	111	71	423	155	99	1,769	606	510	...
1866-67	1,140	381	...	...	...	381	206	70	49	423	155	99	1,769	606	539	...
1867-68	1,206	403	...	...	...	403	140	48	30	423	155	98	1,769	606	531	...
1868-69	1,242	414	...	...	...	414	104	37	22	423	155	97	1,769	606	533	...
1869-70	1,346	451	...	...	...	451	...	...	...	423	155	97	1,769	606	548	...
1870-71	1,346	451	...	...	...	451	...	...	...	423	155	97	1,769	606	548	...
1871-72	1,346	451	...	...	...	451	...	...	65	423	155	97	1,769	606	613	...
1872-73	1,346	451	...	...	...	451	...	...	80	423	155	97	1,769	606	628	...
1873-74	1,358	453	...	...	...	453	...	...	144	423	155	97	1,781	608	694	...
1874-75	1,358	453	...	...	...	453	...	...	100	423	155	97	1,781	608	650	...
1875-76	1,358	453	...	...	...	453	...	...	164	423	155	97	1,781	608	714	...
1876-77	1,358	453	...	...	...	453	...	...	112	423	155	97	1,781	608	662	...
1877-78	1,358	453	...	...	...	453	...	...	60	423	155	97	1,781	608	610	...
1878-79	1,358	453	...	...	...	453	...	...	...	423	155	97	1,781	608	550	...
1879-80	1,358	453	...	...	...	453	...	...	...	423	155	97	1,781	608	550	...
1880-81	1,221	395	...	...	...	395	137	58	14	423	155	97	1,781	608	506	10
1881-82	1,221	395	...	...	...	395	137	58	14	423	155	97	1,781	608	506	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—(3)

Statement for the Village of Achutapur situated in the Bagalkot Taluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1866-67.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full assessment Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10, and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66 ...	510	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	90	57	5	600	117	65	...
1866-67 ...	429	287	...	...	...	287	81	23	8	90	57	28	600	367	323	...
1867-68 ...	429	287	...	...	...	287	81	23	8	90	57	28	600	367	323	...
1868-69 ...	381	259	...	...	...	259	129	51	13	90	57	28	600	367	300	...
1869-70 ...	381	259	...	...	...	259	129	51	14	90	57	28	600	367	301	...
1870-71 ...	381	259	...	...	...	259	129	51	15	90	57	28	600	367	302	...
1871-72 ...	475	305	...	...	...	305	35	5	10	90	57	28	600	367	343	...
1872-73 ...	475	305	...	...	...	305	35	5	11	90	57	28	600	367	344	...
1873-74 ...	475	305	...	...	...	305	35	5	11	90	57	28	600	367	344	...
1874-75 ...	475	305	...	...	...	305	35	5	10	90	57	28	600	367	343	...
1875-76 ...	475	305	...	...	...	305	35	5	7	90	57	28	600	367	340	...
1876-77 ...	475	305	...	...	...	305	35	5	7	90	57	28	600	367	340	...
1877-78 ...	475	305	...	...	...	305	35	5	7	90	57	28	600	367	340	...
1878-79 ...	475	305	...	...	...	305	35	5	1	90	57	28	600	367	334	...
1879-80 ...	475	305	...	...	...	305	35	5	1	90	57	28	600	367	334	...
1880-81 ...	322	210	...	...	...	210	193	104	2	85	53	27	600	367	239	58
1881-82 ...	291	189	...	10	10	179	224	125	2	85	53	3	600	367	184	...

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR 126 VILLAGES FOR THE LAST (5) FIVE YEARS.

1877-78 ...	149,042	82,894	...	...	...	82,894	5,700	1,242	1,224	97,166	59,528	28,976	251,908	143,664	113,094	5,422
1878-79 ...	148,987	82,894	...	...	...	82,894	5,751	1,254	751	97,160	59,526	28,985	251,898	143,674	112,630	...
1879-80 ...	147,915	82,437	...	...	...	82,437	6,823	1,711	841	97,160	59,526	29,003	251,898	143,674	112,281	3,554
1880-81 ...	140,899	79,893	...	15	15	79,878	13,039	4,206	722	96,841	59,387	28,900	250,779	143,486	109,500	565
1881-82 ...	140,544	79,835	...	35	35	79,800	13,507	4,305	762	96,691	59,337	28,827	250,742	143,477	109,389	171

BY FORMER SURVEY.														
Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Names of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Government Occupied Land.									
					Total arable Acres, including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.	
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BA'GALKOT.	BA'GALKOT.							Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BA'GALKOT.	BA'GALKOT.	1	Bágalkot	First Class maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0.	5,434	685	1,999	1,744	...	...	26	69	2,025	1,813
BA'GALKOT.	BA'GALKOT.	1	Salgundi	Second Class maximum rate Re. 1-6-0.	311	208	241	200	...	...	...	...	241	206
		2	Malápur		2,381	692	1,596	683	...	...	...	...	1,596	683
		3	Kadampur		688	847	408	306	...	...	...	...	408	306
		4	Goliskop		592	371	264	175	...	...	...	...	264	175
			Total of the Second Class.			3,972	2,118	2,509	1,370	2,509	1,370
BA'GALKOT.	BA'GALKOT.	1	Murnal	Third Class maximum rate Re. 1-4-0.	2,150	281	1,338	963	...	...	2	4	1,340	967
		2	Virápur		792	76	407	300	...	...	...	...	407	300
		3	Andili		944	186	476	360	...	...	...	...	476	360
		4	Yedihali		1,251	493	724	498	...	...	...	...	724	498
		5	Chebi		1,921	616	1,296	851	...	...	...	...	1,296	851
		6	Soknandgi		1,709	696	1,253	660	...	...	...	...	1,253	660
		7	Yekanchi		1,161	87	783	545	...	...	3	6	786	551
		8	Sidnal		371	61	165	116	...	...	...	...	165	116
		9	Anámurnal		278	439	182	125	...	...	...	...	182	125
		10	Sindgi		671	318	397	282	...	...	...	...	397	282
		11	Nakrigundi		574	317	360	268	...	...	...	...	360	268
		12	Sarkop		523	709	358	268	...	...	...	...	358	268
		13	Banidini		447	49	251	178	...	...	...	...	251	178
		14	Bevinmati		1,006	551	530	317	...	...	...	...	530	317
		15	Kadlimati		1,573	702	968	746	...	...	...	...	968	746
		16	Sangondi		323	430	215	109	...	...	...	...	215	109
		17	Sirúr		15,978	4,926	10,058	6,245	18	43	...	...	10,076	6,288
		18	Kirésur		3,329	855	1,920	1,320	...	...	3	7	1,923	1,327
		19	Yeluguti		1,781	1,495	1,221	395	...	...	...	...	1,221	395
		20	Kaládgi		4,861	1,163	3,241	2,319	...	...	24	57	3,265	2,376
		21	Manádgi		201	97	198	126	...	...	...	...	198	126
		22	Mádápur		504	424	453	219	...	...	2	7	455	226
		23	Ankalgi		1,190	205	546	374	...	...	3	6	549	380
		24	Dewnál		1,465	467	873	448	...	...	...	...	873	448
		25	Sawsi Khurd		706	74	350	221	...	...	...	...	350	221
		26	Lingápur		1,122	128	592	416	...	...	...	...	592	416
		27	Anagwadi		2,862	658	803	436	...	...	...	...	803	436
		28	Honerhali		341	636	195	102	...	...	...	...	195	102
		29	Kowali		2,469	602	1,056	625	...	...	...	...	1,056	625
		30	Bavalati		732	507	572	402	...	...	...	...	572	402
		31	Budihal		1,461	382	610	423	...	...	...	...	610	423
		32	Niralkeri		2,341	1,453	890	407	13	14	...	...	903	421
		33	Hire Selikeri		2,086	772	851	438	...	...	...	...	851	438
		34	Chik Selikeri		1,269	640	725	415	...	...	6	14	731	429
		35	Kalaskop		840	193	551	308	...	...	10	16	561	324
		36	Málápur		787	8	658	492	...	...	...	...	658	492

By REVISION SURVEY.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		AVERAGE ASSESSMENT ON GOVERNMENT LAND PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF ASSESSMENT PER CENT.		DECREASE OF ASSESSMENT PER CENT.	
Total arable Acres, including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Government Occupied Land.								Acres.	Assessment.	Average Assessment on Government Land per Acre.	Increase of Assessment per cent.	Decrease of Assessment per cent.			
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.			
5,451	644	2,120	2,330	...	...	21	51	2,141	2,381	42	13	1	1	7	31.3	...
336	204	261	272	...	...	...	...	261	272	...	...	1	0	8	32.0	...
2,378	698	1,598	886	...	...	1	1	1,599	887	...	...	0	8	11	29.9	...
699	856	415	364	...	...	...	...	415	364	1	1	0	14	0	19.0	...
612	863	276	236	...	...	...	...	276	236	10	14	0	14	0	34.9	...
4,025	2,121	2,550	1,758	...	...	1	1	2,551	1,759	11	15	0	11	1	28.4	...
2,192	220	1,306	1,091	...	...	49	63	1,355	1,154	110	31	0	12	11	19.3	...
798	88	414	351	...	...	...	...	414	351	...	...	0	13	7	17.0	...
935	183	476	439	...	...	...	...	476	439	...	...	0	14	9	21.9	...
1,272	467	773	585	...	...	...	...	773	585	10	1	0	12	0	17.5	...
2,023	502	1,359	1,069	...	...	...	...	1,359	1,069	78	15	0	12	0	25.6	...
1,714	712	1,260	764	...	...	...	...	1,260	764	139	50	0	9	4	15.8	...
1,167	83	788	626	...	...	8	12	796	638	36	21	0	12	8	15.6	...
376	50	170	132	...	...	...	...	170	132	52	27	0	11	5	13.8	...
295	416	195	140	...	...	...	...	195	140	9	2	0	11	2	12.0	...
706	296	420	324	...	...	...	...	420	324	34	12	0	11	10	14.9	...
579	213	366	315	...	...	...	...	366	315	...	...	0	13	9	17.5	...
526	670	364	297	...	...	...	...	364	297	...	...	0	13	1	10.8	...
438	51	246	204	...	...	...	...	246	204	...	...	0	13	3	14.6	...
999	538	528	371	...	...	...	...	528	371	71	22	0	10	6	17.0	...
1,571	706	961	829	...	...	...	...	961	829	79	42	0	13	5	11.1	...
334	407	225	125	...	...	...	...	225	125	...	...	0	8	11	14.7	...
16,056	4,026	10,186	7,595	16	70	9	11	10,211	7,676	1,942	644	0	10	11	22.4	...	
3,527	961	1,933	1,369	...	...	16	22	1,949	1,391	193	15	0	10	6	4.8	...
1,822	1,220	1,304	440	...	...	...	...	1,304	440	107	49	0	5	7	11.4	...
4,811	1,289	3,257	2,893	...	...	39	64	3,296	2,957	193	62	0	13	10	24.5	...
202	1,106	195	126	...	...	...	...	195	126	3	1	0	10	3	...	...
531	896	473	225	...	...	6	9	479	234	5	1	0	7	9	3.5	...
1,110	300	555	446	...	...	3	4	558	450	...	...	0	12	11	18.4	...
1,490	435	901	540	...	...	...	...	901	540	43	6	0	9	3	20.5	...
702	90	347	235	...	...	...	...	347	235	50	10	0	9	10	6.3	...
1,114	149	591	479	...	...	...	...	591	479	...	...	0	13	0	15.1	...
2,907	587	845	576	...	...	...	...	845	576	...	...	0	10	11	32.1	...
342	549	196	126	...	...	...	...	196	126	...	...	0	10	3	23.5	...
2,541	810	1,077	770	...	...	...	...	1,077	770	374	141	0	10	1	23.2	...
762	497	582	501	...	...	...	...	582	501	69	19	0	12	9	24.6	...
1,556	305	640	526	...	...	...	...	640	526	84	10	0	11	10	24.3	...
2,366	1,453	909	509	14	32	...	...	923	541	460	150	0	8	0	28.5	...
1,999	916	885	541	...	...	...	...	885	541	505	155	0	8	0	23.5	...
1,339	571	779	521	...	...	10	16	789	537	131	57	0	10	4	25.2	...
856	169	563	377	...	...	17	27	580	404	67	42	0	11	0	24.7	...
791	10	663	655	...	...	...	...	663	655	...	...	0	15	10	33.1	...

Former Taluka.		Number.	Names of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.											
1	2				6	7	Government Occupied Land.								Total.	
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Acres.	Assessment.		
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
3	4	5	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
BA'GALKOT.		BA'GALKOT.		Third Class maximum rate Rs. 1-4-0.	Total arable Acres, including Inam.		Total unarable Acres.		Acres.		Assessment.		Acres.		Assessment.	
BA'GALKOT.		BA'GALKOT.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		37	Kahajidoni			1,395	84	790	452	...	...	...	...	790	452
		38	Lakmapur			282	16	269	146	...	...	...	...	269	146
		39	Hanmapur			649	24	486	303	...	...	...	...	486	303
		40	Govinkop			1,037	1,077	819	247	...	...	4	8	823	255
		41	Turchigeri			3,041	1,407	1,468	801	...	...	...	...	1,468	801
		42	Tugalgati			367	118	286	98	...	...	...	...	286	98
		43	Udgati			2,244	105	1,602	956	...	...	...	...	1,602	956
		44	Shardal			1,707	155	1,236	759	...	...	...	...	1,236	759
		45	Honakati			1,104	484	624	314	...	...	...	...	624	314
		46	Manikati			911	108	541	385	...	...	...	...	541	385
		47	Benkati			2,096	197	1,349	974	...	...	...	...	1,349	974
		48	Bhagwati		3,649	107	2,450	1,609	...	...	...	...	2,450	1,609	
		49	Achnur		2,446	1,069	1,090	691	...	...	...	...	1,090	691	
		Total of the Third Class.			82,947	26,647	49,076	30,452	31	57	57	125	49,164	30,634		
BA'GALKOT.		BA'GALKOT.		Fourth Class maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0.	Total arable Acres, including Inam.		Total unarable Acres.		Acres.		Assessment.		Acres.		Assessment.	
BA'GALKOT.		BA'GALKOT.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		1	Tumarmati			2,925	654	821	430	...	...	...	...	821	430
		2	Sunag... ..			6,268	3,097	2,424	1,288	...	...	...	...	2,424	1,288
		3	Bilgi			8,145	1,587	2,338	1,534	...	...	1	2	2,339	1,536
		4	Janmati			1,047	2,617	668	313	...	...	...	...	668	313
		5	Arkeri			5,403	4,144	3,679	1,928	...	...	...	...	3,679	1,928
		6	Algundi			2,562	176	1,718	1,072	...	...	...	...	1,718	1,072
		7	Kadpati			583	280	381	146	...	...	...	...	381	146
		8	Kop			2,980	195	2,024	1,533	...	...	...	...	2,024	1,533
		9	Katarki			2,368	304	1,560	1,002	...	...	...	...	1,560	1,002
		10	Benur... ..			3,111	1,590	1,272	591	...	...	2	7	1,274	598
		11	Herkal			3,997	1,240	1,355	757	...	...	...	...	1,355	757
		12	Bhyranmati			2,541	121	1,542	693	...	...	...	...	1,542	693
		13	Halur			6,696	141	5,013	2,583	...	...	...	...	5,013	2,583
		14	Beur			12,158	403	10,219	5,190	...	...	...	...	10,219	5,190
		15	Sangapur			1,336	185	702	244	...	...	...	...	702	244
		16	Dewlapur			565	19	308	186	...	...	...	...	308	186
		17	Chitkinkop			1,817	34	1,082	673	...	...	...	...	1,082	673
		18	Handargal		1,369	81	1,146	719	...	...	...	...	1,146	719	
		19	Hire Mageri		1,734	141	1,405	768	...	...	...	...	1,405	768	
		20	Chik Mageri		1,872	238	1,464	697	...	...	...	...	1,464	697	
		21	Bamangi		2,389	227	1,847	775	...	...	...	...	1,847	775	
		22	Domanal		2,402	147	1,903	880	...	...	...	...	1,903	880	
		23	Mankni		2,583	364	1,547	808	...	...	...	...	1,547	808	
		24	Nainegli		2,619	276	1,590	846	...	...	...	...	1,590	846	
		25	Bevinmati		55	316	55	26	...	...	...	...	55	26	
		26	Nagarhal		1,141	184	687	393	...	...	...	...	687	393	
		27	Timapur		1,154	819	693	287	...	...	...	...	693	287	
		28	Nagsampgi		640	119	549	320	...	...	...	...	549	320	
		29	Hosur... ..		1,366	147	822	495	...	...	...	...	822	495	
		30	Achutapur		600	309	291	189	...	...	...	...	291	189	
		31	Mastihal		522	643	187	74	...	...	...	...	187	74	
		32	Alur		1,002	978	621	223	...	...	...	...	621	223	
		33	Chikmurmanti		604	126	450	238	...	...	...	...	450	238	
		34	Chik Gulbal		621	146	258	79	...	...	...	...	258	79	
		35	Hire Gulbal		2,154	440	861	340	...	...	2	3	863	343	
		36	Hire Hodlur		1,377	368	683	326	...	...	...	...	683	326	
		37	Jedramkunti		2,187	2,458	758	340	...	...	...	...	758	340	
		38	Lowleshwar		366	483	38	8	...	...	...	...	38	8	
		39	Ilhal		2,373	858	775	365	...	...	...	...	775	365	

Q.—continued

Total arable Acres, including Inam.	Total arable Acres.	By REVISION.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average Assessment on Government land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.
		Government Occupied Land.										Acres.	Assessment.			
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.								
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1,430	114	824	648	...	...	...	...	824	648	...	...	0 12 7	43.4	...
293	11	281	224	...	...	...	...	281	224	...	...	0 12 9	53.4	...
650	40	489	401	...	...	3	4	492	405	...	...	0 13 2	33.7	...
1,101	1,047	843	301	...	...	4	7	847	308	63	5	0 5 6	20.8	...
3,085	1,426	1,506	1,025	4	4	...	...	1,510	1,029	131	42	0 10 5	27.2	...
371	115	288	115	...	...	...	...	288	115	35	11	0 6 3	17.3	...
2,241	88	1,626	1,289	...	...	3	4	1,629	1,293	164	104	0 12 6	35.3	...
1,724	1.9	1,246	985	...	...	...	...	1,246	985	117	80	0 12 6	29.8	...
1,186	404	649	410	...	...	2	2	651	412	358	89	0 7 11	31.2	...
909	113	610	615	...	...	...	...	610	615	...	...	1 0 2	59.7	...
2,089	200	1,351	1,242	...	...	...	...	1,351	1,242	...	...	0 14 9	27.5	...
3,655	91	2,449	2,162	...	...	...	...	2,449	2,162	28	15	0 14 1	34.4	...
2,480	1,033	1,090	885	...	...	...	...	1,090	885	285	167	0 12 3	28.1	...
83,918	26,233	49,984	37,414	84	106	169	245	50,187	37,765	6,025	2,098	0 11 4	23.3	...		
2,916	680	829	591	...	...	...	...	829	591	36	20	0 11 4	37.4	...
6,252	3,074	2,463	1,558	...	...	...	...	2,463	1,558	18	9	0 10 1	21.0	...
8,153	1,520	2,343	1,927	...	...	2	3	2,345	1,930	20	1	0 13 1	25.0	...
1,059	2,638	666	349	...	...	...	...	666	349	30	3	0 3 1	11.5	...
5,371	4,174	3,720	2,309	...	...	...	...	3,720	2,309	53	13	0 9 10	19.8	...
2,571	177	1,735	1,386	...	...	...	...	1,735	1,386	5	1	0 12 9	29.3	...
589	266	389	162	...	...	...	...	389	162	...	...	0 6 8	11.0	...
2,982	273	2,059	1,827	...	...	...	...	2,059	1,827	...	...	0 14 2	19.2	...
2,355	343	1,552	1,169	...	...	...	...	1,552	1,169	...	...	0 12 1	16.7	...
3,079	1,644	1,258	652	...	...	24	28	1,282	680	492	141	0 7 5	13.7	...
4,022	1,250	1,365	912	...	...	...	...	1,365	912	341	78	0 9 3	20.4	...
2,541	116	1,554	940	...	...	...	...	1,554	940	12	4	0 9 8	35.6	...
6,707	130	5,099	3,489	...	...	5	6	5,104	3,495	...	...	0 10 9	35.3	...
12,312	313	10,270	7,433	...	...	...	...	10,270	7,433	273	94	0 11 5	43.2	...
1,449	70	719	311	...	...	...	...	719	311	374	117	0 6 3	27.5	...
565	30	309	247	...	...	...	...	309	247	17	12	0 12 9	32.8	...
1,795	52	1,070	890	...	...	...	...	1,070	890	362	272	0 13 0	32.2	...
1,359	43	1,222	990	1	2	...	...	1,223	992	...	...	0 13 0	38.0	...
1,742	150	1,417	1,089	...	...	...	...	1,417	1,089	...	...	0 12 4	41.8	...
1,870	260	1,455	1,007	...	...	...	...	1,455	1,007	37	18	0 11 0	44.5	...
2,398	253	1,856	1,150	...	...	...	...	1,856	1,150	5	6	0 9 11	48.4	...
2,437	164	1,898	1,239	...	...	1	1	1,899	1,240	120	44	0 10 2	40.9	...
2,595	344	1,552	1,128	...	...	...	...	1,552	1,128	380	249	0 11 5	39.6	...
2,581	368	1,582	1,226	...	...	...	...	1,582	1,226	136	118	0 12 2	44.9	...
65	297	60	27	...	...	...	...	60	27	4	1	0 7 0	3.8	...
1,156	139	684	532	...	...	...	...	684	532	44	12	0 11 11	35.4	...
11,59	827	686	376	...	...	...	...	686	376	181	83	0 8 6	31.0	...
643	111	551	433	...	...	...	...	551	433	28	17	0 12 6	35.3	...
1,360	143	819	674	...	...	...	...	819	674	56	46	0 13 2	36.2	...
633	276	302	218	...	...	...	...	302	218	246	137	0 10 4	15.3	...
569	587	206	97	...	...	...	...	206	97	262	75	0 5 11	31.1	...
992	928	615	267	...	...	...	...	615	267	70	12	0 6 6	19.7	...
604	126	450	333	...	...	...	...	450	333	29	8	0 11 5	39.9	...
647	123	267	93	...	...	...	...	267	93	281	114	0 6 1	17.7	...
2,161	443	860	443	...	...	3	4	863	447	596	178	0 6 10	30.3	...
1,368	263	687	448	...	...	...	...	687	448	290	55	0 8 3	37.4	...
2,296	2,325	774	451	...	...	...	...	774	451	795	247	0 7 1	32.6	...
214	623	25	8	...	...	...	...	25	8	67	16	0 4 2	...	...
3,024	204	895	542	...	...	...	...	895	542	1,216	213	0 5 9	48.5	...

Former Taluka.		Number.	Name of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.												
1	2				3	4	5	6	7	Government Occupied Land.						Total.	
										Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		14	15
										Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
BÁGALKOT.		BÁGALKOT.		Fourth Class maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0.	4,990	2,525	3,091	1,346	25	40	2	6	3,118	1,392			
		40	Kundargi		2,018	234	1,018	541	...	...	...	...	1,018	541
		41	Talgihal		2,179	556	1,243	680	...	...	...	...	1,243	680
		42	Sergupi		869	272	461	265	...	...	...	...	461	265
		43	Mangúr		746	298	535	246	...	...	...	...	535	246
		44	Chinwalkop		1,152	267	604	331	...	...	...	...	604	331
		45	Kamdál		599	245	360	163	...	...	...	...	360	163
		46	Godihal		784	189	547	204	...	...	...	...	547	204
		47	Lingapur		783	187	507	219	...	...	...	...	507	219
		48	Hegúr		1,386	663	822	422	...	...	...	...	822	422
		49	Gundenpali														
Total of Fourth Class...					111,138	32,091	65,024	33,776	25	40	7	18	65,056	33,834			
BÁGALKOT.		BÁGALKOT.		Fifth Class maximum rate Re. 1-0-0.	743	59	498	151	...	...	...	...	498	151
		1	Hadrihal		592	70	315	103	...	...	...	...	315	103
		2	Kop		1,165	152	942	366	...	...	...	...	942	366
		3	Mutaldini		114	65	114	89	...	...	...	...	114	89
		4	Sangam		4,913	939	1,866	878	...	...	...	...	1,866	878
		5	Rolli		2,790	364	1,054	578	...	...	3	7	1,057	585	
		6	Bodkhindi		518	99	388	166	...	...	...	...	388	166
		7	Timapur		1,334	95	699	416	...	...	5	7	704	423	
		8	Badardini		1,284	93	801	414	...	...	...	...	801	414
		9	Yetinhati		780	25	420	243	...	...	...	...	420	243
		10	Gowandini		906	199	606	415	...	...	...	...	606	415
		11	Takalki		3,234	433	1,657	1,183	...	...	...	...	1,657	1,183
		12	Korti		2,519	54	939	674	...	...	...	...	939	674
		13	Dhowleshvar		1,846	124	994	710	...	...	...	...	994	710
		14	Garaddini	2,619	254	1,604	982	...	...	...	...	1,604	982	
		15	Sona	1,104	112	575	293	...	...	...	...	575	293	
		16	Dodihal	2,785	175	1,318	659	...	...	...	...	1,318	659	
		17	Kontikal	4,582	2,918	1,882	682	...	...	...	...	1,882	682	
		18	Tegi	3,243	230	950	692	...	...	...	...	950	692	
		19	Balúr	3,680	566	1,375	809	...	...	...	...	1,375	809	
		20	Badgi	1,021	89	407	281	...	...	...	...	407	281	
		21	Gndadini	3,225	1,281	1,343	777	...	...	...	...	1,343	777	
		22	Tolanmati	2,250	751	1,131	593	...	...	...	...	1,131	593	
		23	Kandgal														
Total of the Fifth Class.					47,247	9,147	21,878	12,154	...	...	8	14	21,886	12,168	
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES					250,738	70,688	140,486	79,496	56	97	98	226	140,640	79,819			

Q.—continued.

By REVISION SURVEY.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Government Occupied Land.			Average Assessment on Government land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.
Total arable Acres, including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.						
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
5,028	2,425	3,153	1,825	26	56	6	8	3,185	1,889	45	6	0 9 5	35.7	...			
2,044	315	1,027	762	...	...	...	...	1,027	762	372	87	0 9 9	40.9	...
2,092	637	1,249	925	...	...	...	...	1,249	925	263	78	0 10 7	36.0	...
866	260	476	361	...	...	...	...	476	361	3	3	0 12 2	36.2	...
776	281	557	331	...	...	...	...	557	331	12	8	0 9 6	34.6	...
1,208	732	633	478	...	...	...	...	633	478	25	3	0 11 8	44.4	...
720	47	399	204	...	...	...	...	399	204	87	9	0 7 0	25.2	...
807	104	568	272	...	...	...	...	568	272	...	...	0 7 8	33.3	...
854	56	527	297	...	...	...	...	527	297	53	8	0 8 5	35.6	...
1,432	511	851	596	...	...	...	...	851	596	37	4	0 10 10	41.2	...
112,388	30,820	65,703	44,974	27	58	41	50	65,771	45,082	7,823	2,620	0 10 4	33.2	...			
754	61	506	177	...	...	...	...	506	177	83	19	0 5 4	17.2	...
597	65	322	99	...	...	...	...	322	99	22	4	0 4 9	...	3.9
1,184	141	961	423	...	...	...	...	961	423	...	...	0 7 1	15.6	...
107	85	107	107	...	...	...	...	107	107	...	...	1 0 0	20.2	...
4,969	363	1,924	1,096	...	...	...	...	1,924	1,096	37	7	0 9 0	24.8	...
2,754	376	1,051	692	...	...	3	4	1,054	696	24	10	0 10 6	19.0	...	
518	81	393	187	...	...	...	...	393	187	...	...	0 7 7	12.7	...
1,343	107	708	544	...	...	4	6	712	550	...	...	0 12 4	30.0	...
1,307	94	821	507	...	...	1	1	822	508	...	...	0 9 11	22.7	...
784	26	428	302	...	...	...	...	428	302	...	...	0 11 3	24.3	...
918	158	621	546	...	...	...	...	621	546	...	...	0 14 1	31.6	...
3,227	340	1,641	1,477	...	...	...	...	1,641	1,477	...	...	0 14 5	24.9	...
2,527	209	947	877	...	...	...	...	947	877	...	...	0 14 10	30.1	...
1,850	178	1,003	874	...	...	...	...	1,003	874	...	...	0 13 11	23.1	...
2,662	161	1,641	1,288	...	...	...	...	1,641	1,288	...	...	0 12 7	31.2	...
1,093	88	577	352	...	...	...	...	577	352	...	...	0 9 9	20.1	...
2,834	143	1,353	779	...	...	1	1	1,354	780	201	93	0 9 0	18.4	...	
4,615	2,948	1,923	796	...	...	...	...	1,923	796	146	52	0 6 7	16.7	...
3,238	201	955	875	...	...	...	...	955	875	...	...	0 14 8	26.4	...
3,659	46	1,378	989	...	...	...	...	1,378	989	...	...	0 11 6	22.2	...
1,026	13	414	374	...	...	...	...	414	374	...	...	0 14 5	33.1	...
3,231	175	1,414	1,021	...	...	...	...	1,414	1,021	15	9	0 11 6	31.4	...
2,231	99	1,291	720	...	...	...	...	1,291	720	138	73	0 8 11	21.4	...
47,478	8,558	22,379	15,102	...	...	9	12	22,388	15,114	603	267	0 10 8	24.2	...	
253,260	68,826	142,736	1,01,578	61	164	241	359	143,038	102,101	14,567	5,013	0 10 10	27.9	3.9			

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

No. 3880 of 1883.

FROM

J. FAIRLIE MUIR, Esq.,
Acting Collector, Kaládgi District;*

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Bijápúr, 7th September 1883.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1765, dated 11th ultimo. You direct me in it to submit to you "with as little delay as convenient, the revision settlement report of the Bágalkot Táluka"—the report "to be submitted in time to obtain the orders of Government."

2. I lose no time, therefore, in forwarding this report to you. I am not aware by what date it ought to reach you; but it has, apparently, already been detained too long in my office. This report, No. 680, dated 30th June last, was sent by Mr. Grant, my predecessor, to
* Assistant Collector in charge of the táluka. Mr. McCallum,* who was asked to give his opinion about it. Learning this on enquiry, on receipt of your letter, I requested Mr. McCallum to return it to me without delay. I received the report back from him only on the 1st instant.

3. I have perused the report, but have not been able to give to its study the time and attention that a question of such importance demands. And, in any case, my opinion about it would be of little or no value, seeing that I have not been able to refer to the correspondence about the original settlement and the Government orders thereon. The reasons for this I need not go into here. Further, I have not the local knowledge to enable me to form an opinion of value; my acquaintance with the district has been only of a few weeks' duration. I pass on the report to you at once, all the more readily, as it is, in my opinion, deficient on several points in information necessary to enable one to judge of the expediency of the proposals made therein.

4. These "proposals" are "for revision settlement of 126 villages of the old Bágalkot Táluka." * * "The proposed increase on the Government occupied lands is, it will be seen, Rs. 22,282, or 27.9 per cent." The questions for disposal are—whether the proposed rates of assessment are (I) fair as regards the interests of the State, and (II) equitable to the cultivator. The report does not seem to me to dispose of either question exhaustively or, even, satisfactorily.

5. (I) *As regards the interests of the State.* The assessment in question is not a tax proper. By immemorial prescriptive right the State is entitled to a portion of the rent proper of all land not alienated by it;—i. e. to a percentage of the profits of the cultivation of this land. In a report of the kind, now made, some attempt to define these rights of the State—as part-holder of the land—might, therefore, not unreasonably be looked for. One wishes to learn from the report, in the first place, what percentage of these profits has, in the past, belonged to Government—(1) theoretically and (2) in practice. The report might, then, state what percentage could fairly be claimed, *at the present time*, as the property of Government.

6. This matter was doubtless gone into when the proposals for the original settlement, effected 30 years ago, were made. But, nevertheless, it surely ought not to be ignored—as it is—in the proposals for the revised settlement. The report tells us, certainly, the rates of assessment, settled 30 years ago. But it leaves us in doubt as to what percentage of the profits of cultivation these represent; and as to whether this percentage is the full amount that the State (as part land-holder) is entitled to claim.

7. I consider, then, that it is essential, in a settlement of the land revenue, to lay down, in the first place, what the rights of Government are—what percentage of the profits of cultivation is its due. This limitation of its dues—this standard of its claims—must be learnt before we can proceed further. How far these claims should be enforced is, of course, quite a separate question. My contention is shortly this—that the report in question makes no attempt to define the percentage of the profits of cultivation that Government is entitled to. This, I hold, vitiates the proposals, *ab initio*.

8. Not only this; but the report does not state—nor, indeed, refer in any way to—the percentage of the profits of cultivation that it is now proposed to take. How, then, can one judge whether the State has been fairly treated?

9. Absolutely we cannot—we can do so relatively, however, for we have the original survey rates with which to compare those now proposed. But, here again, the report is at fault.

10. The original rates were fixed as representing the money value of the State's share of the net produce of the land. This share,—whatever the amount was, that was then claimed,—is the same now that it was 30 years ago. Nevertheless its money value has greatly increased. Granted that the amount of the share was definitely fixed 30 years ago, and that, then, the Government claims were pressed to the full—the State is now, in all justice, entitled to the present full value of this amount; enhanced, as it is, by the relative fall in the value of money.

11. We require, then, to know the prices of raw produce that ruled 30 years ago, and on which the original rates were fixed. But this information is nowhere to be found in the report in question. Further, though the prices of raw produce are given in the report for the last 30 years, yet no estimate is offered of the prices that rule at present, and of those likely to rule for some time to come.

12. From the prices given, however, (as stated above) for the last 30 years it would seem that the money value of raw produce has, at least, doubled within the period of settlement. Why have the rates of assessment not been enhanced in proportion? Their increase is only 27·9 per cent. Why have the State dues thus apparently been foregone? I do not say that the State share of the raw produce,* that was exacted 30 years ago, ought now to be claimed. But I do think that some explanation is called for;—as to why a portion, only, of this share is now claimed. The dues of the State—of all persons not cultivating or holding unalienated land—have, apparently, in part been foregone. Why is this?

13. Then (II) *the rates must also be equitable to the agriculturist*. They must, in his interests, be kept as low as is consistent with the just claims of the State—the part land-holder. Whether 30 years ago these claims were pressed to the full does not appear. But, granted that they were—*i. e.* that the portion of raw produce* then taken was the full amount of the dues of the State—it follows that the same portion* should now be taken. That is, it should so be taken, unless there be good reason to the contrary.

14. First, we have to look at the condition of the country—the density of the population, the affluence of the agricultural class, the sufficiency of agricultural stock, &c.—now-a-days as compared with its condition at the time of the original survey. No doubt, during the intervening 30 years, great changes have taken place. The condition of the country has at times improved; at times it has fallen back. The result, however, is apparently in favor of the agriculturist; the condition of the country is apparently now more flourishing than it was at the time of the original settlement. The famine of six years ago impoverished the country; but the District has now fairly recovered itself, so far as I can learn. At all events, there can be little doubt but that, in the ordinary course of events, it will more than recover itself within the next few years. Against the loss, caused by this calamity, must be credited the improvement in the condition of the agriculturist caused by the rise of prices that followed the American War, the opening out of the country by roads and railways, &c. The

money value of the raw produce, left with the agriculturist after the deduction of the Government share, has in consequence greatly risen. The balance is well on the credit side. There is no reason then, on this account, that what was estimated 30 years ago as the fair amount of the State dues should now be cut down. The amount of the net produce, then taken, may now be fairly claimed—if indeed it be not increased—as far as the condition of the agriculturist is concerned. And, if this holds good as regards the net raw produce, it follows that its money value (higher or lower, as the case may be, than it was 30 years ago) is similarly claimable from him.

15. But another point remains to be considered. It is, no doubt, the right of the State to claim the present money value of this share of the net produce. But is it advisable to do so? *Eventually* and by degrees the whole of this money value ought *certainly* to be claimed. For the present, however, it is expedient to take only a portion of the increase. It is expedient to do so; because any great rise in the amount of the assessment (especially as it is paid in money) would seriously disturb the standard of comfort that now obtains in the home of the agriculturist, and so would interfere with the general welfare of the country. During the 30 years the rates of assessment have practically been falling, the agriculturist has, year by year, had more of the net produce at his disposal. This is so, because year by year a smaller portion has sufficed to pay the money demand of the State—the part land-holder. The State does not wish to throw him back; but, in justice to itself, it cannot relinquish its rights.

These must now be clearly asserted; though, at the same time, they should only gradually be enforced. It appears expedient that in such cases some regular scale of enhancement should be followed. This rate might well be fixed at one anna in the rupee—6·25 per cent.—after every five years; until the full amount of the money value of the State share of the net produce be reached.

6. I am conscious that I have now written at too great length. Want of leisure, in my desire to forward the report on to you as soon as possible, is the reason why I have not expressed myself more tersely. I trust, then, that the error may be condoned. To sum up, I contend that the report, now submitted, does not contain the information necessary to enable Government to pass final orders on the proposals made. I have explained in some detail the major points, about which the information is, in my opinion, deficient.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant, ...

J. FAIRLIE MUIR,

Acting Collector.

REVISION SETTLEMENT OF THE BA'GALKOT TALUKA OF THE
KALA'DGI DISTRICT.

Copy of letter No. 428, dated 27th August 1883, from Mr. E. McCallum, First Assistant Collector, to the Collector, Kaládgi District.

Notes made thereon by Mr. J. Fairlie Muir, Acting Collector, Kaládgi District.

With reference to your No. 3052, dated the 10th ultimo, I have the honor to state below, my opinion on the subject of Mr. Fletcher's No. 680 of the 30th June last to you:—

2. The figures in paragraph 14 only refer to 124 out of 174 villages in the taluka, and include the two largest towns, viz., Bágalkot and Kaládgi. The population of Bágalkot is chiefly engaged in trade and suffered little by the famine. It does not follow that because in these villages there has been an increase of population of 9·3 per cent., there has been an increase of the whole taluka.

To show the loss of taluka caused by the famine, I show the population and number of cattle in 1875-76 and 1880-81:—

	1875-76.	1880-81, taken from Taluka Form No. 34 compiled from the Village Census taken at the end of July 1880.	1881. Imperial Census.
Population	109,534	91,773	95,798
Cattle, male and female ..	57,044	36,772	..

This is beside the question at issue. The proposals, made by the Superintendent, are with reference only to these 124 (or rather 126) villages. With the population, then, of these we are alone concerned. It is immaterial whether or not "there has been an increase of the whole taluka."

I have not verified these figures. The terrible loss, caused by the famine, is admitted on all sides. Still, it may be held that the condition of these villages is as flourishing now, as it was at the time of the settlement; and that, in a few years, it will become much more so. There has been an increase in population of 9·3 per cent.; a decrease in the number of agricultural cattle of 2·9 per cent., and of cows, buffaloes, &c., of 41 per cent. Doubtless, the more valuable cattle have survived; the sickly and worthless have gone. The curtailing of free grazing during the 30 years and the high prices of fodder in the famine readily account for this decrease. Nor is the loss of the more worthless cattle, by any means, an unmitigated evil.

3. Para. 18.—The number of agricultural cattle may be sufficient for the land actually cultivated; but I have been informed by the rayats all over my charge that the quantity of land lying waste is due to the want of men and cattle to cultivate it.

4. Para. 22.—If the conclusion drawn from the number of persons able to read and write and under instruction is that the position of agriculturists is such that they can afford to send their children to school and replace them by

Agricultural cattle are sufficiently numerous. Further, as their numbers are, now, only 2·9 per cent. less than at the time of the last settlement, and as there is every reason to believe that they will soon increase, this furnishes no ground for claiming, now, a less proportion of the profits of cultivation than was exacted then.

Education has made satisfactory progress during the 30 years. This is one of the proofs, of the flourishing condition of the country. If its condition is flourishing—if its condition is as satisfactory at the present time

hired labour, I think it is wrong, the great proportion of children at school are in Bágalkot, Bilgi and Kaládgi and in those towns belong to the non-agricultural classes. When visiting schools about harvest time, I usually find a considerable number of boys on the register absent, the reason given being that they are watching crops or helping to get in the harvest.

5. Para, 24.—The statements showing the multiples of the assessment for which land is sold, mortgaged or leased, are given as ‘impressing one with the high value land bears in this táluka.’ I do not see how the conclusion can be drawn. There seem to me to be three reasons why some land should sell, let or be mortgaged for a greater number of times the assessment than other land: (1) it has been improved by the occupant; (2) since the original assessment in 1851, the circumstances have been changed by, for instance, a new market being opened or communications with former markets being improved; (3) the original assessment was unequal, and the land sold for, say 10 times the assessment, was assessed much less than it should have been compared with land sold for five times the assessment. In the first case the high value of the land is due not to a low assessment but to the improvements made by the occupants, which should not be a ground for increasing the assessment. As for the change of circumstances as regards the position with regard to markets, &c., the only change that I can find on enquiry to have taken place is the improvement of external communications, as the roads to Sholápur and the coast; and these improvements would affect the whole táluka almost equally and could not cause such a range in the letting value of the land as we find in the Appendix K., viz, from 1·4 to 54·5 times the assessment. I cannot find that any such changes as those referred to have taken place within the táluka or adjacent to it. No new markets have, as far as I can learn, been opened. There are very few local roads kept up by public funds, and even if they have been constructed since 1851 they cannot affect local traffic much. Carts can go along a country track in this táluka almost as well as along a made-road in dry weather. There is very little rain to make the roads heavy: the people are seldom if ever in such a hurry as not to be able to wait till the cross country

as it was 30 years ago—then, *prima facie*, the proportion of the profits of cultivation, taken 30 years ago, may now fairly be taken.

The same inference as above may, here, be drawn. Appendices K., L., M., show the high value, that land, paying the original rates of assessment, has acquired. Government is entitled to share in the increase of the money-value of the profits of cultivation of this land.

roads are passable, and the greater part of the local trade as bringing grain to market is done by women who carry it on their heads, and it makes very little difference to them whether they walk along the made-road or foot-path across fields. As regards the third case, *viz.*, the inequality of assessment, the Survey Department would be taking advantage of their own wrong if they made the fact that a small portion of the land in the taluka owing to its being underassessed sells on an average for several times the assessment, the ground for concluding that the land generally sells for so many times the assessment.

Take Appendix K. for instance; from 1878 to 1882 land paying Rs. 761 assessment was sold for on an average nearly 12 times the assessment. These are only the sales registered which were undoubtedly not all the sales. No statistics can be had of the sales not registered. But during the same years there was (Appendix P.) waste land assessed as below:—

Years.		Assessment.	Sale of Grass.
		Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	...	1,237	1,151
1878-79	...	1,249	750
1879-80	...	1,706	840
1880-81	...	4,044	706
1881-82	...	4,122	746
		12,358	4,199
Average assessment of waste for the five years.		2,476.6	839.8

In calculating the selling value of the land in the taluka this waste should be taken into consideration. Thus in Appendix K. land assessed at Rs. 761 sold for Rs. 7,548 or about 9.9 times.

Supposing the waste land had also been sold and the auction bid was equal to once the assessment, we would have land assessed at—

Rs. 761 sold for Rs. 7,548.
Rs. 2,476 sold for Rs. 839.8

which would make the average letting price only about 3.3 times the assessment. It is not fair to take as sample of the whole taluka a very small portion of underassessed or improved land (Rs. 761 being a very small portion of the total assessed area. Even of these 124 villages which is Rs. 84,000) and to leave out of consideration the waste. Of course I

presume that the information contained in Appendices K., L. and M. has been collected in order to justify the increase in the assessment of the taluka, otherwise I do not see why it appears in Mr. Fletcher's report. My remarks about Appendix K. apply equally to Appendices L. and M.

6. Para. 25.—I think in calculating the averages of the last three decades the abnormally low prices of 1851-52, 1852-53 and 1853-54 should be left out. Mr. Fletcher excludes the abnormally high prices of 1864-65, 1865-66 and 1877-78. Excluding the abnormally low and high prices the average of the three decades would be for jowári:—

1851-52 to 1860-61.	1861-62 to 1870-71.	1871-72 to 1880-81.
37.7	26.	24.

showing a rise of only about 50 per cent. instead of about 100 per cent., as shown by Mr. Fletcher's figures.

I look with great suspicion on the prices given in Appendix P. for the first three years following the introduction of the original survey assessment; it is strange that they should have been years (a) of such plenty as never to have been at all approached in the subsequent 27 years. I have questioned a very intelligent person here, the Secretary of the Municipality. He is 53 years of age and belongs to Bágalkot and was living during these years of plenty, but informs me that he never remembers the jowári being any thing like so cheap as jowári in Appendix N., and that to the best of his belief the price only averages about 8 seers the rupee more now than it has done as long as he can recollect.

(a) There is nothing to show that these were years of abnormal plenty; nor that the harvests have not been as good during the years, that have followed—with the exception of a year or two. Low prices ruled in these three years; as they doubtless ruled in the years before the settlement. But they soon rose. Not, because the harvests in after-years were less bounteous; but, because the development of the country threw upon more profitable markets. The glut in the local market—the only market practically available—caused this so-called "plenty." The low prices of three years (if wages were not low in proportion) would benefit the *not* agriculturists. But to the agriculturist, the subsequent rise in prices *is* all gain. It is him that the wondrous changes of the thirty years have specially benefited. In the "years of plenty" the agriculturist's produce could not find *its way to the sea* otherwise than on pack-bullocks. The carts—665 per cent. less in number than they are now and these too regularly unwieldy—shared the *local* traffic with the pack bullocks but for want of roads could only be moved in the fair weather. All is now changed. Good roads and the railway are our guarantee that the "years of plenty" will not return.

7. In his report on Hungund Mr. Fletcher, as far as I recollect, estimated cotton to be twice the price in Bombay now, than it used to be in 1851. It does not follow that it fetched twice the price in Bágalkot. If my estimate of the rise in the price of jowári is correct, the rise in the price of cotton on the spot would probably be only about 50 per cent. or land would be diverted to growing the more profitable crop.

8. Para. 28. Mr. Fletcher thinks we may confidently look forward to a period of prosperity unparalleled in the past. What the effect of the Railway may be on this táluka remains to be seen. There can be no doubt it will immensely benefit the district as a whole: it may possibly injure the circumstances of the cultivators in this táluka by bringing into competition, to a greater extent than at present, the produce of the rich Don valley with that of the táluka, in the market of Bágalkot to the advantage, of course, of Bágévádi Táluka, but the loss of Bágalkot. Even now much jowári is brought to Bágalkot for consumption, by road, and when the railway is open this quantity will certainly much increase.

No signs of recovery are yet apparent as shown by the following statistics of the táluka:—

Unoccupied	1880-81, 1881-82	1882-83.
assessed land.	{ Acres 13,819,	13,655, 14,217.

so that though we are now six years past the famine the waste has increased instead of decreasing: 562 acres have been thrown up during the past year.

I beg to refer you also to my report ²⁷⁰ _{1000/61.} dated the 19th June last, on Agnur village in Bádámi Táluka and call your attention to the large amount of waste there. The assessment (a) was greatly enhanced in 1873-74 and it is difficult to tell whether the amount of waste there is due to famine or to the enhancement. The people themselves state the land was thrown up in consequence of the famine but the increased assessment has had to do at least with its remaining waste. The famine was so soon after the introduction of the revised assessment that it is difficult to trace the causes: I think then

The rise in prices in Bágalkot would, of course, not be *in proportion* to the rise in the Bombay prices. But the whole amount of the rise in the Bombay prices would certainly find its way, sooner or later, into the pockets of the Bágalkot agriculturist. More land is, doubtless, now devoted to this profitable crop—*i.e.* more land now than 30 years ago. The Superintendent's report is deficient in not going more fully into this important matter.

The Superintendent's language is, in my opinion, fully warranted by the circumstances of the case. The condition of the agriculturist cannot but greatly benefit by the opening of the railway. Even, if, as suggested, it lowered the prices of the *ordinary food-grains*, this would not be an unmixed evil to the agriculturist;—seeing that he is a consumer, as well, and a hirer of labor. But the market, opened out by the railway, cannot, in any case fail to profit him by raising the price of cotton and other exports of value.

I have not verified these figures. It is sufficient for our present purpose to know that the amount of land now under cultivation is not less than it was at the time of the original settlement. It has increased since then by 0·2 per cent. There is, further, every promise that it will shortly, greatly, increase.

* Notwithstanding the loss, caused by the famine.

(a) The meaning of this passage is not clear. I have asked Mr. McCallum to explain it further.

that the enhancement proposed by Mr. Fletcher is not justified by the state of the táluka which, as Mr. Fletcher admits, is now back (a) to where it was in 1864. Why the enhancement is fixed at 27·9 per cent. rather than at 10 or 20 per cent. there is nothing in the report to show. The holdings for the most part are very small and even at the present rate the occupants have enough to do to make both ends meet; an increase of over four annas in the rupee will bear very heavily on occupants paying Rs. 10, 15 or 20 a year which, as far as I can judge from the receipt-books, is about an average sized holding.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed) E. McCALLUM,
First Assistant Collector.

(a) But yet it is more flourishing, perhaps, than it was in 1851-52;—at which time the money-value* of the State-share in the net raw produce was fixed.

* Taken during the 30 years of settlement.

I agree, however, with Mr. McCallum in what he states in the next sentence. I can find nothing in the Superintendent's report to explain why the particular rate of enhancement, stated, was selected. He fully proves that a large enhancement is justified. Why has he selected a rate of 27·9 per cent? The portion of raw produce, taken by Government 30 years ago, was now doubled in money value; the condition of the country is prosperous. Why stop at 27·9 per cent? It is of paramount importance that we should know the reasons. They are not given.

J. FAIRLIE MUIR,
Acting Collector,

No. 4029 of 1883.

Bijápur, 17th September 1883.

Forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in continuation of my letter No. 3880, dated 7th instant.

2. Mr. McCallum is the Assistant Collector in charge of the Bágallat Táluka. His opinion carries weight; as he has served in the District for the last $2\frac{1}{3}$ years and has been in revenue charge of the táluka in question for $1\frac{3}{4}$ year.

J. FAIRLIE MUIR,
Acting Collector

No. 2530 OF 1883.

FROM

T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 26th November 1883.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report from the Superintendent of Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country, No. 680, dated 30th June 1883, in which he makes detailed proposals for the revision of the existing rates of assessment in 126 villages of the Bágalkot Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate. The original Survey Settlement of 124 of these villages was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 6287, dated 27th September 1852. The rates for the remaining two villages were sanctioned subsequently, but were arranged to expire concurrently with the expiration of the rates of the bulk of the villages of the táluka.

2. Accompanying Mr. Fletcher's report will be found a paper of remarks by Mr. McCallum, the First Assistant Collector of the district, upon which the Collector Mr. Muir has written some forcible marginal notes. Mr. McCallum's paper may be taken to show the sum-total of the adverse comments which a local officer can find to advance against the scheme of re-settlement, and to that extent it is valuable. Seeing that much of the destruction caused by the famine is admitted, the list of objections is by no means formidable. Mr. Muir's forwarding report, however, contains some general criticisms to which I will take an opportunity to reply when considering the question of the proposed enhancement of rates.

3. It will be observed from Mr. Fletcher's report that no general re-survey of these villages has been entered upon. The system of partial re-measurement has been followed, under which only those Survey numbers which have to be broken up in conformity with the rules, those which have had their boundaries altered by natural or artificial causes and those situated in certain positions rendering them liable to alterations are permitted to be re-measured. In 28 of all villages, however, owing to the vast preponderance of Survey numbers requiring to be re-measured under these rules, the re-survey has been general in its nature. The result shows numerous discrepancies in the areas of fields of sufficient importance in themselves to justify a partial review of the old work. Not less than 262 Survey numbers were discovered with over 15 per cent. of error caused by alluvion and diluvion only. Although, however, there is a large percentage of error in the measurements of individual fields, the difference in the entire area as laid down by the old and present operations is very trifling, being 2 per cent., and the fact that the area of arable dry-crop land as now ascertained is but 2,319 acres in excess of that determined by the original Survey is indicative of a more careful examination of the lands with respect to the area of "Pot khrab" and confirms me in the opinion that in this particular of classification on the standard of the Southern Marátha Country Survey of the period we are reviewing was considerably in advance of the Surveys which were being concurrently carried on in the districts of the Deccan.

4. It will be equally gratifying to Government to know that the re-classification in the field of the soils of these villages has extended to only 18 per cent. of Survey numbers and 14 per cent. of acres. There has been therefore as little as possible of that personal harassment of the rayat which has been laid at the door

of our revision operations. It is of course a matter of regret that the re-valuation of the soil in any shape should be necessary, but from a close examination of the returns of the re-classified numbers I am of opinion that a continuance of present conditions would give cause for still greater regret in the future. The re-classification, which has been little more than a complete test of the old work, has clearly shown that there is the same narrowing of the distinction between the better and the poorer soils which has been found in all valuations made at the same period, and for which I have attempted to give an explanation in my report on the revision settlement of the Hungund Táluka. When it is considered that at the date of the first settlement more than half the present occupied area was lying waste, including much of the finest land, the temptation of the classing officers to put a valuation on the land which would produce a reversal of these conditions even at some sacrifice of strict relative value may easily be imagined. The present review of the old work has been carried out with the area of possible cultivation approaching its extreme limit and there has consequently been a full opportunity for a calm and dispassionate judgment being formed as to the proper relation in value of the different kinds of soils, without which the general burden of assessment would be so unequally distributed as to cause increased pressure and discontent at each successive enhancement of the maximum rates.

5. The Táluka of Bágalkot contains soils of very varying quality and productiveness from excellent black soil producing cotton and wheat down to the poorest sandy and stony soils which could reasonably be expected to pay a rent in the proper sense of the term. The localities where these soils prevail are fortunately well defined and so also are the variations of climate to which they are exposed, hence the grouping of the villages into assessment circles is much facilitated. The rainfall on the whole may be described as fair in amount, although partial failures may be looked for from unequal distribution of the fall between the kharif and rabi seasons. The figures supplied by the Mámlatdár for the last eight years show that with the exception of the famine year of 1876-77 the fall has been sufficient and sometimes plentiful. It must be remembered, moreover, that the register has been kept at the town of Bágalkot which is situated in the centre of the groups of villages and not in the position where the heaviest rainfall would be likely to be found. The most eastern villages undoubtedly share in the more plentiful late rains which form such an important feature in the climate of the neighbouring Táluka of Hungund.

6. The area given under each description of crop in Appendix B. shows that kharif and rabi products are fairly equally divided, the former being grown in the light soils in the centre and north-west of the Táluka and the latter in the valleys of the Krishna and Ghatprabha and the black soil plains to the east. Excluding the area of fallow, which should not have been indiscriminately added to the rabi area, it will be seen that cotton is annually grown over about 14 per cent. of the cultivated land. There is much room for extension of the cultivation of this valuable exportable commodity and, should the opening of the railway which is now progressing towards Bágalkot be attended with a brisk export trade, much of the area now devoted to the white variety of "jowar" will be gradually placed under cotton. From my personal experience of the Táluka I should say that upwards of 40 per cent. of the total area is capable of producing the more valuable products for foreign export, while of the remainder there is a considerable area which can be placed under the better kinds of rice and which need not be devoted, as now, to the cultivation of the more bulky products, which cannot be profitably exported except under extraordinary circumstances.

7. The chief town of the táluka is Bágalkot which even in the time of the original settlement was a place of great commercial importance and which is now the most flourishing emporium of trade in the whole Kaládgi district. Its population according to the last general census was 12,850 of whom the majority were non-agriculturists and therefore valuable as consumers of the surplus food grains of the locality. Next in importance "sed longo intervallo" comes Kaládgi for some time past the Head-Quarter of the Collectorate of that name. The Military Cantonment upon which this town mainly depended for its importance at the time of the original settlement has altogether disappeared; nevertheless a considerable local trade is sustained and the sales at the weekly bázár are said to

average Rs. 25,000. The other markets are inconsiderable. The manufactures of the Taluka are confined to the weaving of coarse cotton cloth for male and female attire; but the competition of foreign goods and the enterprise of the traders of Bágalkot in placing such goods in the market at cheap prices is slowly but surely driving this handicraft off the field.

8. In the matter of facilities of communication there has been considerable progress made since the original settlement, not only in the connection by roads of the chief marts of the locality but in the improvement of the means of access to the coast. The result is evident in the multiplication of carts which have increased from 140 to 1,769. In the black soil villages communication is easily kept up in the fair weather by means of country tracks, but in the hilly portions of the taluka cart traffic is dependent on the few made roads which intersect them and which are both difficult of construction and costly of repair. But the greatest improvement of all will be effected in the course of a year or two by the opening of the Eastern Deccan Railway which will run through the heart of the tract under settlement and cannot fail to cause an entire revolution in the course and direction of trade, as it will bring the villages into more or less rapid communication with those marts to which the raw products have hitherto been slowly and laboriously carried and by affording a ready market for all exportable commodities will be the means of pouring into the district a more plentiful and sure supply of the precious metals, without which any well sustained rise in the prices of produce can scarcely be expected.

The important subject of the condition of these villages in respect to population and agricultural stock is discussed in para 14. Seeing that the facts and figures of a specially careful village census taken in 1882 are available, I am disappointed that Mr. Fletcher has based his comparison on the figures obtained by the Revenue Survey classers, as the general unreliability and deficiencies of a census so carried out have been represented to Government and admitted to the extent that the duty has now ceased altogether to be performed by the Survey Department. Mr. Fletcher has himself been a classer for many years and having doubtless supervised the work in his own establishment with that conscientiousness which is habitual to him is not ready to admit those defects in the system which appeal so strongly to outside observers, such as the impossibility for classers working on the partial system for a few days only in each village to carry out an efficient stock-taking and the want of uniformity in the season in which each village is censused.

10. The following table shows as far as possible the statistics of the special village census of 1882 for the 124 villages simultaneously settled as compared with the figures of the early settlement which, it must be remarked, were drawn up in a much more deliberate fashion than they could be now and by classers making a comparatively lengthened stay in the villages:—

	At former settlement.	Special Census of July 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	61,540	78,530	16,990	.....	+ 27.6
Agricultural cattle ..	15,352	20,353	5,001	.....	+ 32.5
Cows, buffaloes and the yaks	37,397	22,057	.....	15,340	- 40.1
Sheep and goats ..	30,643	31,406	763	.....	+ 2
Carts	140	1,769	1,629	.....	+ 1,163
Horses and ponies ..	884	683	.....	201	- 22.7

11. It will be seen that the special census figures show a very considerable increase in population, which is rather remarkable considering that the Bágalkot Taluka suffered to a very great extent from the famine of 1876-77. The only explanation I can offer is that between the early settlement and the famine popu-

lation must have increased very rapidly with the gradual development of the tract and that although the famine thinned the population greatly, the decrease caused thereby did not counterbalance the increase, to which the last few years of comparative prosperity has still further added. This explanation is borne out by the figures given in paragraph 2 of Mr. McCallum's report which, however, refer to the whole táluka, including Inám villages. I have no desire to under-estimate the catastrophe of the famine in the Bágalkot Táluka. It was a terrible blow to the country and a great check to its prosperity, but it is a strong evidence of the success of the expired settlement that so great a calamity should have been experienced and that yet there should be an appreciable increase in population and agricultural cattle over the number censused at its first introduction.

12. As regards the other heads of agricultural stock I have alluded above to the large increase in the number of carts which points to a complete revolution of the character of trade during the period of settlement. There is the same marked decrease in the number of cows, buffaloes and their young which was found in the neighbouring táluka of Hungund and which is due to a great extent to the famine, but also to a gradual diminution of this kind of stock which followed the cultivation of lands originally devoted to pasturage. The same cause tended to reduce the number of sheep and goats very materially, but I have frequently of late had to notice the great impetus which has been given to sheep breeding by the poorer lands being thrown out of cultivation and by the brisk demand for wool. The Bágalkot villages are no exception, for we find that the present number of sheep and goats is in excess even of the number of the first settlement by 2 per cent.

13. In paragraph 23 of Mr. Fletcher's report it is shown that only 58 per cent. of the fields are cultivated by the registered occupants, which is a proportion less than has been found in the recently re-settled Táluka of Hungund and in other parts of the Presidency. It is to be attributed, I think, to the presence for a long time past of a large non-agricultural community containing not a few enterprising capitalists. Such persons trading in a remote part of the Presidency and in the very midst of a cultivating population would not be long in discovering the advantages of land as an investment. It does not follow that the land has come into their hands through the debts and disabilities of the original cultivators, for it is believed that the rayats in these parts are not in the same involved condition as those of the Deccan. But when the Survey Settlement came into force and some 80,000 acres of waste land were made available for cultivation by comparative fixity of tenure and fixity of demand, the capitalist was on the spot and had the same opportunities which the rayat had of securing the occupancy of land.

14. The condition of the rayats of the tract to be dealt with is naturally one of the most serious questions to be discussed in a settlement report. I have already mentioned that the rayats of Bágalkot are not oppressed with heavy debt-like their brethren in other parts of the Presidency and I find that my opinion formed when I was Collector of this district is corroborated by an officer of the great local experience of Mr. J. F. Fleet in paragraph 11 of his Administration Report of 1876. But at the same time I do not shut my eyes to the fact that a considerable amount of land is changing hands because the holders are insufficient to support those who have to subsist upon them or rather because the exigencies of the time require a higher standard of cultivation than the holders are able or willing to devote to them. And it must be remarked that this transfer of the land from the petty holder to the more thriving farmer or the capitalist is a transaction which is not confined to one tract of country, but is going on in every part of the Presidency where a "petite culture" is from the nature of the climate and country precarious and unprofitable. I cannot think that from an economic point of view the transfer is to be regretted, although there is a sentimental argument in favour of retaining on the land, as long as possible, a body of independent peasant proprietors. The opening out of the country by roads and railways, the demand for exportable products and the necessity for a more skilful husbandry to raise them, the competition of distant markets for the coarser food grains, the increase in the cost of certain necessaries of life and the improved standard of comfort of his more fortunate neighbours—all combine to

render the position of the small holder one of great precariousness and anxiety. It would seem as if we were now passing through a phase which every agricultural country must pass through while its resources are being thoroughly developed. What is happening now in India apparently happened in England as far back as the sixteenth century, when the first burst of increased wealth and prosperity and the earliest introduction of the country to an export trade were sufficient to make the small yeomen as a class entirely disappear. It would be impossible for Government, even if justified by economic laws, to preserve the small farmers on their land and to successfully oppose the tide of change. Such a step as a lessening of the revenue demand, for instance, would only have the effect of increasing the selling value of the land and thereby placing an additional temptation in the way of the small farmer to get rid of the holding he cannot profitably cultivate. I think that there is no cause for apprehension in what is happening. Many of the small farmers whose descent to the position of day labourer is but a matter of time, are working harder, living in less comfort and more harassed by poverty and anxiety than the day labourer with his fixed and regular wage. It will probably happen in India as befell in England, where we are told that "the gradual divorce of the peasant from the soil which degraded him into the day labourer coincided with unabated and perhaps increasing prosperity in the higher orders of the agricultural community".*

15. Regarding the facts which are offered as to sales, mortgagees and leases, Mr. Fletcher makes some sensible remarks. His object is to show that from mere lists, such as are contained in his Appendices K., L. and M., nothing more than a general idea can be obtained as to the value of land as an investment. It is a common fallacy among critics of Bombay settlements to compare the multiples of the assessment for which one piece of land is sold or mortgaged with the price realized for another piece of land and to condemn the survey valuation because the sale values are not in the same proportion to the assessments. It is scarcely necessary, however, to point out that the classification made by the Survey is a valuation of the natural productive capabilities of the soil only or, as it has been whimsically called, "its prairie value". Every improvement made by the occupant tends to increase the selling value of the land and its proportion to the assessment, while even improvements made by Government are not permitted, except in exceptional cases, to modify the assessment within the period of the settlement. A piece of land, which in the year of settlement was in a village remote from even a country track, may a year or two afterwards by the opening of a Railway find itself in the proximity of a Railway Station. There will be no change in the assessment of the land until a revision of the rates in the vicinity, but there will surely be a material change in the value of the land in the eye of an intending purchaser.

16. Such being the case and as Mr. Fletcher has specially deprecated any great reliance on averages drawn from his statement of sales it is not easy to understand the necessity for Mr. McCallum's criticism contained in paragraph 5 of his paper of remarks. Still less is his attempt to reduce the importance of the figures justified by the circumstances. Mr. McCallum proceeds on the hypothesis that the lands shown to have been sold in Appendix K. may have been under-assessed or improved, and by a strange process of reasoning he considers that with these actually registered and accomplished sales an imaginary sale of all the arable waste-land, which no one wants at present for cultivation, should be combined to strike a proper average. And in fixing a price for the occupancy of the waste land he takes the average proceeds of the sale of the grazing upon it for one year, forgetting apparently the great difference between the sale of the right to graze cattle on the land for a short period and the right to cultivate it for ever on payment of the Government assessment.

17. I now pass on to consider the Revenue history of the taluka as given in a tabulated form in Appendix P. This very useful statement shows at a glance the various phases of agricultural development through which the villages have passed since the introduction of the settlement. It would seem that the

* English Land and English Landlords by the Hon. G. C. Broderick.

land was not taken up at first "at a bound" as was the case in Hungund and elsewhere, but that a sure and steady rate of annual progress was maintained until about 1863-64, which is suggestive of a very depressed condition of the rayat at the outset but a subsequent steady increase in his wealth and prosperity. After 1863-64 the area of occupation is more slowly added to until we reach the highest limit in 1877-78, the year after the famine, when all occupied land remained intact in the names of the occupants and those who would afford to do so would naturally be induced by the enormous value of produce even to extend their occupancies. I believe that Mr. Fletcher is correct in his inference that about the period of 1864 all the land of unquestionable rent-paying capability had come under the plough and that what was taken up after that date was land which would only be likely to pay a rent in years of high prices, such as those during and following the American war when such a remarkable fall took place in the value of the precious metals. Since the famine there has been a gradual process of disgorgement of the lands which were taken up in those years of almost spurious prosperity and which are incapable of profitable cultivation when prices are oscillating in the manner they have done during the last decade. The process has been accelerated by the sudden fall in prices in 1880 to 1882 and has continued down to 1882-83, for which year I am now able to give the correct figures relating to the group of 124 villages:—

Area of occupied land	...	...	...	...	Acres 138,543.
Assessment of do.	...	...	...	...	Rs. 79,139.
Remissions	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Area of unoccupied land	...	...	...	...	Acres 13,610.
Assessment of do.	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,225.
Outstanding balance	...	...	...	...	Nil.

It will be observed that in this year there is a further diminution of 444 acres in the occupied area assessed at Rs. 112 or about 4 annas 8 pies per acre. No land of any great worth appears to be going out of cultivation and probably only that which has been a burden rather than otherwise to the occupants during the recent period of the low prices. The greater portion of the area of unoccupied land would probably be re-absorbed by a reversion to high prices, but the steady and continuous occupation of this land will only be brought about by its falling into the hands of improving occupants or its becoming an adjunct to large holdings.

18. The success of the past settlement may be fairly judged from the figures given in this table regarding the collection of revenue. Outstanding balances almost entirely disappeared after the year succeeding settlement and the whole demand was collected promptly and regularly until 1876-77, when about half remained unrealized. For three years subsequent to the famine considerable sums were outstanding; but the amount has diminished until, as will be seen from the figures in the preceding paragraph, there are no remissions and outstanding balances at all in 1882-83. The information given by Mr. Fletcher in his paragraph 27 regarding the measures adopted against defaulters show that in 1881-82 there were but 183 remainders issued and in 7 cases only had distraint to be resorted to. The ante-famine promptness and facility of realization of the demands seems to have returned in a very great measure.

19. I have now to deal with the subject of prices which is the most important of all. It is a consideration of prices which alone indicates the share of the increased value of produce which Government *might* take, while all other collateral facts are merely qualifying elements, helping to the still more important consideration as to what share Government *ought* to take. Mr. Fletcher has shown from a comparison of the figures of prices for the first decade of the period of settlement and the eleven years from 1871-72 to 1881-82 that the value of the staple products has more than doubled or in other words that the demand absorbs less than half the share of the cultivators' net produce which it did when the old rates were considered. But the fluctuations of prices have been so great of late years that it is difficult to obtain any appropriate period for a fair comparison. The prices of 1882-83, which I have collated from the price-currents of Bágalkot market, show that the fall continued into that year and that

the average price of jowári was 35 sers and of wheat 21. There has recently been a more than corresponding rise and the average of the six months from April to September 1883 gives jowári at 29 sers and wheat at 19½ sers. If we compare the current rates with the average rates of the first decade we find the following:—

Product.	Average Sers per Rupee from 1851-52 to 1860-61.	Average Sers per Rupee in the last 6 months.	Increase Sers.	Percentage Increase.
Jowári	47	29	18	62
Wheat	32	19½	12½	62
Gram	29	19	10	52

Although, therefore, going upon the averages of certain periods the increase of value shown is 100 per cent. and upwards, it would be dangerous to assume as the basis of the revised rates any such very favorable calculation. As far as can be judged at present the opening out of the railway should result in the steadying of prices on a high level, but experience has shown that even in districts to which Railway communication has been extended sudden falls cannot be avoided. As every settlement to be just should take into consideration the level to which prices may fall, I think it scarcely safe to claim a general increase in the value of the chief cereals and pulses of more than 66 per cent. For cotton, however, a considerably greater increase may fairly be accepted not falling short of 100 per cent.

20. The grouping of the villages into assessment circles and the maximum rate to be applied to each which are specified in paragraph 29 were discussed personally between Mr. Fletcher and myself and I would strongly recommend them for acceptance by Government. The original estimate of the variations in climate within this tract made by Captain Wingate has been justified by further experience and in very few cases has the grouping arranged by him been departed from. It is true that communications subsequently opened have to a certain extent altered the condition of things and that the Railway now under construction will effect a still greater change, but in a country like Bágalkot and in carrying out a system of assessment mainly founded on the productive capabilities of the soil the climate must be the chief consideration. There are wide stretches of land suited only for kharif crops. Here and there a dependable rain-fall causes the land to fructify annually; but in villages where the early rains are capricious there will frequently be but little to employ either road or Railway. And still more so with the rabi tracts. Marshall, the Statistical Reporter, writing in 1820 says of Bágalkot: "Were the black soil to be as certain of its appropriate quantity of moisture as the lands of Broach and Surat usually are, I believe it would be one of the most productive tracts in the world and were it also all in tilth (a speculation almost as theoretical as the former) would be capable of feeding a population twenty times greater than that which now inhabit it."

21. The villages now being dealt with were divided by Captain Wingate into four groups and the map accompanying the report will show that four groups are virtually retained. The town of Bágalkot is singled out for a higher maximum rate of assessment, viz. Rs.1-10 because in addition to a good climate it possesses superior advantages in the way of roads, it will soon be the most important Railway station between Sholápur and Hubli, its lands bear a distinctly high value which must still further increase and its cultivators owing to the immediate proximity of a market for their produce and the cheapness of manure are very favourably situated. Four villages adjoining Bágalkot which are well off both as regards climate and proximity to the railway are selected for a Re. 1-6-0 maximum rate and form a second group. The third group with a maximum rate of Re. 1-4-0 includes the town of Kaládgi and comprises 49 villages in the Ghatprabha valley,

chiefly to the south of that river, enjoying perhaps the most even climate in the táluka, fairly provided with communications and conveniently situated for Bágalkot. The fourth group, comprising 49 villages also, lies to the north and north-east of the villages of the third group. It contains the market town of Bilgi and will bear a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0. These villages are considered to have equal advantages on the whole, some having an inferior climate but fair communications and others having a more reliable climate but worse off as regards accessibility to Bágalkot, the great focus of trade. The last group consists of clusters of villages to the north of the táluka which have a less satisfactory climate added to want of roads and difficulty of intercommunication. Each group is distinguished on the map by coloring, Inám villages being left untouched.

22. The revenue derived from rice and garden land has always been and still is very trifling. The maximum rate for the small area which is classed as rice has been fixed, as in Hungund, at Rs. 8, but the resulting average rate is only Rs. 2-11-0 per acre. There is no Pátasthal or water-channel irrigation in the táluka, the small streams being unsuited for it. The entire garden area is under wells which have been treated according to the liberal principles observed in revision settlements and bears an average assessment of Rs. 1-7-10 per acre. As pointed out by Captain Wingate in his settlement report of the 9th June 1852 there are several localities on the chief rivers where works of irrigation might be constructed with very great benefit to the country. The Irrigation Department is active in the Kaládgi District and attention will doubtless be directed in good time to the protection of Bágalkot by canals as well as by railway. The Muchkhandi Tank recently constructed is a great improvement, commanding 5,200 acres.

23. The general result of the imposition of the above rates will be an immediate increase to the Government revenue of Rs. 22,282 per annum or 27·9 per cent. and it will be seen from Mr. Fletcher's table in paragraph 32 that the increase is very fairly distributed over all the groups, the highest increase in any single group being only a fraction over 33 per cent. The arable unoccupied land available for extension of cultivation is 14,567 acres or 9·2 per cent. of the whole arable area, and being assessed on an average at Re. 0-5-6 per acre leaves room for an increment of revenue of Rs. 5,013. The average rate per acre for all kinds and descriptions of land will become Re. 0-11-5 per acre as against Re. 0-9-1 under the expired settlement. The increase will be Re. 0-2-4 per acre.

24. I must here proceed to notice the Acting Collector Mr. Muir's criticisms which I take to be directed not against the moderation of the proposed assessment, which he appears to admit, but against the structure of the report and the basis upon which the proposals have been founded. The gist of Mr. Muir's observations is that the report is deficient :—

- 1st.—Because it contains no explanation as to what percentage of the profits of cultivation has in time past belonged to Government in theory and in practice.
- 2nd.—Because it is silent as to the percentage of those profits which could fairly be claimed at the present time as the property of Government, and
- 3rd.—Because it is not clearly shown why, when the value of agricultural produce has doubled during the period of the expired settlement, 27·9 per cent. has been fixed upon as the particular measure of enhancement.

25. As regards the first objection I think Government will agree with me that, however interesting and useful it might be in an original settlement report to trace the various revenue systems which have gone before and the manner in which the country flourished or deteriorated under each successive system, it is not necessary to go over the same ground in making proposals for a revision settlement. When the sole object is to fix what modifications of a former British settlement have to be made, it would scarcely be relevant to go back to the teaching of Manu as to the State demand or to describe the share of the

produce claimed by the old Hindu dynasties, the commuted cash assessments of the Mogul or the arbitrary exactions of the Marátha. Nor would it be profitable to discuss the vexed question as to whether our assessment is a tax or a rent or a due. It is sufficient to state the principle which lies at the root of the Bombay settlement system that the assessment is to be a charge on the true rent of the land and that in fixing the amount of the assessment, whether under original or revision settlement, one of the main objects is to leave with the occupant of the land a very considerable portion of its true rent.

26. With reference to the second objection I would go still further and venture to say that if Mr. Fletcher had pretended to found his assessments on any theoretical or practical share of the cultivator's profits he would have introduced an unauthorized innovation into the system of which he is an exponent. A perusal of the well-known Joint Report of 1847 will satisfy Mr. Muir that the Bombay system, while taking into comprehensive consideration every subject upon which other revenue systems are founded, binds itself by no engagement to take any theoretical proportion of the gross or net produce of the land. While the difference of land tenure renders it almost impossible to proceed, as in Upper India, on the direct basis of actual and estimated rentals, the difficulty of ascertaining the true rent of land under a rayatwari system and the wreck of Mr. Pringle's settlements which attempted to do so have given us good cause to avoid the more complicated system of Madras. It is mainly this characteristic which has caused our system to be called an "empirical" one, but experience has shown, and it is for Government to show in future, that the benevolent empiricism of the Bombay system will compare favourably in its results with any of the hard and fast principles of assessment which have been adopted in other parts of India.

27. As regards Mr. Muir's third objection I have only to say that it has been fully accepted as a principle of the revenue system that there should be no attempt to enhance assessments in arithmetical proportion to a rise in prices. The violent fluctuations in prices which have lately been experienced compel us to accept a comparison with the early years of the settlement with great caution, and the danger of proceeding literally on such a comparison has been too surely demonstrated. It was a consideration of this danger that induced the Government of Bombay in 1884 to prescribe to its settlement offices a limit of enhancement on a single group of villages of 33 per cent. and, as Government are aware, the advisability of keeping any periodical enhancement on account of prices alone under 15 per cent. has been recently mooted and discussed. Mr. Muir asks how the figure of 27.9 per cent. has been arrived at, and I answer that it is the direct result calculated to accrue from the moderate increase of the maximum rates, which from a consideration of all which has been discussed in this report appears to be justified, together with a small increase on the area which formerly escaped assessment but which is now assessed. There has been no kind of manipulation in arriving at these figures: on the contrary the process is simplicity itself. Perhaps it might be argued that in these villages an increase up to the full limit of 33 per cent. might strictly be demanded and it would be easy for me to raise the maximum rates so as to reach that figure; but, in a tract comparatively remote and undeveloped and containing an agricultural population with an admittedly low standard of comfort, that slight foregoing of the strict demand which has carried the original settlements safely over many a season of drought and failure and landed them in success should in my humble opinion form a feature of revision settlement as well. I consider, moreover, that an increase of the average rate per acre of 2 annas 4 pies is sufficient to mark an enhancement of the rates at this particular period of development.

28. If it be admitted that the proposed increase to the rates of these villages is sufficient and suitable for the next period of settlement it remains to be considered whether the full revised rates should be at once levied or whether, as in the case of the Hungund Táluka, a remission on the revised rates should be given for any short period to pave the way for the full levy. It appears to me that advantages and disadvantages are so evenly balanced in both tracts that any concession made to the one may fairly be made to the other also. If Hungund has soils of intrinsically greater value than Bágalkot the latter is shown to be somewhat better off in general resources and means of cultivation. But there are two

points to be considered in connection with the more favourable statistics of population and agricultural stock which are shown in these Bágalkot villages. In the first place it must be remembered that the comparison is between the year of the early settlement and the special census of the year 1882 and, although it is a favourable comparison, we must read between the lines and note the fact, which is clearly established from the Government records, that the steady accumulations of twenty-five years were to a great extent neutralized by the famine of 1877 and that the rayats have had to enter upon a further period of recuperation which must have taxed their resources to no small extent. Again, although the actual amount of stock is found to have increased during the period of settlement, it does not follow that its distribution is as good and even as before, for when we see that nearly half of the occupants of the land are superior holders it is no unnatural inference to draw that the majority of the increased stock is due to the land having largely come into the possession of capitalists and that the stock of the independent Kunbi may still require considerable replacement. And it must be admitted from the careful enquiries made by the classing officers of this Department whose duties compelled them to visit and inspect the lands of every village that, although the effects of the famine have disappeared in more ways than one, the result on the land of the drought and consequent paralysis of cultivation is still apparent in a poorer condition of tilth and that the standard of comfort of the *bond fide* agriculturists is any thing but high. There is no doubt that a great struggle has been made and is still being made by the rayat of these parts and that a slight abatement of the full revised demand until the Railway is a "fait accompli" and its benefits have been in some degree realized would be a highly politic and popular measure. I would therefore recommend that the revised rates, if sanctioned by Government, should be introduced before April next and be guaranteed for a period of thirty years, but that a remission of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in every rupee of the revised assessments be given for the years 1884-85 to 1886-87, the full new rates being levied from 1887-88. This will produce a remission of about half the burden of increase for the next three years and will cause the full demand to be levied only after good time has been afforded to the country for complete recovery.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Forwarded through the Commissioner, S. D.

No. 3467 of 1883.

FROM

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, S. D.;

To

JOHN NUGENT, ESQUIRE,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 10th December 1883.

SIR,

Revision Settlement, Bágalkot Táluka.

I have the honour to submit for the consideration and orders of Government communications noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision of the existing rates of assessment in 126 villages of the Bágalkot Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate.

Survey Commissioner's letter No 2530, dated 26th November 1883.

Letter from the Collector of Kaládgi, No. 3880, dated 7th September 1880.

Letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 680, dated 30th June 1883.

2. One hundred and twenty-four of these villages forming the old Bágalkot Táluka were first settled in 1850-51 under the superintendence of Sir George Wingate. The remaining 2, which were settled subsequently, also fall in for revision concurrently with the adjoining villages.

3. The 126 villages comprise 322,086 acres or 503 square miles and they contain a population of 67,264* or an average of 134 to the mile. In 1850-51 the population amounted to 61,540 or 9 per cent. less than the present population.

4. It is satisfactory to notice that the system of partial re-measurement was applied to the full extent to the villages under report. It appears from para. 2 of the Superintendent's letter that 98 villages were only partially surveyed and out of the 13,577 old survey numbers no less than 8,281 or 60 per cent. were confirmed without re-measurement; in the remaining 28 small villages owing to the vast preponderance of survey numbers requiring to be re-measured under the Rules, a complete resurvey was found to be more economical. The general result of the re-measurement appears to be as under:—

					Arable.	Unarable.	Total.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Former Survey	...	..	...	...	250,738	70,688	321,426
Present do.	...	...	...	...	253,260	68,826	322,086
Increase					2,522	.....	660
Decrease					.....	1,862	.....

It will be seen that the difference between the two surveys was insignificant, being only 2 per cent. The increase in the arable area appears to be due to a corresponding reduction from what was considered as unarable at the first settlement. It is not shown how much of this was due to 'Pot-kharab' being now rated as arable, but the area cannot be large. Where there is reason to believe, as in the present case, (*vide* Survey Commissioner's para. 3) that 'Pot-kharab' has been deducted from the area of a field after careful examination, I

* N.B.—This is according to the Census of 1881. For results of special census which are still more favourable, see past para. 7 and 10 of Survey Commissioner's letter.

very much doubt the expediency of disturbing the old arrangement especially as under the system of partial re-measurement and classification only a small percentage of fields come under the scrutiny of the survey officers. It is therefore hard upon the occupant, whose field actually happens to be resurveyed that he should be deprived of the little 'Pot-kharab' that he enjoyed from the first settlement when his neighbour, who has probably utilized his piece also in the same way, escapes assessment because his field is not re-surveyed.

5. The re-classification was also carried out partially, 14 per cent. of the total area being alone re-classed. It is indeed a matter of regret that the re-valuation of the soil should in any shape be necessary at our revision settlements, but in the present case it was inevitable, because the old classification was originally admittedly, though unavoidably, somewhat faulty. To confirm the old classification, therefore, would have been to perpetuate an inequality of a burden of taxation, which was heavier on comparatively poorer soils. But now that "the present review of the old work has been carried out with the area of possible cultivation approaching its extreme limit and there has consequently been a full opportunity for a calm and dispassionate judgment being formed as to the proper relation in value of the different kinds of soils," I am strongly of opinion that nothing would conduce more to the popularity of the settlement than a declaration from authoritative quarters that no re-classification shall take place in future in the villages in question and that the modifications of rates at future revisions would be entirely dependent on general considerations as stated in section 106 of the Land Revenue Code.

6. Bágalkot which is the Central Táluka of the Kaládgi District contains soils varying from the rich black Regur of the Ghátprabha valley to the light stony soil of the central stony plains. The sub-division is fairly watered—the river Krishna, which forms the northern boundary supplies water to nearly 50 of the villages now being revised and the Ghátprabha which intersects the district also affords a perennial supply of drinking water to men and cattle over an equally extensive tract. The rainfall is somewhat uncertain and partial failures may be expected, but on the whole the average supply (25 inches) is sufficient for all crops usually grown in the District. Much has been done since the last settlement in providing the District with increased facilities of communication both with the coast and the internal marts of trade. The Eastern Deccan Railway, which passes through the táluka and which will be opened in a few months, will also immensely develop the export trade of the District. There are three markets in the táluka—of these Bágalkot is the most important and has an urban population of 12,000. Considerable sales also take place at the weekly markets of Kaládgi and Bilgi, but the course of the whole trade will probably be changed now with reference to the new line of Railway and the District Local Funds Committee are planning new roads as feeders to the Railway line.

7. The statistics and figures given by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in paras. 10 to 19 of his letter show clearly that notwithstanding the great check received from the late famine, there has been great progress since the date of the original settlement in the material prosperity of the people of the District. Population has increased 27 per cent. Land in occupation held directly from Government has risen by 75,129 acres and the revenue by over 23,000 rupees. It is true some of the occupied land is being thrown up and the area of assessed waste has increased within the last five years but the land, which has gone out of cultivation, is reported to be of inferior description. This, however, suggests the necessity of moderation in future settlements. It is to be regretted Mr. Fletcher should have marred the value of his inferences deducible from statistics by quoting the figures obtained by the classing establishments. The Survey Commissioner properly sets them aside as less reliable than the results of the special census. The statement embodied in para. 10 of Mr. Stewart's letter shows that there has been a marked increase in agricultural stock of every description, except in cows and buffaloes, which have decreased principally on account of the contraction of the grazing areas in recent years. The decrease in horses and ponies is not material as Bágalkot is not a horse-breeding country. The instances of sales, mortgages and leases, which have been collected in Appendices K., L. and M. of the Superintendent's report show indisputably that the land has everywhere attained a considerable marketable

value. The apparently unfavourable fact of 32 per cent. of the lands being actually cultivated by other than registered occupants, has been very satisfactorily explained by the Survey Commissioner in paras. 13 and 14. It is certain that whatever may be the economical cause of this gradual change of proprietorship, it is not due to the indebtedness of the peasantry.

8. The all important subject of prices has been discussed by Mr. Stewart in paragraph 19, Mr. Fletcher has shown by a comparison of prices of the last 30 years that the value of the staple products has more than doubled since the date of the original settlement. Mr. McCallum, the Assistant Collector in charge, has arrived at the conclusion that the prices of cereals have risen only about 50 per cent., but Mr. Stewart by comparing the prices now current with those prevailing in the first decade claims an increase of 66 per cent. Taking into consideration the very great fluctuations in prices in recent years, I am not inclined to assume that the prices likely to rule in the next 30 years will be much higher than 50 per cent. of those ruling at the settlement, which has just expired. The average price of jowári, the staple food of the people during 1882-83, was 35 sers, which is very little more than 50 per cent. above the average of the first decade. Mr. Stewart arrives at a more favourable result by taking the average of the 6 months from April to September. This is hardly a fair basis for comparison, because the prices of cereals are always higher in the monsoon months than at other times of the year and the average of the year should include the harvest months, when prices generally are at their lowest; but accepting even the worst forecast of the prices likely to prevail in the future, there can be no doubt that a reasonable enhancement of the assessment may, with propriety, be imposed and can, in my opinion, be borne by the people without hardship. The smoothness with which the revenue is now collected is an indication of the lightness of the present burden. The development of the wheat and cotten export trade on the opening of the railway will certainly bring much more bullion into the country than hitherto and the extra assessment will not press heavily on the rayats.

9. Paragraphs 20 and 21 of the Survey Commissioner's letter contain proposals for dividing the villages into groups and fixing the maximum rate for each description of land. As the groups are formed principally on the same lines as those adopted by Sir George Wingate at the first settlement they generally commend themselves to me with only one exception to be presently mentioned. The maximum rates proposed for groups II. to V. have also my cordial approval as they are characterised by extreme moderation; in no single instance has the enhancement been more than 53 per cent. in case of villages and 33 per cent. for any single group.

10. The town of Bágalkot was, in the original settlement, classed with villages in group No. II. The Survey Commissioner has now singled it out for a higher maximum rate of assessment, *viz.*, Re. 1-10 on account of the superior advantages it possesses. I, however, differ from the Survey Commissioner and think there are not sufficiently strong grounds for raising the maximum rate in the case of this one town. A reference to the map will show that some of the lands of the surrounding villages, which are grouped in the second class, are as favourably situated, if not better, as regards proximity to the town, as the town lands. In fact within a radius of 5 miles of the town, the advantages from an agricultural point of view may be said to be nearly equal. Turning to the past records I find that Colonel Anderson also did not propose a special extra maximum rate for market towns such as Dhárwár, Hubli, Gadag and Navalgund. Last year no special rate was proposed for Gokák. "The case of the lands near these places is best met by the ordinary extra rate imposable on lands within a certain distance of very large places." The grouping of Bágalkot with the villages in Class II. will not cause much sacrifice of revenue and I would strongly recommend such a course and thus preserve uniformity in regard to all townlands coming under revision.

11. The rates proposed for rice and garden lands have my entire concurrence.

12. The general result of the imposition of the new rates will be an immediate increase to the Government revenue of Rs. 22,282 or 27.9 per cent. as

calculated by the Survey Commissioner. If the recommendation made by me in the last paragraph were sanctioned by Government, the increase will be somewhat less. The assessment of the arable waste (14,567 acres) will be Rs. 5,013, which will be the limit up to which the land revenue will rise, if the whole arable land were taken up for cultivation. The average rate per acre for all kinds and description of land will be Re. 0-11-5 as against Re. 0-9-1 of the first settlement.

13. In the concluding paragraph of his letter Mr. Stewart, for what seems to me very cogent reasons, proposes that the revised rates should fully be introduced from 1887-88 and that for the three intermediate years the burden of extra taxation may be reduced by granting remissions at the rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas in every rupee of the revised assessments. It is not that the district will not bear the whole of the extra burden at once but if the concession recommended by the Survey Commissioner were granted, it would greatly assist the cultivators in replacing agricultural stock, &c.

14. I do not think it necessary to allude to the criticisms of the Collector and his Assistant as they have been fully met by Mr. Stewart.

15. In conclusion I beg that Government may be pleased to pass early orders on these proposals as the Survey Commissioner wishes, if possible, to introduce the new rates this year simultaneously with the Hungund rates, so that the concession will end at the same time in both talukas and the full rates will be levied concurrently.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment, Kaládgi, rev
of the Bágalkot Táluka.*

No. 290.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1884.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3467, dated 10th December 1883—Submitting for the consideration and orders of Government, correspondence containing proposals for the revision of the existing rates of assessment in 126 villages of the Bágalkot Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—Of the 126 villages into which it is proposed to introduce a revision settlement 124 constituted the old Bágalkot Táluka, which was first brought under the Survey Settlement in 1850-51. Survey rates are said to have been introduced into one of the remaining villages in 1859-60 and into the other in 1866-67, and the period for which the rates were guaranteed in them was fixed so as to expire simultaneously with that for which the rates were guaranteed in the old Bágalkot Táluka. The circumstances in which these villages were separately settled are not explained.

2. When the original settlement was introduced into the old Bágalkot Táluka, the táluka was in a depressed condition. The previous assessment was too high, and had never been levied in full. There was a want of roads for wheeled traffic, and carts were few and little used for agricultural purposes, even manure being carried by pack-bullocks. Husbandry was not good; in the absence of carts many cattle were employed in carrying, and they were considered by Captain Wingate to be too few for proper cultivation. Little cotton was grown, and little produce of any kind was exported.

3. During the currency of the original settlement there has been much material progress. The road from Hubli to Sholápur, which was being constructed when the settlement was introduced, has been completed, and Bágalkot is now the most important emporium of trade between these two large towns. A good bridged road has been made from Bágalkot to Kaládgi, and there are several Local Fund roads fit for wheeled traffic except in periods of heavy rain. The Eastern Deccan Railway, which passes through the táluka, will shortly be opened. A comparison of the statistics collected at the special census of July 1882 with the figures given in the original settlement papers shows that in the 124 villages which comprised the old Bágalkot Táluka the population has increased by 27.6 per cent., agricultural cattle by 32.5 per cent., sheep and goats by 2 per cent., and that there are now more than 12 times the number of carts which existed at the time of the original settlement. The statistics collected by the Survey Department for the purpose of the revision settlement give much less favourable results, but the Survey and Settlement Commissioner shows, as he has shown before, that there are good reasons for accepting the figures of the special census in preference to those compiled by classers who now remain a short time only in each village. The increases above shown indicate that there was very rapid progress before the famine, and that although there was then undoubtedly much mortality both amongst the population and amongst cattle, the check which was given to the improvement in the condition of the people was but temporary. There was in 1882 one pair of agricultural cattle for every 14 acres of occupied land, and it is thus clear that even if cattle too old or too young for the plough are included in the figures there is now no lack of cultivating power. There has been a large decrease of cows and buffaloes, but there is reason to believe that this is the result not only of the famine but of the contraction of grazing ground. Cotton is now grown on 14 per cent. of the cultivated land. Wheat is at present not grown to a large extent, but Mr. Stewart estimates that 40 per cent. of the arable area of the táluka is capable of producing the more valuable products for export. There can be little doubt that the opening of the railway will give an impetus to the production of such crops.

Captain Wingate showed at the time of the original settlement that there was much need of irrigation, and that there were ample means of providing it. Less improvement has taken place in this respect than there might have been, but the number of substantial and temporary wells (*budkis*) has been increased by 71, and the number of tanks by 3, one of which, situated at Muchkundi, south of Bágalkot, commands 5,200 acres.

4. From the statements appended to Mr. Fletcher's report it appears that from the year of the introduction of the original settlement until 1865-66 there was a continuous increase in the occupied area. The average assessment of the area unoccupied in that year shows that it is of inferior quality. There was on the whole however with slight fluctuations an extension of cultivation until the famine. The largest area is shown as occupied in 1877-78. Since that year there has been a decline. The area unoccupied in 1882-83 was considerable, amounting to 14,073 acres or about 9 per cent. of the total arable area. The average assessment of it is however only about 5 annas per acre, and Mr. Stewart is probably correct in supposing that when prices are oscillating it cannot be cultivated with sufficient profit except perhaps by improving tenants or as an adjunct to other cultivation. When prices remain steadily at a comparatively high standard, as they probably will, when the railway is opened, this land will doubtless be gradually taken up. Except in the year 1876-77 neither remissions nor balances outstanding at the end of the year have been large; in 1882-83 there were none.

5. In the villages to which the proposals relate 58 per cent. only of the fields are cultivated by the registered occupants; 30 per cent. are said to be sublet, and it is presumed that the remaining fields are those lying waste. But Mr. Fletcher has included in the figures lands held in inám, which constitute 36 per cent. of the whole, and the proportion of Government fields which are sublet to the total number of fields appears therefore to be only 22 per cent. Even this proportion however is large, but even if it is undesirable that much of the land should fall into the hands of persons who do not themselves engage in cultivation, the fact that capitalists invest their money in land is an indubitable proof that the assessment does not absorb all or nearly all the true rent. The statements of sales, mortgages and leases appended to Mr. Fletcher's report, which are understood to give the particulars of all the transactions in the villages to which the proposals relate which were registered from 1878 to 1882, show that land bears a high value. In none of the private sales was the price less than 2.6 times the assessment, and in one it was 54.5 times the assessment. The sums paid as rent prove even more conclusively that the assessment represents but a small share of the produce. Mr. Stewart shows fully the causes of the variations in the proportion of the assessment to price, rent and amount advanced on mortgage, and no one who understands the principles on which the assessment is fixed could expect the proportion to be constant.

6. Mr. Fletcher shows the average price of jowári in the first decade of the original settlement period as 47 seers per rupee, that in the second decade, excluding the two years in which the American War caused abnormally high prices, as 26 seers, and that in the third decade, excluding the two famine years, as 24 seers. Mr. McCallum urges that the years of the first decade in which prices were very low should also be excluded, but the low prices of those years were the result of gluts in the market, which are relieved by the improvement of communications. The average price in 1882-83 was 35 seers per rupee. It was higher in the last six months, but Mr. Crawford properly points out that it always rises in the rainy season. The course of the price of wheat was similar, but it is grown only on 1.8 per cent. of the occupied area. Mr. Stewart thinks it would not be safe to assume that the standard price of cereals will be more than 66 per cent. above the average of the first decade of the original settlement period, but for reasons given in the report regarding the revision settlement of the Hungund Taluka he considers that the price of cotton will be higher by 100 per cent. The Commissioner, S. D., doubts whether prices generally will rule higher in the next 30 years than in the period of the settlement which has expired by more than 50 per cent. There is little doubt that the opening

of the railway will create a demand in the district for exportable products and will tend to raise prices generally, but experience has shown that it is not safe to calculate confidently on any standard of prices being maintained even in districts which have the advantage of railway communication. That advantage relieves a district from the exceptional extremes occasioned by isolation, but not from the fluctuations of the wider area with which it is brought into contact.

7. The facts which have been summarized above show that it is reasonable to enhance the assessment, and that a considerable increase might be imposed without taking a larger share of the produce than was taken when the original assessment was first levied. It may be observed however with reference to Mr. Muir's criticism of Mr. Fletcher's report that a Survey Officer is not expected to explain in each report the fundamental principles of the Survey System, and that Mr. Stewart properly shows that Mr. Muir is in error in supposing that one of these principles is to take a fixed share of the produce. The produce is affected to an indefinite extent not only by permanent improvements, but by the method of cultivation in each year. The variations in prices are properly considered to prevent an undue enhancement on a revision of assessment, but the basis of the assessment is the inherent quality of the soil combined with advantages not created by the occupant. It remains to consider the rates proposed and the manner in which they have been arrived at.

8. It is satisfactory to observe that the systems of partial re-measurement and partial re-classification were adopted to the full extent, although 28 villages had to be entirely re-measured owing to their small size and the large proportion of fields in them which had to be broken up or which had been liable to alteration from various causes. It is presumed the area of "pot kharáb" was measured in all cases in which it is recorded in the original settlement papers; if it was brought under assessment in those cases only in which fields were re-measured and not in others, there would be the inequitable distinction referred to by the Commissioner, Southern Division. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be requested to state precisely what course was adopted. The scale of classification has been widened as in other revision settlements to relieve the poorer lands and throw on the richer soils a more just proportion of the burden of taxation. The occupants should be informed, as suggested by the Commissioner, S. D., that the classification now made is final.

9. At the original settlement Captain Wingate, finding that the villages in the Ghatprabha Valley had owing to the vicinity of the hills in the centre of the taluka a more favourable climate than the rest, formed four groups according to that advantage and proximity to the market of Bágalkot. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner proposes to adopt that grouping with some modifications which are justified by improvements of communications. It is suggested that the village of Bágalkot, which will contain a railway station, should have a special maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0; that four villages in the vicinity of Bágalkot should have a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0; that the remaining 49 villages in the Ghatprabha Valley should have a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0; that 49 other villages, of which some are on the east of the third group and have similar advantages of climate, but are more remote from any railway station, while others have an inferior climate, but are more conveniently situated as regards railway communication, should have a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0; and that 23 villages in the north and north-west, which have an uncertain climate and are most remote from the railway, should have a maximum rate of Re. 1-0-0. A maximum rate of Rs. 8-0-0 is proposed for rice land, but only 61 acres of Government land are classed as rice land, and the average assessment of it will be Rs. 2-11-0 per acre. The rules that no addition to the assessment should be made on account of wells sunk by private enterprise during the currency of the original settlement, and that lands under wells existing before the introduction of the Survey Settlement should be assessed within the maximum dry-crop rate have been observed; but a maximum of double the dry-crop rates is proposed for land under wells which benefit by percolation from Government tanks. Only 241 acres however of Government land are classed as garden land, and the average assessment under the proposals referred to will be Rs. 1-7-10 per acre. The result of the proposals is an increase of 27.9 per cent. on the Government land occupied in 1881-82 and of 27.3 on the total Government arable land. The average assess-

ment of the arable area under the original settlement was Re. 0-8-9; that under the proposed revision settlement will be Re. 0-10-11.

10. The principles on which the grouping is based appear to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be sound. The Commissioner, S. D., points out that some of the land in adjoining villages is nearer the town than some land in the Bágalkot village, and that the advantages of different lands within a radius of 5 miles from the town are from an agricultural point of view nearly equal. It is to be observed however that the produce of the surrounding villages has to be carried in the first instance to the village sites and thence to market, and that cultivators living in Bágalkot have facilities for obtaining manure which those living in small villages have not. It is evident that the nearness of their market in a town at which there will be a large railway station is a great advantage and that the rate of Rs. 1-10-0 proposed for the village of Bágalkot is not too high. In the circumstances His Excellency in Council considers the proposals made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to be suitable, and is accordingly pleased to sanction them. The rates recommended are in view of the advance made by the táluka during the currency of the original settlement and the rise in the standard of prices which has already taken place and the further rise which may be expected on the opening of the railway exceedingly moderate, but it is expedient that Government should forego part of the demand which might justly be made in order that the people may completely recover from the losses caused by the famine and that their standard of comfort may be materially raised.

11. Mr. Stewart recommends that the revised rates be introduced in the current year, but that a remission of $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas in every rupee of the revised assessment be granted in each of the years 1884-85, 1885-86 and 1886-87, the full revised rates being levied in and from 1887-88. The recommendation is supported by the Commissioner, S. D., and as a similar proposal has been sanctioned for the Hungund Táluka, it should be sanctioned in the case of this táluka also, which suffered little if at all less severely from the famine than Hungund. The reduced rates should be calculated by the Survey Department and should be promulgated at the same time as the full revised rates.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D. (with copies of the papers),

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, with copies of the Commissioner S. D.'s letter No. 3467 of 1883),

The Collector of Kaládgi,

The Accountant General,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation),

The Government of India,

The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

} With copies
of the pa-
pers.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment, Kaládgi: Revision of Assessment
in 126 villages of the Bágalkot Táluka.*

No. 4104.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 15 (Revenue), dated 3rd April 1884:—

"Para. 1. I have considered in Council the interesting papers forwarded with your Secretary's letter No. 11, Revenue, of 1st February last, on the revision of settlement in 126 villages of the Bágalkot Táluka.

"2. The remarks which I have made on the revision of settlement of the Hungund Táluka (Revenue despatch No. 9, dated 28th February last), apply equally to this revision. Considering the losses of the tract in question in the late famine, and its present condition, which the Survey Commissioner admits to be not altogether satisfactory, I should have hesitated, in ordinary circumstances, notwithstanding the great rise of prices since the date of the introduction of the original settlement, to sanction an enhancement approaching 28 per cent., but, looking to the prospect of the benefits which the construction of the Eastern Deccan Railway will undoubtedly confer upon the táluka, I approve the orders of your Excellency's Government, on the understanding that the temporary remission of 1½ annas in the rupee of the new assessment shall be continued till the railway is actually opened."

RESOLUTION.—Copy to be communicated to the Commissioner, S. D., the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Collector of Kaládgi for information and guidance, with reference to Government Resolution No. 290, dated 11th January 1884.

W. P. SYMONDS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Kaládgi.

*Extract from the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 10th July 1884,
Part I, page 500.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1884.

5308.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Bágalkot Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said Settlement fixed for a period of thirty years commencing with the Revenue year 1884-85 and ending with the Revenue year 1913-14:—

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Bágalkot. | 10. Chebi. |
| 2. Sálgundi. | 11. Sok-nandigi. |
| 3. Malápur. | 12. Yekanchi. |
| 4. Kadámpur. | 13. Sidnál. |
| 5. Goliskop. | 14. Andmurnál. |
| 6. Murnál. | 15. Sindagi. |
| 7. Virápur. | 16. Nakrigundi. |
| 8. Andili. | 17. Sárkop. |
| 9. Yediháli. | 18. Banidini. |

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 19. Bevinmatti. | 73. Hire Mageri. |
| 20. Kadlimatti. | 74. Chik Mageri. |
| 21. Sangondi. | 75. Bamangi. |
| 22. Sirur. | 76. Domanal. |
| 23. Kiresur. | 77. Mankni. |
| 24. Yelgutti. | 78. Nainegli. |
| 25. Kaladgi. | 79. Bevinmatti. |
| 26. Manadgi. | 80. Nagarhal. |
| 27. Madapur. | 81. Timapur. |
| 28. Ankalgi. | 82. Nag Sampigi. |
| 29. Dewnal. | 83. Hosur. |
| 30. Sawsi Khurd. | 84. Achutapur. |
| 31. Lingapur. | 85. Mastihal. |
| 32. Anagwadi. | 86. Alur. |
| 33. Honerhalli. | 87. Chik Murmatti. |
| 34. Kowali. | 88. Chik Gulbal. |
| 35. Bavlati. | 89. Hire Gulbal. |
| 36. Budihal. | 90. Hire Hodlur. |
| 37. Niralkeri. | 91. Jedramkunti. |
| 38. Hire Selikeri. | 92. Lowleswar. |
| 39. Chik Selikeri. | 93. Ihhal. |
| 40. Kalaskop. | 94. Kundargi. |
| 41. Malapur. | 95. Talgihal. |
| 42. Khajidoni. | 96. Sirgupi. |
| 43. Lakmapur. | 97. Mangur. |
| 44. Hanmapur. | 98. Chinwalkop. |
| 45. Govindkop. | 99. Kamdal. |
| 46. Turchigeri. | 100. Godihal. |
| 47. Tungalatti. | 101. Lingapur. |
| 48. Udgatti. | 102. Hegur. |
| 49. Shardal. | 103. Gundenpali. |
| 50. Honakatti. | 104. Hadrihal. |
| 51. Manikatti. | 105. Kop. |
| 52. Benkatti. | 106. Mutaldini. |
| 53. Bhagwatti. | 107. Sangam. |
| 54. Achnur. | 108. Rolu. |
| 55. Tumarmatti. | 109. Bodkhindi. |
| 56. Sunag. | 110. Timapur. |
| 57. Bilgi. | 111. Badardini. |
| 58. Janmatti. | 112. Yetinhatti. |
| 59. Arkeri. | 113. Gowandini. |
| 60. Algundi. | 114. Takalki. |
| 61. Kadpatti. | 115. Korti. |
| 62. Kop. | 116. Dhowleshwar. |
| 63. Katarki. | 117. Garad-dini. |
| 64. Benur. | 118. Sona. |
| 65. Herkal. | 119. Dodihal. |
| 66. Bhyranmatti. | 120. Kontikal. |
| 67. Halur. | 121. Tegi. |
| 68. Beur. | 122. Balur. |
| 69. Sangapur. | 123. Badgi. |
| 70. Dewlapur. | 124. Gudadini. |
| 71. Chitkinkop. | 125. Tolanmatti. |
| 72. Handargal. | 126. Kandgal. |

*By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.*

NOTE.—As regards 14 villages of the Galgali Karyat transferred to the Bagalkot Taluka the correspondence relating to the revision settlement will be found in the Athni Taluka compilation.