

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLXXIX—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

86

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 149 VILLAGES

OF THE

OLD BĀDĀMI TĀLUKA

OF THE

BIJĀPŪR COLLECTORATE.

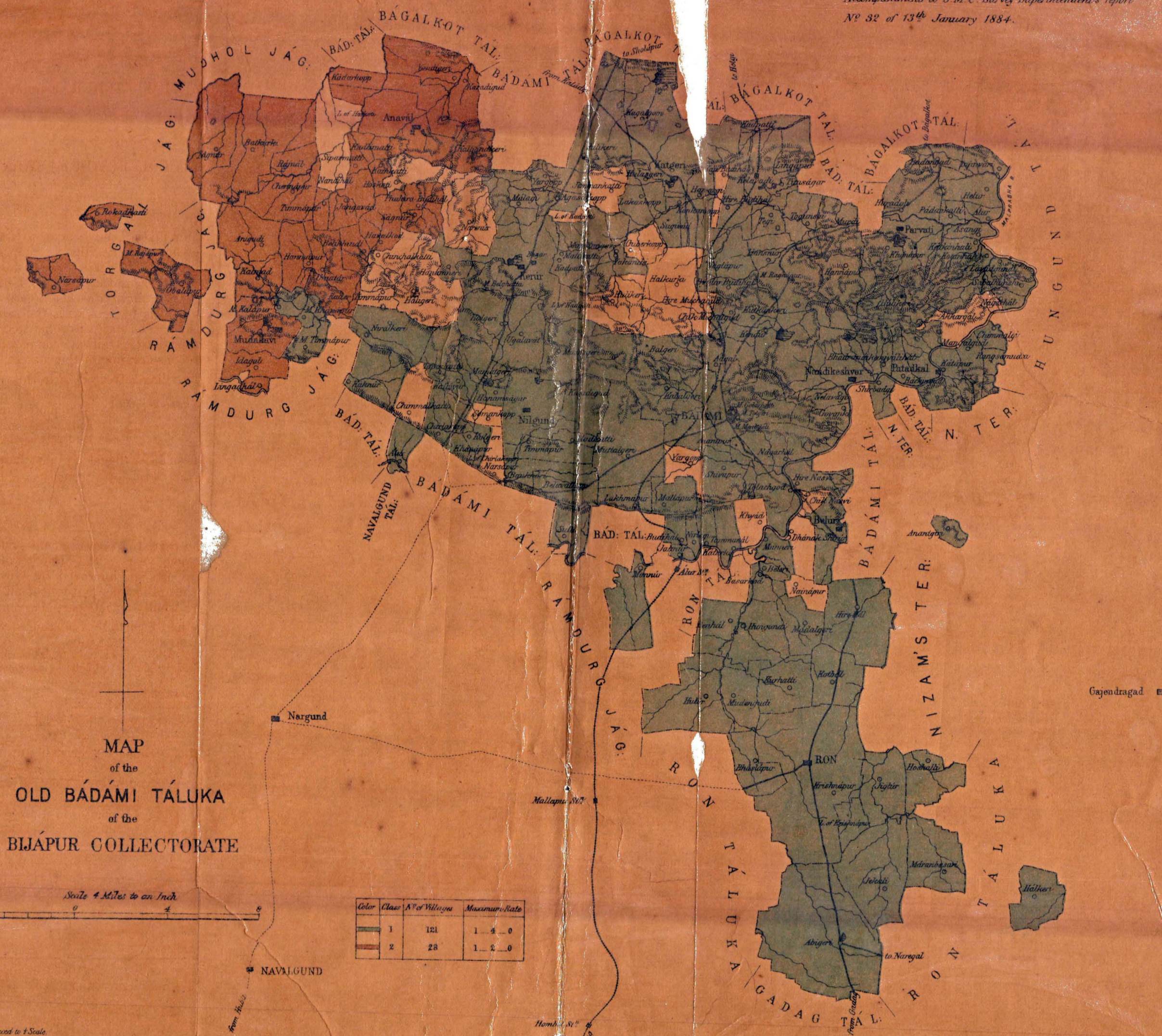
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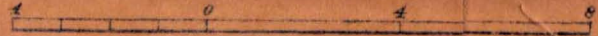
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SETTLEMENT OF 149 VILLAGES OF THE OLD BADA'MI TA-
LUKA OF THE BIJA'PUR COLLECTORATE.**

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MAP
 of the
OLD BĀDĀMI TĀLUKA
 of the
BIJĀPUR COLLECTORATE

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch



Reduced to 4 Scale
 Genl. Photodup. Office, Poona, 1885.

No. 32 of 1884.

FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,
SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY,
Southern Marátha Country;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KALA'DGI.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Dhárwár, 13th January 1884.*

SIR,

In doing myself the honour to forward the following proposals for the revised assessment of the villages comprised in the old Bádámi Táluka, I should premise that the subject was first considered with a view to the introduction of the new rates during the year 1881-82, when the lease expired; but as the statistics of the táluka did not appear then favourable to new and enhanced assessment, the matter was, with the sanction of Government, deferred till the present season. The statistics submitted with this report, considered together with the near approach of railway communication, seem now to warrant, in my opinion, a reconsideration of the subject.

2. The villages treated of in this report are 149 in number, of which 147 were settled in 1850-51 under the Government sanction quoted in the margin, while the remaining 2, Lingadhál and Idagal, were settled in 1862-63 and 1868-69 respectively.

Government letter No. 6287
of 27th September 1852.

3. These 149 villages are now distributed as below:—

129 villages in Bádámi Táluka.
20 Do. in Ron do. of Dhárwár Collectorate.

149

4. The partial re-measurement system, which has now been in use in this survey for some years and whose details have been fully explained in former settlement reports and approved by Government, was not quite so extensively applied in this táluka as in those dealt with more recently. Fifty-eight (58) villages were wholly and 91 partially remeasured.

5. In the 91 partially remeasured villages—

Old Nos.	Old Acres.		New N ^o s.	Acres.
6,469	117,342	remeasured became	9,332	118,979
and 8,836	166,250	were confirmed	8,836	166,250
<u>Total 15,305</u>	<u>283,592</u>		<u>18,168</u>	<u>285,229</u>

In the 58 wholly remeasured villages 5,773 old survey numbers became 7,358 new ones, so that in the whole 149 villages the operations of separately measuring all existing occupancies, breaking up survey numbers of excessive size, and separating so far as possible inám from Government land have resulted in converting 21,078 old into 25,526 new survey numbers.

6. The individual differences of areas by the old and new surveys are tabulated as below:—

Villages.	Total, old Survey Numbers.	DIFFERENCE WITHIN						Numbers included in Village Sites, Hill Numbers, &c.	Numbers not re-measured.
		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.		
149	21,078	4,635	5,695	887	233	103	286	403	8,836

From this it will appear that the difference exceeded 5 per cent. in 12½ per cent. of the old numbers remeasured. This is a greater amount of individual

difference than has been found usually at revision surveys, and is to be accounted for by the rough and jungly character of much of the ground dealt with, the very large proportion of unarable land, and to the bad state of preservation into which the old boundary marks had fallen.

7. The causes for all the differences over 15 per cent. are given in the subjoined table :—

Total Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS DUE TO			
	Alluvion and Diluvion.	Alteration in made-roads.	Mistakes in original Survey.	Other Causes.
389	278	26	20	65

8. The reclassification has been done on the same partial system that has been applied in all recent revisions by this survey, and the proportion reclassified was as noted below :—

Of old numbers exceeding 10 annas 6 pies old classification, 10 per cent. of first and 5 per cent. of all subsequent 100 numbers.

Of old numbers below 10 annas 6 pies old classification, 20 per cent. of the first and 10 per cent. of subsequent hundreds.

In all villages of less than 60 numbers a minimum of 8 numbers was reclassified.

Wherever irrigation from tanks or streams was met with, the water class was done afresh.

9. From the reclassification of the proportion just detailed the old classification has been readjusted to the extent shown to be necessary in each village. As a general result the poor soils may be said to have been lowered and the good raised, the range of values thus being considerably extended.

10. In the whole 149 villages, 4,235 fields comprising 48,116 acres were reclassified, while in 21,294 numbers and 327,398 acres the old classification was adjusted more or less.*

11. The area by the former survey is contrasted with the revision survey area in the subjoined statement under the heads of different kinds of cultivation :—

Description.	By Former Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arable dry-crop	287,713	292,515	+4,802
Rice	753	732	-21
Garden	540	948	+408
Unarable, unassessed hills, &c.	94,135	91,289	-2,846
Total	383,141	385,484	+2,343†

The total difference, therefore, is but 2,343 acres or '6 per cent., although as above pointed out internal discrepancies are more numerous than usual. There is

* The area of village sites, roads, nálas, &c., is omitted in this paragraph.

† For convenient reference with regard to the statistical portion of this report, the above figures are given separately for 129 Bádámi and 20 Ron villages respectively :—

129 Villages.				20 Villages			
Description.	By Former Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.	Description.	By Former Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arable dry-crop	200,834	205,793	+4,959	Arable dry-crop	86,789	86,735	-54
Rice	763	727	-36	Rice	...	...	...
Garden	458	815	+357	Garden	82	133	+51
Unarable, unassessed hills, &c.	91,146	88,044	-3,102	Unarable, unassessed hills, &c.	2,989	3,245	+256
Total	293,191	295,379	+2,188	Total	89,950	90,105	+155

an increase of nearly 5,000 acres under the arable dry-crop head, which is partly due to general increase, partly to the more accurate measurement of the large unarable area, and partly to the inclusion of poor areas which the rougher classification of the old survey had put under the head of unarable. The rice area recorded is slightly less than at the former survey, while there is a large increase in garden land. Under neither irrigated head, however, is the area very important.

12. The Bádámi Táluka forms the south-western corner of the Kaládgi Collectorate, and on the north and east is bounded by the Bágalkot and Hungund tálukas of that Collectorate. On the west and south-west it marches with jághír villages of the Mudhol and Rámdurg States, while to its south across the Malprabha River lies the black plain of the Dhárwár Collectorate. The villages treated of in this report, however, are bounded on the south by the rugged sandstone range which runs parallel with and some 3 miles distant from the north bank of the stream just mentioned, except where, at their south-eastern extremity, the villages of the old Ron Samat and a few others form a long southward arm extending 15 or 16 miles into the Dhárwár Collectorate.

13. In physical characteristics the arm just mentioned differs much from the remainder of the tract under report, consisting as it does of black-soil plain country closely resembling the Dhárwár villages by which it is surrounded. The country comprised in old Bádámi proper is hilly and rugged, and has much picturesque beauty in parts; the rocky waste which forms a fourth part of its area is overgrown with grass and scrub jungle, and the cultivable land is mostly of light-coloured sandy soil. The river Malprabha, which forms, roughly speaking, the eastern boundary, flows in a narrow valley, and has nowhere any extent of deep soil on its banks, though in the northern and north-western villages there are small stretches of good black soil. On the whole it is observable that though the bulk of the arable soil is light and sandy and will not long retain moisture, it is by no means unfertile, and quickly clothes itself with grasses when left untilled; there are moreover a few good tanks, and in more than one place springs issue from the foot of the hills, and furnish the means for rich cultivation over small areas.

14. The rainfall is shown in the return furnished by the Mámlatdárs of Bádámi and Ron to be on the average amply sufficient for the kind of crops raised, and it is admitted on all hands to be usually seasonable and very suitably distributed, being light and frequent in the main portion of the tract, where light soils prevail, while in the southern group of villages, where the soil is black and late crops are the rule, the fall is heaviest in September and October.

15. The following tables are abstracts of the appendices noted in the margin, which are prepared in average of the last six years from the village records, and refer to Government cultivated land only. In view of the very different characteristics of the two groups of villages, I have given the information separately for Bádámi proper and the old Ron Samat:—

Statement for 129 Villages of old Bádámi proper.

	Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals—Jowári, bájri, wheat, rice	45·7	9·1
Pulses—Tur, mug, kulthi, gram	9·2	0·6
Oil—Kardi ... ..	.....	0·6
Fibre—Country and American cotton... ..	.....	8·5
Miscellaneous	8·2	0·7
Total	63·1	19·5
Grass and Fallow	17·4	
Total	100·0	

Statement for 20 Villages of the old Ron Táluka.

				Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals—Jowári, bájri, wheat	...	...	...	20·7	20·0
Pulses—Tur, mug, kulthi, gram	...	...	...	4·6	2·0
Oil—Kardi	...	...	...	.....	1·1
Fibre—Country and American cotton...	...	...	...	.....	40·0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3·4	2·2
Total				28·7	65·3
				60	
Grass and Fallow	...	...	...
Total				100·0	

16. In Bádámi proper, it will be seen, early crops cover 3 times the area of those sown late. Jowári is the principal cereal, but bájri is largely grown and is a speciality in these villages; only 1,600 acres or 1·7 per cent. are sown with wheat, while the two grains just mentioned cover 33 and 19 per cent. respectively. Country cotton is grown to the extent of 8,000 acres, but the American variety is hardly known. A considerable area is shown as grass and fallow, viz. 17 per cent., whereas 13 per cent. is about the usual proportion in light soil districts. A reason for this may be found in the necessity for grazing for the more numerous cattle, of which mention will be made later in this report.

17. Turning to the Ron villages we find the proportions of early and late crops nearly reversed, 65·3 per cent. being *rabi* here against 63·1 per cent. *kharif* in the Bádámi Táluka. Jowári here too heads the list of cereals, though it is no longer the chief crop produced, but bájri is but little grown, and wheat bears the larger proportion of 4 per cent. Cotton covers 40 per cent. of the cultivated area, and is the crop on which these villages depend, the American variety being in proportion of 1 to 2 of its country cousin. Only 6 per cent. is devoted to grass and fallow, the cattle being to a great extent stall-fed, and fallows less necessary in this richer soil.

18. In neither group of villages is the irrigated area of any importance, nor from the nature of the country is it likely to become so in either.

19. It is observable that the light soils in the Bádámi Táluka proper are carefully cultivated and made the most of, being ploughed, and as a rule manured, yearly in spite of the fact that carts can seldom be used for agricultural purposes, and pack bullocks form the usual mode of carriage between the village and its fields. Industry, however, aided by a climate very favourable for early crops, results in a heavier yield being obtained than the soils would seem to warrant. Beyond the above noteworthy facts there is nothing special in the method employed that calls for mention, either in the main portion of the táluka or in the southern villages now belonging to Ron.

20. The road which connects Hubli, in the Dhárwár Collectorate, with Sholápur passes through the Bádámi Táluka, and is a line of considerable traffic; that of next importance comes from Gadag, through Ron and Bádámi, and joins the road just mentioned in the north of the táluka, and Bádámi is also connected by so-called made-roads with the Bágalkot-Hungund road, and in a southerly direction with the line of through traffic first mentioned. Owing to the sandy nature of the soil and the light rainfall, it may be said generally of these roads that they are passable in

all weathers, the first-mentioned being made, and culverted throughout. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country renders road-making expensive, and internal communication very difficult for wheeled traffic; carts are of little use for agricultural purposes, and are confined to the comparatively few tracks which are passable for them. These remarks apply only to the main body of the villages under report; the villages south of the Malprabha are open and flat, and in the fair months practicable everywhere for carts.

21. The town of Guledgudd is the only market of importance, and is shown in the return furnished by the Mámlatdár to have weekly sales amounting to Rs. 5,500. Its importance however is chiefly due to the local manufacture of *cholis* or women's bodices, which is very large and still increasing. Silk is used here as well as cotton in the manufacture, and the bodices produced fetch from Rs. 2-4-0 down to 3 annas each, the total weekly sale amounting, it is stated, to Rs. 3,800. The other market villages are noted in the margin: of them Kerur, which lies on the Sholápur road, is the largest, but none are of more than local importance.

Markets.	
Appendix C.	
Kerur.	
Bádámi.	
Ron.	
Hullur.	

22. The Bádámi Táluka exports little or no raw produce, its surplus grain crops and its cotton being consumed within its own limits by the manufacturing population; its manufactured goods, however, find ready sale and are largely exported, the coarser descriptions to the western coast, the finer to Sholápur, Athni, Miraj, Poona, &c. Imports include the silk and cotton yarn, and dyes (chiefly indigo), which are required for the manufactures, and rice, cocoanuts, oil, spices, chillies, and raw sugar, which all come from the coast or Ghát country with the exception of the two articles last named, which are brought chiefly from Chikodi and Athni.

23. The railway, which is now almost completed and will be open for traffic it is expected before next rainy season, runs through the heart of the villages under report, and must have a great effect on their future. The line enters the táluka from the north near Katgeri, where there is to be a station, and thence passes on to Bádámi itself, where there will be a station also; crossing the river Malprabha due south of Bádámi there is to be a station at Alur, on the opposite bank, and again further south at Mallápur, which is some 12 miles west from Ron. The rich villages south of the river, whose produce is mainly exportable, will reap great and immediate advantage from the communication thus opened, but Bádámi proper with its light soils at present yielding little but bulky food-grains will not participate so quickly in benefits brought by the railway. There is no doubt that the oil-seed, *kárla* or *kála til* (gingelly seed of commerce), might be largely grown in this district, and *báji* might replace *jowári* with much advantage; but even such small changes as these, though not involving anything new, take time to come about.

24. In the original settlement report by the late Sir George Wingate there are some remarkable paragraphs* in which the decline of the weaving industry and its probable effects on the agriculture of the district are prophesied. During my late stay in the Bádámi Táluka I made special enquiries on this subject, and from the information I obtained regarding the villages named in the subjoined table, in all of which coarse cotton fabrics are manufactured, it would appear that the trade still bids fair to hold its own in spite of the check laid on it by the famine:—

VILLAGES.	Number of Looms working in the year.									
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Mudkavi	74	78	23	46	50	51	52	67	74	88
Kerur	382	383	354	...	...	14	236	260	264	250
Gowankop	55	55	55	55	55	55	58	60	64	70
Konkankop	13	13	15	15	15	15	16	17	17	20
Katgeri	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	18
Total	535	540	458	127	131	146	373	414	429	446

There are said to have been 350 looms at work in Kerur in 1851, but we have no record of the looms in the other villages for that year. Altogether it may be said that though these coarse manufactures have not perhaps much increased, the demand for them appears still to be well maintained. In Guledgudd, where finer goods are produced, the weaving trade has greatly thriven, and there are now I ascertained 2,386 looms at work against 1,800 mentioned in 1851. I was not able to obtain complete information in this town for past years, but it appeared to be the general opinion that the number of looms now employed had nearly reached what it was immediately before the famine. On the whole, therefore, I see no reason at all to believe that the manufacturing population of the district is decreasing but rather the reverse, though it is probable no doubt that at present, owing to the late famine, weavers are less numerous than in 1851. The spinning mill lately erected and flourishing at Hubli indicates too a development not foreseen in the prophecy to which I have alluded, and on the whole there seems no reasonable doubt that proximity to the cotton field and a comparative cheapness of food grains will continue to make Bádámi in the future, as hitherto, the seat of considerable manufacturing industry.

25. The whole area under report is 602 square miles, of which the 20 Ron villages include 141, with a population of 24,939 souls, or 177 head per mile; while the 129 villages in the Bádámi Táluka comprise 461 square miles and have a population of 137 per mile, or 62,973 souls. It is to be observed, however, that while in the first group there are but 5 square miles unarable, in the latter there are 138, the deduction of which in the calculation would give respectively 183 and 195 head per square mile of arable area: if, further to place the comparison on all fours, we deduct the population of the manufacturing town of Peth Guledgudd from the latter group, its figure is reduced to 162 head per arable acre. From whichever point of view we regard these figures they show a high density for districts practically devoid of irrigation; and in the Bádámi villages, considering the light nature of the soil and the severity of the famine in that tract, this is the more remarkable.

26. Bearing in mind the great difference in natural characteristics between the 20 southern villages now in the Ron Táluka and the bulk of the tract under report, it would be expected that a great difference should be found now in their respective conditions. I have therefore shown their statistics separately below, as well as in most of the appendices attached to this report. In the subjoined tables the present state of the two groups is contrasted with their condition in the year 1851, the latter figures being those of the original survey census while the former are those of

the census taken by the Revenue Department, brought up to date in July last.

27. The first table refers to the 20 villages now in Ron Táluka :—

	1851.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	17,821	24,939	7,118	...	40·0
Houses	3,976	5,746	1,770	...	44·5
Agricultural cattle	4,999	6,666	1,667	...	33·4
Cows, buffaloes, and young	9,320	6,417	...	2,903	31·3
Sheep and goats	7,159	8,456	1,297	...	18·1
Carts	171	1,104	933	...	545·6
Horses and ponies	151	127	...	24	15·9
Wells and budkis	56	111	55	...	98·2
Tanks	24	27	3	...	12·5

The condition of this group of villages, it will be seen, is shown to be most prosperous, and no trace is now visible of the famine year. Population has increased 40 per cent. in the 32 years' interval since the settlement, while houses show an increase of 44½ per cent. and agricultural cattle of 33·4. The number of carts has risen from 171 at the time of the first settlement to 1,100 in the present year, figures which of themselves indicate with certainty the enormous change for the better which has taken place in trade and communications. Wells have increased from 56 to 111, but of the latter number 37 only are for irrigation and 7 of these are out of repair: wells are not profitable in a deep black soil country, and the increase shown is probably almost confined to drinking wells. The only heads under which a decrease is shown are the non-working cattle and the horses and ponies, and under these, as has often been explained, a decrease is fully accounted for by the absorption of waste land formerly used for grazing, and by the introduction of wheeled conveyances. In these villages the proportion of working cattle to the cultivated area is one yoke of oxen to 24 acres, which, considering that there is practically no irrigated land, is exceptionally high.

28. The statistics of the 129 villages still in Bádámi Táluka are summarised below, and tell a less prosperous tale :—

Description.	1851.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	67,500	62,973	...	4,527	6·7
Houses	15,101	16,390	1,289	...	8·5
Agricultural cattle	18,119	16,534	...	1,585	8·7
Cows, buffaloes, and young	40,483	17,843	...	22,640	55·9
Sheep and goats	28,040	27,885	...	155	·6
Carts	229	1,040	811	...	354·1
Horses and ponies	513	362	...	151	29·4
Wells and budkis	352	451	99	...	28·1
Tanks	57	59	2	...	3·5

In population it appears there is a total decrease since 1851, amounting to 4,527 or 6·7 per cent. I have no details of caste, &c., to compare with the result of my enquiries, but several of the villages which show most loss of population are those in which coarse cotton fabrics are manufactured, and I came across more than one case in which I learned on the spot that the large decrease observable had taken place almost entirely among Dhangars, and in the class dependent on day-labour. The weavers and day-labourers have been found everywhere else to have suffered most in the famine, and no doubt it has been so here also. The following table shows the progress of population since 1851 in the principal manufacturing villages :—

	1851.	1872.	1881.	1883.
Bádámi	3,404	3,819	3,060	2,885
Kerur	3,847	7,096	3,833	4,304
Mudkavi	2,621	...	...	1,516
Guledgudd	7,749	12,486	12,415	12,449

N.B.—The figures for Guledgudd include the two villages, Parwati and Hardoli, which form one town with Peth Guledgudd.

In the 3 first-named villages the produce of the looms, as has been stated, is coarse and the weavers are of a poorer class than in Guledgudd, where fine goods only are turned out; and it will be seen that whereas in Guledgudd population has greatly increased, there is a serious falling off in each of the other villages. In Kerur up to 1872 the increase is very marked, and though the effect of the famine was very severe on this town it is now recovering satisfactorily. In considering the subject of decrease in population the high average density and the large area of arable land now unoccupied should not be lost sight of.

29. Houses have increased but little since the settlement, being now more numerous by $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only; but it is observable that they bear the same proportion to population that is found in the neighbouring taluka of Hungund, and are more numerous proportionately than in the 20 southern villages of Ron that have been shown above to be in so flourishing a condition.

30. Agricultural, or as they should more accurately be called, working, cattle are fewer by 1,585 than 32 years ago, but are still in proportion to the cultivated area very remarkably numerous. Calculating in the usual way, *i. e.*,

163,488... { Total occupied acres
for 1882-83.
Deduct 17 per cent.,
vide Appendix B.
(1) for Fallow.

27,793...

Pairs oxen 8,267 135,695 (16.4.)

deducting the due proportion of grass and fallow, we obtain as a result one pair of oxen for every 16 acres of cultivated land—a proportion so large for a dry-crop district that it would throw doubt on the accuracy of the figures, were it not that the numbers recorded by the Survey Census both in 1851 and 1881 bear out their probability, and that reasons are not wanting to account for such a state of things. Chief amongst the latter is the rugged nature of the country which in the majority of villages makes wheels unused for agricultural purposes, and compels the use of pack-bullocks for the carriage of all loads between village and its fields, and in most cases also between village and village. Added to this is the fact, alluded to elsewhere in this report, that the mode of agriculture is careful and laborious, and includes annual ploughing and frequent applications of manure. These reasons, I think, will be admitted by any one who knows the country under report to account for a high proportion of cattle being necessary for its cultivation, in spite of the light and sandy nature of its soil and insignificance of its irrigated area.

31. Carts have increased more than threefold since the year of settlement and are employed almost entirely in the carrying trade.

32. Non-working cattle have decreased very much in these villages, as everywhere, since the days when the face of the country was chiefly grazing land; but the especial severity of the famine in Bádámi has no doubt especially thinned the numbers of this description of cattle.

33. Sheep and goats maintain their numbers and are easily supported on a soil which, however poor, is nowhere devoid of some kind of vegetation.

34. Wells and budkis are more numerous by 99, or 28 per cent., but of the total number, 451, only 217 are used for irrigation, and of these 37 are out of repair. There is no separate mention of the different descriptions of wells in the old records, but it may be inferred that some at least of the new wells are in garden land; no important increase, however, in irrigating wells can be looked for

in a high-lying sandstone formation with a rugged surface, like the Bádámi Táluka.

35. The information given in Appendix H. regarding Government schools has been obtained from the Educational Department, while for private ones the figures were supplied by the classing establishment. The average attendance at 14 Government boys' schools is 1,024—a figure which has doubled since 1880, and 84 girls on an average attend the two Government girls' schools, whilst 47 are taught with the boys elsewhere. Private schools number 29 and had an average attendance of 267 boys in the year of classification (1881), the latest date for which I have been able to obtain information. The percentage of readers to the total population has risen, it will be seen from Appendix D., from 3·8 to 7·6, and from 2·7 to 6·1 in the Ron villages and Bádámi proper respectively.

36. Appendix I. gives the information collected at time of classification on the subject of sub-tenures. The large proportion of waste in the 129 Bádámi villages affects of course the proportions under other heads, and makes useless any comparison, too, between the figures (in this statement) of the two groups of villages; in Bádámi proper, moreover, it is to be observed inám numbers form 36 per cent. of the whole against 28 per cent. only in the Ron villages. Taking these special points into consideration there is nothing in the proportions under the various heads of sub-tenure that differs from our usual experience.

37. The appendices noted in the margin form an abstract of the records of the sub-registrar of the district for the years 1876—1883, with the exception only of cases in which property other than land was concerned. There can be no doubt from a perusal of these records that land bears a high value in the district. Of 237 cases of sales recorded, in only 42 did the purchase-money amount to less than 10 years' multiple of the Government assessment, and two of these were forced sales by decree of Court; while in no less than 61 cases the prices paid represent twenty and upwards of twenty times the assessment. The records of leases and mortgages tell the same story, and the former contains very many instances in which the lessee pays twice and upwards of Government assessment.

38. A statement of prices prevailing since the settlement in the principal markets* of the district will be found in Appendix N. The information was obtained from the Mámlatdár, and has been checked by me as far as possible by similar returns for other districts, and on the spot by a partial comparison with the old books of grain-dealers. Guledgudd, being the most important market, will be the best guide for our estimate. The whole period is separated on the statement into three equal divisions, each containing 11 years, and the subjoined table gives the average prices of jowári and wheat for each period:—

	Jowári.	Wheat.
1st period 1850—60	46	28
2nd do. 1861—71	26	12
3rd do. 1872—82	22	12

The average prices of the last two periods, it will be seen, do not differ materially, but the rise on the average of the first 11 years amounts to considerably more than 100 per cent. in the case of each kind of grain. During the last three years a series of good harvests and the re-action that was to be looked for after the store exhausted by the famine had once been replenished, have produced abnormally low prices, but with the opening of the railway a more lively and regularly-sustained demand may be anticipated with certainty, and we may

I think, look on the average prices of the last period as the minimum of future rates.

39. The revenue history of the district under the expiring settlement is the remaining subject to be considered before proposing the rates for the new lease, and I have given in the Appendix P. (1). Appendices separate information for old Bádámi proper and the villages of the old Ron Samat. Taking first the figures for Bádámi proper it will be seen that there is a regular and very rapid increase in the revenue collections and cultivated acres up to the year 1864-65, which coincides with the period of the high prices induced by the American war. During these first fifteen years of the settlement the revenue rose from Rs. 28,106 to Rs. 59,062, the Government waste area in the same period falling from 48,585 to 9,537 acres. From this point began a slight reaction; with falling prices the revenue slowly fell, and Government waste increased, until in 1878-79 (before the effects of the famine appear in the record) the figures stood at 57,181 rupees and 14,228 acres respectively. The record for the last four years shows the results of the famine in diminished cultivation, and it appears from columns 8 and 9 of the appendix that the unoccupied area has increased from 14,228 in 1878-79 to 41,824 acres in 1882-83. During last year shown, however, the downward movement had almost ceased, and during my stay in the district I have learned from the Mám-latdár that he is now receiving many applications for waste land, while many more are said to be held over in anticipation of the announcement of the new settlement. There will be much comparative and some actual relief to the poorer soils under the revised rates about to be proposed, but I do not anticipate any great extension of cultivation until prices of produce rise.

40. It is not difficult to understand that there are reasons why we should expect to find in Bádámi a larger proportion of unoccupied land than is met with now in adjoining districts settled originally under similar circumstances; for it must be borne in mind that the higher maximum rates placed on Bádámi had their origin in a comparison, the conditions of which have since altered in one important respect: the rugged nature of the district under discussion called for comparatively little consideration at a time when the general want of communications throughout the country involved all districts alike in a common stagnation, and the benefits of the revolution which has come about in this respect since the first settlements were framed, have of course been felt more fully in open districts, than where the use of wheels is so circumscribed as in Bádámi; there can therefore be no doubt that disadvantages in respect to internal communications must now somewhat narrow the margin of profitable cultivation in this district, as compared with its more open neighbours; this is an important point in connection with the revision of the old rates.

41. Passing on to consider the revenue history of the 20 villages of the old Ron Samat, we find the difference we should expect between a comparatively poor soil tract heavily visited by the famine, and one of exceptional richness where the famine was less severe. In the Ron villages the revenue was Rs. 17,525 in the first year of the settlement, and the unoccupied waste 21,882 acres. The first eleven years saw the absorption of the whole of the available waste and brought the revenue to Rs. 39,276, or more than double its opening figure. Since then there has been no falling off or reaction, save that in 1876 there was an outstanding of Rs. 900, and in the last four years trifling areas appear unoccupied. Remissions there have been none from first to last, except small amounts in three years, ending with 1855-56.

42. The following table shows the information supplied me by the Mám-latdár regarding sales in distraint of revenue during the last three years:—

Year.	No. of Villages.	No. of Notices.	No. of cases in which it was necessary to resort to distraint.
1880-81	87	472	5
1881-82	72	367	6
1882-83	64	236	2

The number of notices and sales is less than in neighbouring districts of Hungund and Bágalkot and may be considered very satisfactory: it must be remembered, however, that a larger area has been thrown out of occupation in Bádámi than in either of the two tálukas just named.

43. The conclusions to which a consideration of the whole of the above information should lead us may be summarised, I think, as follows. There can be no doubt that on the introduction of the settlement Bádámi proper rapidly attained a prosperous condition, and retained it with only slight modification until the famine year; and there appears no reason whatever to suppose that manufactures are in danger of dying out, as seemed probable perhaps 30 years ago; on the other hand, the effects of the famine have been here more severely felt, and the recovery from them appears less rapid and complete than in other districts of the Southern Marátha Country. The reasons for this are partly at least traceable in the fact that the superiority of climate, which in the days of a general want of communications justified a higher maximum rate here than in adjoining districts, has been since counterbalanced by the greater measure of advantage accruing to those districts from the general opening up of traffic: in other words, though the assessable advantages of Bádámi have for many years past been no greater than those of its neighbours, it has nevertheless been paying higher rates, with the result of course of a smaller margin of profit being left to the cultivators. The truth of this conclusion is supported by the marked influence of prices on the area of cultivation, as observable in the revenue history of the settlement, and the comparatively high rate of assessment borne in later years by the unoccupied land. It is noticeable too that in the famine year, when for the nonce the climate of Bádámi was no better than its neighbours, the loss of its comparative advantage in rainfall (combined with the above influences) at once reduced the district to greater distress than was felt elsewhere, thus illustrating the fact that in other respects it was less favourably situated than adjoining tálukas. The final conclusion, therefore, that I draw is, that in spite of its more regular and timely rainfall the new rates for Bádámi proper should not exceed at all events those lately proposed for Bágalkot and Hungund. One immediate result of such rates will of course be, that the increase involved will be less than in the districts just named, and this result in view of the statistics above commented on will no doubt appear desirable.

44. With regard to the 20 villages of the Ron Samat it need only be remarked that the course of the settlement now expiring has been for them one of rapid progress and unbroken prosperity. Originally assessed on account of climate at a lower maximum than Bádámi, their comparative proximity to large markets, their flat open conformation, and rich soil have long since by the development of communications given them the means of large profits, and they might well now be assessed at a larger enhancement than the restrictions laid down by Government will allow.

45. In apportioning the original assessment, climate was the main consideration, there being little difference then between the different villages with regard to communications. The new railway and subsidiary lines of communication since opened have now to be taken into the calculation as well as differences of climate, and will necessitate very different grouping. In the original scheme the Ron villages and some in the north and west of Bádámi were rated at Re. 1 maximum, the bulk of the táluka had a maximum of Rs. 1-2-0, and a few scattered villages with special advantages had a special rate of Rs. 1-4-0.

46. The groups and rates I now propose are as follows, and will be readily distinguished on the accompanying map:—

1st Group, 121 villages.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-4-0. This group comprises (1) the 20 villages of the old Ron Samat, where the former rate was Re. 1: these villages are flat and open throughout and have easy access to the railway at two stations, but the climate is less certain than in the country further north; (2) 101 villages forming the bulk of Bádámi proper. These villages have a very favourable climate for early crops, and are traversed by the railway

(with three stations) and some inferior made roads, but they labour under considerable disadvantages in respect to internal communications. The old maximum rate in most was Rs. 1-2-0, but the group includes 5 villages rated at Rs. 1-4-0 whose special advantages do not now call for a separate maximum rate, and a few rated at Re. 1, whose slightly inferior climate is now compensated by improved communications.

2nd Group, 28 villages.—Proposed maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0. These villages form the western end of the Bádámi Táluka, have a climate inferior to the remainder, and, being further from the railway and somewhat shut in on the south and west by the rough country of Rámdurg and Torgal, have fewer advantages of communication. The old maximum rate of this group was Re. 1, but it includes two villages formerly rated at Rs. 1-6-0 (for special advantages which no longer exist), and two* villages settled subsequently to the rest of the táluka.

*Lingadhál, 1862-63.
Idagal, 1868-69.

47. The total area of rice recorded by the old survey was 753 acres, of which the Government area was 371 bearing an assessment of Rs. 756, equal to an average of Rs. 2-0-7 per acre. There are now 732 acres of rice land in all, and of these the Government portion amounts to 376 acres with a proposed assessment (on a maximum rate of Rs. 8) of Rs. 1,258, or Rs. 3-5-6 per acre.

The garden area by the old settlement was 540 acres, of which the Government-area, 265 acres, had an assessment of Rs. 771, or Rs. 2-14-7 per acre: by revision survey there are 948 acres recorded in all, the Government area being 518 acres with a proposed assessment of Rs. 1,449, or Rs. 2-12-9 per acre.

48. The orders of Government have been strictly followed in assessing the garden area. Land under wells existing before the settlement has been assessed within the maximum dry-crop rate, and no addition has been made on account of irrigation to the assessment of lands irrigated under wells sunk during the expiring lease. The usual addition, however, up to double the dry-crop rate has been placed on land irrigated from wells that receive benefit by percolation from tanks or from pátasthal irrigation. The total Government area irrigated from wells is 307 acres with an average proposed assessment of Re. 0-15-0 per acre; the Government pátasthal area is 211 acres, which will bear an average assessment of Rs. 5-8-0.

49. The following table shows the estimated results of the proposed rates, and is a summary of Appendix Q. I should explain that Estimated results of new rates. it has been necessary for the sake of the estimate to take for the existing settlement the figures of the year 1879-80, from which the classers' registers were prepared:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop 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.	
1st ...	121	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	132,508	80,346	132,475	1,01,041	24,700	10,263	157,175	1,11,304	25.8
2nd ...	28	1 2 0	22,427	11,369	23,288	13,059	11,419	4,101	34,707	17,160	14.9
Total . .	149	...	154,935	91,715	155,763	1,14,100	36,119	14,364	191,882	1,28,464	24.5

50. The increase in assessment on Government occupied area is shown to be Rs. 22,385, or 24.5 per cent., which falls on the two groups as 25.8 per cent, and 14.9 per cent. respectively,

A reference to Appendix Q. will show that the increase in the first group falls mainly on the Ron villages, though there are no increases among them so high as to demand special explanation. The general higher rate of increase on these villages, however, is due (1) to the old maximum rate having been Re. 1 while in Bádámi proper it was Rs. 1-2-0, (2) because in these villages, whose soil is specially rich, the revision survey has raised the old classification rate.

51. Among the Bádámi villages the smaller difference between the old and new maximum rates has combined with the decreased classification rate of the poor soils to bring about an average increase of less than 20 per cent., but the following special cases of increase may be noted. In Timsagar the increase of 158·3 per cent. is entirely due to the utilisation since settlement of facilities for pátasthal garden cultivation which were before not so used; the dry-crop assessment in this village is now only increased by one rupee. In Tolachgod the increase of 41·4 per cent. is due partly to the adjustment of the classification rate on its unusually rich soil, and partly to an increase in the pátasthal garden assessment. The gardens of this village are of exceptional excellence. In Anwal the raising of the classification rate of good soils accounts for the greater part of the special increase of 59·4 per cent., but there is also a considerable increase in the cultivated area on which the new assessment is calculated, and in Kadarkop the same two reasons may be assigned for the special increase of 41·3 per cent.

52. In 13 villages in the two groups the new rates are estimated to produce decrease of assessment. These are without exception of small importance in amount, and are due either to difference in the areas on which the new assessment is calculated, or to reduction of the classification rate on poor soils; in some villages both causes combine. In Mudkavi and Kerur, however, there is an additional reason, viz., that there has been no increase in the maximum rate, which will be now as hitherto Rs. 1-4-0 in the latter, while in the former the maximum rate will now be Rs. 1-2-0. In these villages there has been a special loss in population and a decrease is perhaps opportune. In Lingadhál and Idághal the maximum rate temporarily introduced in 1862-63 and 1868-69 respectively was Rs. 1-5-0, but there seems no sufficient reason in the case of two small isolated villages to make a difference between them and the rest of the taluka in maximum rate. The classification has therefore been revised and adjusted as elsewhere, and they have been included in the second group.

53. The total area of Government unoccupied waste is shown as 36,119 acres, on which there is a proposed assessment of Rs. 14,364, or Re. 0-6-4 per acre. Much of this land has been but recently relinquished, and will in all probability soon be re-occupied. The area unoccupied in the current year is 41,437 acres, but it is impossible until the settlement papers are made out to give the precise assessment on this area.

54. The results of the proposed and of the expiring settlement are contrasted under every head in the following table, the figures for the latter being those for 1879-80:—

Description.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.		Collection of Judi or Quit- rent.
	Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	
Government occupied land	154,935	91,715	155,763	114,100	Rs
Do. unoccupied arable.	32,552	12,634	36,119	14,364	...
Inám land	101,519	62,213	102,313	73,831	30,311
Unassessed, unarable hills, &c.	94,135	..	91,289	...	..
Total ...	383,141	1,66,562	385,484	2,02,295	30,311

The average assessment on Government occupied land was by the former survey Re. 0-9-6; by the proposed rates it will be Re. 0-11-9, equal to an increase of Re. 0-2-3 per acre.

55. In conclusion, I have only to add the recommendation that in the event of these proposals being sanctioned the new rates may be introduced, as in Hungund, in two instalments with an interval of three years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. Country.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall furnished by the Mámíatdárs.

Years.	Rainfall at Bádámi.		Rainfall at Ron.		REMARKS.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1871	19	33	No record.		
1872	18	14	22	14	
1873	11	20	14	48	
1874	46	98	40	9	
1875	15	35	22	36	
1876	8	37	7	53	
1877	30	61	34	87	
1878	41	24	33	72	
1879	21	19	27	2	
1880	28	33	30	...	
1881	25	39	18	43	
1882	30	3	34	39	
Total	296	66	285	3	
Average	24	72	25	91	

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. Country.

APPENDIX B-(i).

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1877-78 to 1882-83.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS ONLY.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
129 villages of old Bádámi, now in the Bádámi Táluka.	Khálsat 120 villages	Jowári, red	25·7	24,549	.....
		Bájri	19·7	18,842	.....
		Túr	3·8	3,580	.....
		Mug	3·6	3,478	.....
		Kulthi	1·8	1,582	.....
		Rice	0·3	278	.....
		Miscellaneous	8·2	7,852	.....
		Jowári, white	7·4	.....	1,780
		Wheat	1·7	.....	1,643
		Gram	0·6	.....	617
		American cotton	0·1	.....	44
		Country cotton	8·4	.....	8,062
		Kardi or safflower	0·6	.....	640
		Miscellaneous	0·3	.....	269
		Garden cultivation	0·4	.....	357
Grass or fallow	17·4	.....	16,634		
		Total	100·0	60,161	35,296

Note.—This Statement is for Government occupied land only.

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

APPENDIX B—(2).

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1877-78 to 1882-83.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS ONLY.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	2	3	4	5	6
20 villages of old Bádámi, now in the Ron Táluka.	Khálsat 20 villages	Jowári, red	198	12,761	.....
		Bájri	0.9	620	.....
		Túr... ..	23	1,487	.....
		Mug	22	1,420	.....
		Kulthi	0.1	90	.....
		Miscellaneous	34	2,187	.....
		Jowári, white	15.7	.....	10,167
		Wheat	4.3	.....	2,761
		Gram	2.0	.....	1,269
		American cotton	13.9	.....	8,972
		Country cotton	26.1	.....	16,831
		Kardi or safflower... ..	1.1	.....	684
		Miscellaneous	2.1	.....	1,356
		Garden cultivation	0.1	.....	45
Grass or fallow	6.0	.....	3,912		
		Total ...	100.0	18,565	45,997.

Note.—This Statement is for Government occupied land only.

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

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the principal Villages in which weekly Bázár is held during the year 1882-83, in the old Báddmi Táluka.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bázár is held,	Weekly Sales.		Chief Articles traded in.
1	Báddámi	Monday	{ All kinds of grains 200 Groceries 100 Cotton yarn 200 Cloth and clothes 275 Miscellaneous 25	Total 800	Rice, wheat, gram, bájri, jowári, tur, mug, &c. Salt, chillies, turmeric, spices, &c. Pásodis, sádis and cholis or women's bodices. Vegetables, plantains, sugarcane and other fruits.
2	Kerur	Tuesday	{ Grains of all kinds 500 Groceries 800 Cotton yarn 200 Cloth and clothes 400 Miscellaneous 100	Total 2,000	Wheat, gram, jowári, rice and minor grains. Jáagri, supári, salt, chillies, spices, oil, &c. Sádis, cholis or women's bodices, pásodis and dhotis, &c. Vegetables, sugarcane, &c.
3	Guledgudd	Wednesday	{ Grains of all kinds 500 Groceries 500 Cotton yarn 500 Cloth and clothes 3,800 Miscellaneous 200	Total 5,500	Rice, wheat, gram, bájri, jowári, tur, mug, &c. Salt, chillies, turmeric, supári, spices, &c. Cholis or women's bodices, sádis, dhotis, piece-goods, &c. Vegetables, &c.
4	Ron	Thursday	{ Grains of all kinds 500 Groceries 100 Cotton yarn 25 Cloth and clothes 1,250 Miscellaneous 25	Total 1,900	Wheat, gram, rice, tur, jowári, &c. Jáagri, supári, chillies and spices, &c. Cholis or women's bodices, sádis, pásodis, &c. Vegetables, fruit and páavel.
5	Hullur	Monday	{ Grains of all kinds 150 Groceries 75 Cotton yarn 30 Cloth and clothes 100 Miscellaneous 10	Total 370	Wheat, gram, rice, tur, jowári, mug, &c. Jáagri, supári, salt, chillies, spices, &c. Sádis, cholis or women's bodices, dhotis, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.

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NDIX H

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

APPENDIX D.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Population.	CAN READ.		REMARKS.
			Number.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
129	Old Bádámi, now in Bádámi Táluka	67,500	1,845	2.7	
		62,973	3,831	6.1	
20	Old Bádámi, now in Ron Táluka	17,821	672	3.8	
		24,939	1,890	7.6	

Note.—The upper figures are those of the original Survey Census in 1851, and the lower ones are those of the Census taken by Revenue Department in 1882-83.

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

APPENDIX F. (1.)

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.			Carts and ploughoxen and buffaloes	Sheep, young and old	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	
129 villages of old Bádámí, now in the Bádámí Táluka.	Government ...	118	7	13,835	1,046	15,101	No record.	No record	No record.	222	229	No record.	No record.	No record.	No record.	513	5,556	6,065	11,621	11,461	17,381	22,862	13,119	22,040	26	788	...	...
		...	Superior 127	Medium 15,240	Inferior 1,022	16,260	180	167	67	414	1,040	5,608	305	67	362	No record.	No record.	6,317	No record.	No record.	11,526	16,524	27,385			865	...	...

Note.—The upper figures are those of the original Survey Census in 1851 and the lower ones are those of the Census taken by the Revenue Department in 1882-83.

APPENDIX F. (2.)

0 villages of old Bádámí, now in the Ron Táluka.	Government ...	19	3,984	23	3,976	No record.	No record.	No record	56	171	No record.	No record.	No record.	151	1,656	1,812	3,468	2,285	3,617	5,852	4,999	7,159	124	...	...
		Superior 160	Medium 4,946	Inferior 940	5,746	30	65	16	111	1,104	2,135	108	19	127	No record	No record.	3,708	No record	No record	3,709	6,686	6,156	168	...	...

Note.—The upper figures refer to the Survey Census taken in 1851 and the lower ones refer to the Census taken by the Revenue Department during the year 1882-83

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

APPENDIX G. (1).

Statement of Shops, Looms, Saw-gins, Temples, &c., and the average of Births, Deaths, and Vaccination, in 129 Villages of old Bádámi Táluka, for 1882-83.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	LOOMS.		SAW-GINS.				Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Dharam-shálas.	Tálim-khánas.	TEMPLES.				
				Cotton.	Woollen.	18-Saws.	16-Saws.	10-Saws.	Amount of Value.							Hindu.	Musalmán.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
3	Old Bádámi now in Bádámi Táluka.	146	37	2,972	11	1876	1,647	1876	4,513	1876	204	6	10	18	275	70
										1877	926	1877	6,526	1877	313					
										1878	316	1878	2,486	1878	210					
										1879	565	1879	1,803	1879	485					
										1880	585	1880	1,781	1880	573					
										1881	1,619	1881	1,371	1881	334					
										1882	1,664	1882	1,152	1882	287					
										Total Average.	6,722 960	Total Average..	19,632 2,805	Total Average...	2,406 344					

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

APPENDIX G. (2).

927-6

Statement showing Shops, Looms, Saw-Gins, Temples, &c., and the average Births, Deaths, and Vaccination in the 20 villages of old Bádámi now in Ron Táluka for 1882-83.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil presses.	LOOMS.		SAW-GINNS.				Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Dharamshálas.	Táimkhánas.	TEMPLES.		
				Cotton.	Woolen.	18-Saws.	16-Saws.	10-Saws.	Amount of Value.							Hindu.	Musalmán.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
20	Old Bádámi now in Ron Táluka.	76	38	90	41	49	1	3	3,195	Rs.	1876 911	1876 ... 924	1876 .. 550	2	7	10	134	33
										1877 556	1877 ... 2,796	1877 ... 556						
										1878 206	1878 ... 1,143	1878 ... 241						
										1879 436	1879 ... 542	1879 ... 229						
										1880 691	1880 .. 509	1880 ... 299						
										1881 879	1881 ... 396	1881 ... 185						
										1882 929	1882 ... 491	1882 ... 503						
										Total ... 4,608	Total... 6,801	Total ... 2,563						
										Average. 658	Average. 972	Average. 366						

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPEAL

Statement of Schools in the 149 Villages of old Bádámi Táluka.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance in 1882-83.	No. of Schools.	Average attendance in 1882-83.	No. of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
129	Old Bádámi, now in Bádámi Táluka ...	7	618	2	84	18	157	
20	Old Bádámi, now in Ron Táluka ...	7	406	...	47	11	110	The girls entered in column 6 attend the boys' schools, there being no separate schools for them.

The figures entered under the head of Private Schools are those taken from the survey papers prepared at time of classification of the Táluka, viz., 1880.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of land cultivated by occupants, sub-tenants, &c., in the 149 Villages of Old Bádámi Táluka, for the year 1880.

Number 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 sub-tenants on money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce or grain rent.		Total waste Numbers	Total Parampok 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
129	Old Bádámi now in Bádámi Táluka...	7,331	4,326	209	354	1,286	2,009	332	311	2,556	502	12,216	7,000
		38.2	22.5	1.1	1.8	6.7	10.5	1.7	1.6	13.3	2.6	63.6	36.4
20	Old Bádámi now in Ron Táluka ...	3,108	934	408	179	648	510	297	185	9	35	4,505	1,808
		49.2	14.8	6.5	2.8	10.3	8.1	4.7	2.9	0.1	0.6	71.4	28.6

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis in the old Bádámi Táluka.

Number of Villages.	DISTRICT.	WELLS IN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUDKIS.			
		For Drinking.		For Irrigation.		For Drinking.		For Irrigation.			Wells dug before last Settlement.	Wells dug since last Settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Pakka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				For Drinking.	For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	For Irrigation.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
129	Old Bádámi, now in Bádámi Táluka...	104	8	2	...	63	22	178	37	414	328	86	43	14	45	14	7	8	17	
20	Old Bádámi, now in Ron Táluka.	58	4	5	...	7	5	25	7	111	56	55	24	...	27	...	...	...	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Sales of Lands in Villages of the old Baddami Taluka from the Records of the Sub-Registrar from 1876 to 1883.

Number.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.	
							Rupees.	No. of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	1876	Kotbál,	part of	198	Govt. ...	A. g. 3 0	Rs. a. p. 1 15 0	100	51·6	Private sale.
2	"	Ron	...	570	Do. ...	27 27	13 0 0			
			Part of	578	Do. ...	14 29	10 0 0			
			Do.	506	Do. ...	20 35	11 0 0			
			Do.	507	Do. ...	14 15	8 8 0			
					Total ...	77 26	47 8 0	600	12·6	Do.
3	"	Ron,	part of	754	Govt. ...	5 20	3 12 0	100	26·7	Do.
4	"	Do.	do.	283	Do. ...	3 5	2 2 8	100	46·2	Do.
5	"	Do.	...	706	Do. ...	16 19	10 0 0	500	50·0	Do.
6	"	Do.	part of	519	Do. ...	8 22	5 0 0	75	15·0	Do.
7	"	Hiréhál	do.	319	Do. ...	7 25	5 8 0	200	36·4	Do.
8	"	Abigeri	do.	313	Do. ...	2 35	2 0 0	}		
			Do.	324	Do. ...	3 25	2 8 0			
					Total ...	6 20	4 8 0	200	44·4	Do.
9	"	Abegeri	...	141	Govt. ...	22 19	11 0 0	200	18·2	Do.
10	"	Ron,	part of	266	Do. ...	16 35	10 8 0	500	47·6	Do.
11	"	Do.	...	322	Do. ...	3 0	1 4 0	150	120·0	Do.
12	"	Do.	part of	324	Do. ...	7 0	4 4 0	600	141·2	Do.
13	"	Katkinhali,	do.	78	Do. ...	2 25	1 4 0	90	72·0	Do.
14	"	Kendur	...	129	Do. ...	1 9	6 0 0	200	33·3	Do.
15	"	Nandikeshwar,	part of	186	Do. ...	5 28	3 8 0	95	27·1	Do.
16	"	Budangad	do.	2	Do. ...	4 18	2 0 0	60	30·0	Do.
17	"	Hownsnur	do.	8	Do. ...	6 19	4 8 0	50	11·1	Do.
18	"	Hire Budehal	..	57	Inám ...	8 37	5 0 0	}		
				64	Do. ...	12 1	9 0 0			
				67	Do. ...	2 14	2 0 0			
					Total ...	23 12	16 0 0	1,000	62·5	Do.
					Govt. due.		5 0 0			
19	"	Katgeri,	part of	265	Govt. ...	3 10	2 12 0	60	21·8	Do.
20	"	Nilgund	...	68	Do. ...	12 13	9 0 0	190	21·1	Do.
21	1877	Ron,	part of	314	Do. ...	1 36	0 8 0	64	128·0	Do.
22	"	Hungund	...	204	Do. ...	16 9	11 0 0	100	9·1	Do.
23	"	Ron	...	630	Do. ...	4 7	3 0 0	}		
				631	Do. ...	14 20	10 0 0			
					Total ...	18 27	13 0 0	400	30·8	Do.
24	"	Abigeri,	part of	215	Govt. ...	4 9	2 12 0	}		
25	"	Do.	do.	220	Do. ...	6 5	3 8 0			
			Do.	59	Do. ...	11 33	6 8 0			
					Total ...	17 38	10 0 0	150	15·0	Do.

APPENDIX K.—continued.

Number.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT RELEASED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	No. of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A g.	R. a. p.			
26	1877	Krishnápúr, part of	28	Govt. ...	15 25	10 0 0	88	8·8	Private sale.
27	"	Jiglur ...	118	Do. ...	11 38	11 0 0	100	9·1	Do.
28	"	Basarkod ...	9	Do. ...	9 11	6 0 0	45	7·5	Do.
29	"	Beleri, part of	18	Do. ...	9 5	6 0 0	80	13·3	Do.
30	"	Ron ...	313	Do. ...	2 19	0 8 0	50	100·0	Do.
31	"	Do. ...	605	Do. ...	19 15	12 10 8	100	7·9	Do.
32	"	Do. part of	519	Do. ...	8 23	5 0 0	64	12·8	Do.
33	"	Do. do.	578	Do. ...	7 15	5 0 0	50	10·0	Do.
34	"	Do. do.	369	Do. ...	6 0	4 0 0	100	25·0	Do.
35	"	Do. do.	405	Do. ...	15 0	8 0 0	100	12·5	Do.
36	"	Do. do.	769	Do. ...	14 11	8 8 0	100	11·8	Do.
37	"	Do. ...	596	Do. ...	27 28	26 0 0	400	15·4	Do.
38	"	Do. ...	590	Do. ...	19 30	16 0 0	96	6·0	Do.
39	"	Do. ...	773	Do. ...	7 3	5 0 0	95	19·0	Do.
40	"	Do. part of	507	Do. ...	19 0	11 5 4	200	17·7	Do.
41	"	Hiréhal do.	83	Do. ...	11 31	8 0 0	96	12·0	Do.
42	"	Hálkeri do.	96	Do. ...	14 6	9 8 0	100	10·5	Do.
43	"	Do. do.	56	Do. ...	5 14	3 8 0	56	16·0	Do.
44	"	Hiréhal ...	324	Do. ...	5 25	4 0 0	100	25·0	Do.
45	"	Do. part of	281	Do. ...	10 16	7 0 0	100	14·3	Do.
46	"	Do. do.	277	Do. ...	16 4	10 0 0	80	8·0	Do.
47	"	Do. part of	185	Do. ...	8 16	5 0 0	100	20·0	Do.
48	"	Ron ...	100	Do. ...	25 18	15 0 0	75	5·0	Do.
49	"	Do. ...	159	Do. ...	12 26	8 0 0	60	7·5	Do.
50	"	Do. part of	291	Do. ...	2 8	1 8 0	40	26·7	Do.
51	"	Adgal ...	17	Do. ...	7 13	3 12 0	24	6·4	Do.
52	"	Nandikeshwar, part of.	28	Do. ...	9 12	7 0 0	50	7·1	Do.
53	"	Nandikeshwar ...	31	Do. ...	5 31	4 0 0	40	10·0	Do.
54	"	Do. ...	146	Do. ...	7 20	6 0 0	50	8·3	Do.
55	"	Budangad, part of	49	Do. ...	6 37	2 8 0	25	10·0	Do.
56	"	Do. do.	52	Do. ...	7 15	2 6 0	25	10·5	Do.
57	"	Sirbadgi ...	26	Do. ...	8 21	5 8 0	90	16·4	Do.
58	"	Kutkankeri ...	79	Do. ...	20 3	10 0 0	70	7·0	Do.
59	"	Hire Naswi, part of	63	Do. ...	6 3	3 0 0	125	41·7	Do.
60	"	Belur ...	54	Do. ...	10 16	7 12 0	50	6·5	Do.
61	"	Katgeri, part of	209	Do. ...	11 1	8 8 0	60	7·1	Do.
62	"	Hulgeri do.	142	Do. ...	13 8	8 8 0	100	11·8	Do.
63	"	Yekanchi do.	21	Do. ...	4 0	5 1 4	180	35·4	Do.
64	"	Nilgund ...	59	Do. ...	29 14	17 0 0	295	17·4	Do.
65	"	Do. part of	103	Do. ...	4 0	3 0 0	100	33·3	Do.
66	1878	Abigeri do.	504	Do. ...	17 14	10 8 0	100	19·5	Do.
67	"	Do. ...	155	Do. ...	13 18	9 0 0	100	11·1	Do.
68	"	Do. part of	481	Do. ...	5 23	3 12 0	90	24·0	Do.
69	"	Do. do.	235	Do. ...	8 28	5 0 0	90	18·0	Do.
70	"	Do. do.	322	Do. ...	8 15	4 8 0	98	21·8	Do.
71	"	Jekli do.	249	Do. ...	5 0	3 4 0	}		
		Do. do.	221	Do. ...	3 0	3 6 0			
		Do. do.	324	Do. ...	2 32	1 8 0			
				Total ...	10 32	1 8 0	96	11·8	Do.
72	"	Jekli, part of	73	Govt. ...	10 0	6 9 0	66	10·1	Do.
73	"	Do. do.	65	Do. ...	3 22	2 6 0	36	15·2	Do.
74	"	Jiglur ..	52	Do. ...	20 27	12 0 0	}		
			198	Do. ...	21 15	13 0 0			
			202	Do. ...	22 14	22 0 0			
			59	Do. ...	14 33	10 8 0			
					79 9	57 8 0	400	7·8	Do.

APPENDIX K—continued.

Number.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.	
							Rupees.	No. of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.				
75	1878	Jiglur,	part of	154	Govt. ...	9 22	4 4 0	50	11.8	Private sale.
76	"	Ron	do.	277	Do. ...	14 36	9 5 4	200	21.4	Do.
77	"	Do.	do.	260	Do. ...	1 26	1 0 0	80	80.0	Do.
78	"	Do.	...	732	Do. ...	27 17	20 0 0	100	5.0	Do.
79	"	Do.	...	682	Do. ...	22 31	17 0 0	100	5.9	Do.
80	"	Do.	...	753	Do. ...	26 12	15 0 0	55	3.7	Do.
81	"	Do.	...	290	Do. ...	10 12	10 0 0	70	7.0	Do.
82	"	Do.	part of	754	Do. ...	12 14	7 8 0	50	6.7	Do.
83	"	Do.	...	721	Do. ...	23 35	16 0 0	200	12.5	Do.
84	"	Do.	part of	359	Do. ...	9 32	7 0 0	270	38.6	Do.
85	"	Do.	do.	769	Do. ...	9 10	5 8 0	140	25.5	Do.
86	"	Do.	...	100	Do. ...	25 18	15 0 0	}		
				159	Do. ...	12 36	8 0 0			
			part of	291	Do. ...	2 8	1 8 0			
					Total...	40 22	24 8 0	200	8.2	Do.
87	"	Ron,	part of	324	Govt. ...	5 0	3 0 0	100	33.3	Do.
88	"	Do.	do.	282	Do. ...	9 6	5 12 0	200	34.8	Do.
89	"	Do.	do.	775	Do. ...	6 0	5 0 0	96	19.2	Do.
90	"	Do.	do.	352	Do. ...	11 18	8 0 0	300	37.5	Do.
91	"	Do.	...	159	Do. ...	12 26	8 0 0	100	12.5	Do.
92	"	Do.	...	40	Do. ...	13 15	10 0 0	100	10.0	Do.
93	"	Do.	part of	586	Do. ...	6 20	5 10 8	100	17.6	Do.
94	"	Do.	...	39	Do. ...	9 8	7 0 0	100	14.3	Do.
95	"	Do.	...	37	Do. ...	18 12	15 0 0	200	13.3	Do.
96	"	Do.	...	474	Do. ...	10 17	7 0 0	50	7.1	Do.
97	"	Halkeri,	part of	35	Do. ...	2 19	1 9 4	80	50.5	Do.
98	"	Hosshali	...	95	Do. ...	19 32	12 0 0	100	8.3	Do.
99	"	Do.	part of	69	Do. ...	11 13	8 0 0	90	11.2	Do.
100	"	Do.	...	117	Do. ...	13 29	11 8 0	75	6.5	Do.
101	"	Do.	part of	42	Do. ...	29 27	7 4 0	80	11.0	Do.
102	"	Halkeri	do.	29	Do. ...	11 23	8 8 0	200	23.5	Do.
103	"	Abigeri	...	155	Do. ...	13 18	9 0 0	100	11.1	Do.
104	1879	Do.	...	664	Do. ...	14 8	8 0 0	100	12.5	Do.
105	"	Do.	...	329	Do. ...	17 26	12 0 0	}		
				290	Do. ...	3 28	0 12 0			
					Total...	21 14	12 12 0	200	15.7	Do.
106	"	Abigeri,	part of	240	Govt. ...	5 4	2 0 0	60	30.0	Do.
107	"	Jekli	do.	270	Do. ...	12 25	8 12 0	100	11.4	Do.
108	"	Do.	do.	94	Do. ...	4 30	3 8 0	100	23.6	Do.
109	"	Do.	do.	62	Do. ...	9 34	6 8 0	80	12.3	Do.
110	"	Do.	do.	45	Do. ...	4 29	3 4 0	}		
			Do.	46	Do. ...	4 37	3 4 0			
			Do.	51	Do. ...	9 5	6 11 0			
					Total...	18 21	13 3 0	96	7.3	Do.

APPENDIX K—continued.

Number.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	No. of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
111	1879	Jekli, part of	164	Govt. ...	1 13	0 13 4	50	60·0	Private sale.
112	"	Do. do.	6	Do. ...	2 0	1 0 0	50	50·0	Do.
113	"	Beleri do.	19	Do. ...	13 35	12 0 0	90	7·5	Do.
114	"	Mudengudi ...	106	Do. ...	19 1	14 0 0	100	7·1	Do.
115	"	Do. ...	132	Do. ...	15 12	8 0 0	100	12·5	Do.
116	"	Mádalgeri ...	147	Do. ...	8 11	3 8 0	96	27·4	Do.
117	"	Ron ...	589	Do. ...	12 38	11 5 4	100	8·8	Do.
118	"	Do. part of	283	Do. ...	3 0	2 1 3	100	48·1	Do.
119	"	Do. ...	712	Do. ...	24 18	18 0 0	200	11·1	Do.
120	"	Do. part of	238	Do. ...	13 31	10 4 0	100	9·8	Do.
121	"	Do. do.	202	Do. ...	9 11	7 8 0	150	20·0	Do.
122	"	Do. ...	38	Do. ...	15 16	13 0 0	200	15·4	Do.
123	"	Do. ...	14	Do. ...	12 3	10 0 0	100	10·0	Do.
124	"	Do. ...	49	Do. ...	19 11	19 0 0	100	5·3	Do.
125	"	Do. part of	769	Do. ...	7 12	5 8 0	60	10·9	Do.
126	"	Do. do.	489	Do. ...	14 8	8 0 0	180	22·5	Do.
127	"	Do. do.	468	Do. ...	13 28	11 0 0			
			622	Do. ...	3 30	2 13 4			
				Total...	17 18	13 13 4	100	7·2	Do.
128	"	Ron ...	248	Govt. ...	18 33	16 0 0	200	12·5	Do.
129	"	Do. part of	595	Do. ...	6 30	7 0 0	50	7·1	Do.
130	"	Do. do.	5	Do. ...	2 15	1 15 4	95	48·5	Do.
131	"	Do. do.	474	Do. ...	10 17	7 0 0	50	7·1	Do.
132	"	Hosahali, do.	60	Do. ...	9 16	7 8 0	100	13·3	Do.
133	"	Do. ...	52	Do. ...	16 35	11 0 0	80	7·3	Do.
134	"	Ron ...	45	Do. ...	12 5	9 0 0	82	9·1	Do.
135	"	Sabahunshi, part of	19	Do. ...	4 16	4 2 0	95	23·3	Do.
136	"	Bachingud ...	23	Do. ...	17 7	8 0 0			
			13	Do. ...	13 28	7 0 0			
				Total...	30 35	15 0 0	100	6·7	Do.
137	1880	Abigeri, part of	294	Govt. ...	2 0	0 12 0	25	33·3	Do.
138	"	Do. ...	433	Do. ...	25 17	21 0 0			
			317	Do. ...	25 0	16 0 0			
				Total...	60 17	37 0 0	800	21·6	Do.
139	"	Abigeri ...	630	Govt. ...	31 23	20 0 0	100	5·0	Do.
140	"	Do. ...	52	Do. ...	31 36	21 0 0	100	4·8	Do.
141	"	Ron, part of	617	Do. ...	14 30	10 8 0	66	6·3	Do.
142	"	Do. do.	723	Do. ...	19 23	17 0 0	100	5·9	Do.
143	"	Do. do.	30	Do. ...	16 6	15 0 0	200	13·3	Do.
144	"	Hirshál ...	100	Do. ...	8 38	5 0 0			
			234	Do. ...	20 4	13 0 0			
				Total...	29 2	18 0 0	100	5·6	Do.
145	"	Hosahali, part of	41	Govt. ...	7 35	5 12 0			
		Do. ...	121	Do. ...	8 20	6 4 0			
		Do. ...	10	Do. ...	5 22	3 0 0			
				Total ...	21 37	15 0 0	100	6·7	Do.

APPENDIX K—continued.

Number.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	No of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
146	1880	Holimmanur, part of	120	Govt. ...	7 6	4 4 0	25	5·9	Private sale.
147	"	Kendur do.	117	Do. ...	0 31	4 0 0	95	23·7	Do.
148	1881	Bádámi ...	399	Do. ...	2 5	2 0 0	130	65·0	Do.
149	"	Ron ...	690	Do. ...	27 32	19 0 0	900	47·4	Do.
150	"	Do. part of	283	Do. ...	9 15	6 8 0	100	15·4	Do.
151	"	Do. do.	283	Do. ...	3 5	2 2 8	60	27·7	Do.
152	"	Do. ...	247	Do. ...	20 32	17 0 0	300	17·6	Do.
153	"	Do. ...	411	Do. ...	21 8	19 0 0	288	15·2	Do.
154	"	Do. part of	359	Do. ...	9 33	7 0 0	200	28·6	Do.
155	"	Do. ...	589	Do. ...	19 18	17 0 0	200	11·8	Do.
156	"	Do. ...	496	Do. ...	16 10	10 0 0	100	10·0	Do.
157	"	Do. part of	221	Do. ...	12 1	3 8 0	28	8·0	Do.
158	"	Do. do.	422	Do. ...	12 1	11 8 0	100	8·7	Do.
159	"	Do. do.	775	Do. ...	5 17	4 0 0	300	75·0	Do.
160	"	Do. do.	72	Do. ...	22 30	18 0 0	200	11·1	Do.
161	"	Do. ...	725	Do. ...	11 34	9 0 0	80	8·9	Do.
162	"	Do. part of	268	Do. ...	17 23	12 0 0	200	16·7	Do.
163	"	Do. do.	556	Do. ...	12 0	9 12 0	100	10·3	Do.
164	"	Do. ...	35	Do. ...	19 1	17 0 0	68	4·0	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
165	"	Madalgeri, part of	123	Govt. ...	14 1	9 0 0	100	11·1	Private sale.
166	"	Do. ...	147	Do. ...	8 11	3 8 0	100	28·6	Do.
167	"	Holimmanur, part of	121	Do. ...	7 20	4 8 0	100	22·2	Do.
168	"	Hullur ...	116	Do. ...	27 25	18 0 0	300	16·7	Do.
169	"	Hiréhal ...	333	Do. ...	9 37	7 0 0	100	14·3	Do.
170	"	Abigeri ...	649	Inám ...	29 4	18 0 0	170	9·4	Do.
					Govt due.	5 10 0			
171	"	Abigeri, part of	221	Govt. ...	12 1	3 8 0	28	8·0	Do.
172	"	Do. ...	490	Do. ...	14 9	9 0 0	100	11·1	Do.
173	"	Do. ...	131	Do. ...	33 14	18 0 0	200	11·1	Do.
174	"	Do. ...	194	Do. ...	12 5	7 0 0			
			482	Do. ...	19 2	14 0 0			
				Total ...	31 7	21 0 0	200	9·5	Do.
175	"	Kotbál, part of	198	Govt. ...	6 0	3 14 0	64	16·5	Do.
176	"	Do. do.	118	Do. ...	7 37	6 8 0	80	12·3	Do.
177	1882	Bádámi do.	381	Inám ...	4 22	3 4 0	40	12·3	Do.
					Govt.due.	3 4 0			
178	"	Tolachgod, part of	72	Govt. ...	2 23	2 0 0	80	40·0	Do.
179	"	Siwapur ...	84	Do. ...	16 29	10 0 0	600	60·0	Do.
180	"	Asangi, part of	44	Do. ...	8 0	4 0 0	80	20·0	Do.
181	"	Hire Naswi, do.	21	Do. ...	4 7	3 4 0	64	19·7	Do.
182	"	Patadkal, do.	211	Do. ...	9 19	6 0 0	40	6·7	Do.
183	"	Ron ...	31	Do. ...	16 30	16 0 0	60	3·7	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
184	"	Do. ...	35	Do. ...	19 10	17 0 0			
			31	Do. ...	16 30	16 0 0			
				Total ...	36 0	33 0 0	500	15·2	Private sale.
185	"	Ron ...	424	Govt. ...	17 11	11 0 0	100	9·1	Do.
186	"	Do. ...	420	Do. ...	38 29	27 0 0	500	18·5	Do.
187	"	Do. ...	45	Do. ...	12 5	9 0 0	82	9·1	Do.
188	"	Do. ...	545	Do. ...	8 18	7 0 0	50	7·1	Do.
189	"	Do. ...	281	Do. ...	14 6	8 0 0	100	12·5	Do.

APPENDIX K—continued.

Number.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	No. of year's Multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
190	1882	Ron, part of	702	Govt. ...	7 9	4 8 0	92	20.4	Private sale.
191	"	Do. ...	707	Do. ...	8 24	5 0 0	100	20.0	Do.
192	"	Do. part of	711	Do. ...	13 3	7 8 0	100	13.3	Do.
193	"	Kurhati, do.	90	Do. ...	6 30	4 4 0	100	23.5	Do.
194	"	Hiréhal ...	333	Do. ...	9 37	7 0 0	100	14.3	Do.
195	"	Madalgeri, part of	8	Do. ...	3 11	1 0 0	90	90.0	Do.
196	"	Maranbasri ...	66	Inám ...	18 17	10 0 0	100	10.0	Do.
					Gov. due.	10 0 0			
197	"	Bhoslápúr, part of	32	Govt. ...	16 6	13 0 0	200	15.4	Do.
198	"	Jigalur ...	118	Do. ...	11 38	11 0 0	100	9.1	Do.
199	"	Holmanur ...	198	Do. ...	19 8	13 0 0	98	7.5	Do.
200	"	Abigeri ...	451	Do. ...	29 18	27 0 0	400	14.8	Do.
201	"	Do. part of	393	Do. ...	10 29	7 10 8	100	13.0	Do.
202	"	Do. ...	470	Do. ...	32 26	24 0 0	400	16.7	Do.
203	"	Do. ...	522	Do. ...	23 16	14 0 0	400	28.6	Do.
204	"	Do. ...	630	Do. ...	31 23	20 0 0	400	20.0	Do.
205	"	Do. part of	99	Do. ...	5 33	3 8 0	100	28.6	Do.
206	"	Jekli ...	223	Do. ...	21 26	12 0 0	200	16.7	Do.
207	1883	Hawasnur ...	5	Do. ...	9 12	6 0 0	40	6.7	Do.
208	"	Maneri, part of	34	Do. ...	2 12	2 0 0	60	30.0	Do.
209	"	Hire Naswi, do.	22	Do. ...	14 10	6 0 0	100	16.7	Do.
210	"	Do. do.	2	Do. ...	15 19	7 12 0	100	12.9	Do.
211	"	Katgeri ...	276	Inám ...	26 34	20 0 0			
			277	Do. ...	16 26	12 0 0			
				Total ...	43 20	32 0 0	100	3.1	Do.
					Gov. due.	12 0 0			
212	"	Katgeri ...	48	Govt. ...	16 34	11 8 0	100	8.7	Do.
213	"	Injanwari, part of	37	Do. ...	11 5	5 0 0	130	26.0	Do.
214	"	Parwati do.	97	Do. ...	4 39	2 10 0	100	38.1	Do.
215	"	Do. do.	61	Do. ...	7 3	2 8 0	50	20.0	Do.
216	"	Timsagar, do.	48	Do. ...	2 3	2 8 0	50	20.0	Do.
217	"	Nilgund, do.	199	Inám ...	3 32	3 0 0	100	33.3	Do.
					Gov. due.	2 8 0			
218	"	Ron, part of	711	Govt. ...	13 3	7 8 0	100	13.3	Do.
219	"	Do. do.	339	Do. ...	1 20	0 8 0	100	200.0	Do.
220	"	Do. do.	238	Do. ...	13 31	10 4 0	100	9.8	Do.
221	"	Bhoslapur, do.	32	Do. ...	16 6	13 0 0	300	23.1	Do.
222	"	Maranbasri ...	112	Do. ...	22 34	17 0 0			
			113	Do. ...	23 2	17 0 0			
			185	Do. ...	22 5	14 0 0			
				Total ...	68 1	48 0 0	300	6.2	Do.
223	"	Maranbasri ...	88	Govt. ...	30 26	19 0 0	100	52.6	Do.
224	"	Do. ...	119	Do. ...	19 28	13 0 0	100	7.7	Do.
225	"	Do. ...	29	Do. ...	18 33	8 0 0	50	6.2	Do.
226	"	Do. part of	11	Do. ...	10 38	5 0 0	100	20.0	Do.
227	"	Do. ...	109	Do. ...	14 1	9 0 0	100	11.1	Do.
228	"	Do. ...	30	Do. ...	24 12	13 0 0	100	7.7	Do.
229	"	Do. ...	141	Do. ...	29 24	18 0 0			
			142	Do. ...	36 10	23 0 0			
				Total ...	65 34	41 0 0	300	7.3	Do.

APPENDIX K—conclu

Number.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALISED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	No. of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
230	1833	Maranbasri	116	Govt. ...	21 22	14 0 0	100	7.1	Private sale
231	"	Do.	43	Do. ...	14 34	10 0 0	100	10.0	Do.
232	"	Do. part of	154	Do. ...	7 23	5 8 0	50	9.1	Do.
233	"	Krishnápúr	40	Do. ...	14 23	10 0 0	200	20.0	Do.
234	"	Hiréhal, part of	10	Inám ...	12 32	7 0 0	100	14.3	Do.
					Govt. due	7 0 0			
235	"	Hiréhal	335	Govt. ...	29 20	21 0 0	}		
			337	Do. ...	36 7	20 0 0			
				Total ..	65 27	41 0 0	800	19.5	Do.
236	"	Hiréhal	14	Govt. ...	10 14	5 0 0	88	17.6	Do.
237	"	Kotbál	183	Do. ...	21 28	16 0 0	200	12.5	Do.

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APPENDIX L.

Statement of Leases in Villages of the old Bádámí Táluka compiled from the Sub-Registrar's Records from 1876 to 1883.

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. p.	Rs.				
1	1876	Kotbál,	part of	198	Government.	6 0	3 14 0	100	12 years ...	In advance ...	Owner.
2	"	Benhál	do.	76	Do. ...	4 4	2 8 0	100	30 " ...	Do. ...	Lessee.
3	"	Do.	...	150	Do. ...	10 17	9 0 0	100	26 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
4	"	Ron	...	446	Inám ...	28 7	18 0 0	}			
				447	Do. ...	28 0	17 0 0				
			Part of	445	Do. ...	16 5	9 8 0				
			Do.	448	Do. ...	17 29	10 8 0				
					Total ...	90 1	55 0 0	700	5 " ...	Do. ...	Do., who also gives one maund of jowári to the owner yearly.
					Govt. due		50 0 0				
5	"	Ron	...	762	Government.	31 37	22 0 0	160	8 " ...	Do. ...	Owner.
6	"	Do.	...	724	Inám ..	27 12	20 0 0	300	30 " ...	Do. ...	Less...
					Govt. due.		2 0 0				
7	"	D	part of	61	Inám ...	14 14	11 0 0	}			
			Do.	62	Do. ...	11 25	8 8 0				
			Do.	63	Do. ...	16 12	11 0 0				
			Do.	155	Do. ...	12 16	8 8 0				
					Total ...	54 27	39 0 0	400	10 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
					Govt. due.		12 3 0				
8	"	Kulgeri,	part of	12	Government.	5 3	4 8 0	90	29 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
9	1877	Abigeri	do.	568	Do. ...	10 27	8 8 0	200	26 " ...	Do. ...	Owner.
10	"	Hulur	...	203	Do. ...	21 28	16 0 0	380	22 " ...	Do. ...	Lessee.
11	"	Sirbádgi	...	14	Do. ...	9 22	9 0 0	200	22 " ...	Do. ...	Owner..
12	"	Sul	...	44	Do. ...	12 24	9 0 0	}			
				82	Do. ...	3 36	3 0 0				
					Total ...	16 20	12 0 0	100	19 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
13	"	Sul,	part of	54	Government.	6 25	6 0 0	100	14 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
14	1878	Abigeri	...	557	Do. ...	19 14	13 0 0	100	8 " ...	Do. ...	Lessee
15	"	Jekli,	part of	45	Do. ..	4 29	3 4 0	}			
			Do.	46	Do. ..	4 38	3 4 0				
					Total ..	9 27	6 8 0	60	4 " ...	Do. ...	Owner.

16	1878	Jekli,	part of	237	Government.	9 16	6 12 0	96	12 years	In advance	Lessee.	
17	"	Bhoslápur	...	84	Do.	29 3	29 0 0	}				
			...	99	Do.	7 0	9 0 0					
			...	Total	36 3	38 0 0	360		26 "	Do.	Do.	
18	"	Ron,	part of	38	Government.	15 16	13 0 0	50	9 "	Do.	Lessee and owner, half by each.	
19	"	Do.	...	1	Do.	6 0	4 0 0	48	8 "	Do.	Lessee.	
20	"	Do.	...	693	Inám	29 19	22 0 0	200	10 "	Do.	Dp.	
			...		Govt. due	10 0 0						
21	"	Hulur,	part of	86	Government.	20 0	11 14 6	200	22 "	Do.	Lessee.	
22	"	Do.	do.	381	Do.	6 23	4 12 6	200	16 "	Do.		
23	"	Abigeri	...	467	Do.	13 9	8 8 0	100	18 "	Do.		
24	"	Untar	...	220	Do.	12 22	8 8 0	240	28 "	Do.		
25	"	Kerur	...	21	Do.	17 0	16 0 0	216	9 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 24.	Owner; if he fails, lessee to deduct it from the yearly amount of instalment.	
26	1879	Abigeri	...	88	Government.	30 38	16 0 0	300	3 "	Do. of Rs. 100	Lessee.	
27	"	Krishnápur	...	33	Inám	35 23	23 0 0	}				
			...	42	Do.	23 36	16 0 0					
			part of	38	Do.	10 33	7 12 0					
			...	Total	70 12	46 12 0	300	12 "	In advance	Do.		
			...		Govt. due	39 0 0						
28	"	Ron	...	498	Government.	33 6	22 0 0	200	6 "	Do.	Owner.	
29	"	Do.	part of	379	Do.	1 35	1 8 0	26	12 "	Do.	Lessee.	
30	"	Do.	do.	208	Do.	3 0	2 8 0	50	21 "	Do.	Do.	
31	"	Hulur	do.	383	Do.	4 19	3 8 0	120	22 "	Do.	Do.	
32	"	Halkeri	do.	186	Do.	6 14	4 0 0	138	25 "	Do.	Owner.	
33	1880	Krishnápur	...	26	Do.	27 2	17 0 0	96	4 "	Do.	Do.	
34	"	Helur	...	30	Do.	12 7	10 0 0	}				
			...	36	Do.	7 33	5 0 0					
			...	Total	20 0	15 0 0	300		14 "	Do.	Do. if he fails, lessee to advance it at Rs. 1-9-0 per cent. per mensem interest.	
35	"	Belur	...	112	Government.	13 0	12 8 0	37½	5 "	In advance	Lessee.	
36	1881	Sirbadgi	...	19	Inám	16 24	11 0 0	480	12 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 40.	Owner.	
			...		Govt. due	2 12 0						
37	"	Ron	...	526	Do.	12 36	10 0 0	200	16 "	In advance	Lessee.	
			...		Govt. due	10 0 0						
38	"	Do.	...	178	Do.	26 15	12 0 0	100	5 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 20.	Owner.	
			...		Govt. due	4 8 0						
39	"	Do.	part of	776	Do.	15 24	9 8 0	320	8 "	Do. of Rs. 40	Do.	
			...		Govt. due	9 8 0						

APPENIX L—continued.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	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. p.	Rs.			
40	1881	Ron	410	Inám ...	20 7 Govt. due.	16 0 0 6 0 0	450	15 years ...	Yearly instalment of Rs. 30.	Lessee.
41	"	Do.	685	Government.	23 11	16 0 0	150	16 " ...	In advance ...	Do.
42	"	Do.	743	Do. ...	28 31	24 0 0	396	6 " ...	Yearly instalment of Rs. 66.	Owner.
43	"	Kurhati... ..	109	Inám ...	15 3	11 0 0				
			123	Do. ...	32 19	25 0 0				
				Total ...	47 22 Govt. due.	36 0 0 25 0 0	100	15 " ...	In advance ...	Lessee.
44	"	Abigeri	234	Government.	4 34	2 8 0	50	11 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
45	"	Hosahali, part of	84	Do. ...	9 13	5 8 0	40	15 " ...	Do. ...	Owner.
46	1882	Tolachgod	23	Do. ...	11 28	9 0 0				
		Part of	30	Do. ...	8 4	7 0 0				
				Total ...	19 32	16 0 0	150	12 " ...	Do. ...	Lessee.
47	"	Kelwádi	128	Inám ...	15 2 Govt. due.	13 0 0 13 0 0	100	11 " ...	Do. ...	Do.
48	"	Manínagar	88	Inám ...	12 4	11 0 0				
			89	Do. ...	11 1	12 0 0				
			90	Do. ...	19 35	22 0 0				
				Total ...	43 0 Govt. due.	45 0 0 27 0 0	472	8 " ...	Yearly instalment of Rs. 59.	Owner.
49	"	Kadarkop, part of	136	Inám ...	6 26	4 12 0				
		Do.	137	Do. ...	7 35	4 0 0				
				Total ...	14 21 Govt. due.	8 12 0 5 0 0	145	30 " ...	In advance ...	Lessee.
50	"	Hulasgeri	24	Government.	26 7	19 0 0	180	8 " ..	Do. ...	Owner.
51	"	Mangalgud, part of	16	Inám ..	5 39	5 12 0				
		Do.	12	Do. ..	1 0	1 0 0				
		Do.	12	Do. ...	2 0	2 0 0				
				Total ...	8 39 Govt. due.	8 12 0 4 0 0	375	13 " ...	Do. ...	Lessee.

52	1882	Kagalgaon	...	...	22	Inám	...	1 35	1 4 0								
					128	Do.	...	9 14	7 0 0								
						Total	...	11 9	8 4 0	80	20 years	Do.	...	...	Lessee		
								Govt. due.	3 0 0								
53	"	Ron	...	...	408	Inám	...	16 10	11 0 0	420	15	"	...	Yearly instalment of	Owner.		
								Govt. due.	11 0 0								
54	"	Do.	...	...	45	Government.	...	12 5	9 0 0	80	11	"	...	In advance	...	Lessee.	
55	"	Do.	...	...	414	Inám	...	23 19	16 0 0	220	5	"	...	Yearly instalment of	Owner.		
								Govt. due.	6 0 0								
56	"	Do.	...	...	177	Inám	...	26 33	23 0 0	100	5	"	...	In advance	...	Lessee.	
								Govt. due.	7 3 0								
57	"	Hullur,	...	part of	336	Government.	...	2 39	2 8 0	80	16	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	
58	"	Jigalur	...	...	164	Inám	...	12 12	8 0 0	96	12	"	...	Yearly instalment of	Do.		
								Govt. due.	5 8 0								
59	"	Hosahali	...	...	47	Do.	...	25 30	16 0 0	180	15	"	...	Yearly instalment of	Do.		
								Govt. due.	6 0 0								
60	"	Holimanur,	...	part of	138	Government.	...	12 32	8 0 0	200	23	"	...	In advance	...	Do.	
61	"	Abigeri	...	...	649	Inám	...	29 4	18 0 0	150	3	"	...	Yearly instalment of	Owner.		
								Govt. due.	5 10 0								
62	1883	Tolachgod,	...	part of	26	Government.	...	8 0	7 0 0	80	7	"	...	In advance	...	Lessee.	
63	"	Do.	...	do.	25	Do.	...	2 14	2 8 0	50	9	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	
64	"	Anwal	...	do.	5	Do.	...	5 12	3 0 0								
				Do.	11	Do.	...	1 38	1 8 0								
						Total	...	7 10	4 8 0	100	9	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	
65	"	Kerur,	...	part of	380	Inám	...	13 18	12 0 0	175	25	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	
								Govt. due.	4 8 0								
66	"	Belur	...	...	33	Do.	...	13 38	8 0 0	108	12	"	...	Yearly instalment of	Owner.		
								Govt. due.	3 0 0								
	"	Yekanchi,	...	part of	63	Government.	...	1 8	1 0 0	90	25	"	...	In advance	...	Lessee.	
uo.	"	Maranbasri	...	...	193	Do.	...	32 38	23 0 0	300	7	"	...	Do.	...	Owner.	
69	"	Do.	...	...	194	Do.	...	24 38	19 0 0	100	10	"	...	Do.	...	Lessee.	
70	"	Hosahali	...	...	66	Inám	...	23 15	10 0 0	110	11	"	...	Yearly instalment of	Do.		
								Govt. due.	4 0 0								

APPENDIX L—concluded.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	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
71	1883	Hiréhal	60	Inám ...	A. g. 17 8	Es. a. p. 13 0 0	Rs. 230	32 years ...	In advance	Less
72	"	Jekli	124 125	Government. Do. ...	3 36 31 20	3 0 0 22 0 0	}			
				Total ...	35 16	25 0 0				

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APPENDIX M.

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Mortgage Transactions in Villages of the Old Bádámí Táluka, 1876 to 1883, compiled from the Sub-Registrar's Records.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred	For what term.	Land is 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. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
1	1876 ..	Kotbál	30	Government ...	30 6	18 0 0	200	16 years or till debt is repaid.	Mortgagee	..	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
2	" ...	Do.	88	Do. ...	10 32	5 0 0	100	2 years.	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
3	" ..	Ron	61	Inám ...	27 19	18 0 0	200	1 year...	Owner	2 0 0	Nothing is due to Government.	Do. do.
					Govt. due	...						
4	" ...	Do., part of	277	Government ...	12 0	7 0 0	200	2 years.	Mortgagee	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
5	" ...	Do. do.	5	Do. ...	16 11	12 4 0	400	3 ..	Do. ..	...	Do. ...	Land to lapse to Mortgagee.
6	" ..	Injanwári, do.	37	Do. ...	22 10	10 0 0	480	1 year.	Owner ...	2 0 0	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full with interest.
7	" ..	Budangad	3	Do. ...	16 7	8 0 0	150	10 years.	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
8	" ...	Katgeri, part of	265	Do. ...	3 10	2 12 0	350	1 year...	Owner ...	2 0 0	Do. ...	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
9	" ...	Batkurki do.	4	Do. ...	6 0	4 0 0	}					
		Do	3	Do.	3 0	1 8 0						
				Total	9 0	5 8 0	50	30 years.	Mortgagee ..	..	Mortgagee ...	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
10	1877 ...	Ron	718	Government ...	9 37	6 0 0	100	y. m. 1 2	Owner ...	2 1 4	Owner ...	If principal and interest are not paid within the time agreed upon, the mortgagee is to retain possession as interest on Rs. 50. On payment of the remaining Rs. 50 with interest the land to be given up.
11	" ..	Hoshalli	107	Do. ...	21 21	15 0 0	300	2 years.	Do ...	2 0 0	Do. ...	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
12	" ...	Ron	775	Do. ...	16 11	12 0 0	98	1 year...	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	Land to remain in possession of mortgagee until redeemed.
13	" ...	Abigeri	428	Do. ...	30 39	17 0 0	300	2 years.	Do. ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	If principal and interest are not paid within the time agreed on, land to remain in possession of mortgagee until such payment.
14	" ...	Beleri, part of	8	Do. ...	4 0	2 8 0	100	1 year...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Land to remain in possession of mortgagee till payment.
15	" ...	Basarkod	34	Do. ...	11 2	6 0 0	100	6 years	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ..	Do. do.

16	"	Boleri,	part of	8	Do.	13 35	10 0 0	190	4 "	Do.	...	Owner	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
17	"	Basarkod,	do.	65	Do.	7 18	6 5 4	135	1 year	Do.	...	Mortgagee and owner, half by each.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
18	"	Ron,	do.	30	Do.	8 3	7 8 0	75	2 years.	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do. do.
19	"	Do.	do.	30	Do.	8 3	7 8 0	75	2 "	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
20	"	Ron	...	210	Do.	11 22	13 0 0	300	9 "	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
21	"	Do.,	part of	282	Do.	9 0	5 12 0	270	9 months	Do.	...	Do.	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
22	"	Do,	do.	405	Do.	13 26	8 0 0	48	2 years.	Do.	2 1 4	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full with interest.
23	"	Ron	...	596	Do.	27 28	26 0 0	240	2 "	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
24	"	Do.	...	233	Do.	4 8	1 0 0	264	1 year...	Owner	2 1 4	Do.	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
25	"	Do.	...	108	Do.	15 15	12 0 0	184	1 "	Do.	2 0 0	Do.	...	Do. do.
26	"	Do.	...	31	Do.	16 30	16 0 0	180	Until debt is repaid.	Mortgagee	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
27	"	Do.	...	35	Do.	19 1	17 0 0	180	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
28	"	Do.	...	422	Do.	12 1	11 11 0	75	1 year	Owner	2 1 4	Do.	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
29	"	Do.,	part of	244	Do.	2 4	1 0 0	65	2 years.	Do.	2 1 4	Do.	...	Do. do.
30	"	Do.	do	671	Do.	3 26	2 12 0	54	1 year...	Do.	2 1 4	Do.	...	Do. do.
31	"	Do.	do	251	Do.	5 0	4 6 0	122	2 years.	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
32	"	Do.	do.	703	Do.	7 13	5 0 0	340	1 year...	Owner	2 1 4	Owner	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
33	"	Do.	do	635	Do.	17 4	13 0 0	}						
				488	Do.	34 8	19 0 0							
					Total	51 12	32 0 0	175	1 "	Do.	2 1 4	Do.	...	Do. do.
34	"	Ron	...	359	Government	19 25	14 0 0	200	Until debt is repaid with interest.	Mortgagee	3 2 0	Do.	...	Land to remain in possession of mortgagee as payment of interest on Rs. 60 only, and the interest due on the remainder Rs. 140 to be paid in cash yearly until the whole amount i.e., Rs. 200, has been paid.
35	"	Do.,	part of	702	Do.	7 9	4 8 0	190	2 years.	Owner	2 1 4	Do.	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
36	"	Do.	...	515	Do.	13 16	10 0 0	150	2 "	Do.	2 1 4	Do.	...	Do. do.

APPENDIX M—continued.

Number	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred	For what term.	Land 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. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
37	1877 ...	Hiréhal ...	170	Government ... Do. ...	5 23 13 24	2 0 0 10 0 0	76	8 months	Owner ...	2 1 4	Owner ...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
		Part of		Total ...	19 7	12 0 0						
38	„ ...	Do. ...	315 131	Government ... Do. ...	4 26 12 33	3 8 0 6 0 0	400	1 year ...	Do. ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	Do. do.
		part of		Total ...	17 19	9 8 0						
39	„ ...	Hiréhal ...	256	Government ...	30 16	18 0 0	200	6 months	Do. ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	Do. do.
40	„ ...	Do. ...	307	Do. ...	17 27	12 0 0	186	6 „ ...	Do. ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	Do. do.
41	„ ...	Do. ...	106	Do. ...	13 14	8 0 0	140	1 year ...	Do. ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	Do. do.
42	„ ...	Holé Manur, ...	39	Do. ...	14 28	12 8 0	200	3 years	Mortgagee...	...	Mortgagee and owner, half by each.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
43	„ ...	Do. ...	120	Do. ...	14 14	8 8 0	250	4 „ ...	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
44	„ ...	Injanwári ...	36	Do. ...	36 0	18 0 0	500	4 „ ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	Do. ...	Land to lapse to mortgagee in case of non-payment.
45	„ ...	Tolachgod, ...	30 31 68	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	12 0 1 34 1 16	11 4 0 1 8 0 1 4 0						
		part of		Total ...	15 10	14 0 0	150	6 „ ...	Do. ...	...	Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
46	„ ...	Tolachgod, ...	19 71	Government ... Do. ...	1 13 7 29	1 4 0 6 8 0						
		part of		Total ...	9 2	7 12 0	100	3 months	Owner ...	2 0 0	Do. ...	Do. do. with interest.
47	„ ...	Parwati ...	78	Government ...	17 14	8 0 0	425	10 years	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
48	„ ...	Nandikeshwar, ...	151	Do. ...	10 6	5 8 0	50	6 months	Owner ...	1 3 0	Do. ...	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
49	„ ...	Majré Timapur, ...	94	Do. ...	5 21	4 0 0	200	3 years	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	Should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, interest at the rate of Rs. 2-1-4 per cent per mensem to be charged on the amount.
50	„ ...	Do. ...	42 30	Do. ... Do. ...	3 15 1 33	3 0 0 1 8 0						
				Total ...	5 8	4 8 0	200	5 „ ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Lender's possession to continue till payment in full.

51	"	Anwál	...	123	Government	13 0	13 0 0	160	11	"	Do.	...	Do.	Should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, interest at the rate of Rs. 2-1-4 per cent. per mensem to be charged on the amount. The land to remain in his possession till the full amount is paid.
52	"	Umtár	...	199	Do.	7 27	5 0 0	200	12	"	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
53	"	Katarki	...	47	Do.	21 28	18 0 0	300	4	"	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
54	"	Hulasgeri	...	5	Do.	10 7	4 0 0	}						Land to lapse to mortgagee.
				43	Do.	12 33	8 0 0							
					Total	23 0	12 0 0	100	2	"	Do.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.
55	"	Bádámi	...	130	Government	7 15	4 0 0	100	3	"	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
56	"	Do.	...	155	Do.	6 1	3 8 0	50	5	"	Do.	...	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
57	1878	Jekli,	part of	131	Do.	5 0	4 6 0	}						Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
			Do.	129	Do.	4 23	3 0 0							
			Do.	127	Do.	12 13	8 2 0							
					Total	21 36	15 8 0	155	1	year	Owner	2 1 4	Do.	
58	"	Jekli,	part of	94	Government	4 15	3 4 0							Do.
			Do.	296	Do.	4 8	2 13 0							
			Do.	120	Do.	5 0	1 0 0							
			Do.	135	Do.	5 31	3 5 0							
					Total	19 14	10 6 0	112	1	"	Do.	2 1 4	Do.	Do.
59	"	Jekli,	part of	74	Government	8 24	3 5 4							Do.
			Do.	236	Do.	7 11	1 8 0							
					Total	15 35	4 13 4	200	1	"	Do.	2 1 4	Do.	Do.
60	"	Bhoslápúr	...	98	Government	26 35	22 0 0							Land to lapse to mortgagee.
		Hungundi	...	109	Do.	29 22	22 0 0							
		Mudengudi	...	108	Do.	21 31	12 0 0							
		Do.	...	178	Do.	9 5	3 8 0							
		Do.	part of	60	Do.	7 27	6 0 0							
		Do.	do.	192	Do.	3 11	2 2 8							
		Mudengudi	...	59	Do.	0 29	0 8 0							
					Total	99 0	68 2 8	400	1	"	Do.	2 1 4	Do.	
61	"	Mudengudi	...	133	Government	6 27	3 0 0	96	6	months	Do.	2 1 4	Do.	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.

APPENDIX M—continued.

Number	Date of Transaction.	Village.	Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred	For what term.	Land 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. p	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
62	1878 ...	Ron, part of	191 277 260	Government .. Do. ... Do. ...	7 14 23 34 2 21	4 10 8 14 0 0 1 8 0						
				Total ...	33 29	20 2 8	168	1 year...	Owner ...	2 1 4	Owner ...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
63	" ..	Ron ...	49	Government .	19 11	19 0 0	100	3 years .	Do. ..	3 0 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
64	" ...	Do. part of	589	Do. ...	12 39	11 5 4	150	4 " ..	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
65	" ...	Do. do.	674	Do. ...	12 0	10 3 2	100	Until debt is repaid.	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
66	" ...	Do. do.	359	Do. ...	9 33	7 0 0	200	6 years .	Do. ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	Land to remain in possession of mortgagee in payment of interest for Rs. 150, and interest for the remaining Rs. 50 to be paid in cash annually till payment has been made in full.
67	" ...	Do. do.	207	Do. ...	3 0	3 12 0	49	10 " ...	Do. ..	2 1 4	Do. ...	Land to remain in possession of mortgagee in payment of interest for Rs. 20 only, and interest for the remaining Rs. 29 to be paid in cash annually till payment has been made in full.
68	" ...	Do. do.	246 251	Do. ... Do. ...	4 31 10 0	3 12 0 8 12 0						
				Total ..	14 31	12 8 0	250	1 year...	Owner ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
69	" ...	Hoshalli ...	156	Government ...	19 24	17 0 0	380	3 years .	Mortgagee...	2 1 4	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
70	" ...	Hiréhal ...	110	Do. ...	12 10	5 0 0	60	6 months	Owner ...	2 1 4	Owner ...	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
71	" ...	Helur ...	105	Do. ...	8 0	5 0 0	130	6 years .	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
72	" ...	Hardoli, part of	114 115	Do. ... Do. ...	6 22 7 22	5 0 0 5 0 0						
				Total ...	14 4	10 0 0	200	6 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
73	" ...	Hanamneri ...	61	Government ...	15 37	7 0 0	250	5 " ...	Owner ...	...	Do. ...	Land to be cultivated by owner and half produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.

74	"	...	Anwal,	part of	123	Government ..	5 5	3 8 0	175	2 years.	Mortgagee...	...	Owner	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			Do.	124	Do. ...	15 26	11 8 0								
						Total ...	20 31	15 0 0							
75	"	...	Chenapur,	part of	16	Government ..	4 12	1 8 0	200	3 "	Do.	...	Do.	...	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.
			Do.	12	Do. ...	24 12	8 0 0								
						Total ...	28 24	9 8 0							
76	"	...	Bádami	...	392	Government ...	15 5	9 0 0	50	5 "	Do.	...	Owner	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
77	1879	...	Abegeeri	...	451	Do. ...	29 18	27 0 0	700	1 year ..	Owner	...	Do.	...	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
			Do.	46	Do. ...	13 19	8 0 0								
						Total ...	42 37	35 0 0							
78	"	...	Ron,	part of	589	Government ...	6 19	5 10 8	50	4 years.	Mortgagee..	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
79	"	...	Do.	...	777	Do. ...	8 24	5 0 0	100	1 year..	Owner	...	Do.	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
80	"	...	Do.	part of	465	Do. ...	16 33	9 0 0	53	6months	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Do. do.
			Do.	473	Do. ...	8 27	5 4 0								
						Total ...	25 20	14 4 0							
81	"	...	Ron,	part of	350	Government ...	7 20	6 8 0	200	6 years.	Mortgagee...	...	Owner	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
82	"	...	Do.	do.	30	Do. ...	8 3	7 8 0	100	Until debt is repaid.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
83	"	...	Do.	do.	469	Do. ...	9 0	5 12 0	40	9months	Owner	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
84	"	...	Do.	do.	202	Do. ...	12 31	10 8 0	50	8 "	Mortgagee...	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
85	"	...	Do.	do.	359	Do. ...	9 32	7 0 0	100	6 years.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
86	"	...	Ron	...	2	Do. ...	18 11	13 0 0	500	5 "	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
87	"	...	Hoshali,	part of	97	Do. ...	17 35	14 0 0	80	1 year...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
88	"	...	Do.	...	87	Do. ...	29 35	20 0 0	200	1 "	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
89	"	...	Do.	part of	97	Do. ...	8 18	6 4 0	32	1 "	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
90	"	...	Do.	do.	72	Do. ...	8 26	5 4 0	45	1 "	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
91	"	...	Halkeri	...	70	Do. ...	2 5	1 8 0	225	1 "	Owner	...	Do.	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
			Do.	77	Do. ...	2 25	1 10 0								
			Do.	81	Do. ...	2 0	1 3 0								
					Total ...	6 30	4 5 0								
92	...	...	Hire Manur	...	19	Government ...	21 21	15 0 0	600	2 years.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Debt to be repaid in 2 years by two instalments at Rs. 300 yearly; if not, land to lapse to mortgagee.
			Do.	23	Do. ...	30 0	22 0 0								
			Do.	24	Do. ...	19 4	13 0 0								
						Total ...	70 25	50 0 0							

APPENDIX M—continued.

Number	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred	For what term	Land 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
93	1880 ...	Khotbál, part of	199	Government ...	A. g 4 0	Rs. a p. 2 7 0	Rs. 220	1 year ..	Mortgagee	Rs a p ...	Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
94	" ...	Ron ...	91	Do. ...	13 24	13 8 0	100	5 years ..	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
95	" ...	Do. ...	529	Do. ...	17 36	11 0 0	100	3 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
96	" ...	Do. ...	140	Do. ...	20 5	14 0 0	100	2 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
97	" ...	Do. ...	92	Do. ...	13 27	13 0 0	100	2 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
98	" ...	Hungundi ...	201	Do. ...	12 19	9 0 0	100	2 " ..	Owner	...	Mortgagee	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
99	" ...	Kátenhál ...	18	Do. ...	20 15	7 0 0	130	5 " ...	Mortgagee..	...	Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
100	1881 ...	Batkurki ...	27	Do. ...	15 33	10 0 0						
			28	Do. ...	25 12	5 0 0						
				Total ...	41 5	15 0 0	400	5 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt in full. Should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, it will be recovered from the owner together with interest at Rs. 2-1-4 per cent. per mensem.
101	" ...	Ron, part of	482	Government ...	12 37	9 0 0	100	2 years ..	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
102	" ...	Do. ...	463	Do. ...	19 1	13 0 0	146	1 year ..	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
103	" ...	Do. ...	639	Do. ...	20 14	17 0 0	200	1 " ..	Do. ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
104	" ...	Basarkod ...	72	Inám ...	8 19 Govt. due	6 0 0 6 0 0	130	4 years ..	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
105	1882 ...	Rajnal ...	39	Government ...	33 27	27 0 0	600	12 " ..	Do. ...	...	Owner	Do. Should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, it will be recovered from the owner together with interest at Rs. 2-1-4 per cent. per mensem.
106	" ...	Hire Budihal ...	82	Do. ...	14 1	12 0 0	200	3 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
107	" ...	Helur ...	18	Do. ...	19 7	15 0 0	100	5 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
108	" ...	Kendur ...	25	Do. ...	11 33	7 0 0	90	5 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
109	" ...	Ron, part of	104	Do. ...	11 21	8 5 4						
		Do.	242	Do. ...	3 28	1 10 8						
				Total ...	15 9	10 0 0	150	3 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.

110	"	Ron,	part of	112	Government ...	8 20	8 8 0	200	2	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
			Do.	114	Do. ...	11 30	11 4 0										
					Total ...	20 10	19 12 0										
111	"	Do.	...	341	Inám ...	4 36	1 8 0	30	8	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
					Govt. due	0 7 0											
112	"	Do.	...	609	Inám ...	19 35	14 0 0	100	14	"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Do.	do.
					Govt. due	4 6 0											
113	"	Do.	...	277	Government ...	14 36	14 0 0	100	6	"	...	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do.	do.
114	"	Do.	part of	251	Do. ...	20 0	17 8 0										
115	"	Do.	...	418	Do. ...	22 27	16 0 0										
116	"	Hale Manur	...	27	Government ...	18 14	15 0 0	400	U n t i l	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.	
117	"	Abigeri	...	520	Inám ...	22 13	14 0 0										
				181	Do. ...	5 37	2 0 0		debt is repaid.								
				494	Do. ...	7 11	4 0 0										
				257	Do. ...	12 0	2 0 0										
				261	Do. ...	8 9	3 0 0										
					Total ...	55 30	25 0 0	300		20 years.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
					Govt. due		25 0 0										
118	1883	Hardoli,	part of	98	Inám ...	16 22	12 0 0	433	11	"	...	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do.	do.
					Govt due	3 0 0											
119	"	Belur	...	91	Government ...	7 4	2 0 0	70	4	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
120	"	Mudkavi,	part of	49	Do. ...	2 0	2 0 0										
			Do.	78	Do. ...	2 0	2 8 0										
			Do.	79	Do. ...	2 0	2 8 0										
					Total ...	6 0	7 0 0	100	5	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
121	"	Ron,	part of	228	Government ...	11 20	10 0 0	50	1 year	Owner	...	2 0 0	Do.	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction.		
122	"	Do.	do.	756	Inám ...	10 6	8 8 0										
					Govt. due		8 8 0										
123	"	Do.	...	694	Government ...	10 29	7 0 0	75	1 year.	Owner	...	2 0 0	Owner	...	Land to be sold in satisfaction.		
124	"	Do.	...	267	Do. ...	7 30	5 0 0										
			pa f	268	Do. ...	4 15	3 0 0										
					Total ...	12 5	8 0 0	150	2 years	Mortgagee	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.	
125	"	Ron,	part of	275	Government ...	8 4	4 12 0	90	1 year	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
126	"	Do.	...	16	Do. ...	11 6	10 0 0										
					Govt. due												
127	"	Krishnapur	...	54	Do. ...	25 0	16 0 0	65	8 months	Do.	...	2 1 4	Do.	...	Debt to be repaid by 16 instalments of Rs. 8 yearly; if not, interest at the rate of Rs 2-1-4 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount.		

APPENDIX M—concluded.

Number	Date of Transaction.	Village.	Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred	For what term.	Land 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. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
128	1883 ...	Mudengudi ...	133	Government ...	6 27	3 0 0	100	8 years..	Mortgagee ...	..	Mortgagee ..	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. Do. do.
129	" ...	* Do. ...	75	Do. ...	11 10	7 0 0	144	8 ,, ..	Do. ...	..	Do. ...	
130	" ...	Jigalur ...	185	Inám ...	16 23	11 0 0	}					
			186	Do. ...	15 10	10 0 0						
				Total ...	31 33	21 0 0	200	1 year...	Do. ..	..	Owner ...	Do. do.
					Govt. due	21 0 0						
131	" ...	Hosahal ...	96	Government ...	21 1	15 0 0	100	2 years..	Do. ...	..	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
132	" ...	Kurhati, part of Do.	8	Inám ...	7 38	2 8 0	}					
			7	Do. ...	5 17	1 5 4						
				Total ...	13 15	3 13 4	52	15 ,, ...	Do. ...	..	Owner ...	Do. do.
					Govt. due	3 13 4						
133	" ...	Kotbál	Do, 199	Government ...	4 34	3 0 0	100	1 year...	Do. ...	..	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
134	" ...	Jekli	Do, 49	Do. ...	11 21	8 8 0	100	10 years	Do. ...	..	Do. ...	Do. do.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX N.—PRICE LIST.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the principal Markets of the old Bádámí Táluka from 1850 to 1882.

Years.	GULEDGWDR.							RON.								
	Measured sers of 80 totals per rupee.						Price per maund.		Measured sers of 80 tolas per rupee.					Price per maund.		
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat	Gram.	Cleaned Rice.	Náchn.	Jagri.	Supári.	Jowári	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Rice.	Linseed.	Jagri.	Supári.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1850	58	56	48	28	26	62	1 0 0	1 8 0	64	32	32	24	32	1 0 0	2 0 0	
1851	65	64	24	33	23	64	1 0 0	2 8 0	64	32	32	24	32	1 0 0	2 0 0	
1852	56	64	24	30	34	60	1 4 0	2 8 0	56	36	34	24	32	1 0 0	2 0 0	
1853	45	48	34	24	22	50	1 4 0	2 0 0	64	36	22	20	32	1 0 0	3 0 0	
1854	36	32	24	16	21	40	1 4 0	2 0 0	50	32	20	16	20	1 0 0	3 0 0	
1855	45	28	20	16	16	45	1 4 0	2 0 0	50	32	20	18	22	1 0 0	3 0 0	
1856	30	30	20	16	16	35	1 4 0	2 8 0	40	32	24	16	26	1 0 0	3 0 0	
1857	50	50	24	14	15	55	1 4 0	2 8 0	36	32	16	16	26	1 0 0	2 8 0	
1858	50	48	30	20	15	52	1 4 0	2 8 0	32	20	24	15	24	1 0 0	2 8 0	
1859	34	32	30	20	12	40	1 4 0	2 8 0	40	32	20	12	28	1 0 0	3 0 0	
1860	36	36	30	20	15	40	1 4 0	2 8 0	40	34	18	14	28	1 0 0	3 0 0	
Total	505	488	308	237	215	543	13 4 0	25 0 0	536	350	262	199	304	11 0 0	29 0 0	
Average	46	44	28	22	20	49	1 3 3	2 4 4	49	32	24	18	28	1 0 0	2 10 2	
1861	40	42	20	14	12	42	1 4 0	2 8 0	44	32	20	11	20	1 0 0	3 0 0	
1862	33	30	22	14	10	36	1 8 0	2 12 0	40	24	21	12	20	1 0 0	3 0 0	
1863	24	22	16	16	10	25	1 4 0	2 12 0	42	24	20	13	22	1 0 0	3 0 0	
1864	10	21	6	6	6	12	2 0 0	3 0 0	44	24	24	16	20	1 8 0	3 0 0	
1865	18	11	5	6	6	21	2 0 0	3 0 0	6	6	8	8	9	2 0 0	4 0 0	
1866	16	10	5	6	6	18	2 0 0	3 4 0	64	32	28	22	10	2 0 0	4 0 0	
1867	25	42	8	8	8	25	2 0 0	3 4 0	36	24	26	16	20	2 0 0	3 0 0	
1868	42	42	12	12	12	45	2 0 0	3 8 0	36	24	20	16	18	2 0 0	3 0 0	
1869	32	32	12	12	10	35	2 0 0	4 0 0	32	24	24	16	18	2 0 0	3 0 0	
1870	26	24	12	10	8	28	2 0 0	4 0 0	32	24	20	16	18	2 0 0	3 0 0	
1871	32	24	12	8	10	30	2 0 0	3 12 0	28	20	11	10	18	2 0 0	3 0 0	
Total	298	300	130	112	97	317	20 0 0	35 12 0	404	258	222	156	193	18 8 0	35 0 0	
Average	27	27	12	10	9	29	1 13 1	3 4 0	37	23	20	14	18	1 10 11	3 2 11	
1872	32	20	11	11	11	32	2 0 0	3 12 0	23	20	11	10	18	2 0 0	3 0 0	
1873	16	28	9	9	10	18	2 8 0	3 4 0	32	20	16	13	19	2 0 0	3 4 0	
1874	16	30	14	10	12	18	2 8 0	3 4 0	28	16	14	15	18	2 0 0	3 8 0	
1875	24	34	14	10	14	25	2 8 0	3 0 0	32	16	18	10	18	2 0 0	3 0 0	
1876	22	17	12	16	12	15	2 8 0	3 4 0	28	16	18	16	18	2 0 0	3 0 0	
1877	4	6	3	4	3	5	2 4 0	3 4 0	10	6	10	7	8	3 0 0	4 0 0	
1878	13	9	5	6	7	15	2 8 0	3 0 0	17	8	11	8	10	3 0 0	4 0 0	
1879	45	28	5	8	10	16	2 8 0	3 12 0	20	7	6	12	8	2 4 0	4 0 0	
1880	36	36	13	17	10	10	2 0 0	3 0 0	24	12	12	12	16	3 0 0	4 0 0	
1881	28	36	23	22	11	11	1 15 0	3 0 0	28	16	16	11	16	2 0 0	4 0 0	
1882	33	30	21	14	10	10	1 12 0	4 0 0	48	32	18	11	16	1 8 0	6 8 0	
Total	239	274	130	127	110	144	24 15 0	36 8 0	290	169	150	125	149	24 12 0	42 4 0	
Average	22	25	12	12	10	18	2 4 3	3 5 1	26	15	14	11	15	2 4 0	3 13 5	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Bázdr Rates during the year 1883, (i.e. from January to end of December 1883) in the principal Markets of the old Bádámi Táluka.

No	Names of Markets.	MEASURED SEES OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.						PRICE PER MAUND.	
		Jowári.	Báji.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaved Rice.	Linseed	Jágrí.	Supári.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Guledgudd ...	36	32	21	18	12	...	1 15 0	7 6. 4
2	Ron ...	39	34	27	20	15	22	1 9 9	5 14 8

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX P. (1.)

Revenue History for 127 Villages situated in the old Bādāmi Tāhuka of the Kalūdgi District, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1850-51.

B 927-13

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED, ASSESSED, ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			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.	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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1840-41	56,689	48,650	..	7,313	7,313	41,337	21,994	..	563	92,032	..	36,841	170,715	.....	78,741	3,058
1841-42	55,460	47,296	..	3,802	3,802	43,494	27,432	..	717	90,570	..	38,077	173,462	.....	82,288	3,201
1842-43	54,721	46,267	..	2,807	2,807	43,460	27,998	..	701	90,557	..	37,793	173,276	.....	81,954	1,226
1843-44	55,530	46,032	..	1,157	1,157	44,875	32,299	..	1,599	92,034	..	37,816	179,863	.....	84,290	4,479
1844-45	52,267	42,665	..	487	487	42,178	32,223	..	760	89,664	..	37,312	174,154	.....	80,250	1,192
1845-46	51,923	41,079	..	..	..	41,079	32,823	..	890	89,602	..	36,502	174,353	.....	78,471	7,114
1846-47	54,259	38,648	..	..	..	38,648	31,623	..	1,784	89,600	..	35,777	175,482	.....	76,409	536
1847-48	53,857	43,939	..	1,533	1,533	42,406	31,833	..	3,172	92,629	..	36,362	178,319	.....	81,940	958
1848-49	55,018	44,840	..	554	554	44,286	31,366	..	3,584	92,642	..	36,504	179,026	.....	84,374	651
1849-50	54,520	44,100	..	597	597	43,503	31,229	..	4,062	92,612	..	36,353	178,361	.....	83,918	29
1850-51	58,419	33,317	..	5,211	5,211	23,106	48,585	20,156	3,210	93,115	55,273	16,442	200,119	108,746	47,758	7,911
1851-52	64,033	37,444	..	..	..	37,444	52,097	21,383	3,188	83,792	49,825	13,853	199,922	108,652	54,445	659
1852-53	70,991	42,387	..	..	..	42,387	47,587	19,070	2,521	81,346	48,857	14,074	199,924	110,314	58,982	7
1853-54	70,556	40,554	..	..	..	40,554	42,539	16,784	2,353	86,824	51,167	16,815	199,919	108,505	59,722	63
1854-55	74,014	42,253	..	..	..	42,253	39,827	15,473	2,065	86,077	50,763	16,554	199,918	108,489	60,872	18
1855-56	79,685	47,235	..	..	..	47,235	36,692	14,103	1,910	83,537	49,094	16,364	199,914	110,432	65,508	..
1856-57	83,520	47,040	..	..	..	47,040	32,154	12,479	1,596	84,243	48,941	16,320	199,917	108,460	63,356	..
1857-58	88,087	49,004	..	..	..	49,004	29,290	10,730	1,869	82,560	48,671	16,277	199,937	108,405	67,170	..
1858-59	93,285	51,295	..	..	..	51,295	24,247	8,499	1,917	82,395	48,593	16,287	199,927	108,387	69,499	..
1859-60	96,791	52,674	..	..	..	52,674	21,335	7,392	1,942	81,934	48,333	16,309	200,060	108,399	70,925	..
1860-61	99,430	53,773	..	..	..	53,773	20,241	6,938	2,065	80,655	47,784	17,459	200,326	108,495	73,327	..
1861-62	101,271	54,737	..	..	..	54,737	19,534	6,621	2,111	79,580	47,194	19,220	200,385	108,552	76,068	..
1862-63	104,201	55,887	..	..	..	55,887	16,807	5,542	2,141	79,432	47,116	19,379	200,440	108,545	77,407	..
1863-64	109,854	59,042	..	..	..	59,042	11,678	3,578	1,768	78,982	46,934	19,320	200,514	108,554	80,130	..
1864-65	112,460	59,092	..	30	30	59,062	9,537	2,792	1,847	78,446	46,638	19,330	200,443	108,522	80,239	..
1865-66	112,357	59,019	..	..	..	59,019	9,463	2,798	2,117	78,623	46,702	20,475	200,443	108,519	81,611	..
1866-67	111,591	58,787	..	..	..	58,787	10,355	3,093	1,759	78,494	46,636	20,451	200,440	108,516	80,997	..
1867-68	111,071	58,363	..	..	..	58,363	11,089	3,475	2,090	78,328	46,554	20,460	200,488	108,392	80,913	..
1868-69	109,757	57,747	..	..	..	57,747	12,547	4,121	2,287	78,260	46,532	20,457	200,564	108,400	80,491	..
1869-70	109,954	57,827	..	..	..	57,827	12,370	4,053	2,385	78,241	46,520	20,467	200,565	108,400	80,629	..
1870-71	111,111	58,322	..	..	..	58,322	11,252	3,572	2,214	78,201	46,506	20,474	200,564	108,400	81,010	..
1871-72	111,172	58,322	..	8	8	58,324	11,263	3,590	2,327	78,126	46,471	20,493	200,561	108,293	81,144	..
1872-73	110,518	58,056	..	..	..	58,056	11,913	3,860	2,498	78,107	46,471	20,492	200,538	108,357	81,046	..
1873-74	110,243	57,938	..	..	..	57,938	12,212	3,977	3,067	78,106	46,472	20,522	200,561	108,357	81,527	..
1874-75	110,000	57,831	..	..	..	57,831	12,471	4,088	3,955	78,090	46,468	20,522	200,561	108,357	82,308	..
1875-76	109,845	57,750	..	..	..	57,750	12,655	4,181	4,476	78,078	46,449	20,521	200,578	108,380	82,747	..
1876-77	109,489	57,626	..	..	..	57,626	13,011	4,308	4,300	78,078	46,449	20,536	200,578	108,383	82,462	32,873
1877-78	109,315	57,564	..	..	..	57,564	13,185	4,367	1,257	78,078	46,449	20,543	200,578	108,360	79,364	7,821
1878-79	108,328	57,181	..	..	..	57,181	14,228	4,787	1,312	78,028	46,421	20,555	200,584	108,353	79,048	7,894
1879-80	90,966	49,882	..	..	..	49,882	32,320	12,483	1,684	77,298	46,018	20,203	200,584	108,353	71,769	2,812
1880-81	86,450	47,976	..	..	..	47,976	37,786	14,606	1,281	79,176	45,711	20,007	203,412	108,353	69,264	1,633
1881-82	84,840	47,396	..	6	6	47,390	40,709	15,912	1,368	77,849	45,075	19,375	203,398	108,353	68,133	633
1882-83	84,542	47,430	..	47	47	47,383	41,824	15,930	1,438	77,730	45,024	19,270	204,096	108,384	68,091	..

Note.—The years above the line are those antecedent to survey settlement

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marātha Country.

APPENDIX P.—(2.)

Revenue History for 20 Villages situated in the Ron Taluka of the Dháruvár District, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1850-51.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED, ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY, INA'M.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			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.	Fall 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1840-41	25,750	27,904	...	1,962	1,962	25,942	19,824	...	65	35,084	...	6,151	80,658	...	32,158	...
1841-42	26,451	29,114	...	1,710	1,710	27,404	20,780	...	85	36,217	...	6,250	83,449	...	33,739	...
1842-43	25,970	28,296	...	1,495	1,495	26,801	21,264	...	81	36,218	...	6,420	83,451	...	33,302	...
1843-44	22,403	24,197	...	766	766	23,431	22,503	...	365	33,281	...	5,960	78,187	...	29,756	...
1844-45	23,151	24,568	...	239	239	24,329	24,665	...	434	35,655	...	6,727	83,471	...	31,490	...
1845-46	23,275	19,705	...	1,381	1,381	18,324	24,959	...	419	35,282	...	5,887	83,516	...	24,630	...
1846-47	22,730	22,591	...	1,273	1,273	21,318	25,499	...	1,218	35,282	...	6,061	83,511	...	28,597	...
1847-48	22,583	22,483	...	11	11	22,472	25,649	...	1,185	35,282	...	6,513	83,514	...	30,170	...
1848-49	24,586	25,280	...	6	6	25,274	23,646	...	1,651	35,282	...	6,893	83,514	...	33,818	...
1849-50	23,801	24,483	...	222	222	24,261	24,429	...	1,796	35,286	...	6,863	83,516	...	32,920	...
1850-51	27,820	18,231	...	706	706	17,525	21,882	13,394	1,664	37,189	24,813	5,618	86,891	56,438	24,807	...
1851-52	35,066	22,820	...	...	...	22,820	16,627	10,143	1,073	35,199	23,538	5,008	86,892	56,501	28,901	...
1852-53	41,119	24,966	...	10	10	24,946	14,087	8,556	1,030	31,685	21,333	4,962	86,891	54,845	30,938	...
1853-54	40,082	26,068	...	...	...	26,068	13,392	8,207	943	33,422	22,379	6,684	86,896	56,654	33,695	...
1854-55	40,627	26,347	...	...	...	26,347	12,936	7,997	1,005	33,333	22,320	6,643	86,896	56,664	33,995	...
1855-56	45,965	28,130	...	131	131	27,999	11,789	7,257	1,044	29,139	19,333	6,659	86,893	54,720	35,702	...
1856-57	51,810	33,768	...	...	...	33,768	6,498	3,943	602	28,573	18,975	6,700	86,881	56,686	41,070	...
1857-58	57,619	37,338	...	...	...	37,338	873	523	98	28,387	18,878	6,638	86,879	56,739	44,074	...
1858-59	59,176	38,359	...	...	...	38,359	59	33	7	27,641	18,360	6,634	86,876	56,752	45,000	...
1859-60	59,352	38,492	...	...	...	38,492	21	12	...	27,514	18,269	7,022	86,887	56,773	45,514	...
1860-61	59,933	38,855	...	...	...	38,855	21	12	...	26,936	17,904	7,381	86,890	56,771	46,236	...
1861-62	60,567	39,276	...	...	...	39,276	21	12	...	26,301	17,482	8,568	86,889	56,770	47,844	...
1862-63	60,753	39,410	...	...	...	39,410	...	...	...	26,136	17,376	8,454	86,889	56,786	47,864	...
1863-64	60,753	39,410	...	...	...	39,410	...	...	...	26,136	17,376	8,714	86,889	56,786	48,124	...
1864-65	60,727	39,393	...	...	...	39,393	...	...	...	26,126	17,369	8,750	86,883	56,762	48,143	...
1865-66	60,727	39,397	...	...	...	39,397	...	...	...	26,126	17,369	9,379	86,853	56,766	48,776	...
1866-67	60,727	39,398	...	...	...	39,398	...	...	...	26,126	17,369	9,525	86,853	56,767	48,923	...
1867-68	60,508	39,389	...	...	...	39,389	...	...	...	26,345	17,508	9,339	86,853	56,897	48,728	...
1868-69	60,508	39,389	...	...	...	39,389	...	...	...	26,345	17,508	9,497	86,853	56,897	48,886	...
1869-70	60,508	39,389	...	...	...	39,389	...	...	...	26,345	17,508	9,471	86,853	56,897	48,860	...
1870-71	60,508	39,389	...	...	...	39,389	...	...	...	26,345	17,508	9,499	86,853	56,897	48,888	...
1871-72	60,511	39,392	...	...	...	39,392	...	...	...	26,346	17,512	9,596	86,857	56,904	48,988	...
1872-73	60,511	39,392	...	...	...	39,392	...	...	...	26,346	17,512	9,352	86,857	56,904	48,744	...
1873-74	60,511	39,392	...	...	...	39,392	...	...	...	26,346	17,512	9,356	86,857	56,904	48,748	...
1874-75	60,518	39,398	...	...	...	39,398	...	...	...	26,330	17,503	9,346	86,848	56,901	48,744	...
1875-76	60,518	39,898	...	...	...	39,898	...	...	...	26,330	17,503	9,346	86,848	56,901	48,744	...
1876-77	60,518	39,399	...	3	3	39,395	...	...	...	26,330	17,503	9,346	86,848	56,901	48,741	900
1877-78	63,017	40,956	...	...	...	40,956	...	...	...	23,831	15,945	9,610	86,848	56,901	50,566	...
1878-79	63,017	40,956	...	...	...	40,956	36	...	...	23,831	15,865	9,896	86,848	56,821	50,852	...
1879-80	60,017	40,956	...	...	...	40,956	156	...	...	23,907	15,922	9,888	86,960	56,900	50,845	...
1880-81	62,897	40,873	...	...	...	40,873	...	105	27	23,907	15,922	9,888	86,960	56,900	50,788	...
1881-82	62,929	40,898	...	...	...	40,898	124	80	11	23,907	15,922	9,888	86,960	56,900	50,797	...
1882-83	62,992	40,936	...	...	...	40,936	61	42	4	23,907	15,922	9,888	86,960	56,900	50,828	...

Note.—The years above the line are those antecedent to the survey settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX P. (3).

Revenue History for one Village (Lingdhal) situated in the old Bádámi Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1862-63.

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 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.	Collections, Total of columns 7, 10, and 13.	
			Per-manent.	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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63...	430	459	140	...	140	319	11	13	23	174	172	97	615	644	439	...
1863-64...	430	459	...	...	...	459	11	13	25	174	172	97	615	644	581	...
1864-65...	430	459	29	...	29	430	11	13	12	176	172	97	617	644	539	...
1865-66...	430	459	29	...	29	430	11	13	8	176	172	97	617	644	535	...
1866-67...	430	459	29	...	29	430	11	13	18	176	172	97	617	644	545	...
1867-68...	430	459	29	...	29	430	11	13	18	176	172	157	617	644	605	...
1868-69...	430	459	29	...	29	430	11	13	20	176	172	157	617	644	607	...
1869-70...	430	459	29	...	29	430	11	13	25	176	172	157	617	644	612	...
1870-71...	430	459	29	...	29	430	11	13	30	176	172	157	617	644	617	...
1871-72...	430	459	29	...	29	430	11	13	11	176	172	157	617	644	598	...
1872-73...	427	456	29	...	29	427	11	13	11	175	171	157	613	640	595	...
1873-74...	427	456	29	...	29	427	11	13	16	175	171	157	613	640	600	...
1874-75...	427	456	29	...	29	427	11	13	16	175	171	157	613	640	600	...
1875-76...	427	456	29	...	29	427	11	13	...	175	171	157	613	640	584	...
1876-77...	427	456	29	...	29	427	11	13	...	175	171	157	613	640	584	470
1877-78...	427	456	29	...	29	427	11	13	...	175	171	157	613	640	584	44
1878-79...	427	456	29	...	29	427	11	13	...	175	171	157	613	640	584	42
1879-80...	402	436	26	...	26	410	36	33	...	175	171	157	613	640	567	52
1880-81...	366	400	24	...	24	376	72	69	...	175	171	157	613	640	533	124
1881-82...	353	386	23	...	23	363	85	83	1	175	171	157	613	640	521	84
1882-83...	353	386	23	...	23	363	85	83	1	175	171	157	613	640	521	...

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

APPENDIX P.—(4).

Revenue History for one Village (Idagd) situated in the old Bádámi Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1868-69.

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, 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.	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.	
1868-69	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	20	140	101	48	857	666	621	...
1869-70	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	22	140	101	62	857	666	637	...
1870-71	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	23	140	101	62	857	666	638	...
1871-72	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	25	140	101	62	857	666	640	...
1872-73	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	26	140	101	62	857	666	641	...
1873-74	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	29	140	101	62	857	666	644	...
1874-75	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	40	140	101	62	857	666	655	...
1875-76	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	47	140	101	62	857	666	662	...
1876-77	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	47	140	101	62	857	666	662	441
1877-78	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	12	140	101	62	857	666	627	116
1878-79	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	12	140	101	62	857	666	627	126
1878-79	656	553	....	...	...	553	61	12	11	140	101	62	857	666	562	89
1879-80	582	489	....	...	...	489	135	76	8	140	101	62	857	666	547	49
1880-81	566	477	....	...	...	477	151	88	7	140	101	62	857	666	530	33
1881-82	549	461	....	...	...	461	168	104	8	140	101	62	857	666	531	...
1882-83	549	461	....	...	...	461	168	104	8	140	101	62	857	666	531	...
<i>General Statement for 149 villages, for the last 5 years.</i>																
1878-79	172,428	99,146	29	...	29	99,117	14,300	4,806	1,324	102,174	62,558	30,670	288,902	166,510	131,111	8,062
1879-80	154,967	91,763	26	..	26	91,737	32,527	12,614	1,696	101,520	62,212	30,310	289,014	166,589	123,743	2,953
1880-81	150,279	89,726	24		24	89,702	38,165	14,958	1,316	103,398	61,905	30,114	291,842	166,589	121,132	1,803
1881-82	146,671	89,141	23	6	29	89,112	41,086	16,779	1,387	102,071	61,269	29,482	291,828	166,589	119,981	700
1882-83	148,436	89,213	23	47	70	89,143	42,138	16,159	1,451	101,952	61,218	29,377	292,526	166,590	119,971	...

W. M. FLETCHER
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX Q.

BY FORMER SURVEY.														
Former Taluka	Present Taluka	Number.	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
								Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			Brought over											
		90	Hulgeri		4,472	1,311	2,698	1,734					2,698	1,734
		90	Agsarkop		1,186	185	661	801					661	301
		91	Lakaskop		1,383	209	496	280					496	230
		92	Kadpat		840	56	320	119					320	119
		93	Kelwadi		1,913	1,040	1,002	444					1,002	444
		94	Hire Budihal		2,082	578	1,116	630					1,116	630
		95	Teg		1,025	134	313	600					600	313
		96	Timsagar		219	183	67	38	82	130			146	168
		97	Lingapur		813	860	613	312					613	312
		98	Togunahi		2,009	352	1,622	763				6	1,622	763
		99	Murdi		1,290	1,379	755	323	10	13			765	336
		100	Honapur		1,199	2,305	634	261	6	2			640	263
		101	Hulkari		1,028	2,978	660	232	5	3			665	235
		102	Bhadranakunjhal		1,084	582	293	157					293	157
		103	Putadkal		1,693	330	668	413			4	9	702	422
		104	Bachingud		743	331	392	197					393	197
		105	Katapur		1,124	1,590	524	297	3	2			527	299
		106	Mangalgad		766	460	411	237					411	237
		107	Rangsamudra		457	886	348	166	5	3			353	159
		108	Ohmalgi		672	45	386	268	3	2			389	270
		109	Nagrai		406	180	329	242					329	242
		110	Sabalhuni		359	453	282	142					282	142
		111	Layedgundi		385	540	240	115					240	115
		112	Katenhall		1,093	1,139	380	311					380	311
		113	Kotkhal		831	1,126	745	306	3	2			748	308
		114	Khanapur		809	1,650	608	252	11	12			614	264
		115	Asangi		779	100	418	221					418	221
		116	Alur		628	79	342	238					342	238
		117	Padankati		637	55	422	302					422	302
		118	Helur		2,136	150	1,746	891			1	3	1,747	894
		119	Linsawari		756	513	396	178					396	178
		120	Budangad		924	777	694	232					694	232
		121	Tolachgod		2,368	1,010	763	469			54	212	817	701
			Total, 1st Class		237,394	74,372	131,384	78,835	369	753	255	749	132,508	80,346
		1	Kardigud		1,239	564	813	291					813	291
		2	Yendgeri		2,555	893	1,236	784			3	9	1,239	797
		3	Anwal		4,131	1,324	1,462	793					1,462	793
		4	Kadarkop		2,950	386	1,188	455					1,188	455
		5	Kajbandkari		809	1,163	351	155					351	155
		6	Kad / mati		483	317	140	77					140	77
		7	Sipar / ati		321	174	348	206					348	206
		8	Batku / rk		7,057	1,000	2,385	1,566	2	3			2,387	1,568
		9	Rajnal / i		1,096	98	551	348					551	348
		10	Kainkati		649	114	215	106					215	106
		11	Fakir Budihal		803	325	379	139					379	139
		12	Nagur		4,364	678	2,285	1,131			7	14	2,292	1,145
		13	Chenapur		3,437	272	1,279	461					1,279	461
		14	Jengwad		1,957	366	840	368					840	368
		15	Sagnur		893	353	619	208					619	208
		16	Hawalikond		2,043	267	915	319					915	319
		17	Belkhandi		966	355	434	199					434	199
		18	Ranmapur		1,523	322	475	162					475	162
		19	Umkar		2,542	1,594	1,037	463					1,037	463
		20	Anigundi		2,573	892	1,055	514					1,055	514
		21	Kalmad		1,163	647	453	235					453	225
		22	Rokadkati		834	325	352	128					352	128
		23	Ohlapur		2,275	2,384	1,169	652					1,169	652
		24	Narsapur		1,443	625	655	325					655	325
		25	Mudkavi		821	2,680	201	98					201	98
		26	Tumapur		670	87	144	37					144	77
		27	Lingdal		611	86	402	438					402	438
		28	Idagal		354	397	532	489					532	489
			Total, 2nd Class		51,612	19,263	22,415	11,843	2	6	10	23	22,427	11,369
			Grand Total of all Classes		289,006	94,135	154,299	90,188	371	759	265	771	154,935	91,715

DIX Q.—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.					
Total Arable Acres including Inam	Total unarable Acres	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Acres.	Assessment.	Average Assessment 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.			
4,547	1,805	21	2,181	2	4			2,928	2,185	198	89	0 11 5	23.1		
1,285	106	474	340					574	840	282	129	0 8 9	13.0		
1,358	194	455	310					455	813	47	246	0 10 0	10.7		
843	57	821	154					821	154	425	212	0 7 10	29.4		
1,906	987	911	462					914	465	496	132	0 6 9	4.7		
2,069	561	1,194	809			3	3	1,198	813	180	72	0 10 8	29.0		
1,022	180	813	705					813	705			0 13 10	17.5		
309	132	60	39			88	395	148	434	10	1	2 12 1	158.8		
946	896	628	376					628	376	81	26	0 9 1	20.5		
2,030	356	1,688	856	1	2	5	5	1,694	668	167	34	0 7 9	13.7		
1,347	1,391	774	360	11	20	1	1	786	381	83	7	0 7 7	13.4		
1,191	2,590	658	289	28	34			686	323	349	152	0 7 4	22.8		
1,044	2,962	671	252	18	32			689	284	130	25	0 6 0	20.9		
1,093	579	295	162					295	162	29	14	0 8 8	8.2		
1,581	863	705	490			4	4	709	494			0 11 2	17.1		
749	842	336	219					386	219			0 9 1	11.2		
962	1,764	548	360	1				549	362			0 10 7	21.1		
776	487	476	284		2			477	285			0 10 11	20.3		
483	381	361	190	9	1			370	204			0 8 10	28.3		
673	60	385	334	6	14			391	844			0 14 1	27.4		
411	178	332	291		10			332	291			0 14 0	20.2		
382	438	240	164					240	164	12	2	0 10 6	15.5		
387	604	241	180					241	180			0 8 8	13.0		
1,168	1,088	950	359	1	1			951	360	44	9	0 5 11	15.8		
932	1,125	751	381	9	10			760	391			0 8 3	26.9		
787	1,647	646	289	19	30	7	7	671	326	15	6	0 7 9	23.5		
813	93	442	296					442	296	17	2	0 10 5	38.9		
644	66	370	289					370	289			1 12 6	21.4		
651	25	426	335					426	335	5	1	0 12 6	10.9		
2,162	146	1,776	439			6	6	1,782	1,143	7	5	0 10 3	27.5		
758	500		250					499	260	4	2	0 9 1	40.4		
1,024	671	736	299			1	1	737	300	157	17	0 5 9	29.3		
1,989	1,313	773	640			50	351	823	991	127	25	1 1 1	41.4		
238,582	76,170	131,634	98,408	344	1,202	497	1,431	132,475	101,041	24,700	10,263	0 11 4	25.8		
1,336	469	798	388					798	388	157	63	0 7 7		8	
2,796	744	1,273	973					1,273	973	105	18	0 11 6	22.1		
4,460	1,087	1,549	1,265					1,549	1,265	247	80	0 12 0	59.5		
3,083	273	1,244	643					1,244	643	47	17	0 8 2	41.3		
915	1,168	395	178					395	178	99	52	0 7 5	14.8		
505	288	446	91					446	91	6	1	0 9 8	18.2		
802	162	368	246					368	246	15	4	0 10 5	19.4		
7,513	617	3,092	1,875	7	12			3,099	1,887	1,028	430	0 9 2	20.4		
1,157	64	537	389					537	389	27	190	0 10 10	11.8		
552	125	218	115					218	115			0 8 5	8.5		
892	241	405	150					405	150	99	30	0 5 5	7.0		
3,627	336	227	1,270			7	6	2,280	1,276	1,727	704	0 7 11	11.4		
2,287	151	1,318	451	15	30			1,258	451	1,872	689	0 6 0	4.8		
1,083	359	928	448			5	4	933	452	364	49	0 6 2	22.8		
2,140	190	563	216					563	216	181	26	0 5 2	8.8		
1,014	351	837	306					837	306	802	237	0 5 3		4.1	
1,708	515	643	232					643	232	14	4	0 6 5	16.8		
2,754	1,343	1,093	191					1,093	191	535	127	0 4 4	25.7		
2,938	480	1,096	589	5				1,083	589	756	198	0 6 3	14.4		
1,261	619	476	252		8	2	2	1,103	599	1,042	358	0 7 1	16.5		
878	286	385	133					476	252	469	201	0 7 3	12.9		
2,520	2,156	1,193	675	5	6			355	133	104	39	0 5 8	3.9		
1,598	400	713	469			2	2	1,198	681	660	273	0 8 3	4.4		
897	2,793	176	64					715	471	123	33	0 9 7	19.2		
683	34	151	83					176	64	142	44	0 5 5		34.7	
621	105	303	937					151	83	275	108	0 7 2	7.8		
866	947	671	430			5	4	871	341	78	63	0 14 7		21.6	
								571	430	159	78	0 11 2		12.1	
65,613	16,119	23,235	12,985	32	56	21	18	23,238	13,059	11,419	4,101	0 7 11	14.9		
394,195	91,289	164,869	111,393	376	1,258	518	1,449	55,783	1,14,100	36,119	14,364	0 10 9	2.45		

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. Country.

No. 1287 of 1884.

FROM

J. R. MIDDLETON, Esquire,
Acting Collector, Dhárwár;

To

J. G. MOORE, Esquire,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Dhárwár, 3rd April 1884.

SIR,

With reference to letter No. 32, dated 13th January last, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, to the Collector of Kaládgi, I have the honour to submit the following remarks regarding the 20 villages now included in Ron Táluka of this district.

2. The maximum dry-crop rate, which was one rupee per acre under the original settlement, has been raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The revision survey has raised the old classification rate on the richer soils, of which these villages almost entirely consist. The assessment is thereby raised from Rs. 40,932 to Rs. 55,111, which is an increase of 34·6 per cent. The increase does not exceed 41·5 per cent. in any village except Holli Manur, in which it is 49 per cent. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, explains that in this village the old classification was low in comparison with the other villages. This being the case, the village must have been unduly favoured under the last settlement, and no objection can be taken to the increase which now puts it on a par with other villages.

3. Out of the total increase only 25 per cent. is due to enhanced rates, and the excess is due to modifications in the classification, which have been found to be just.

4. The rates proposed do not exceed those which have been introduced in adjoining villages and which are levied without difficulty. Considering the prosperity of these villages, their fertile soil, and the benefits which the railway will confer on them, I have no hesitation in recommending that this moderate increase be sanctioned.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MIDDLETON,
Acting Collector.

No. 189 of 1884.

FROM

E. McCALLUM, Esquire,
First Assistant Collector, Kaládgi;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KALADGI.

Jamp Ilkal, 19th March 1884.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 379, dated 22nd January 1884, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on Mr. Fletcher's proposals for the revised assessment of 129 villages of Bádámi Táluka.

2. Mr. Fletcher does not state the principles according to which the revised rates are fixed: nor have I met any where with a statement of these principles. An increase of 24·5 per cent. is proposed on the original assessment of 129 villages in Bádámi along with 20 villages in Ron, but why 24·5 per cent. is fixed rather than 10, 20, 30 or any other percentage up to the maximum permitted by Government does not appear. Some figures are given which tend to show that the condition of the táluka is good and then an increase of 24·5 is proposed.

3. The chief signs of prosperity mentioned by Mr. Fletcher, apparently to justify the increased rates, are:—

- (1) The high value at which land is sold and let; (2) The rise in the price of produce.

4. To show the high prices at which land is sold, let, and mortgaged, Mr. Fletcher gives Appendices K., L. and M. drawn from the records of the Sub-Registrar for the years 1876—83, and calls attention to the fact that of 237 cases of sales recorded in only 42 did the purchase money amount to less than 10 years' multiple of the assessment, while in no less than 61 cases the prices represent twenty and upwards of twenty times the assessment, and states the record of leases and mortgages tells the same story.

Now I maintain, and have done so in my remarks on the proposed revised rates for Hungund and Bágalkot, that it is a most fallacious argument to assert that the average price of a comparatively small portion of the land of the táluka, the sale, lease and mortgage of which is registered, is the average selling, letting, &c., value of the land of the táluka generally.

It appears from Appendix P. (1) relating to 127 villages in Bádámi that there has always been a considerable quantity of assessed culturable land waste, simply because it was not worth taking up. If it had been worth anything like ten times the assessment it would have been taken up long ago.

Further, from the same appendix it appears that between 1879-80 and 1882-83, 27,596 acres assessed at Rs. 11,149, *i.e.* about 20 per cent. of the total Government assessed land in the táluka (total assessed Government land occupied and unoccupied acres 126,366 assessed at Rs. 63,360) was thrown up, or resumed by Government for non-payment of assessment. If this large proportion of land had been worth not ten, but merely three or four times the annual assessment, can any one doubt that the occupants would have sold or mortgaged it, and that they would have found Sávkárs glad to buy the land, or to advance one year's assessment on the security of it, instead of letting it lapse to Government for default of one year's assessment.

To calculate as far as possible then the average selling or letting value of the land throughout the táluka, this 20 per cent. of the total assessed Government land, which was thrown up because it was not sufficiently valuable to be a security for a loan of the amount of one year's assessment, must be taken into account. If an average were struck of this 20 per cent. of the land which cannot sell or be mortgaged for one year's assessment, which no one will take up, and the land which according to Appendix K. sells for 10 or 20 times the assessment, it will probably be found that the average selling value of the land all round is merely about once the annual assessment.

5. What most strikes me about Appendix K. is the range of prices varying from between 3 and 4 times up to 141 times the assessment, which range can only I think be due to excessive irregularity in the original assessment; and this furnishes another reason why the selling price of this land should not be considered as the average selling price of the land of the táluka, the exceptionally high value of it being due in all probability to fraud or carelessness in assessing it.

The only other way of accounting for the very great range is that the occupants have improved the land, but in that case also it would not follow that because some occupants have greatly improved their land, that all have done so.

6. As regards prices I do not consider Guledgudd the fairest market to fix on as representing the prices prevailing throughout the táluka. Guledgudd is

jammed in between two barren hilly tracts to north and south, and is almost cut off from the south-west of the táluka by the mixed stony and sandy nature of the soil. This deficiency of culturable land in the vicinity and the sandy nature of the roads round it naturally act to raise the price of grain higher than in markets which lie in more fertile districts and are easy of access. According to Appendix N. of Mr. Fletcher's report the price of grain has doubled since the original assessment was introduced: but this does not justify an increase of 24·5 per cent. on the old assessment.

In the vast majority of cases I believe the cultivator lives by his land solely, and just makes enough by it to pay the Government assessment and feed himself and his family, and the additional labour as he may require at harvest time.

As he and his family eat just as much jowári now as they did when it was only half the price, and as the wages in kind paid for half at harvest are as great in quantity as formerly and as naturally the price of other agricultural produce such as spices, chillies, which the agriculturist does not grow himself and has to buy are double the price they used to be. It is a very small proportion indeed of his produce that the rayat has for sale and for which he gets double the price he did, and I don't think that the proposed large increase in the assessment is justified by the rise in prices.

7. I do not think any argument in support of the proposed increased assessment can be drawn from the increased attendance at schools. The vast majority of boys attending school belong to the artisan class—almost any class rather than agriculturists, and if the children attending school had to pay fees sufficient to support the schools, instead of having five-sixths the cost paid from Local and Provincial funds, the attendance would, I believe, very soon sink to what it was thirty years ago.

8. Supposing however that the increase of prices justifies the enhancement of the assessment proposed by Mr. Fletcher, I do not think it should be introduced for some years to come, to give the people time to recover from the famine which they certainly have not done yet.

As I have mentioned above, it appears from Appendix P. (1) that about 20 per cent. of assessed land has been thrown up or resumed in the last four years 1879-80 to 1882-83; in fact the táluka as regards assessed waste is now where it was in 1853-54, having been thrown back 30 years by the famine; and from paragraph 28 of Mr. Fletcher's report it appears that in 1882-83 as compared with 1851 there was a decrease in the population of 4,527, or 6·7 per cent. and in agricultural cattle of 1,585 or 8·7 per cent., due solely, there can be no doubt, to the famine of 1877: and I think there can be no doubt that when 20 per cent. of the occupied land was thrown up in consequence of default of payment of rent, that at least an equal amount was mortgaged (without the transaction being registered) to pay the assessment in 1877; and that looking to the poverty of the rayats and the difficulty of getting out of debt when once in, the greater part of their mortgages have not been paid off yet.

9. The influence which the Railway will have on the táluka is more matter of conjecture, and should not be considered a ground for enhancing the assessment.

It is possible that it may injure manufacturing towns such as Guledgudd (Mr. Stewart, to the best of my recollection, considers this possible if not probable) and so injure the táluka by depriving it of its markets.

10. The accompaniment to your endorsement under reply and also to your No. 665, dated 6th February, are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. McCALLUM,
First Assistant Collector.

No. 203 OF 1884.

FROM

E. McCALLUM, Esquire,
First Assistant Collector, Kaládgi ;

TO

GEO. F. M. GRANT, Esquire,
Collector of Kaládgi.

Camp Ilkal, 22nd March 1884.

SIR,

In continuation of my No. 189, dated 19th instant, I have the honor to submit the following additional remarks on the subject of prices which by oversight I omitted to make in my letter above referred to.

2. The rise of prices is the most important factor in calculating the extent to which the original assessment should be enhanced.

3. In my letter above referred to I stated that I did not consider Guledgudd the fairest market to fix on as representing the prices prevailing throughout the táluka, as from the fact of its being bounded on the north and south by extensive barren tracts and the difficulty of approach on the south-west the prices would naturally be higher than in other markets of the táluka of easy access and having more culturable land close by.

4. I have forwarded Mr. Fletcher's report and so I have not the prices for Guledgudd, but speaking from memory I think he divides the period which has elapsed since the original assessment into three periods of eleven years each, during the first of which periods at Guledgudd the average price of jowári was 46 or 47 seers the rupee, during the second about 27, and during the third 22 seers the rupee. I believe I am substantially correct and that Mr. Fletcher makes the average for the third period double or more than double that of the first period.

5. I append however a list of prices at Bádámi itself, for the same period, which I think are much more like the average prices of the táluka in general than the Guledgudd prices.

6. You will see that in the first period of 11 years from 1851 to 1861 inclusive the average price of jowári was $43\frac{1}{4}$ seers the rupee : in the second period from 1862 to 1872 inclusive it was $24\frac{1}{4}$: and from 1873 to 1883 inclusive $27\frac{3}{4}$; the prices thus differing to no inconsiderable extent from the prices at Guledgudd.

7. I would further observe, however, that in the second period the prices in 1865 and 1866 were abnormally high, owing I believe to the extent to which cotton was cultivated in consequence of the unprecedented demand for it during the American Civil war : and in the third period the prices were abnormally high in 1877, the famine year, owing to the failure of rain.

8. I think that neither of these causes are likely to occur in future to operate to raise prices : at all events it is so improbable they will occur that they should not be built on, and accordingly that in calculating the average prices of the last two periods these years should be excluded.

9. Mr. Fletcher himself to the best of my recollection in his report on the proposed enhancement of the assessment in Hungund or Bágalkot excludes for the reasons above given 1877 from the third period, in calculating the average prices and one if not two years in the 2nd term of years.

10. If we exclude, as I think should be done, the years of abnormally high prices we have the average as follows :—

(a) period from 1862 to 1872 excluding 1865 and 1866 : average $30\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

(b) period from 1877 to 1883, excluding 1877: average $30\frac{1}{4}$ seers the rupee. Thus making the increase in prices only 50 per cent. instead of about 100 per cent. as a person in the first period got for *as.* 10-8 about 30 seers of jowári as much as he now pays a rupee for.

A very great difference when it is remembered that the enhanced assessment, which will affect the comfort of so many people, is based on the rise of prices.

11. I believe that if the same years be excluded in Mr. Fletcher's list of prices for Guledgudd the result will show that the increase in the prices is very much less than that he gives.

12. In Mr. Fletcher's list of prices, speaking from memory, the price of jowári in Guledgudd was 4 seers the rupee in 1877, while in Bádámi it was 9 seers the rupee: if my memory is correct as to the price at Guledgudd, it bears out my opinion already supported by the Bádámi prices that the difficulty of access to Guledgudd operates to cause higher prices there, than in the rest of the táluka. The failure of rain affected Guledgudd as much as Bádámi, and the only reason for jowári being more than twice as dear at Guledgudd than at Bádámi, only 12 miles off, could only I think be due to the difficulty of importing jowári into Guledgudd.

13. In case I have from want of memory made any mistake in the periods of years on which Mr. Fletcher calculates the average prices, I beg you will calculate the average of the Bádámi prices on the same periods as Mr. Fletcher has calculated the average Guledgudd prices. I do not think the results will differ appreciably from those I have given above.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. McCALLUM,

First Assistant Collector.

Year.	How many Seers per Rupee.				REMARKS.
	Jowari, 80 Tolas.	Wheat, 80 Tolas.	Cotton, paka Seers.	Vegetable, per Seer.	
1850	60	48	20	...	
1851	64	48	24	...	
1852	66	49	22	...	
1853	48	32	24	...	
1854	34	32	24	...	
1855	28	24	20	...	
1856	30	24	16	...	
1857	50	24	12	...	
1858	48	32	12	...	
1859	34	32	16	...	
1860	36	32	16	...	
1861	42	22	8	...	
1862	32	22	7	...	
1863	24	17	5	...	
1864	21	9	3	...	
1865	11	4½	6	...	
1866	10½	5½	8	...	
1867	46	16	8	...	
1868	43½	16½	9½	...	
1869	32	8	8	...	
1870	26	7	6	...	
1871	28	8	10	...	
1872	20	12	10	...	
1873	32	10	11	...	
1874	24	12	11	...	
1875	36	20	10	...	
1876	40	21	12	...	
1877	9	6½	12	...	
1878	17	7	12	...	
1879	18	5	12	...	
1880	40	12	12	...	
1881	28	22	12	...	
1882	32	20	12	1a	
1883	34	23	12	1a	

E. McCALLUM,
First Assistant Collector.

No. 1758 OF 1884.

FROM

GEO. F. M. GRANT, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector of Kaládgi;

To

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

Poona.

Bijápur, April 3rd, 1884.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the proposals of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, for the revised assessment of the villages comprised in the old Bádámi Táluka.

2. As I can claim only a slight knowledge of that portion of the district, I have, in the first instance, obtained the opinion of Mr. McCallum, First Assistant Collector in charge of the present Bádámi Táluka. A similar course was pursued in respect of the resettlements in Hungund and Bágalkot. Mr. McCallum's views are contained in two letters, copies of which are appended, and I may observe that the latter of the two was written after he had returned to me Mr. Fletcher's proposals.

3. Before sending Mr. Fletcher's report to Mr. McCallum, I, of course, perused it, though the printed appendices were not then attached. The proposals, on that perusal, struck me as moderate and well considered, so much so that I debated whether I might not forward it without obtaining Mr. McCallum's opinion.

4. That officer's remarks in para. 2 seem to me uncalled-for, because the principles on which original and revised rates are imposed have been fully defined and it is not necessary to set them forth at length with each set of proposals. It is not possible, in my opinion, from the nature of those principles, to show precisely on what ground each fraction of the total assessment is imposed, any more than it would be to account in a similar way for every ounce of extra weight on a handicapped horse, or every half sovereign of damages in a breach of promise case. An attempt of that kind would probably fail.

5. As regards Mr. McCallum's paras. 4 and 5 the great variation in the range of prices shown in Appendix K., and commented on in the latter para., at all events shows that the sales are not selected ones. I understand them to be all those which appear on the records of the sub-registrar from 1876 to 1883, and it is difficult to see to what better source the Superintendent could have gone for such information; Appendix L. gives a statement of leases, and Appendix M. a list of mortgage transactions taken from the same records.

6. Mr. McCallum has omitted to notice one cause which has tended to keep back cultivation in the Bádámi Táluka, *viz.* a rule in my opinion most pernicious in its effects, by which every application for a waste number was sent to the District Forest Officer, and if he said the number was suitable for forest, the application was refused. That Department is desirous of including most of the waste lands of the táluka in reserved forest. Unfortunately, though I have called for a return of survey numbers so refused, I am not able to annex it. I believe it will be a considerable one, and I think the rule was calculated to discourage persons from coming forward with applications. In fact it will not be possible to ascertain the precise extent to which this rule has operated as a check to cultivation.

7. I am unable to concur in Mr. McCallum's argument that 20 per cent. of the total assessed Government land was thrown up between 1879-80 and 1882-83 for want of power to raise on it a sum sufficient to pay one year's assessment. This leaves out of consideration all previous exhaustion of credit, notwithstanding that the early years were those succeeding the famine, which may be supposed in many cases, to have strained credit to the utmost. A reference to the Appendix P. (1) will show that the great increase in unoccupied area took place between 1878-79 and 1879-80, in consequence of the famine, and there has been in operation the check I have mentioned to prevent recovery. I do not think, however I need dwell further on this point, for Mr. McCallum's view that this land was

given up because it was not security for loans to the extent of one year's assessment, and that the average selling value of land in Bádámi is merely about once the annual assessment, is, I think, refuted by the figures in Appendices K., L. and M.

8. The great variation in the range of prices of land (Mr. McCallum's para. 5) is certainly remarkable, but, as I have observed these sales are not selected to prove a case, and a variation from 3 and 4 times to 141 times the assessment is far from establishing an average of once the assessment.

9. It is perhaps to be regretted that Guledgudd should have been selected as the representative market, as its communications are defective.

10. I do not quite understand Mr. McCallum's remarks to the effect that the doubling of prices of grain puts the cultivator in a position very little better than his previous one. They would only have force if it were assumed that the cultivator's consumption of spices, chillies &c., had become abnormal.

11. The argument about attendance at schools must be taken for what it is worth. I believe numbers of sons of agriculturists appear on the register, but they are irregular in attendance so long as there is any thing to pay in the shape of fees, and I suppose these are not likely to have decreased since the last settlement, I should consider increased attendance a sign of increased prosperity.

12. As regards Mr. McCallum's para. 8, Mr. Fletcher has proposed (para. 55) that the new rates should be introduced as in Hungund in two instalments with an interval of three years. The táluka has not been thrown back thirty years, if by that expression is meant that it would take thirty years to recover from the famine, if its progress were unretarded by forest operations.

13. It is hardly fair to speak of the favourable influence of a railway as matter of conjecture, when it has been proved over and over again by experience. If I may venture an opinion, the railway is likely to open up markets for the Guledgudd silk and cotton woven goods. The manufacture is, at present, active, and I see no reason to anticipate its decay.

14. Mr. McCallum's second letter contains an amplification of his remarks on the subject of prices, with a comparison between those shown by Mr. Fletcher for Guledgudd, and some of his own for Bádámi. I observe that Mr. Fletcher gives the reason for selecting Guledgudd that it is the most important market in the táluka. Although Mr. McCallum had not the Superintendent's letter with him, he gives his figures accurately, or very nearly so, and there is, no doubt, some difference between them, which may be increased by eliminating the years 1865-66 from the second period, and the year 1877 from the third. Even when this is done, there remains according to Mr. McCallum's showing an increase in prices of 50 per cent., but I think it is impossible to deny that the lowness of prices is in a great measure due to the want of outlet for superfluous grain, and Mr. Fletcher's remarks on the probable influence of the railway on prices (para. 38) have to be considered in this connexion. When I was in the Panch Maháls 160 lbs. of maize could be bought at Dohad for a rupee, simply because the local market was glutted, and there was no easy means of reaching any other.

15. Mr. Fletcher does not, apparently, account for the number of working cattle being less than it was 32 years ago, though he gives satisfactory reason for their still being exceptionally numerous for a dry-crop district. The decrease in the number of non-working cattle is accounted for.

16. I see no reason to alter my original opinion as to the moderation and fairness of Mr. Fletcher's proposals, and I think no remarks are called for as to the other portions of his able report, which speak for themselves. I beg to recommend his proposals for adoption. If however the selections of the Forest Department are ultimately approved, I do not think there will be room for much extension of cultivation in Bádámi.

I have, &c.,

GEO. F. M. GRANT,

Acting Collector.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1037 of 1884.

FROM

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

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 20th May 1884.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the papers noted in the margin referring to the proposed revision settlement of 149 villages which were comprised in the Bádámi Táluka as formerly constituted, but 20 of which have subsequently been transferred to the Ron Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate. Of these villages 147 were settled simultaneously in 1850-51, the details of the settlement being finally sanctioned by Government letter No. 6287, dated 27th September 1852.

Letter No. 32, dated 13th January 1884, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

Letter No. 189, dated 19th March 1884, from the First Assistant Collector, Kaládgi.

Letter No. 1758, dated 23rd April 1884, from the Collector of Kaládgi.

2. The proposals are contained in a very careful and interesting report from the Superintendent of the Southern Marátha Country Survey, who has gone into each subject with so much detail that I find myself able to depart from my usual custom of reviewing each set of facts *seriatim* and can confine myself to the more salient points relating to the scheme and to those questions which have been subsequently raised by the Revenue officers of the district.

3. I must explain in the first place the reasons for the delay in submitting formal proposals for the settlement of this tract which should have been submitted in 1881-82. As a matter of fact all field-operations were concluded in that year and the statistical tables were in my hands early in 1882. A careful scrutiny, however, convinced me that it was inadvisable to proceed upon them without great caution, as they showed that the táluka had been exceptionally smitten by the famine of 1876-77, and in the face of figures which showed large decreases under the chief heads of agricultural resources it would have been very bad policy to press a measure of enhancement. I, therefore, communicated with Government and received their sanction to let the old rates hold good a little longer, until the bruises of the famine had been to some extent healed and until the completion of the railway from Sholápur to Gadag had added to the promise of the future. The wisdom of the policy is now manifest, for more recent census returns, carefully compiled by the Revenue officials, show that recuperation has been rapid and that of necessary agricultural stock there is now enough and to spare. It is possible now to make some recommendations for new rates and a new period of guarantee, although in those tracts which have gone through so many trials it is obviously necessary that additional burdens should be very sparingly imposed.

4. It is a great advantage in this settlement that out of the 149 villages ripe for revision no less than 147 were settled at one and the same time and that there is thus a clear field for a comprehensive comparison of the facts upon which the original settlement and the proposals for its revision, are based. The history of the early settlement and the system which preceded it is to be found in Captain Wingate's report and other papers printed in 1853 in Selection No. V. from the records of the Bombay Government.

5. There is little to be said with regard to the field operations which have been necessary for the revision of the old work. Both re-measurement and re-classification were carried out before the orders requiring special sanction were

issued: but in both instances the partial system has been observed as far as possible. The broken character of the country rendered more extensive re-surveying operations necessary than in the neighbouring talukas of Hungund and Bágalkot, but the labour and cost will not be regretted when the serious differences in the areas of fields which have been brought to light are considered. And the more careful survey has had the result of adding to the arable dry-crop area about 5,000 acres which were left unassessed at the first settlement chiefly under the head of "Potkharáb." As regards re-classification it will be seen that it has been decidedly partial, only 16·6 per cent. of fields and 12·8 per cent. of acres having come under actual re-valuation in the field.

6. The old Bádámi Taluka consists of two well marked divisions separated by the river Malaprabha. The southern portion naturally belongs to the Dhárwár Collectorate, to which it has subsequently been transferred, and is simply a continuation of the great plain of black cotton soil forming the north of that Collectorate. The portion to the north of the river on the other hand is of a very different character. The soil is in many parts sandy being formed of the detritus of the sandstone hills which are met with in the eastern half of the taluka.

7. The climate is on the whole well suited to the conditions of soil which prevail in the different parts of the taluka. The early rains are most certain and most seasonable in the central and eastern villages where the ranges of hills more or less covered with scrub-jungle appear to affect the rainfall and induce more constant showers in the early part of the rains than are experienced elsewhere. As it happens this more constant rain, especially in the early part of the monsoon, is just what is required here, as the soil is for the most part sandy and unfitted for "rabi" crops, owing to the rapidity with which the moisture disappears. In the villages to the north-west of the taluka the rainfall is more precarious, while in those to the south of the Malaprabha where rabi crops predominate the early rains are scanty, but the late rains which are those upon which "rabi" cultivation depends may be expected with fair certainty. The recorded rainfall at Bádámi for the last twelve years averages nearly 25 inches, while that at Ron is shown as about the same. Nevertheless my own observation as Collector of the district at the critical time preceding the famine leads me to think that the rainfall varies considerably throughout the taluka owing to heavy storms at the commencement of the monsoon of a very local nature. I can recollect in the early part of 1876 a storm being reported in a few villages to the north of the taluka when not a drop was registered at the Mámlatdár's Kacheri or indeed in any other part of the district.

8. For a proper consideration of the circumstances and conditions of this tract it is necessary to distinguish clearly between the 20 villages which have been transferred to Dhárwár and the 129 which now constitute the Bádámi Taluka. The former have had a comparatively unchecked course of progress and exhibit all the signs of increased and increasing wealth and prosperity, while the latter, however they may have advanced in the years preceding the famine, suffered a heavy blow from that calamity which completely crippled their resources for a time. The Dhárwár villages have prospered in the march of events by the facilities they possess for growing superior produce and conveying it to market, while the villages of Bádámi proper have had but few outlets of the kind, continuing to grow the coarser cereals for the benefit of a local industrial population the very existence of which has been more or less threatened.

9. I will deal with the 20 Dhárwár villages first, as it is regarding the rest of the villages only that any controversy appears possible. The statistics show that about 40 per cent. of the culturable area of the tract is usually under cotton which finds a ready market in the vicinity and that only 6 per cent. of the area is under grass or fallow. Since the original settlement population has increased by 40 per cent., agricultural cattle by 33 per cent. and sheep and goats by 18·1 per cent. while the number of carts has risen from 171 to 1,104. Owing to the character of the soil and the depth of water from the surface, wells for irrigation are very uncommon; but there is an increase in the number of wells used for all purposes of 55 during the expired settlement. The only decrease is to be found under the head of "Cows, buffaloes and their young" and this could scarcely fail

to be the result of the large increase in cultivated area from 27,820 acres in 1850-51 to 62,992 acres in 1882-83. The possession of cattle over and above the working portion is of course restricted by the amount of grazing available. In a tract like this there is but little room for the accumulation of pastoral wealth.

10. The statistics of the 127 villages, which, with the two subsequently settled, form part of the Kaládgi Collectorate, present a less satisfactory picture. The cultivation of the common cereals predominates, only 8.5 per cent. of the culturable area being devoted to cotton. About 17 per cent. of the arable land is under grass or fallow. Population has decreased by 6.7 per cent., agricultural cattle by 8.7 per cent. and horses and ponies by 29.4 per cent. The non-working cattle are only about half as numerous now as they were at the original settlement. On the other hand the number of carts has increased from 229 to 1,040, showing what a revolution in the habits of the people has been effected by the opening out of the country since the early settlement when the grain was carried by pack-bullocks and the same agency was employed to convey manure to the fields.

11. The decrease in population is, I think, attributed with truth to the effects of the famine on the population dependent on day labour and the depressing effects it had on the weaving trade, or at least that portion of it employed on the manufacture of coarse cotton fabrics. The number of agricultural cattle, although showing a small falling off since the early settlement, is proved by Mr. Fletcher to be amply sufficient for the cultivation of the lands annually cropped. In a district like Bádámi a pair of oxen to every 16 acres would seem to point to a superfluity, but it must be remembered that the lands in the central portion of the táluka are ploughed and cultivated with special care and require a liberal allowance of cattle. In this district, where so few carts existed at the first settlement, it might be expected that the multiplication of such means of carrying would enable the people to dispense with many of their pack-bullocks, a process to which the diminution of the area for grazing would give an additional impetus. And although it would be affectation to pretend that the famine did not reduce terribly the number of cattle of this description, I am convinced that the invasion of the old grazing grounds by cultivation is equally responsible for the decrease now exhibited. In para. 15 of my report on the neighbouring táluka of Hungund, No. 949, dated 7th May 1883, I instanced figures to show how far the decrease had been spontaneous and gradual. While cultivation continues as wide-spread as at present, further accumulation of milch cattle cannot be expected to take place to any great extent in Bádámi.

12. The subject of the future of the considerable population engaged in the weaving trade is one which is of great importance as affecting the welfare of Bádámi proper. Hitherto the presence of this industrial population has afforded the cultivator a ready market for his surplus produce, and if anything were to happen to curtail this source of demand without counterbalancing advantages, the result would be an embarrassment of the rayat which would affect the stability of the revenue. In 1852 Captain Wingate reviewed the prospects of this class on account of the increasing use of English yarns and the competition of markets nearer the coast was of opinion that it was destined to decline. It is clear moreover that he was influenced to such an extent by this consideration that he introduced greater liberality into the assessments. The prophecy, however, has not been fulfilled to any appreciable extent. The number of looms at work for weaving coarse cloths, which fell off lamentably after the famine, has increased within the last few years until it has almost reached the former figure. The very remoteness of the locality has hitherto protected these manufactures in an unexpected manner. But the prophecy may, I think, safely be renewed now when the railway which will intersect the táluka is about to be opened for traffic. Everywhere the establishment of railway communication has been the signal for the abandonment of hand-loom manufactures, unless they are of some peculiar kind or quality. The hand-manufacture of coarse cloths carried on in Kerur and other towns can never compete with the products of Bombay mills and still less with machinery erected in towns lying nearer the coast. The opening out of

communications brings with it a tendency for manufactures to become concentrated at large seats of industry and the ultimate migration of the weavers of these villages to large industrial centres is highly probable. The looms of Guledgudd which turn out fine women's bodices and cloth mixed with silk of a superior kind may continue to work for many years longer, but their continuance cannot be altogether depended upon, for when the railway opens out a tract to the influence of large manufacturing centres the local demands of that tract become known and machinery may be employed to develop the necessary supply.

13. It is fortunate for people situated like the cultivators of Bádámi that the very agency which may destroy their petty local manufactures will itself provide a compensation for the loss. There are few parts of the country to which the railway has yet penetrated where its advent has not caused some revolution in the course of trade or agriculture. And there is little doubt that better and more profitable cultivation will be one of the first results in Bádámi, for however unsuited the soils of the villages north of the Malaprabha may be for cotton and wheat, there is considerable room for the production of oil seeds and the more valuable pulses. In disposing of his exportable produce the cultivator will have a choice of markets, if indeed consumers are not brought to his very gates. And with the opening of a railway there invariably springs up a brisk carrying trade which will employ the cultivators' carts and bullocks when otherwise they might be idle in the non-cultivating season. To all this must be added the possibility of the establishment in the neighbourhood of cotton-presses and spinning and weaving mills to utilize the raw produce of the southern villages and surrounding talukas. The construction of a railway in the Bombay Presidency has seldom failed to lead to some such enterprise. At Hubli in the Dhárwár District a successful spinning mill has been established in anticipation of it. But in whatever light we regard the circumstances of the future it may be expected that the next period of settlement will be marked by a partial upsetting of existing conditions which may be accompanied by some embarrassment to the poorer cultivators and I trust the Government will be satisfied that full allowance has been made for all such contingencies in the present proposals.

14. The value of land in this taluka for the purpose of investment is treated of in paras. 36 and 37 of Mr. Fletcher's report. It would appear from the figures in Appendix I. that the Government occupied land is generally found to be cultivated by the registered occupants, something less than one-tenth being sub-let for grain or money payments. I would have been surprised had the figures been otherwise, as there are comparatively few capitalists resident in this taluka and the soil generally requires so much individual care in its culture that there is not that scope for profit to the middleman which is found in other parts of the country. But the figures in appendices K., L. and M. show that the value set on land in cases of sale, mortgage and sub-letting is usually substantial. The transactions quoted in the statements are not selected ones, but represent all those which have passed during the stated period relating to land only unmingled with property of other descriptions. As our object is to ascertain how many multiples of the assessment is usually obtained by dealings in land, it is obviously necessary to omit deeds which contain any consideration apart from that upon which the assessment was laid.

15. It will be observed here as elsewhere that the value of land, as represented by multiples of the assessment, varies very considerably in the cases of different fields sold and mortgaged. I have so frequently explained the reason of this to the satisfaction of Government that I hoped to have been spared the necessity again. But Mr. McCallum, the 1st Assistant Collector, whose opinion will be found among the papers appended, has again returned to the charge. I am not aware of Mr. McCallum's authority for imputing to the Survey Department the wild assertion that the average price realized by the sales which have been recorded is the average price of land in the taluka generally. It is simply the average price of all land which is brought into the market and all that is claimed for it, is that it affords us an indication of what land fetches for which there is any reasonable demand. It is quite recognized that there are lands assessed by this Department which are just within the margin of pro-

fitable cultivation and which might be incapable of paying a rent in years of very low prices and under that head come much of those lands which are at present out of cultivation. When prices range on a steadier level and such lands can be cultivated at a certain profit the occupancy right will attain an exchangeable value and not till then.

16. The great difference in values as represented by the multiples of the assessment realized appears to Mr. McCallum to be the result of irregularity in the original assessment which he attributes to "fraud or carelessness" on the part of the early classers. It is admitted that the standard of the early classers was somewhat faulty, as it tended to the depreciation of the better soils and a somewhat strict appreciation of the poorer ones, but beyond this, there is no foundation for Mr. McCallum's wanton assertion. A glance down the list of sales quoted will show that most of the high prices have been fetched in the one village of Ron, situated in the heart of the black soil villages, where the cotton trade has been wonderfully developed, and which since the early classification has been formed into the head-quarters station of a Mámładár. It has moreover been given the advantage of good road communications and will soon be within easy reach of the railway. It is not difficult to understand that land may fetch fancy prices in such a locality, while the value of land in villages as remote now from communications as Ron was in the early days of the settlement is comparatively unaffected. But the land of Bádámi classed, as is the custom of this Department, for intrinsic productive capabilities only, is susceptible of great improvement, apart from improvements of a general nature, by good cultivation or by providing means of irrigation and every step in that direction must cause its value as judged from the assessment to be thrown more and more out of all relation to its actual market value.

17. The revenue history of old Bádámi may be gathered from the two appendices P. 1 and P. 2. The latter which relates to the 20 villages of Dhárwár speaks for itself: it shows a rapid spread of cultivation in the first nine years of the settlement from 27,820 acres in 1850-51 to 59,176 acres in 1858-59, since which year it has gone on steadily increasing, until in 1882-83 there are 62,992 acres under occupation and only 61 acres, assessed at Rs. 42, unoccupied. Remissions and outstanding balances have been of the most rare occurrence although the revenue has risen from Rs. 18,231 in the year of settlement to Rs. 40,936 which sum was actually collected last year. In the 127 villages of Bádámi proper simultaneously settled the effect of Captain Wingate's liberal reduction of the demands is shown at once by the more than doubling of the area occupied before 1864-65, when the revenue rose to nearly Rs. 60,000. In that year, when the prosperity of the country from the effect of the American War may be said to have culminated, both the area under occupation and the revenue rose to the highest figures. So favourable to the cultivators were prices of produce in that year that probably every acre affording any real temptation to cultivation was occupied. Only 9,537 acres remained unoccupied, bearing an average assessment of about 5 annas per acre. As land the value of which is represented by 5 annas per acre on a maximum rate of Re. 1 would ordinarily in a time of great prosperity be occupied, it may be that the over-appreciation of certain poor varieties of soil which is admitted to have occurred in the old Southern Marátha Country Survey may have operated to keep these lands out of occupation. The revision survey will, it is hoped, provide the necessary remedy.

18. It might have been expected that after the high tide of prosperity which was reached in 1864-65 there would be a reaction in the succeeding years when prices commenced falling and agricultural losses were general. But up to the year of the famine only about 3,500 acres had been abandoned. Then came the crushing famine when not only many of the poorer cultivators but non-agriculturists, such as weavers, dyers, &c., who had commenced to dabble in land, were obliged to seek subsistence elsewhere. Their lands remained uncared for and the greater portion of them have remained waste ever since, either because the occupants never returned to claim them or, if they did return, found them so over-grown with weeds and grasses that it was beyond their means to re-cultivate them at a profit. During the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 no steps were taken to wind up the accounts of defaulters and to take off from the records the names of dead or absconded persons. This process was commenced in 1879-80 and

continued for some time after and the falling off in cultivation recorded up to 1880-81 may be attributed to the famine and nothing else. In 1881 a most unexpected fall in the value of produce took place which caused a further falling off in 1881-82 and 1882-83. There are now 41,824 acres of waste bearing an average assessment of 6 annas per acre, chiefly lands of a poor description which were occupied by those hand-to-mouth cultivators to whom one season of extreme failure brought utter ruin and destruction of stock.

19. That the area now out of occupation in this taluka or rather in the Bádámi portion of it is very large and that the famine and its losses have caused a considerable quantity of land to be out of demand for occupation must be admitted, but Mr. McCallum's idea that it has been thrown up because it was not sufficiently valuable to be a security for a loan of the amount of one year's assessment is scarcely maintainable. Something more than the possession of the means to pay the assessment is required for the cultivation of land, and especially land which is out of tith, from several years' total abandonment. Such lands require the employment of considerable agricultural stock and labour and with prices at a low range there is but little encouragement to incur the expenditure. The fallacy of Mr. McCallum's statement however is shown by the fact that until the famine about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, and sometimes more, of this area actually continued under steady cultivation for about 16 years and presumably rendered a profit to the cultivator after paying the costs of cultivation and satisfying the revenue demand. But Mr. Grant, the Collector, has advanced a most cogent reason why re-occupation of the abandoned area has not taken place. He attributes it to the restrictive forest policy which has already been explained by me in para. 21 of my report on the Hungund revision settlement. The Bádámi Taluka is the only tract in the Kaládgi Collectorate where forest conservancy can be practised to any great extent, and the lands abandoned during the famine afford a good chance for the development of the area under reservation and the consolidation of forest blocks. Selections have been made by the Forest Department which, if approved, will, in the Collector's opinion, leave but little margin for extension of existing cultivation. And in the meantime to guard against any re-appropriation of abandoned land likely to be of any value for conservancy, orders have been issued that applications for waste land are to be referred in the first instance to the District Forest Officer for opinion. The Forest Officer therefore has been to a great extent the arbiter of what shall and what shall not be re-occupied.

20. Before leaving the consideration of Appendix P. (1). I would draw attention to the ease and regularity with which the demand under the expired settlement has usually been collected. Previous to 1850-51 remissions and outstanding balances were the rule, after that date they become the exception. In the famine year a large balance remained uncollected and for four years after considerable sums were outstanding, but all difficulty seems now to have disappeared. For the last three years the compulsory processes employed have been very trifling. In 1882-83 the whole demand was collected within the year with the issue of 236 notices and resort to distraint in 2 cases only.

21. To illustrate the condition of prices since the early settlement Mr. Fletcher has chosen the two market towns of Guledgudd and Ron. Mr. McCallum objects to the selection of the former town, as its comparative inaccessibility has caused recent prices to rule especially high in it. It would seem from the figures quoted by Mr. McCallum that in the early days of the settlement, when the general carrying agent was the pack-bullock, there was little difference between the prices at the two towns, but since communications have developed to the advantage of Bádámi the difference has been more marked and prices in that central locality have been somewhat lower throughout, and very considerably lower in the years 1872 to 1877. I do not think, however, that Mr. Fletcher's selection can be condemned for this reason only, as certainly more villages of the taluka partake of the inaccessibility of Guledgudd than of the advantageous position of Bádámi. Moreover Guledgudd, which is the Peit or market of the village Parvati, is the only place of commercial importance in Bádámi proper, the town of Bádámi itself being a comparatively small one with a population about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of that of Guledgudd and with a comparatively insignificant trade. But even if we

put aside Mr. Fletcher's figures and accept Mr. McCallum's carefully* pared down estimate of an advance in prices of 50 per cent. only, the increase of assessment proposed in this report is fully justified. If Mr. McCallum had worked out the figures separately he would have found that the increase to be imposed on the 129 villages of Bádámi proper, for which Guledgudd has been selected as the representative market, is only 16 per cent. The 20 villages under the market town of Ron bear the greater portion of the general increase, but there the quotations show that the rise in the value of cereals is very marked, while that of cotton, which is not quoted, has been shown to exceed 100 per cent. in the neighbouring cotton producing districts. It is to be regretted that Mr. Fletcher has not given the prices ruling during the 10 years preceding the settlement, as we should then know the values of produce which the early settlement officers had in view when they fixed their cash rates. The years in which settlement operations were proceeding were marked by very low prices which must have influenced in no small measure the weight of the assessments.

22. Although there are some figures in Mr. McCallum's quotations for Bádámi which I would be disinclined to accept without local verification, I do not think it necessary to incur the delay, because I am willing to admit that any settlement of this tract would be a dangerous one which proceeded on the hypothesis that the price of cereals had increased by more than from 50 to 60 per cent. When we consider the manner in which prices have oscillated in late years the greatest caution is necessary. Only last year the price of jowári, the staple food-grain, had fallen to a level not reached for more than 19 years past, and it is only now recovering. With the opening of the railway a steadier level is likely to be maintained, for the remote southern districts of Kaládgi have been hitherto starved for want of money which will now be poured more freely into the country in exchange for cotton and other commodities. The works now proceeding in connection with the railway must afford a great outlet for the labour of the táluka.

23. I altogether fail to understand Mr. McCallum's argument that the cultivator is no gainer by the rise in prices. He and his family no doubt eat as much as they did before, but presumably in 1850 as well as now he paid the Government assessment out of his surplus produce. And if the rise in value has been so marked that to obtain the money to pay his assessment he has now to part with 6 *mans* out of his surplus instead of 9 *mans* in 1850, surely he has 3 *mans* added to his profits in no way due to any exertions of his own. And if Government claim only a moderate share of this extra profit, there will be enough and to spare to cover the rise in the price of the few necessaries which he does not produce and which he has to purchase in the market. But Mr. McCallum's acquaintance with the processes of settlement appears to be limited. It is clear from the 2nd paragraph of his letter that he does not understand how the increase proposed in a settlement report is arrived at. He thinks that the settlement officer weighs the *pros* and *cons.*, and finding the condition of a tract to be good, formulates in an arbitrary manner the percentage increase to be imposed. I thought that I had cleared up this matter in para. 27 of my report No. 2530 of 26th November last on the settlement of the neighbouring táluka of Bágalkot, but here is the same misunderstanding expressed, and I am again obliged to point out that the increase formulated by the settlement officer is upon the maximum rates of the groups and that the actual cash increase is arrived at by calculating the result of the new classification on the increased maximum rates. The percentage increase is the very last calculation made.

24. The grouping of the villages and the maximum rates to be imposed on each group have been settled by Mr. Fletcher and myself after careful consideration. The aim in the grouping has been simplicity, as too fine a differentiation of the rates, except for climate, is liable to be upset in these days of progress and would only cause embarrassment to future settlement officers. At the early settlement Captain Wingate gave a higher rate to seven scattered villages containing a manufacturing population, and doubtless in those days of defective communications such villages possessed a definite advantage, but the spread of communications and the opening of the railway must deprive these places of their special importance and there seems no necessity now to continue the distinction. They will take the rate of the group in which they are included.

It has always appeared to me, moreover, that the villages of the Ron division were somewhat leniently treated by Captain Wingate, being placed in the 3rd class on the understanding that their climate was less favourable. Too little stress was laid on the fact that the late rains so suitable for the cultivation of those parts fully compensate for the deficiency of the early rains. The rainfall gauged at Ron for the last twelve years as given in Appendix A. averages more than an inch in excess of that of Bádámi.

25. It is now proposed to form the villages of the Ron division and those of central and eastern Bádámi into one group on a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0. The result will be to raise the rate of the first-named villages by 4 annas and all the rest with a few exceptions by 2 annas. Some small difference might have been made between the villages of Bádámi situated on and near the railway and those to the extreme east, but I consider that for this settlement at least it is wiser not to make it. The eastern villages have a somewhat better rainfall on the whole owing to the hilly character of the country, and although their communications are not so good, they have the advantage of proximity to the old established market of Guledgudd, the best for many miles round. Twenty-eight villages to the north-west of the táluka, further away from the railway and with indifferent communications, are grouped together with a proposed maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0. Most of these villages were originally settled on a maximum rate of Re. 1.

26. There are several old tanks in this táluka from which rice and garden lands are irrigated. The Government rice area amounting to 376 acres has been assessed on a maximum rate for soil and water advantages combined of Rs. 8, and the same maximum rate has been applied to the 211 acres of garden-land which are irrigated by páts from tanks and streams. The average assessment resulting from the application of this maximum rate is in the case of rice land Rs. 3-5-6 per acre and in the case of garden Rs. 5-8-0. Considering the advantages these lands possess and the quality of the crops produced, the rates seem very suitable. There remain 307 acres of garden-land watered by wells to which the liberal orders of Government have been applied with the result that the average rate per acre is only 15 annas. The total revenue on garden-land of all descriptions according to the proposed rates will be Rs. 1,449 or Rs. 2-12-9 per acre.

27. The total increase to the Government revenue by the application of these rates will be Rs. 22,385 or about 24·5 per cent. on the present demand. The greater portion of the increase, however, Rs. 14,179, is borne by the 20 Ron villages which can well afford to pay the increased revenue, while only Rs. 8,206 will fall on the 129 less fortunate villages included in Bádámi proper. The percentage increase on the Ron villages separated from the rest of the group will be 34·6 while that on all the Bádámi villages taken together comes to 16·1. The distinction moreover has been maintained in the average rate of land, which for the whole number of villages is Re. 0-11-9 per acre. If the Ron villages, the average of which is Re. 0-13-11, and which are almost entirely dry-crop, be deducted, the average rate for land in Bádámi proper, including rice and garden, is only Re 0-10-3 per acre. The increases appear to me to be fairly distributed and to be fully justified by prices and the other general conditions upon which our revision settlements are based. The increase on the 1st group, which includes the Ron villages, is altogether 25·8 per cent. while that on the 2nd group which suffered most from the famine is 14·9 per cent. only. The reasons for large increases of assessment in the case of individual villages have been given in full by Mr. Fletcher.

28. There has been considerable delay in the transmission to Government of Mr. Fletcher's report chiefly due to the time occupied in obtaining the opinions of the district officers. The papers were received in this office on the 24th ultimo, and as I had not received the criticism passed upon them by the Collector of Dhárwár, I had to obtain a copy. The consequence is that there is no chance of the proposals being sanctioned and the assessment registers being prepared in time for the introduction of the new rates during the current revenue year. They will, if sanctioned by Government, be announced in 1884-85 with a 30-years' guarantee. Mr. Fletcher proposes that they should be introduced

as in Hungund in two instalments with an interval of 3 years. I am of opinion, however, that there is no reason to withhold the immediate levy of the full rates in the 20 villages of the Ron division. These villages are now in the Dhárwár Collectorate and should follow the system of that district. The other villages of the Ron Táluka have for some time past been paying revised rates and there is no reason why these villages, which have enjoyed a continuance of the old rates for three years longer from their happening to have been once attached to Bádámi, should be treated differently. In the villages of Bádámi proper, however, the condition of which is very different, some additional concession is advisable before levying the revised rates in full and as they are included in the Kaládgi Collectorate they should follow the general system observed therein. The sanctioned rates for the Hungund and Bágalkot Tálukas have been introduced in this season and will be levied in full from 1887-88, a remission of $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas in every rupee of the revised assessment being granted in the intervening years. I think the same plan may be followed in these villages. The remission of $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas in every rupee of the revised assessment may be given for 1885-86 and 1886-87 whereby the additional burden for those years will be only about 3 per cent. It might appear at first sight a more easy plan to continue the old rates until 1887-88, but the objection to that is that the old classification would be continued also and the poor soils thereby deprived for three years more of the benefit of the recent amendment of valuation. By adopting the above plan the whole of southern Kaládgi will be brought under one system of treatment, and by the time the full rates are levied there is every reason to hope that the benefits of the railway may have commenced to make themselves felt and the disasters of the famine may be almost forgotten.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART;

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

(Survey Commissioner's No. 1037, dated 20th May 1884.)

No. 2156 of 1884.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 11th June 1884.

Forwarded.

2. These proposals relate to the introduction of the revised rates of settlement in 147 villages comprised in the old Bádámi Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, and 2 villages subsequently added to the táluka by reason of lapse.

3. Twenty of these villages, forming the old Ron Samat and lying to the south of the Malprabha River, now form part of the Dhárwár Collectorate, with Ron as their Táluka Station. The area of these villages is 141 miles with a population of 24,939 souls, or 177 heads per mile. The physical characteristics of this group and the history of its development during the term of the lease just expired are so different from the villages now comprised in the Bádámi Táluka proper, that it would be convenient to treat them separately as far as possible. The Acting Commissioner begs to append a report (No. 1287, dated 3rd April 1884) from the Collector of Dhárwár on the subject.

4. The statistics collected by Mr. Fletcher clearly show that the material progress of the Ron villages, during the currency of the present settlement, was very marked. They are all situated in the flat cotton plain of the Dhárwár District, and fully shared the prosperity consequent on the development of its cotton trade. In 1850-51, the first year of the settlement, the area of cultivable waste was about 22,000 acres; within 10 years all this land was taken up, and continues now under cultivation. Remissions have not been known for years, and even the collections of the famine time appear to have been made without difficulty. The tract has been exceptionally fortunate in being connected by cart-roads in all directions with market, and trading towns such as Bádámi, Nargund, Navalgund and Gadag, and the new Eastern Deccan Railway passes close by it. The figures of population, agricultural stock and other resources (paragraph 27 of Mr. Fletcher's report) unmistakably indicate a steady growth in agricultural prosperity. The decrease in the number of non-agricultural cattle and ponies has been satisfactory accounted for by the reduction of grazing lands, every cultivable acre having been taken up for cultivation.

5. The Superintendent of Survey and the Survey Commissioner propose to raise the maximum dry-crop rate in this group from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0. It is estimated that this will result in an increase of revenue of 34.6 per cent. Considering the prosperous condition of the people and the increase of prices, as compared with those prevailing at the first settlement, the Acting Commissioner feels no hesitation in pronouncing the increase proposed as *very* moderate. It must also be borne in mind that nearly half the cultivable area is under cotton and other exportable crops. With the impetus that the new railways in the country would give to the export trade of the district and the development of cotton industries in the district itself, it may safely be assumed that there will be a steady and ever-increasing demand for the exportable products grown in the Ron villages, and the margin of profit to the cultivator will be considerably larger than in the period of the settlement just expired.

6. There is one point in connection with this part of the Superintendent's proposals which requires elucidation. In the villages of Ron and Kotbal (Nos. 1 and 10 of Appendix Q) there was no rice land at the time of the first survey. Now there are of rice cultivation 4 acres in Ron and 1 acre in Kotbal. If this conversion of dry-crop into rice cultivation has been effected at the expense of the rayat, it is not under the terms of the guarantee assessable at a higher rate than the surrounding dry-crop land. The average rate for the rice land at Ron is Rs. 2-8-0, which is double the proposed maximum dry-crop rate.

7. Now to turn to the villages in Bádámi proper, it is apparent, from the statistics collected, that the district has not prospered so well as the Ron Samat during the currency of the first settlement, and the famine of 1877 (which was most severe in this part of the Presidency) considerably depleted the agricultural population of their accumulated wealth. The new rates became due in 1881-82,

but it was to give time to the rayats to recover themselves from their depressed condition that the introduction of the revised rates has been held in abeyance. The survey officers now think that this revision, which involves an increase of 16.1 per cent., can be brought into force. The Acting Collector of Kaládgi, Mr. Grant, considers the increase moderate, but Mr. McCallum, the Assistant Collector in charge of the táluka, is opposed to any enhancement. Even if all other conditions had remained unchanged, the rise in prices, which at the safest calculation is not below 50 per cent., would alone warrant some increase, but the new railway which passes through the táluka will undoubtedly improve the position of the cultivators of this hitherto out-lying district. The figures regarding population, cattle, and other agricultural resources compare unfavourably with those of Ron Samat, but they nevertheless indicate a very considerable recuperative power on the part of the sufferers in the famine. The large amount of fallow, nearly 42,000 acres, does at first sight create an unfavourable impression of the material condition of the agriculturists, but it is doubtless due to the fact that, as elsewhere, it has been retained for exchange work in connection with the demarcation of forests. This work is reported to be in an advanced state in this táluka, and the Acting Commissioner expects that ere long all waste land not required either for forests or exchange work will be given out to cultivators.

8. After carefully weighing all the arguments adduced by Mr. McCallum, the undersigned is of opinion that the small increase proposed by the survey officers is fully warranted, and there is no reason why Government should be withheld any longer from its legitimate share in the increased value of the profits of agriculture; but the strongest argument for the immediate introduction of the revised settlement is to be found in the fact that the present revision does not merely consist of a re-adjustment of the money-value of the Government share but by causing a re-adjustment of the classification of the different descriptions of land, it will reduce the assessment on poorer soils, which were in the early days of the Southern Marátha Country survey, over-valued. Thus it will be seen from Appendix Q that in 13 villages the total assessment will actually be decreased. It cannot be ascertained from the papers what is the total amount of decrease on this account; perhaps at this stage the Survey Department is not in a position to give this information, but it must be considerable, and therefore by the immediate introduction of the rates the owners of poor land will benefit, and there will be no objection to the better description of land paying a slight enhancement, considering that the railway will be opened immediately.

9. The villages have been divided into two groups. The first group includes 101 villages of the eastern block with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0 against Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 of the first settlement. In the second group are comprised 28 villages which are situated at the western end of the subdivision. They are somewhat disadvantageously situated as regards rainfall and accessibility to markets. A lower maximum rate (Rs. 1-2-0) has therefore been adopted in their case. The old special rate for trading places and the exceptional rate adopted for 2 villages subsequently settled have been wisely done away with.

10. The rice and garden rates appear moderate, and it is satisfactory to note that the orders of Government regarding the assessment of garden area have been strictly followed. The Superintendent says (paragraph 48) "that the usual addition up to double the dry-crop rate has been placed on land irrigated from wells that receive benefit by percolation from tanks or from pásthal irrigation." The undersigned is not aware of any orders of Government authorising this system of doubling the dry-crop rate. If it has been made applicable in the case of new wells sunk by rayats within the currency of the present settlement, then the propriety of the measure appears doubtful as it would amount to taxing private improvements. As private improvements are not to be taxed under any circumstances, it would be more satisfactory if the conversion of land into rice or garden at the expense of the cultivators were shown separately from the rice and garden area which is liable to be taxed on account of its water advantages. The average rates for the two descriptions of lands should also be shown separately.

11. The result of the revision will be to raise the revenue of occupied land from Rs. 91,715 to Rs. 1,14,100 or 24.5 per cent. increase over the whole area.

The Survey Commissioner proposes for very good reasons that the revised rates in the 20 villages of Ron Sámát be introduced in full from 1885-86, but that in the case of Bádámi villages the temporary remissions sanctioned for Hungund and Bágalkot be allowed for 2 years, and the full rates be levied from 1887-88. The temporary remissions will reduce the increase to only about 3 per cent. In conclusion the undersigned respectfully recommends that these proposals, which are conceived in a liberal spirit, may be sanctioned by Government.

J. G. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Kaládgi: Revision settlement of 149 villages of the Bádámi Táluka, Kaládgi.

No. 5749.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1884.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2156, dated 11th June 1884—Forwarding a letter, No. 1037, dated 20th May 1884, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who submits with his remarks a report by the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of 149 villages which were comprised in the old Bádámi Táluka, but 20 of which have subsequently been transferred to the Ron Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, together with the remarks of the Collectors of Kaládgi and Dhárwár and of the Assistant Collector in charge of the Bádámi Táluka.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 149 villages, 129 of which belong to the Bádámi Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate and 20 to the Ron Táluka of Dhárwár. These villages were all included in the old Bádámi Táluka, and the survey settlement was originally introduced into all except two in the year 1850-51. These two were Inám villages which were temporarily settled on lapsing to Government in 1862-63 and 1868-69 respectively. The total area of the 149 villages according to the revision measurements is 385,484 acres.

2. The period of 30 years for which the original settlement was guaranteed expired in 1881-82, but it was considered advisable to postpone the proposals for revision until the country should have recovered to some extent from the effects of the famine of 1876-77.

3. The villages of Bádámi Táluka are situated to the south of the villages of Bágalkot, the revision settlement of which was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 290, dated 11th January 1884, and to the south-west of the villages of Hungund, the revision settlement of which was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5858, dated 7th August 1883. The condition of Bádámi is similar to that of the adjoining villages of these tálukás, and the same rates are now proposed.

4. Bádámi forms the south-western corner of the Kaládgi District. The country is hilly and rugged, one-fourth of the area being rocky waste. The soil is light-coloured and sandy, but not unfertile. The rainfall, which averages about 25 inches annually, is certain and seasonable during the early part of the monsoon and succeeding months and is thus favourable for the early crops which occupy three-fourths of the area under cultivation. The principal cereals grown are jowári and bájri. 8.5 per cent. only of the cultivable area is under cotton. 17.4 per cent. is fallow or under grass.

5. The 20 villages of the Ron Táluka adjoin Bádámi on the south-east. They form part of the rich black-soil plain of Dhárwár, and their characteristics are quite different from those of Bádámi. 40 per cent. of the whole area is devoted to cotton and only 6 per cent. is fallow or under grass. The rainfall, of which the annual average is about one inch more than in Bádámi, is heaviest towards the end of the monsoon and is therefore favourable for cotton.

6. The statistics regarding the material prosperity of the two tálukás show results as diverse as their natural features. In Bádámi the effects of the famine

are still appreciable. The returns for 1882-83 as compared with those for 1851 show a decrease of 6·7 per cent in population, and a decrease of 8·7 and 55·9 per cent, respectively in agricultural cattle and cows and buffaloes. The Superintendent points out that the average density of population, which is reported to be 137 per square mile, is still high for a district like Bádámi where one-fourth of the area is unfit for cultivation. The agricultural cattle are also numerous in proportion to cultivated area, there being, it is stated, one pair for every 16 acres. The Survey Commissioner attributes the decrease of cattle in some degree to the invasion of old grazing grounds by cultivation, but when the large area of fallow land is considered, this view would appear to be open to question. There is no doubt that the famine denuded the district of cattle of all kinds to a very great extent, and the fact that the numbers now reported bear so high a proportion to those before the famine may be considered to be evidence of the satisfactory progress towards recovery which the district has made. If the numbers for 1882-83 were compared with those for the year succeeding the famine, a large increase would certainly be apparent. The same remark applies to population. At the time of the famine the classes subsisting by daily labour, the poorer cultivators, and as mentioned by the Superintendent most of the weavers of coarse cloths, were forced to seek a livelihood elsewhere, and the recovery from the drain thus occasioned, must of necessity be gradual. But in view of the fact that fair progress has already been made, it does not appear that the present statistics afford sufficient reason for delaying any longer to give effect to the moderate proposals now under consideration.

7. The statistics for the 20 villages of Ron show that since 1851 population has increased 40 per cent., and agricultural cattle have increased 33·4 per cent. There is a decrease of 31·3 per cent. in milch cattle, which may be attributed to extension of cultivation, and of 15·9 per cent. in horses and ponies, which may be explained by the large number exported for military purposes in 1878. The famine appears to have left no traces in these villages, which have enjoyed an almost unbroken course of prosperity.

8. In both talukás the number of wells has increased, in Bádámi from 352 in 1851 to 451 in 1882-83, and in Ron from 24 to 27, but the fact is unimportant as owing to the nature of the country no considerable extension of irrigation can be looked for.

9. The number of carts has also increased, in Bádámi from 229 to 1,040, and in Ron from 171 to 1,100. This is mainly the result of improved communications, which have enabled the people to employ carts instead of pack-bullocks. Bádámi is traversed by the Hubli and Sholápur road, and the road from Gadag joining this road passes through both talukás, which are also connected by branch roads with the Bágalkot and Hungund road and others. The East Deccan Railway passes through the middle of Bádámi Taluka with stations at Katgeri, Bádámi and Alur, and skirts on the west the strip of country containing the 20 Ron villages with stations at Mallápur and Hombal. The probable effects of the railway, which will be opened for goods traffic next month, on the local manufactures is discussed in the Superintendent's exhaustive and interesting report and in the Survey Commissioner's able review. In the town of Guledgudd alone the manufacture of fine cloth mixed with silk is said to be carried on to the value of Rs. 3,800 weekly. It is thought that this industry may continue to thrive notwithstanding the competition which will arise on the opening of the railway, but the manufacture of the coarser kinds of cloth will, it is expected, suffer. The decline of these industries owing to the competition of the products of Bombay was foretold by Sir G. Wingate in 1851, and this opinion probably carried weight when the present low rates of assessment were imposed on this district, but hitherto the prophecy has not been realized. Whether it will be fulfilled on the opening of the railway it is not easy to foresee, but there appears to be no reason to doubt that the increased facilities afforded for the disposal of surplus agricultural produce will more than compensate for any narrowing of the local market which may arise from a diminution of the manufacturing population, and that any deterioration in the condition of the latter will be outweighed by improvement in the general condition of the district.

10. The benefits of the railway will be felt first in the Ron villages, as mentioned by the Superintendent, and not so quickly in Bádámi. Mr. McCallum, the First Assistant Collector of Kaládgi, questions whether the Bádámi villages will receive any benefit at all, but he has not advanced any arguments in support of a view so opposed to that generally held.

11. Mr. McCallum has, as on previous occasions, offered criticism adverse to the increase of assessment. He has however still much to learn of the elementary principles of survey settlements and he fails to appreciate the force of the facts put before him. The evidence of the registry office records that lessees are willing to pay in advance for the use of a field for a term of years a sum double the aggregate assessment of that term or even more is conclusive that in both the Bádámi and Ron villages there is land which can be sublet at a handsome profit beyond the Government assessment. The statistics give 72 instances of leases in the past 8 years in a táluka in which only one-tenth of the land is sublet. Many of the leases extend beyond the period of the original settlement and must have been made with due regard to the coming revision. Against these facts is Mr. McCallum's opinion that in the vast majority of cases the cultivator just makes enough to pay the Government assessment and cover his own maintenance and expense of cultivation. Mr. McCallum says that as regards assessed waste Bádámi is as it was in 1853-54. He fails to observe that there has been an addition to total area, and that the occupied land in 1882-83 was more by 14,000 acres than it was in 1853-54. The assessed waste is therefore less in proportion. The occupied area doubled itself between 1850-51 and 1864-65 under the original settlement and maintained nearly this ratio up to the famine. Prices have advanced 50 per cent. since 1850-51, while the enhancement on revision is 16 per cent. There is therefore greater inducement to expand cultivation than before, for the revised assessment will absorb less of the produce than the original assessment. And Mr. McCallum fails to observe the most important point of all affecting the poorer lands, *viz.*, that on these the revised assessment is not higher but actually lower than the original assessment. If therefore the first assessments fulfilled their design by leaving to the cultivator in all cases a fair return on cultivation, *a fortiori* the revised rates will do the same. Cultivation may therefore be expected soon to re-occupy the assessed waste so far as it is not reserved for forests. It is probably well for the interest of the people to convert into forest those lands which are of such poor quality that they make a sufficient return to cultivation only in years of high prices and good harvests. But the assessment on such lands is so small that it has but a very trifling effect on the results of cultivation. Generally it is to be observed that neither in the Ron nor in the Bádámi villages is the revised assessment as high per acre as that collected before the introduction of the original settlement and prices have since advanced very greatly.

12. Under the original settlement the Ron villages were assessed at the low maximum rate of Re. 1 on account of the supposed uncertainty of the rainfall. The bulk of Bádámi was assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0, but in some villages the rate was Rs. 1-4-0 or even as high as Rs. 1-6-0. On the poorer soils the average rate was considerably higher than that now proposed. From the evidence as to distraints which the Superintendent has adduced it does not appear that any difficulty has been experienced in realizing the revenue demands under the existing settlement, and it does not seem to be the case that the comparatively high assessment on the poorer soils was a principal cause of so much land being given up. The large amount of unoccupied land in Bádámi is a natural result of the famine, and that it has been so slowly brought back under cultivation is probably due in some measure, as the Survey and Settlement Commissioner points out, to the action of the Forest officers. But His Excellency in Council cannot concur with the Acting Collector (Mr. G. Grant) in the view that the effects of this action should be styled "pernicious." The necessity of reserving large blocks of land for forest in Kaládgi is indisputable, and if the waste land were granted freely for cultivation before the proposals for forest settlement have been matured, the object in view would be defeated and a valuable opportunity would be lost. It is most necessary however that the demarcation of the forest should be completed with all possible speed, so that the remaining waste land may be given out for cultivation as soon as as it is applied for.

13. It is now proposed to divide all the villages of which the settlement is under consideration into two groups. The first group, for which the maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0 is proposed, is to include the 20 Ron villages and the 101 villages forming the bulk of Bádámi. The second group, for which a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 is proposed, is to include the 28 remaining villages of Bádámi, which are situated in the north-west of the táluka and which possess a somewhat inferior climate and are remote from communications. For rice land, the total area of which is only 732 acres, a maximum rate of Rs. 8 is proposed, the average rate being Rs. 3-5-6 per acre. Under the original settlement the average rate is Rs. 2-0-7. For garden land, the total area of which is 518 acres only, an average rate of Rs. 2-12-9 is proposed, the former average being Rs. 2-14-9. The result of the proposed rates is a total increase of assessment of Rs. 22,385 or 24·5 per cent. of the whole. In the Ron villages, considered separately, the increase is 34·6 per cent. In the Bádámi villages of the first group the increase is 20 per cent., and in those of the second group it is 14·9 per cent. In two villages only does the increase exceed 50 per cent. In 13 villages there is a decrease.

14. The proposals appear to have been framed with care and moderation, they meet with the approval of the Collectors of Kaládgi and Dhárwár and of the Commissioner, S. D., and they are sanctioned. The orders of Government regarding wells dug during the period of the original settlement have been carefully observed, with the result that the assessment on land irrigated from wells so constructed is 15 annas only per acre. On lands which benefit by percolation from tanks or from pátasthal irrigation a double dry-crop rate has been imposed. This is in accordance with the orders of Government in 1874 and is on the principle of charging for the use of water the right to which vests in Government legalized by Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code. The rice land in Ron and Kotbal noticed by the Acting Commissioner in his 6th paragraph is understood to be of the same class. If it had been converted from dry-crop into rice by use of subsoil water or impounded rain water only, it would not be assessed at more than the dry-crop rate.

15. The rates now approved should be introduced during next fair season and they should be guaranteed for the full period of 30 years. His Excellency in Council concurs with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner that there is no occasion to postpone the levy of the full rates in the Ron villages, which should follow the system of the Dhárwár District. The Bádámi villages should follow the system of Bágalkot and Hungund, as recommended by the Superintendent and Commissioner of Survey, a remission of 1½ annas in every rupee of the revised assessment being granted in the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

J. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to Government,

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,*
 The Collector of Kaládgi,
 The Collector of Dhárwár,
 The Accountant General,
 The P. W. Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation).
 The Secretary of State for India, }
 The Government of India. }

With copies of the papers.

By letter.

* Note.—Copies of the papers will be supplied direct to the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country, Revenue Survey.

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Kaládgi: Revision sett. of 149 villages of the old Bádámi Táluka.

No. 9282.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 32, Revenue, dated 16th October 1884:—

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of your Excellency's Government in this Department, No. 55, dated 5th August last, with accompanying correspondence, regarding the revised settlement of the villages of the old Bádámi Táluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate.

"2. As regards the villages comprised within the Ron Táluka, I am of opinion that the new rates may, as you suggest, be levied at once, since the state of the district justifies the increase of assessment which you have sanctioned.

"3. But with reference to the remaining villages in the Bádámi Táluka I desire to invite your Excellency's attention to the remarks contained in my despatches Nos. 9 and 15, dated respectively 28th February and 3rd April 1884, in connection with the settlements of the neighbouring tálukás of Hungund and Bágalkot. In those instances, as in the present case, the hesitation which I feel in regard to the considerable increase of assessment which you propose is lessened by the circumstance that the opening of a new line of railway may be anticipated to be productive of material benefit to the district through which it passes; but I cannot help feeling that the effect of the famine may last for a longer period in Bádámi than you appear to contemplate, and I desire that the remission of 1½ annas in the rupee, which you have determined to grant in the years 1885-86 and 1886-87, may be continued for such further term as may be necessary, should it prove that my anticipations are well founded.

"4. I request that after a reasonable period has elapsed you will furnish me with a report as to the result of the new assessment as regards the three tálukas which have been mentioned."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Commissioner, S. D., the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Collectors of Dhárwár and Kaládgi for information and guidance with reference to Government Resolution No. 5749, dated 16th July last.

2. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of the Secretary of State's despatch. His Excellency in Council desires that the Collector of Kaládgi will submit a full report, after careful enquiries, on the condition of the Bádámi villages as soon after the close of 1885-86 as possible to enable Government to pass orders in due time on the question whether the remission should be continued in them after 1886-87. A report should also be furnished after the expiration of 1886-87 regarding the result of the new assessment in the Hungund, Bágalkot and Bádámi Tálukás.

W. P. SYMONDS, •

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Kaládgi,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Director of Agriculture (with copies of Government Resolutions No. 5858, dated 7th August 1883, No. 2726, dated 31st March 1884, No. 290, dated 11th January 1884, No. 4104, dated 21st May 1884 and No. 5749, dated 16th July 1884).

Extract from the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 12th February 1885, Part I., page 172.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1885.

No. 766A.—Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879, into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Bádámi 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 30 years, commencing with the Revenue year 1885-86, and ending with the Revenue year 1914-15

1 Bádámi.	58 Khánápur.
2 Kabalgeri.	59 Chiralkop.
3 Niralgí.	60 Alur.
4 Jeknur.	61 Niralkeri.
5 Budihál.	62 Hanamneri.
6 Tamihál.	63 Kákzur.
7 Maneri.	64 Majre Timapur.
8 Katarki.	65 Majre Kallapur.
9 Sul.	66 Majre Khánápur.
10 Anantpur.	67 Málgi.
11 Adgal.	68 Yergop.
12 Chik Muchalgud.	69 Hulgeri.
13 Byadar Budihál.	70 Aqsarkop.
14 Konkankop.	71 Lakaskop.
15 Hulasgeri.	72 Kadpati.
16 Katgeri.	73 Kelwadi.
17 Kagalgom.	74 Hire Budihál.
18 Hangargi.	75 Tegi.
19 Kerur.	76 Timságar.
20 Hardoli.	77 Lungapur.
21 Parwati.	78 Togunshi.
22 Balgeri.	79 Murdi.
23 Mutalgeri.	80 Honapur.
24 Lakmapur.	81 Hulikeri.
25 Mallapur.	82 Bhadranaikan Jálíhál.
26 Siwpur.	83 Patadkal.
27 Nágrál.	84 Bachingudd.
28 Kendur.	85 Katapur.
29 Nandikeshwar.	86 Mangalgudd.
30 Nelwigi.	87 Rang Samudra.
31 Sirbadgi.	88 Chimalgi.
32 Gowanki.	89 Nagrál.
33 Nilgund.	90 Sabalhunshi.
34 Bánknari.	91 Layedgundi.
35 Aladkati.	92 Katenhali.
36 Timapur.	93 Katkinhali.
37 Kardigud.	94 Khánápur.
38 Yekanachi.	95 Asangi.
39 Maninagar.	96 Alur.
40 Sugiwad.	97 Padankati.
41 Hawasnur.	98 Helur.
42 Kutkankeri.	99 Injanwari.
43 Naglapur.	100 Budangad.
44 Belur.	101 Tolachgod.
45 Hire Naswi.	102 Kardigud.
46 Belwalkop.	103 Yendigeri.
47 Anantgeri.	104 Anwál.
48 Matikati.	105 Kadarkop.
49 Kadpati.	106 Kalbandkeri.
50 Mustigeri.	107 Kadlimati.
51 Ugalwát.	108 Siparmati.
52 Halgeri.	109 Batkurki.
53 Mamatgeri.	110 Rajnal.
54 Hanamsagar.	111 Kankati.
55 Tapaskati.	112 Fakir Budihál.
56 Kallapur.	113 Nagnur.
57 Kulgeri.	114 Chenapur.

115 Jengwad.	128 Lingd.
116 Sagnur.	129 Idagal.
117 Hawalkond.	130 Gowankop.
118 Belkhindi.	131 Hire Tadashi
119 Hanmapur.	132 Birnur.
120 Umtar.	133 Arlikati.
121 Anigundi.	134 Talakwad.
122 Kalmad.	135 Hotiholi.
123 Kokadkati.	136 Benur.
124 Oblapur.	137 Wadwati.
125 Narsapur.	138 Jugalgundi.
126 Mudkavi.	139 Kalas.
127 Timapur.	140 Karlkop.

No. 766A.—Revised Survey settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwár 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 18 years commencing with the Revenue year 1885-86, and ending with the Revenue year 1903-04.

1 Hadagli.	21 Ron.
2 Guzmagadi.	22 Krishnapur.
3 Yeribeleri.	23 Bhoslapur.
4 Naregal.	24 Maranbasri.
5 Belwanki.	25 Jigalur.
6 Honapur.	26 Abigeri.
7 Sowdi.	27 Mudengudi.
8 Chik Manur.	28 Madalgeri.
9 Hanamnal.	29 Kurhati.
10 Sud.	30 Kotbal.
11 Dyambunshi.	31 Jekli.
12 Bevinkati.	32 Hosahali.
13 Kalkapur.	33 Halkeri.
14 Nidgundi.	34 Hirehal.
15 Kalignur.	35 Benhal.
16 Musigeri.	36 Hungundi.
17 Nalur.	37 Hullur.
18 Karmadi.	38 Manur.
19 Megur.	39 Basarkod.
20 Kuradgi.	40 Beleri.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.