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LECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF  
GOVERNMENT.

NO. CXXIII—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF THE REVISED  
OF ASSESSMENT

INTO THE

RUMBA AND ANKOLA TA

OF

NORTH KANARA.



Printed by  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT  
1867

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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBA  
GOVERNMENT.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF THE REVISED RATES  
OF ASSESSMENT

IN THE

KUMTA AND ANKOLA TALUKAS

OF

NORTH KANARA.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

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1883.

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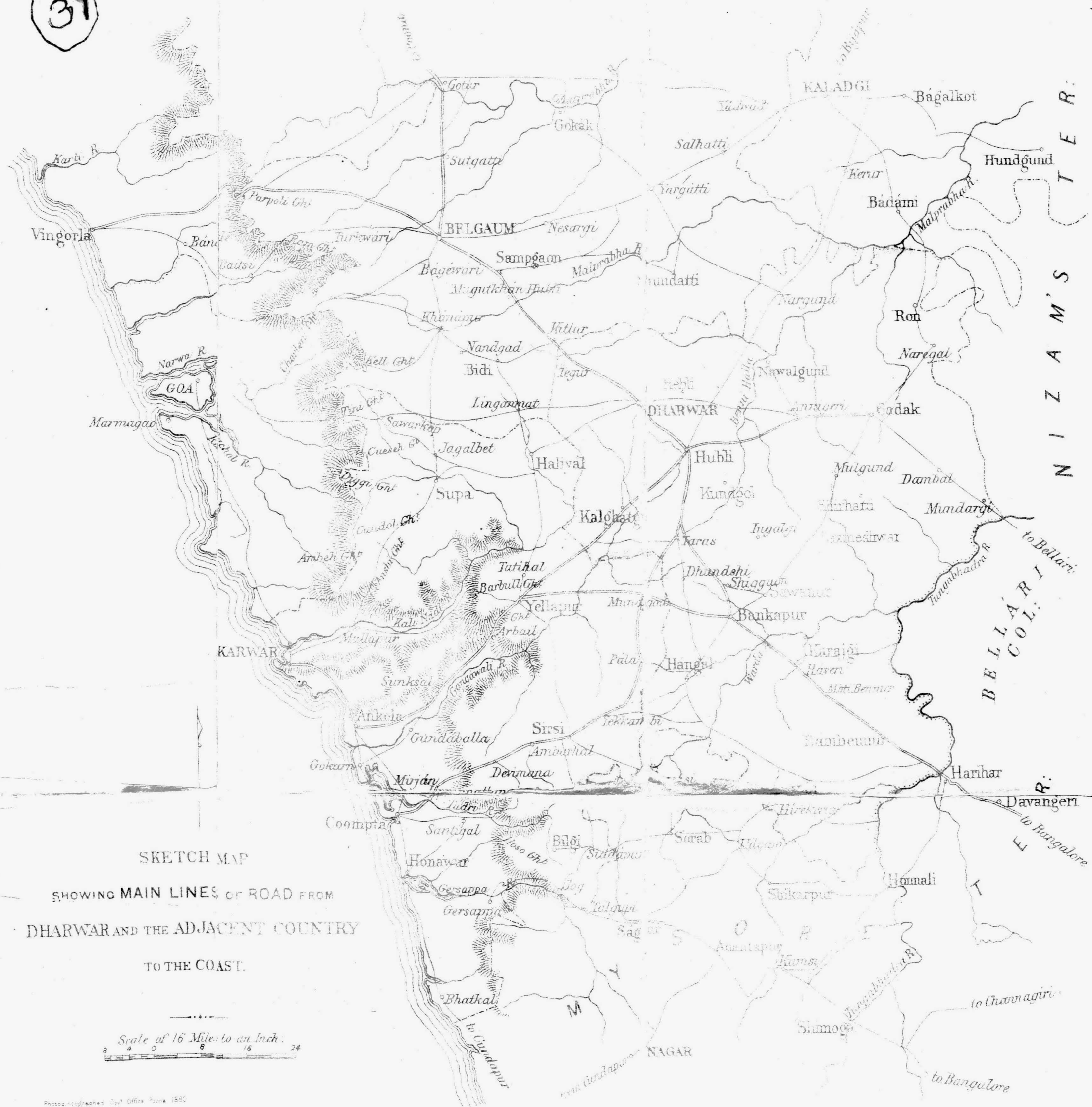
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SKETCH MAP  
 SHOWING MAIN LINES OF ROAD FROM  
 DHARWAR AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRY  
 TO THE COAST.

Scale of 16 Miles to an Inch.

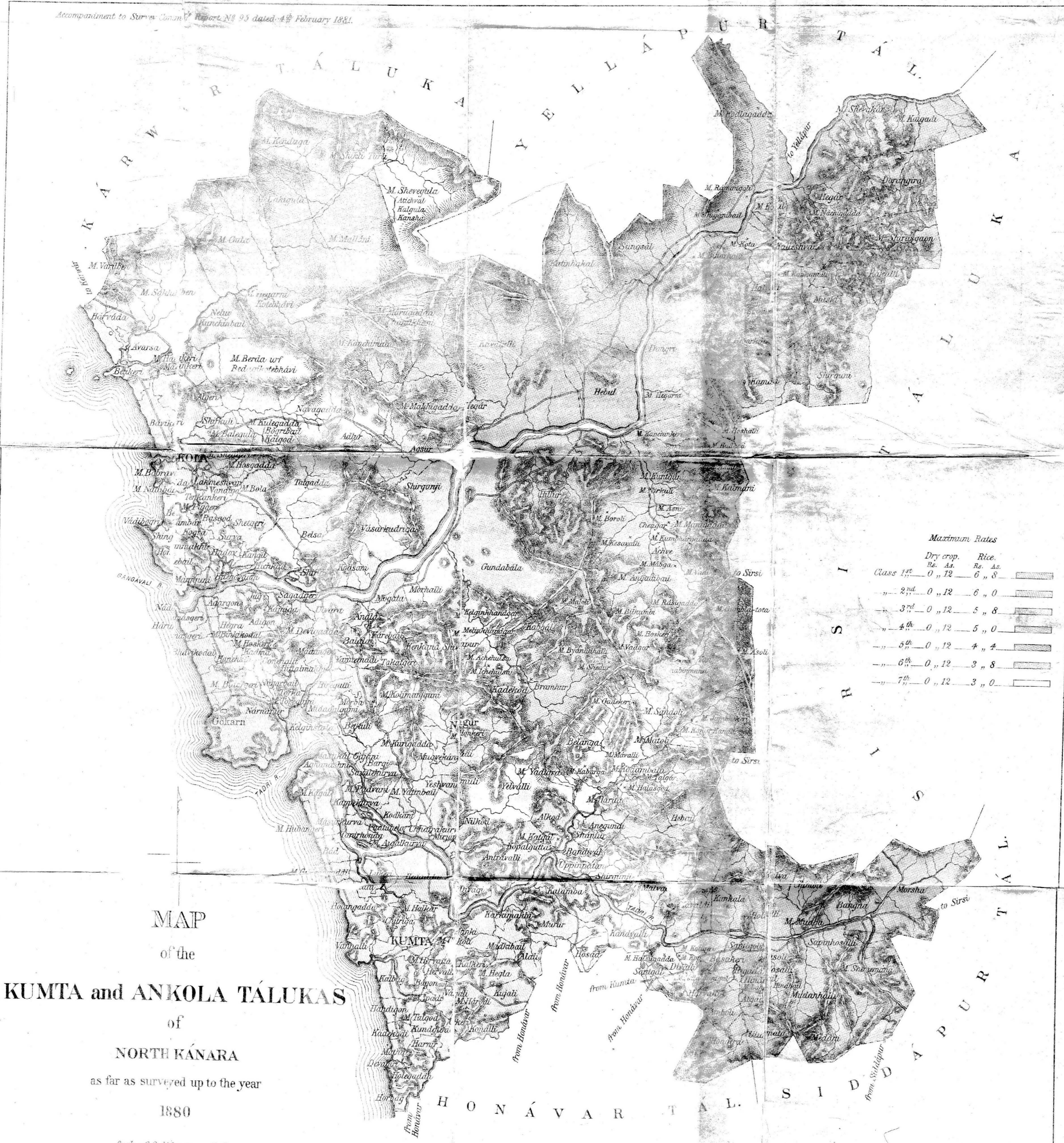
N I Z A M ' S T E R :

B E L L A R I C O L I :

D a v a n g e r i  
 t o B a n g a l o r e

t o C h a n n a g i r i

t o B a n g a l o r e



**Maximum Rates**

Class	Dry crop.		Rice.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1st	0	12	0	8
2nd	0	12	6	0
3rd	0	12	5	8
4th	0	12	5	0
5th	0	12	4	4
6th	0	12	3	8
7th	0	12	3	0

MAP  
of the  
**KUMTA and ANKOLA TALUKAS**  
of  
**NORTH KANARA**  
as far as surveyed up to the year  
1880



FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D. ;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office, Mysore Territory,  
Tálguppi, 28th February 1873.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following report upon the revision of the assessment in forty-nine villages and hamlets forming part of the Kumta Táluca of North Kánara.

2. A map in which these villages are included is appended to this letter; they are entirely on or within a very short distance of the sea coast, or situated upon navigable tidal estuaries.

3. The town of Kumta, which is now the great cotton mart and port of import and export for the whole of the Southern Marátha Country province, is one of the places included in the settlement I am going to propose, though this place as a port has no natural advantages whatever, the anchorage being an open roadstead with water so shallow that continuance of a westerly wind soon produces rollers which pattamars do not care to face, and though the loading is all done by means of cargo boats which make one trip each tide up and down the miserable creek, from the cotton godowns in the town to the pattamars in the open roadstead, and though the access to the town from inland is obstructed by a wide unfordable tidal estuary but four miles inland, yet a very large trade has been carried on, in spite of all these disadvantages, during the last quarter of a century. Before that time Kumta appears to have been a port of no greater consequence than Ankola, or other bandars on the coast, in the vicinity, many of which possessed superior natural advantages. It was only in about 1845 that a cart road was made to Kumta down the Gháts from Sirsi, before that the traffic of the country was carried on pack-bullocks. The aggregate value of the trade carried on through this port exceeds rather than falls short of two millions sterling in value annually, and when cotton was at a very high price, some six or eight years back, must have been of more than double that value

4. The population of Kumta, including that of the villages within one mile, is about 6,800. Ankola is also a place of some size, though at present the trade is small and not likely to increase; the population of this place together with that of the villages immediately contiguous is 4,500.

5. Gokarn is another town of considerable importance as a place of pilgrimage from all parts of the Southern Marátha Country and Deccan. "Here is a celebrated image

Buchanan, February 1801.

of Shiv called Mahábaleshvar. This image is said to have been brought from the mountain Kailás by Rávan king of Lanka (Ceylon). He wished to carry it to his capital, but having put it down here the idol became fixed in the place where it stands to this day." Gokarn is stated by Buchanan to have, in 1801, contained 500 houses, one-half being occupied by Bráhmans; it now contains 863 houses and a total population of 4,897.

6. Large numbers of people assemble at this place at the great annual festival of the Shivarátri, and remain for some seven days; native report puts the number as high as 70,000 to 80,000; but it is probable that about 12,000 to 15,000 do really assemble; besides this great annual festival, there are minor ones at monthly intervals throughout the year which a few hundreds attend

7. From various reliable sources I have collected some scraps of information regarding the state of this part of the country, during the past two centuries, which may have some interest.

8. Two hundred years ago there was an English factory at Kárwár. Mirjan or Mirji was the seat of the Native government of the country, this place is on the tidal creek to the east and about four miles inland from Kumta. Mirjan is now a village of no importance whatever. It is to be noticed that in old times, all places of trade were well up rivers and never on the open sea; the rivers were convenient for the small craft of those days and afforded security from the pirates who infested the sea and open coast.

9. Dr. John Fryer visited Kárwár in the end of A.D. 1675, and in his travels published in A.D. 1698, gives a long account of the state of things there and in the adjacent territory. It was at the time when Shiváji was conquering the country and uprooting the Bijápur government in these parts. Dr. Fryer describes "Anchola, Pandit, Cuderah and Semissar" all as "very strong places" Ankola is the present Mahalkari's station. The second place is Ponda, about 20 miles south-east of Goa, taken by Shiváji, after a long siege, in A.D. 1675. Kadra is at the head of the tidal navigation of the Sadáshivgad river, and Shiveshvar is not far from Kárwár. Dr. Fryer went to the great 'Jatra' or annual festival at Gokarn, the wonders of which he describes at great length in

very quaint language. The country appears at the time of his visit to have been generally well populated, but, from the disorders consequent on the recent change of government, in a state of extreme insecurity both by sea and land. Dr. Fryer describes himself as twice attacked by pirates, once between Goa and Kárwár, and once off Vengurla.

10 Shiváji's government is described by Dr. Fryer in the following terms:—

“Seva in his Government imitates the Moors in this, appointing a distinct Governor here for Town and Castle, and over all these a Commander with a Flying Army, who is Superintendent. Into places of Trust and Authority he puts only Brachmins, or their substitutes, viz, Pundits (a mean cast) for physicians; Sfosdárs or Centurions, Subídars, Havaldars, Civil Governors, Generals or Fighting Bishops; of whom truly may be said, *Privata cuique stimulatío vile decus publicum*. They are neither for publick Good or common Honesty, but their own private interest only, They refuse no Base offices for their own commodity, inviting Merchants to come and trade among them, and then rob them, or else turmoil them on account of customs; always in a corner getting more for themselves than their master, yet openly must seem mighty zealous for their Masters' Dues; so that trade is unlikely to settle where he hath anything to do, notwithstanding his country lies all along on the sea shore, and no goods can be transported without his permission; unless they go to a great way about as we are forced to do.

“It is a general Calamty, and much to be deplored, to hear the complaints of the poor people that remain, or are rather compelled to endure the slavery of Seva Gi; The Desies have Land imposed upon them at double the former rates, and if they refuse to accept it on these hard conditions (if Monied men) they are carried to prison, there they are famished almost to death, racked and tortured most inhumanly till they confess where it is They have now in Limbo several Brachmins, whose flesh they tear with pincers heated Redhot, drub them on the Shoulders to extreme Anguish (though according to their Law it is forbidden to strike a Brachmin). This is the accustomed Sawce all India over, the Princes doing the same by the Governors, when removed from their offices, to squeeze their ill-got estates out of them; which when they have done, it may be they may be employed again; And after this fashion the Desies deal with the Combies, so that the Great Fish prey on the Little, as well by land as by sea, bringing not only them but their families into Eternal Bondage

“However, under the King of Viziapur, the Taxations were much milder and they lived with greater comfort.”

11. How long the Marátha government existed in these parts I cannot precisely discover; it is probable that the direct government fell into the hands of local chiefs who merely paid tribute to the sovereign state. A notice occurs in one of Munro's reports of a Pattu or extra assessment in A. D. 1758, to discharge the arrears of Marátha Chauth. About A. D. 1763, the tract now called North Kánara appears to have been conquered by Hyder; of the nature of his government and of that of his son Tippoo and of the constant exactions and oppressions of those times—notices may be found in almost every page of Munro's early reports.

12. Munro states that “the population of the country has been lessened one-third within the last forty years. Gersapa, Ankola and Kundapur, formerly flourishing places, contain now only a few beggarly inhabitants. Honávar, once the second town in trade after Mangalore, has not a single house;” and, again “nothing can more strongly indicate the poverty of the country than when its lands, so far from being saleable, must be forced upon the cultivators; but this practice prevails more or less throughout Kánara and is very general everywhere to the northward of Kundapur,” which place is in South Kánara, and, therefore, the above remark of Munro's applies to all the present Collectorate of North Kánara.

Paragraph 18, report of 31st May 1800  
Page 21, letters on Revenue Administration of Kánara.

Para. 21, *idem*.  
Letters, &c, page 23.

13. Buchanan further writing in 1801, remarks regarding the country round Mirjan: “Part of the country through which I passed was very barren, consisting of low hills covered with stunted trees, the soil of other parts was good, but owing to want of inhabitants was much neglected.” He constantly remarks at every march regarding “the want of inhabitants.” Regarding Mirjan itself he remarks: “This place suffer much in siege which it stood against Hyder, and in the oppressive government of his son it was entirely deserted.” Regarding Kumta he says: “It seems to have been formerly a place of some note. Its lanes are straight and fenced with stone walls, and it has many cocoanut gardens. Twice it had the misfortune of having Tippoo's army encamped in its vicinity, and on both occasions it was burned down by some of the irregulars.”

Vol II, page 307.

14. Regarding the general state of the country Buchanan says: “Although this part of Kankana, which is subject to the British Government, and forms the district (Taluc) of Ancola, is larger than either of the districts into which Haiga is divided, it produces only an annual

Page 322, Vol. II.



revenue of 29,000 Pagodas; while Honawera produces \*51,000 and Kundapura yields 50,000. This is not attended with any advantage to the inhabitants; for the houses of the proprietors and cultivators are greatly inferior in appearance to those in Haiga, Tulava and Malayala. The low revenue is

1801, February 21.

not therefore owing to the people being less burthened, nor is it owing to an inferiority in natural riches, but to a long unsettled state, which has occasioned a wonderful devastation. The officers of revenue say, that one-third of even the good lands are now waste. This devastation has been owing to the constant depredations of Marátha Chiefs, and robbers of two castes which are called Comarapeca and Halepeca." And regarding the extent of cultivation in 1801, Buchanan states that the Collector,

Page 334, Vol. II.

Mr. Read, informed him that he estimated the area of the Ankola Táluka as now cultivated 0 21, cultivable 0 20 and sterile 0 59.

15. Munro alludes to the Kaddatams or black books or record of landed property kept by the Shánbhogs "which were not only a register of public revenue but of all transfers of land among individuals." He adds "the use of these registers having been prohibited during the

Letters, &c., page 9,  
para. 5

Mysore Government, a great part of them had been lost from negligence and other causes, but enough still remain to furnish a complete abstract of the land rent during a period of more than 400 years" The abstract of these records Munro then goes on to detail, showing the original Bijnagar assessment to have consisted of one-fourth of the gross produce to which at various times additions were made to the extent of 70 per cent. additional, making up 46 per cent of the gross produce as the recognized Government demand. Such an assessment could undoubtedly have existed in theory only, to realize it regularly would be impossible even for a native government, even though it ruined the country utterly. This indeed appears to have been most effectually done in the end, under Hyder and Tippoo's system of Government, but the above assessment amounting nominally to 46 per cent. of the gross produce, is stated by Munro to appear to "have been little felt by the inhabitants."

Letters, &c., page 19,  
para. 16.

16. None of the black books are now in existence, neither are any of the ancient accounts forthcoming, so far as I have been able to ascertain. The Revenue Board of Letters, &c., page 164. Madras, writing on the 15th September 1831, states "it appears that the whole of the ancient accounts which

\*Note — Pagodas 80,000 or Rs. 3,20,000 for Ankola and Honávar. The corresponding districts gave but Rs. 3,41,892 in 1869-70, para. 20.

were taken from the Shánbhogs by Colonel Munro, and deposited with a view to security in the Táluka Kacheris, have been nearly all destroyed by insects or by fire, and what remain are stated to be so extremely imperfect and mutilated as to be totally useless.

“Many of the accounts of a more recent period are also not forthcoming, and from the manner in which such as are now extant have been prepared, no reliance can be placed on their accuracy. Partly on this ground, and mainly with a view to the correction of alleged inequalities in the existing assessment, the necessity for a new survey has more than once been urged by the officers in charge of the province.”

17. Buchanan mentions having found in 1801, in the hands of the hereditary Shánbhog of Gokarn, one of the Kaddatams, or black books, which he calls a Bahadanda. It may be not without interest to transcribe this account, although it is rather lengthy, as from it some glimpse is obtained of the nature of these old records, and of the nature of the recognized old assessment.

“It having been mentioned to me, that the books of the hereditary Shánbhog here contained much curious information, I determined to stay a day, and examine them. I found that he had a Bahadanda of two volumes. The first commenced with some verses on medicine. Then followed some rules for the performance of the ceremonies of religion. Then came an old list of the names of all the principal traders in Mirzee. They were 54 in number; but the ants had eaten up the date. This was followed by an old enumeration of the inhabitants of Mirzee District (Taluc), then divided into three divisions (Maganas) Gaukarna, Nagara, and Seiganahully. Then came an account, without date, of a contribution which a vagrant Bráhmañ had raised for the repairs of a temple. Then came the copy of a grant, originally engraven on stone, dated in 1442, the year of Sal. 1441 having past. By this, Rutnuppa Wodearu and his son Vijayuppa Wodearu, having been appointed Rájás of Baracuru by Sri Vira Krishna Raya on the throne of Vjaya, Nagara, they granted to a certain Bráhmañ the Shistu, or land-tax, arising from certain grounds, and amounting to the annual value of 25 pagodas. This year, according to Ramuppa, was the first of the reign of Krishna. Next follows a paper respecting the relief granted to a village by a Musalmán governor, under the Sultán of Vijayapura. Then comes a memorandum, which states that Mahábaleshvara, the great Pagoda, here possessed lands to the value of 12,000 pagodas a year (£4,835 7s. 2½d.) from the time of Madan Raya (probably the great doctor of the Bráhmañical laws) in the year of Sal. 138½, until the time of Byra Devi. The memorandum

Vol. II, page 319,  
February 27.

1801, February 25.

then details all the lands, and appropriates the manner in which the revenue is to be expended. No date accompanies this memorandum, but it is looked upon by the Bráhmans as affording the temple a sufficient right to the specified lands, and as a clear proof that the rules for expenditure were prescribed by Madua Raya. Next follows a grant of lands to the ancestor of the Shánbhog, from Mahámandaleshvar Krishna Devarasu Wodearu, king of Nagara, Haiva, Tulava, Kankuna, &c., in the year of Sal. 1452, which also is agreeable to Ramuppa's chronology. Then comes a copy of a Shist, or valuation, usually called that of Krishna Rayaru; but there is nothing in the writing that shows when or by whom it was framed. It extends to the three divisions (Maganas) of Murree already mentioned, and includes a fourth named Hirlitty. From this it would appear that those people who cultivated Kumri land paid  $2\frac{2}{3}$  fanams a head. At present they pay  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fanams. Gardens then were also taxed, and the Government took one-half of their supposed produce. Thus 1,000 cocoanuts paid 3 pagodas. It would appear that since that time the price of this article has not increased, 6 pagodas being the present value of 1,000 cocoanuts. This seems to me a clear proof of the flourishing state of the country when the valuation was formed; as there can be no doubt that the value of gold has in general decreased greatly, since the time of Krishna, owing to the great quantities procured from America. The difference, therefore, must be made up by the more flourishing state of the country, which introduced wealth, and enhanced the price of everything valuable. The present decayed state of the country, notwithstanding the low value of money, keeps down the price. By this valuation the pulse sown as a second crop was taxed. It had been a custom, for every proprietor of a garden, at a certain festival, to wait on the officers of government and present them with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pagodas. The valuation directs that they should be exempted from this trouble, and that the money should be paid at the same time wrth their land-tax. The rice-land paid 3 pagodas for every cumbum of produce. The cumbum is two-thirds of a corge, and at present is worth on an average about 12 pagodas. Since that time an additional tax of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fanams has been laid on each cumbum. In this manner each estate having been valued the land-tax was fixed on it in Cumulo, and the same continues still to be taken, with the addition abovementioned on the rice lands; but a great deduction is made on account of lands not occupied. When the valuation was formed there was no tax on houses, but shops paid a duty to the Suncha or Custom House."

"The second volume of the Shánbhog's register commences with a kind of chronicle. Killidi Venatuppa Nayaka having des-

troyed Byra Devi, information of the event was sent to Ibrahim Adil Shah Padshah, by Sherif un Mulk, the Vazir, residing at Ponday, a place near Goa. This officer seems to have commanded in Kankana, after the Mussulmáns had seized on it, during the decline of the Hindus of Vijaya Nagara. The Padshah then ordered all the Havildárs (military officers) commanding Kankana to join Sherif un Mulk, and to fight with Vencatuppa Nayaka. On the 5th of Margasirsha Sal. 1529, being the year Parabava, they advanced as far as Chindawera, where they were entirely defeated. They retreated beyond the Mirzee river, and, having there built a strong-fort, the river continued to be the boundary between the Shivabhactars and Mussulmáns. Next year Sherif un Mulk returned to Ponday, leaving an officer (Havildár) in command at Mirzee to collect the revenues, and remit them to Ponday. In the course of thirty-five years, there were twelve Governors (Havildárs). These were succeeded by officers called Mahál Mocasi, of whom there were ten at Mirzee in the course of thirty years. A Tannadar then governed it for eighteen months. After which Mammud Khan held the government for a year and a quarter. Abdul Hussein Havildár then governed twenty-one months, another Havildár nine months, and Murtiza Khan a similar length of time. He was displaced by two Mussulmáns, who rose up and put him in confinement. These possessed the country for eighteen months. After this Mirzee became subject to the Sivabhactars, and continued to be governed by Karnataka Parputies till the year Durmutti, fourteen years after Hyder had reduced Bidderuru, now called Nagara."

"Next follows a valuation (Shistu), which was made by the officers of Adil Shah in the Fusly year, or year of the Hejira, 1044, and includes the five districts, or Maháls, that were subject to Vijayapura, and were named Mirzee, Ankola, Ponday, Cadaváda (Kárwár), and Siveswara, and which were probably the part of the dominions of Byru Devi, that fell to the share of the Mussulmáns. This is the valuation now in use. Hyder imposed no new taxes, but resumed one-half of the charity lands (Ináms); Tippoo seized upon the remainder."

"I have detailed the contents of these volumes that a judgment may be formed of what may be usually expected in such registers which are very numerous throughout the peninsula."

18. The account of the old assessment given in the above book or register does not differ materially from that described by Munro in his earlier reports as existing before the Mysore conquest.

19. From all the above descriptions of the State of what is now called North Kánara, we gather that this tract of country was in a very impoverished condition from disorders not commencing

mg only from the time of the Mysore conquest in about A.D. 1763, as Munro appears to have supposed, but from a state of disorder and insecurity commencing nearly one hundred years before that time. In the old Ankola Táluka, which comprises all the present Kárwár Táluka and the greater part of the Kumta Táluka, nearly, if not quite, half the land was waste, and the population had to a great extent deserted at the time of the British conquest at the very end of the last century.

20. Munro states that land-rent of Ankola and Honávar, in which two old Tálukas are comprised the whole of the present Kárwár, Kumta and Honávar Tálukas, to have been Star pagodas 75,611, equal to Rs. 3,02,444; there were in addition to the land-rent proper heavy taxes on export of rice and supári,—the former was abolished on Munro's suggestion, and the latter not for many years after. In 1869-70, after seventy years of peace and security, when all the coast tracts had become densely populated, large trading towns had sprung up, and the amount of waste land fit for cultivation had been reduced to a minute fraction of the whole area; we find that the land revenue amounted to but Rs. 3,41,892, an increase of but Rs. 39,448 or barely 13 per cent.

21. In consequence of the desolate state of the country, and the pressure of the old assessment, Munro, after the first year's settlement, suggested some reductions in the demand for land-rent, amounting to Star pagodas 12,723, Rs. 48,892, half of which he ultimately proposed for actual remission. Munro's settlement appears to have formed the base of the revenue management till about 1814. The district does not appear to have thriven, every attempt was made to keep up the revenue. At that time it is stated that "the majority of the estates in Kánara were now assessed higher than they would have been, had the standard of Major Munro been invariably observed. This had gradually taken place in consequence of the decline of agriculture and poverty among the rayats, rendering it necessary, in order to maintain the land revenue at its former standard, to make up by an increase in low-rated lands for the rent of others which had failed altogether."

22. In all Kánara, including the present districts of both North and South Kánara, it was found that "of 43,366 individuals paying the total land revenue, amounting to pagodas 487,366, only 22,467 persons paying pagodas 215,847 were then assessed within the maximum established by Colonel Munro, and no less than 20,899 persons, paying pagodas 271,518, or more than half of the revenue,

were assessed above that standard." A kind of *revision* of the assessment then took place in 1817 on the basis of the average collections of the past 17 years in order to fix the demand and put a stop to the arbitrary increases shown to have been made by the Collectors.

23. The Revenue Board explained to the Collector "that

To the Principal Collector, 29th December 1817, letters, &c., para. 35, page 148.

in suggesting the average of former collections as the limit of assessment, their object was, by fixing a moderate demand which could not be increased, to protect and give confidence to the owners of landed property which the measures of his predecessor were considered to have shaken; but they did not mean that that standard should be arbitrarily applied to all cases. They considered that it might be applicable to land of the following descriptions:—

*First*—"To all estates fully cultivated, and which had at various times been assessed beyond the maximum fixed by Colonel Munro.

*Second*—"To estates cultivated in such proportion as to be capable of yielding the maximum assessment.

*Third*.—"To estates of which the progress of improvement had been slow under the hitherto fluctuating assessment; but if the average collections, from very considerable fluctuation in their amount, did not appear fitly to apply, it might, they remarked, be advisable, through the medium of a jury of neighbouring proprietors, to fix a progressive and ultimate maximum assessment."

24. Finally, after a good deal of correspondence regarding points of detail, the Board directed that "to adopt any universal or indiscriminate rate of remission would, in their opinion, be objectionable," and, in fact, left the amount of remission to be given, in individual cases, very much to the discretion of the Collector, merely requiring him to keep the total amount so remitted within a certain sum. Accordingly the settlement for 1819-20 was made with the grant of the proposed remissions in all parts of Kánara, except Ankola, Supa and Sunda.

25. The above settlement is called the 'Tarow' or 'Sarasari' settlement, and appears to have produced little improvement in the state of affairs, and clamors for remissions appear to have continued. About 1832 Mr. Viveash, then Collector, made a classification of estates under the following terms:—1st, Bharti, or those paying the full demand fixed at the Sarasari or Tarow Settlement; 2nd, Kambharti, or those not paying the full demand, which last were sub-divided into three sub-classes: 1st, Waidah, or

those to be gradually brought up to the full Berij or assessment by annual instalments ; 2nd, 'Board Shiffaras' or those in which a future permanent remission above the Tarow rate had been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue ; 3rd, Tanki, or those remaining under investigation.

26. It may be readily imagined that with the agency at the disposal of a Collector, and without any trustworthy record whatever of the extent or capabilities of estates, the measures above proposed, however well they might look upon paper, could produce no satisfactory result in the way of equalizing assessments and bringing all to one moderate standard. The absence of any such record of areas and values, and the desirability of obtaining it, is urged by every revenue officer from the time of Munro downwards. Some partial steps were taken and carried out above the Gháts about 1825, in some fifty villages, and the measurement extended to part of the old Ankola Táluka, but the work which had been but languidly carried on under the Collector was then dropped, why, does not appear in any of the correspondence.

27 Mr. Blane accounts for the failure of the 'Tarow' Settlement in the following terms "Generally speaking the reductions granted at the Tarow appear to have been made to those who were most urgent and clamorous in their demands, and who had influence to second them, but, for the reasons I have stated, they appear to have had little effect in modifying or equalizing the assessment on the lands of the district generally, and to this cause may be attributed the subsequent calls for further reductions of which the Board has seen cause to complain." In the appendix to his report Mr. Blane gives instances of great reduction of assessment having been obtained by fraudulent representation, both at the Tarow settlement and under the name of 'Board Shiffaras.'

28. The report of Mr. Blane, Collector of Kánara, from which the above is quoted, is very full in relation to the Tarow settlement and the general administration. Regarding this settlement various opinions have been held,—some few have advocated the view that it was tantamount to a final and permanent settlement, others that it had no claim to any such a character ; this view Mr. Blane appeared to hold, and states in regard to the finality of this settlement : "I do not, however, find that this is admitted by the Board ; on the contrary it observes that 'the Government is in no way pledged to the present state of things'" Mr. Blane's report was made to the Board of Revenue, of which he himself had in the meantime become one of the three members

Report No. 74 of  
28th September 1848,  
para 26,  
Letters, &c., page  
183

Report, para. 78, let-  
ters, &c, page 219.

29 The opinion of the Board is conveyed to Government in the following terms:—

“The question in all its bearings is fully discussed by Mr. Blane. The present condition of the district, the bearing of the assessment on the prosperity of the people, the defects of the Tarow settlement in some estates, and the remedy to be found in a general survey, with the difficulties of such a measure, are considered at length. With the fulness of detail presented in the report, few remarks are called for from the Board. The course to be pursued under existing circumstances is the main question for

\* 2nd Member's Minute, 5th November 1850, in Cons. 8th May 1851, Enclosure A  
3rd do do 25th March 1851, in Cons. 8th May 1851, Enclosure B.

determination, and on this point the Board, as constituted at present, have recorded their sentiments in separate Minutes.\* They fully appreciate the benefits to be derived from a general survey, but in the present circumstances of the district

they are of opinion that it will be sufficient that a small survey establishment should be attached to the Collector's office to aid him in the examination and measurement of estates, when necessary, and for carrying out the orders of the Civil Courts for the transfer and sub-division of lands. The charge for such an establishment, it is believed, will be fully repaid by the frauds and abuses that will be brought to light.

“2. The numerous transfers of property which have taken place on the faith of the demand as it now exists, and the serious evils which will arise from any general interference with the present settlement, are adverted to in paragraph 75 of the report. Referring to what is urged on this point, as well as to the expediency of making as little change as possible, at this distant date, the Board think that the Tarow assessment, as a whole, should not be disturbed, but in cases, as shown in the appendix to Mr Blane's report, in which abuse is obvious, the assessment, they are of opinion, should be revised, the demand with the addition in no instance to exceed one-fifth the gross produce.

“3. In giving effect to the proposed revision on the foregoing principles, the claims of the people to waste lands will receive liberal consideration. At the same time, where it is obviously just that the rights of Government should be asserted, the Board are of opinion that no better general principle can be laid down than a compari-



son between the extent of land already enjoyed and the amount of assessment paid for it. Where the gross produce of the former bears the proportion of 3 to 1 of the latter, it is *prima facie* evidence that the estate is already as extensive as it was when it was assessed according to the principle adopted by the Bijanagar Government, and the Board are of opinion that a claim to additional land should not, except on special grounds, be admitted without the imposition of additional assessment. Some general rule of this nature, as a guide to the local officers in settling the numerous claims to waste land, and the disputes which they give rise to, both between private parties and with the Government, appear to be urgently required.

- “4. The Board have the fullest confidence in the experience and judgment of Mr. F. Maltby, the present Collector, and they are persuaded that the measure they have suggested, if approved, will not only correct present abuses, but if judiciously extended, as opportunities occur, will ultimately furnish as complete a register of the lands of the district as can be attained without a regular and systematic survey.”

30. It does not appear that any final orders were passed by Government on the above report made by the Board of Revenue, but the question of a survey was in constant contemplation even up to the very time of the transfer of the northern portion of Kánara to the Bombay Presidency.

31. The solution of the question of the upholding of the Tarow settlement appears to be clearly indicated in the proposals of the Board of Revenue above quoted, mainly that in all cases of manifest fraud or appropriation of land by encroachment, it should be open to fix a revised assessment and set aside the Tarow assessment. The Board of Revenue proposed re-assessment in all cases when the assessment fell short of one-fifth of the gross produce, that being a limit clearly within the custom of the country and an assessment within which could only have been made through manifest fraud. Our assessments do not amount to anything like one-fifth of the gross produce; all information goes to show that they do not amount to more than one-tenth on the average.— Regarding this there is no doubt whatever. I entered into this point at paragraphs 20 and 21 of my letter No. 168 of 21st February 1871, on the revision of assessment in (18) eighteen villages of the Kárwár Taluka, and at paras. 14 to 19 of my memorandum on the same subject, No. 333 of the 1st April 1871, meeting the

objections of the Collector to my proposed rates of assessment. Moreover, the crop experiments carried on in the present year, as far as they have gone, bear out the same conclusion as to the average pitch of the assessment not exceeding one-tenth of the gross produce.

32. Of the forty-nine villages and hamlets under report, in five villages only do we find that the 'Tarow' or 'Sarasari' settlement was introduced. These villages formed part of the old Honávar Táluka; in no part of the old Ankola Táluka was the settlement introduced.

33. To understand how completely the Madras Collectors were working in the dark in making attempts at introducing a fair re-adjustment or fixing of the assessment, it must be borne in mind that the assessment was fixed on the 'Varg' or holding 'Kháta' as we should call it, and no record whatever existed of the area or extent of any holding, except in some very few instances when a measurement had been ordered in consequence of suspected fraud, and this measurement even being carried on without means of exercising due check or test is by no means free from suspicion. As regards the assessment of the Varg or Kháta, this, too, rested on the Shánbhogs' accounts handed down from year to year since the introduction of British rule, and notoriously of most doubtful origin and authenticity.

34. Mr. Blane remarks at para. 15 of his report No. 74 of Letters, &c., page 175. 20th September 1848:—"A true account can seldom to this day be got from a Shánbhog, and it would be contrary to all experience to suppose that they were more honest than, or that they would not embrace every opportunity afforded by the confusion into which affairs had fallen, and by the successive changes of Government, to reap the utmost advantage in their power. That they did so is indeed so notorious as to render idle any laboured assertion of the fact. Nothing therefore surprises me more than the manner in which the accounts furnished by the Shánbhogs appear to have been received at the commencement of our administration as genuine documents which might be relied on. The 'Shist' or original assessment of each estate and the 'Shámil' or subsequent additions appear to have been accepted, and are to this day treated as if they were of ascertained authenticity, and might be relied on as representing the actual state of the assessment, whereas there can be little doubt that the system described by Mr. Blair of favouring influential rayats and over-assessing the poorer, was carried to an extent far beyond what he represents, and that the greater part of these lightly-assessed estates are the result of such frauds."

35 Mr. Blane gives in the appendix to his report a few cases of cooked accounts having been furnished by Shánbhogs, the land being in his time held on an assessment based on these accounts. In case No. 5 at pages 248 and 249 of the Letters, &c., land is shown to be held at an assessment of Pagodas 3-8-10 as the recorded ancient 'Berij.' Some ancient accounts of Tippoo's time, which had been seized, showed the true ancient 'Berij' to be Pagodas 150.

36. Mr. Blane, in case No. 2 at pages 244 and 245 of the Letters, &c, gives the detail of a grant of land made on an assessment of Pagodas 11-5-0 to one Madappa, a servant in the Honávar Court; on his being found guilty of a long series of corrupt practices, all his lands were ordered to be sold,—this estate was bought by a relation, the Táluka Munshi Sadaroba, in the name of a Bráhmañ at Gokarn named Shenknarayan, who afterwards made it over to him and he entered it in the name of his nephew Nilkantapa, a Táluka Kárkún, subsequently additions were made. This estate was surveyed in 1822-23 and found to consist of rice land cultivated acres 129-2, uncultivated acres 4-38, or 114 candies Bijawari, being 39 candies in excess of the grant. The average collections of 17 years from 1799 to 1815-16 were Pagodas 19-3-14, and of 15 years from 1866-67 to 1880-31 were Pagodas 10-4-10; on this data the 'Berij' was reduced to Pagodas 11-5-0 or Rs. 44-8-0. Mr Blane states on the data before him that a fair assessment on this Varg would be Rs. 196.

37. It has recently, in consequence of some legal proceedings relating to this Varg, been necessary to survey it; certain limits are shown on the grant. According to the Vargdárs pointing out of these limits, it was found to contain acres 398-12 of cultivated and culturable land, and forest land acres 2,990. Putting the strictest interpretation on the limits named in the grant the forest area was reduced to acres 2,134. All the cultivated and culturable land, moreover, was not measured, as owing to the near approach of the monsoon there was not time to hunt out minor portions scattered in the forest.

38. Having now explained the past revenue administration of this part of the country, I will proceed to explain what I propose in relation to the revision of assessment. These forty-nine (49) villages are comprised, twenty-seven in the Ankola Mahálkari's sub-division of the Kumta Táluka, and twenty-two (22) in the Mámlatdár's division.

39. I have obtained accounts of the standard assessment, permanent and casual remissions, and actual collections for the past twenty-one (21) years, which are here given.—

Year.	Old or Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Collections
1851-52 ...	57,011	13,512	16	43,483
1852-53 ...	57,041	13,547	20	43,474
1853-54 . . .	57,043	13,413	46	43,584
1854-55 . . .	57,047	13,549	40	43,458
1855-56 . . .	57,057	13,547	2	43,508
1856-57 ...	57,059	13,519	105	43,435
1857-58 . . .	57,301	13,712	25	43,564
1858-59 . . .	57,357	13,595	25	43,737
1859-60 . . .	57,390	13,471	25	43,894
1860-61 . . .	57,397	13,412	25	43,960
1861-62 ...	57,437	13,250	25	44,162
1862-63 ...	57,827	13,339	25	44,463
1863-64 ...	57,849	10,460	77	47,312
1864-65 . . .	57,906	10,474	35	47,397
1865-66 ...	58,098	10,011	25	48,062
1866-67 ...	58,300	9,986	45	48,269
1867-68 ...	58,355	9,973	81	48,301
1868-69 ...	58,863	10,986	102	47,825
1869-70 ...	58,888	9,931	102	48,855
1870-71 ...	58,778	9,908	25	48,845
1871-72 . . .	58,778	10,439	.....	48,339

40. Of the area under occupation there is no data whatever available; no record of areas exists or has ever existed. The standard assessment has remained the same with very little change for the twenty-one years. The permanent remissions are stated to be due to the following causes:—1, Reduction under the 'Tarow' in villages to which it applies; 2, Reduction of assessment under head of 'Board Shiffaras'; 3, Deduction allowed on account of roads and paths; 4, 'Katuttar,' deduction allowed on account of the keeping up embankments to keep the sea out; 5, Deductions on account of Kumri lands removed from Vargs.

41. In regard to past management it is stated that no annual inspection was made of what were called 'Bharti' Vargs or those paying full assessment. 'Kambharti' Vargs, or those paying a decreased assessment, were inspected annually by the Shánbhog, checked by a Kacheri Kárkún, in order to ascertain if the reason for a reduction of assessment still existed. In case of encroachments, if the encroachment was ascertained to be an old one, a fine of ten (10) or twelve (12) years' assessment was imposed, if a more recent encroachment a fine of one or two years' assessment might be imposed, and the land in either case be then continued to the occupier on a fixed assessment. In case of new land being required it was

inspected by the Shánbhog, his inspection being checked by a Kacheri Kárkún, measured, and rate fixed varying from Rs. 3 downwards per acre, the grant being subject to the confirmation of the Collector. In case of waste garden land the rate varied from Rs. 12 downwards. The small fluctuation in the standard assessment during the 20 years shows that there was very little in the shape of either encroachment or newly occupied land brought to account in this period.

42. As regards the cultivation, rice is the staple as everywhere on the coast; in some land a second crop of rice is obtained; in a great deal of the rice land, a second crop of pulse, vegetables, such as brinjals and sweet potatoes, is grown, and in such land a crop of sugarcane is frequently obtained in due rotation of crops. In the dry-crop land náchni or rági is the principal crop.

43. In the garden lands cocoanuts are the principal crop, in many villages the supári tree is grown to a considerable extent, alone or intermixed with cocoanuts. Mango trees, kashew-nut trees, jack fruit, and the undi tree (*Kolophyllum inophyllum*), from the seed of which a useful oil is expressed, are found in great numbers interspersed among the gardens. The water-supply is derived from tanks, in some cases from streams, and from wells. But in all cases the soil is much impregnated with moisture from the very heavy rainfall.

44. In the Kárwár Táluka I took a maximum rate upon rice land of Rs 6-8-0 in the best situated villages. In para 25 of my letter No. 168 of the 21st February 1871, on the revision of assessment in the Kárwár Táluka, I stated my opinion that these rates were very low; that if they did not take all that might in justice be demanded, yet they gave a large increase of revenue, and in fact partook of the nature of a compromise between justice and expediency. All subsequent information bears out my view regarding the extreme moderation of those rates, if rates of assessment are to be based at all on the right of Government to any definite share of the produce of land.

45. Low as I believe the Kárwár rates to have been, and though the imposition of similar rates on similar land will produce a result in the villages under report very different to what it did in Kárwár, where the corruption of the old assessment was believed to be, and no doubt was, at the maximum point; yet it will, I believe, be expedient not to change the standard of assessment, and to adopt nothing higher than the Kárwár maximum in Kumta. The increase of revenue in the villages under report will indeed be insignificant; but it must be remembered that they are all in very accessible situations, and loose as the system of management above described may appear on paper, there is no doubt that it has been

far stricter and more efficient in its result than in the Kárwár Táluka, which received but very little attention in past times, it was the most desolate part of North Kánara at the time of the conquest, and less attention appears to have been bestowed there than in other parts to ensure the Government receiving its due share in the form of increase of revenue as the population increased and prosperity returned.

46. I propose to divide these villages into three groups, with separate maximum rates of assessment :

1st.—The villages round Kumta including that place. The villages on the peninsula between the sea and the back-water north of Kumta. The town of Gokarn and the villages between that place and the mouth of Gangawalli river, through which the made road leading to Ankola passes, and one village, where the ferry is, on the north bank. Also the town of Ankola and three villages or hamlets close to it or comprised in it. For all these villages, (26) twenty-six in number, I propose a maximum rice land rate of Rs. 6-8-0. I place all these in the first class as possessing every advantage of communication, a great travelling population, and a very dense permanent population amounting to no less than 771 to the square mile.

2ndly.—For the villages to the north of the Gangawalli river, situated between that place and Ankola, excluding one in the first class above explained, I propose a maximum rice rate of Rs. 6-0-0 per acre. These villages are either near the sea or close to well frequented made roads or a navigable estuary.

3rdly.—One village, Talgadda, is slightly less favourably situated ; it is near a well frequented made road and at no great distance from the town of Ankola, less than four miles, but on the whole it is not quite on a par with the other villages. For this village I propose a maximum rice rate of Rs. 5-8-0.

47. For all the villages I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 0-12-0.

48. For the garden land I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 10 for all villages ; in Kárwár the maximum rate in garden land was Rs. 9, but the quality of the gardens is certainly superior in parts of Kumta to what it is in Kárwár.

49. As in Kárwár a separate head is made of a kind of land called Pulan, or locally, perhaps, more often 'Shitta.' This is a sandy soil generally near the sea, which is often converted into rice land

or coconut plantations by removing the surface loose sand. It might lead to misapprehension if this land was included under rice and dry-crop land, therefore, in the Kárwár Táluka, it was thought after some consideration better to make it a separate head. The classification valuation of this land comes immediately below the lowest quality of rice land.

50 The following statement shows the result of the application of the above rates on the occupied land of the villages of each group. —

Class or Group.	No. of villages in each.	GARDEN			RICE.			DRY CROP.			PULAN		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1st	26	1,570	11,526	7 5 5	5,632	24,622	4 5 3	2,710	1,086	0 6 1	778	867	1 1 10
2nd	22	802	2,214	7 5 4	3,285	12,744	3 15 0	862	367	0 6 11	38	43	1 1 8
3rd	1	1	5	5 0 0	264	688	2 5 10	33	10	0 4 10			
Total	49	1,873	12,744	7 4 7	9,181	38,154	4 2 10	3,605	1,413	0 6 3	816	909	1 1 10

51 Of waste arable land there is very little, except under the dry-crop head; the following statement gives the detail of what there is. —

Class.	No. of villages in each.	GARDEN			RICE.			DRY CROP			PULAN		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1st	23	0—36	5	5 10 8	20	45	2 4 0	1,324	636	0 5 7	660	599	1 1 1
2nd	12				12	28	1 13 4	442	170	0 6 6	12	13	1 1 4
3rd ...	1												
Total	49	30	5	5 10 8	32	67	2 1 6	2,207	815	0 5 9	672	612	1 1 1

52. The following abstract statement shows the result of the imposition of the above rates in comparison with the realizations under the old assessment for 1871-72 :—

Class	No of villages in each.	By SURVEY ACCOUNTS.											
		By old AC COUNTS		Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied arable Waste		Total occupied and unoccupied Land.		Inam Lands		Total Govern- ment and Inam Lands.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	26	..	36,696	10,690	37,980	2,405	1,285	13,004	39,235	235	943	13,329	40,178
2	..	..	11,674	4,427	15,367	467	214	4,864	15,581	69	322	4,962	15,903
3	..	..	69	298	908	..	..	269	903	..	..	298	903
Total	49		48,339	15,415	54,220	2,872	1,499	18,238	55,719	324	1,265	18,610	56,984

53. Thus, under the old assessment a total sum of Rs. 48,339 was collected in 1871-72, the proposed rates of assessment will give a revenue of Rs. 54,220, an increase of Rs. 5,881 or 12 per cent. This is much the smallest increase of assessment we have yet found to result from any Survey Settlement in North Kánara, the cause is clear, not lower survey rates than have been imposed hitherto, but the existence of a much higher average old assessment arising from stricter management in past times. This we shall, from all I can learn, find to be the case all along the coast villages south of the Gangawalli river. In the more inland villages which were more secluded from inspection, I apprehend we shall find very low or in fact nominal assessments to frequently prevail, and however low the rates imposed may be, there must result a large increase of revenue.

54. Appended to this report is a statement marked A, giving data for each village in detail and also statistical data regarding population and other matters. The inequalities of the old assessment are very great. The following statement shows the old and new assessment of the (6) six villages in which the largest reductions on the old assessment occur.—



Name of Village	Old Collection	Survey Assessment	Percentage Reduction.	Average Garden Assessment	Average Rice Assessment	Average Dry Crop Assessment	Average Pulan Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chitragi .. .	1,518	1,198	21	7 8 5	8 11 11	0 7 1	.
Kalbag .. .	7,324	4,958	32	7 0 10	8 11 4	0 7 6	1 1 8
Ragadgeri .. .	280	225	27	7 12 3	4 8 8	0 6 2	1 0 0
Wadhogri .. .	184	155	16	4 4 2	2 7 3	0 6 0	1 0 0
Esnehali .. .	1,713	1,663	9	7 8 0	4 13 5	0 4 4	1 2 11
Hegroh .. .	647	500	9	7 8 0	5 1 7	0 9 7	1 3 0

And the following statement in the same form shows the same detail for the (6) six villages in which the increase of assessment is largest, excluding the village of Talgadda which is a special case, and which I shall presently separately allude to:—

Name of Village.	Old Collection	Survey Assessment	Percentage Increase.	Average Garden Assessment	Average Rice Assessment.	Average Dry Crop Assessment	Average Pulan Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bilchoyango .	19	134	611	7 2 7	1 8 0	0 4 7	.
Kodisani .. .	224	549	145	7 7 10	4 5 2	0 4 5	.
Shesgari .. .	1,221	2,670	110	6 13 6	4 1 1	0 6 1	.
Kogro .. .	113	295	105	7 8 0	3 12 3	0 7 0	.
Bhawikodal .	473	824	75	6 12 1	4 7 3	0 6 5	1 1 8
Wandige .. .	1,351	2,002	48	6 12 3	3 12 9	0 7 8	1 0 0

55. No reasonable cause can be assigned for the great difference in the rates of old assessment visible on a comparison of the above two statements, except corruption of the old accounts and fraudulent assessments. The two highest average survey rice land rates of all are found in villages in which the assessment in each is decreased by 9 per cent, and the lowest average rice land rate is found in a village which is increased from Rs. 19 to Rs. 135, or upwards of 600 per cent. The garden land assessment has not been at present completely calculated out for all villages; where it has not been so calculated out, an average rate of Rs. 7-8-0 has been assumed, which is more likely to be a few annas above the true average than below it.

56. In many cases the assessment of two or more villages is shown in the appended statement combined within brackets; this is due to the fact that the old assessment of a village and its dependent 'Majré' or hamlets is all shown in the old accounts in a lump, and there is no means whatever of separating them. In the survey in many cases the Majré has been measured as a separate village, but for the sake of comparison it is necessary to show the assessment included with that of the superior village.

57. The village of Talgadda is alluded to above in the 54th paragraph. This village contains the following arable area —

	BY SURVEY.		BY MR BLANE'S STATEMENT.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.
		Rs.	
Garden Land ... ..	1	5	0 8
Rice Land ... ..	264	888	190 29
Dry Crop ... ..	33	10	26 11
Total ..	298	903	217 9

The old assessment of this village appears as Rs. 69. This village constitutes one of the glaring cases selected by Mr. Blane for entering in the appendix to his report; it will be found as No. 8 at page 250 of the Letters, &c. It appears to have been granted at the commencement of the British rule to one Lungappa, the father of a Kárkun (named Sobah Row), in the Honávar Kacheri, on an assessment of Pagodas 20-2-8, which sum 'the owners contrived to reduce for many years subsequently as low as Pagodas 8' In 1838-39 Sobah Row, who had then risen to the post of Mámlatdár, petitioned for a reduction and obtained it on returns, which Mr. Blane states 'have evidently been false throughout.' Mr. Blane states that the cultivation was entered at 161 acres in 1848-49, the year he wrote; the whole arable area is now occupied, and amounts, as above shown, to acres 298.

58. This may be taken as a specimen case, parallels to which will be constantly met with in Kánara, of frauds committed on the Government revenue by the very officials whose business it was to protect it, and for their own benefit or that of their immediate relations. There will be, in fact, few cases of extraordinary low assessment, clearly suggestive of fraud, met with, without an evident connection with some past official being apparent.

59. The cases of fraud pointed out by Mr. Blane, in the appendix to his report, remained uncorrected. The fact is that these were not exceptional cases, similar might be met with in nearly every village of the northern part of Kánara, and any remedy applied would need to be general. In consequence of Mr. Blane's report, it was proposed by the Revenue Board to place a small survey establishment, under the Collector's orders, for the purpose of in-

vestigating such glaring cases as had been brought forward by him, but I cannot find that anything was done in this part of Kánara at any rate.

60. Appended to this report is a statement of prices in the towns of Kumta and Ankola for the last twenty-four years. In rice, the main staple of the district, the rise is about 200 per cent., and in another articles the rise is over 100 per cent., except in náchni, the present price of which falls a little short of double that prevailing twenty years and upwards.

61. The total area of the villages under report, under every head, is acres 37,906, or 59 square miles. The total population amounts to 31,020 or 526 to the square mile. The average population is, of course, swollen by the accident of the villages in question, including the towns of Kumta, Ankola, and Gokarn, but, generally, it is a populous tract. The following shows the detail of the whole area —

	Acres.
Government occupied land of all kind ... ..	15,415
Government arable waste land of all kind ..	2,872
Government unarable . . . . .	19,295
Inám lands ... ..	324
Total ...	37,906

The 324 acres of Inám land are valued by the survey at Rs 1,265; including these lands the total Survey assessment of the whole arable land of every kind amounts to Rs. 56,984.

62. I trust in a few days to have the result of experiments on crops reduced and tabulated—by them some light will be thrown on the pressure of the survey assessment in North Kánara.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT of prices in the undermentioned Markets, prepared from data supplied by the Mámátdár of Kumta. the seer is everywhere reduced to the same standard of 80 Rupees weight.

Year.	Rice for a Rupee at		Náchni for a Rupee at		Jágru per Maund at		Cocoanuts per 100 at	
	Kumta.	Ankola.	Kumta.	Ankola.	Kumta.	Ankola.	Kumta.	Ankola.
					Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1849-50	34½	32½	39½	..	0 10		1 6	1 6
1850 51	34½	36½	42	...	0 10		1 6	1 14
1851-52	37½	36½	37½		0 10		1 8	1 8
1852-53	35½	30	39½		0 10		1 8	1 14
1853 54	30	30	39½		0 11	..	1 9	1 14
1854 55	26½	29½	39½		0 10		1 7	2 1
1855-56	24	24½	37½		0 9		1 8	2 2
1856-57	17½	21½	42		0 9		1 12	2 0
1857-58	19	20	42		0 7½		2 8	2 3
1858-59	19½	17½	37½		0 8		2 12	2 8
1859 60	15½	15½	32	26½	0 8		3 0	2 12
1860-61	16½	15½	30½	48	0 14		3 0	2 11
1861 62	18½	19	28	22½	1 0		4 0	3 8
1862-63	17½	9½	28	17½	1 0		4 0	3 5
1863-64	12	10½	28		1 0		4 0	3 3
1864-65	11	8	27	12½	0 15		4 0	3 3
1865 66	13½	10½	27		1 2	..	4 0	3 5
1866-67	11½	9	24		1 2		4 0	3 6
1867-68	14½	8½	32	18½	1 4	...	4 0	3 6
1868-69	13½	8½	28	16	1 6		4 0	3 6
1869-70	13½	8½	32	14½	1 7		4 0	3 6
1870 71	12	10½	26	27	1 8	1 7	5 0	5 0
1871-72	13	13	18½	21	2 0	1 14	3 10	3 10
1872-73	11	11	24	26	1 8	1 8	2 12	2 14

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D

No. 688 of 1873.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Camp Yellápur, 12th March 1873.

SIR,

In submitting the Survey Commissioner's report on the revision of the land assessment in forty-nine villages of the Kumta Táluka, I have the honour to offer the following observations. A very interesting description of the former state of the country, gleaned from the writings of Drs. Fryer and Buchanan and from other sources indicates two things.

2. First, that before the introduction of British rule a state of anarchy prevailed, the population diminished most seriously and the revenues of the country were assessed according to the exigencies of the ruler for the time being. The second conclusion to be drawn is that the old accounts, which were extant at the beginning of the present century, were not framed in that accurate and reliable manner, which would allow them to form any sort of basis on which to rest any further propositions, unless after very careful enquiry.

3. The assessment of the land according to the *Shist* with additions known as the *shamil* prevailed until the *Tarow* settlement was made, and the latter has continued since. Its inequality from first to last, and the difficulties attending any revision are clearly explained by the Survey Commissioner, the question of the permanence of 'the Tarow' is also treated, but from the nature of the extracts given by the Survey Commissioner it does not seem that the ultimate maximum assessment was ever imposed, nor considering the extremely unsatisfactory state of the accounts from which the wargs could never be definitely ascertained, it is easy to see how the resolution of the Board of Revenue could never have been carried out except some Survey was attempted, and this as shown in the Survey Commissioner's report was never done.

4. It seems to be clear that the principle of a revision of assessment with a permanent maximum rate was admitted, but that it was from time to time clearly seen that without a regular Survey this could not be attained; the result, therefore, was that things remained much as they were, the more influential landholders obtaining concessions in the way of remissions and abatement of rent, and the poorer ones being forced to pay the amount fixed.

5. The Survey Commissioner shows that the intention of the Board of Revenue was to fix the rates not higher than one-fifth of the gross produce of the land, and that from one cause or another this plan was never fully carried out. It is, therefore, clear, that no permanent assessment was ever introduced, and that the present revision based on a Survey of all the lands is the fulfilment of the original scheme proposed by the Madras Authorities. Mr. Blane's report fully describes the state of confusion into which matters had fallen; the area under cultivation largely increased without any record being available, and those who had official connection with the subordinate revenue authorities, profited largely by the want of information as to their holdings and the proper assessment to be levied from them. The right of the Government, therefore, to survey the lands, and revise the rates of assessment throughout the country was never alienated.

6 The rates now proposed to be introduced are clearly explained by the Survey Commissioner, and the result shows very

small increase on the whole over those now levied ; in one or two villages the increase is very large ; in others there is a decrease. The detailed statement attached to the report gives valuable information regarding all the villages now touched by the Revenue Survey. The grouping of the villages is clear ; along the sea coast and the large tidal estuaries communication is easy, and markets readily obtainable for the produce. The main road leading from Kumta to the Dhárwár Districts gives easy communication with the interior ; there are some minor District roads running North and South which connect the different villages in this portion of Kánara. The three large towns of Kumta, Ankola and Gokarn, cause a very material addition to the population by the square mile as shown by the Survey Commissioner. The causes of glaring inequality of assessment in some villages have already been explained in former reports ; as the Survey Settlement progresses, this inequality will always be equally prominent.

7. The statement of prices shows that the landholders can well afford to pay any increase over former rates, even in cases where they were assessed on a due knowledge of what they cultivated ; in those cases in which from fraud or other causes they have hitherto not paid their fair share of the Government demand, their cases deserve no consideration whatever at the hands of Government.

8. In conclusion I would remark that although there are many important points raised on which much might be written, yet concurring as I do in the conclusions of the Survey Commissioner based on a much larger experience and knowledge of this District than what I possess, I do not think it expedient further to enter upon these topics. At this late season of the year, I think it necessary to forward without delay the propositions of the Survey Commissioner for the revision of the land assessment contained in the present report.

9 I may add on the subject of grazing rights which has so lately formed a matter for correspondence in other parts of this Districts, that there are no Forests in these villages, that on the same principle as elsewhere certain numbers will be set apart as common grazing ground in each village, and that if the people have hitherto enjoyed any grazing rights in Forest lands in other neighbouring villages, such will for the present remain intact, and will not be affected by the Survey Commissioner's present propositions.

I have, &c ,

(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,

Acting Collector.

No. 1104 of 1873

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Ratnágiri Districts, Camp Khed, 21st March 1873.*

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to submit for the consideration of Government

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No 309, dated 28th February 1873, and accompaniment.

From the Collector of Kánara, No. 688, dated 11th March 1873.

correspondence as per margin and to add a few remarks on the important subject of Survey assessment of 49 villages of the Kumta

Táluka in Kánara therein discussed.

2. The Survey Commissioner does not state for what period he proposes that the settlement should continue and the Collector does not notice the subject. The Revenue Commissioner is not aware whether any of the opposition experienced in the Kárwár Táluka is to be expected in the case of those estates of which in consequence of cultivation being measured and brought under suitable assessment a great enhancement of payment is observable.

3. The Survey Commissioner and the Collector have also omitted to state in what year the settlement is proposed to be introduced.

4. Looking at the maximum fixed for rice land, garden, dry crop and Pulan in two classes, and at the result on the total collections through the medium of classification and assessment, the Revenue Commissioner entirely concurs with the opinion of the Survey Commissioner and the Collector as to the lightness of the rates generally.

5. At the same time the Revenue Commissioner must take this opportunity of preventing the impression that he concurs with the estimate in Colonel Anderson's 31st para: that the proposed assessment will only represent one-tenth on an average of the value of the gross produce. Concurrence in this opinion would compel the Revenue Commissioner to solicit revision of the assessment in order to ascertain whether, from a consideration of previous prices and from as accurate estimate as can be framed of future fluctuations, the assessment promised to secure to Government that share of the produce in all cases where the land is not partially free from assessment, to which Government is by the recognized custom of the country and the practice of our settlements entitled, that is, as nearly as can be ascertained a fifth or a sixth share. By prices prevailing of late years, the proposed assessment would in many cases no doubt fall short of the standard above assumed, but prices are now lower all over the Presidency, and there is a reasonable

prospect of their not resuming an average nearly so high as that of the last ten or twelve years.

6. The statement of prices accompanying the Survey Commissioner's letter is not in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner so absolutely accurate that it may not be open to correction or modification for purposes of comparison. Looking at the quotation of rice for 1872-73 the Revenue Commissioner thinks that if the same quality be taken as in the other years, the prices of the first part of the year must have been quoted. The recent season in Kánara has been described by the Collector as the most favourable of which the people have had experience for many years. The Monsoon of 1871 on the other hand was a bad one and yet the prices for 1871-72 are shown as considerably lower than for the year 1872-73. Rice is cheaper in the Districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri at present than it has been for years, and in order to show the true average for 1872-73 prices should be taken for as many months as practicable of the later or cheaper period, as well as for the earlier or dearer period, before the good Monsoon of 1872 has produced its beneficial effect.

7. In para. 9 of his covering letter Mr. Macdonald alludes to the question of assignments for grazing which is not noticed in the Survey Commissioner's report. The Revenue Commissioner would have been glad to see a distinct statement of the area assigned for grazing in those villages which have such an area available.

8. It is presumed that some sufficient reason, such as the expense of measurement and of boundary marks previously urged, has deterred the Survey Commissioner from holding a larger portion of the area of some of the villages available for extension of cultivation. Take for instance Talgadda specially noticed in para. 57 of Colonel Anderson's report. This village has an area of 3,112 acres, while only 298 acres are cultivated under the heads of garden, rice and dry-crop, and there is not a single acre of waste measured and assessed for new cultivation. The population is only 68, but when the village forms one of a group of which the population per square mile is more than 520, it would appear advisable to provide for extension of cultivation and the conversion of dry land into rice which no doubt has partly tended to produce the new assessable area in Talgadda and other of the villages. The occupants by means of influence or bribery of the Subordinate officials have contrived for a series of years to evade the payment of the Government share of the produce. On a revision of assessment the Government share is properly taken, but whatever may be the conditions of other parts of Kánara, which are held to render extension of cultivation in the Forest areas undesirable, it would surely in the group of villages under review be unobjectionable to encourage the appli-



cation of capital to the soil and allow all parties whether capitalists or poor rayats to retain all the profit which might accrue from the expensive and laborious establishment of garden, rice or dry-crop cultivation out of that waste which is speaking broadly the property of the community, Mr. Macdonald states in his 9th para. that there are "no Forests in these villages."

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2206.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1873.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 809, dated 28th February 1873—Submitting report upon the revision of the assessment in 49 villages and hamlets forming part of the Kumta Taluka in Kánara.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1104, dated 21st March 1873—Submitting, with his remarks, a letter from the Collector of Kánara on the above (No. 688 of 1873).

RESOLUTION.—There can be no doubt, from a perusal of the opinions of Mr. Blane and the proposals of the Board of Revenue of Madras on them, that a general survey and revision of assessment of the Taluka in which the present revision is proposed were contemplated for many years, and that they were not carried out was in no degree due to any doubt as to the right of Government to institute them. It is fully established that enquiries were instituted on a small scale, and the only limit to assessment the Board of Revenue considered it necessary to recommend was that it should in no instance exceed one-fifth of the gross produce.

2. This proportion the Survey Commissioner contends, and is prepared to show by returns of experiments on actual crops, has not been nearly reached in the assessments calculated on the maximum rates he proposes. The Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that if Colonel Anderson's estimate that the assessment represents only about one-tenth of the average gross produce, a proportion which he himself does not believe to be the real one, is correct, the rate is too low. It appears from the statement in paragraph 50 of the Survey Commissioner's report that the average on rice land in his highest group of villages is Rs. 4-5-8 per acre,

which at the average price of rice at Kumta for the last ten years represents a grain-rent of about 1 Md. 15 Seers, or at the higher prices ruling at Ankola of about 1 Md. 3 Seers. If Mr. Havelock's estimate that these do not represent more than one-fifth or one-sixth of the gross produce were correct, that gross produce would average about 6 Mds. 35 Seers or 8 Mds. 10 Seers at Kumta prices, or 5 Mds. 15 Seers and 6 Mds. 18 Seers at those of Ankola. In the late Tulsī Arbitration case the lowest estimate of the gross produce of an acre of rice in the neighbourhood of Bombay, where the rainfall is never so heavy as it is in Kārwar, and never sufficient to admit of the raising of a second cold-weather crop, as it frequently does in the latter, given by independent witnesses was one of from 15 to 17½ Mds. It is evident therefore that Colonel Anderson's estimate that his average rate will not represent one-tenth of the gross produce (1 Md. 15 Seers  $\times$  10 = 13 Mds. 30 Seers) is by no means exaggerated. This would of course be still more the case in the lower groups of villages where the maximum rates of assessment are still more moderate.

3. On the whole there can be no doubt that the rates could be raised beyond those proposed without pressing too heavily, but considering that the maximum is the same as that already sanctioned for the Kārwar Tāluka, and that the villages under report are not more favourably situated than the former, His Excellency in Council deems it expedient not to increase them.

4. The grouping of the villages according to their distance from the two principal markets of Kumta and Ankola, there being no appreciable difference in climate throughout the whole tract, is approved.

5. The maximum dry-crop rate of 12 annas per acre proposed gives an average of less than 7 annas in the second and rather over 6 annas in the first group. These would represent in grain only about 14 and 10 Seers respectively. Colonel Anderson has contented himself with merely stating the rate he proposes, but as the area that will be affected in these and the remaining villages to be settled will be considerable, His Excellency in Council cannot consent to adopt the proposal for more than the current year without further explanation.

6. With regard to Pulan or Shitta land, described as a loose sandy soil capable of conversion into rice or cocoanut plantations by the removal of the surface loose sand, and as falling in classification value below the lowest quality of rice land, the maximum rate is not mentioned at all. Is it to be inferred that there is no separate maximum rate, but that that for rice is to be applied to it according to the classification scale? The value of such land relatively to that of others would depend greatly on the cost of

clearing it of sand, and whether that operation once performed was sufficient or required to be done over again. Particulars should be stated.

7. Considering the great value of cocoanut and betelnut plantations, Government are of opinion that the maximum garden rate might without difficulty be raised beyond Rs 10, which as compared with that for rice bears a proportion of 20 to 13, but will issue no further instructions to that effect pending receipt of Colonel Anderson's explanation.

8. The unequal manner in which the proposed revision will operate in raising the assessment in different villages is remarkable, and can be accounted for in no other way than that assigned by the Survey Commissioner, viz., as a consequence of the fraudulent nature of the entries in the old revenue records. The state of matters in this Táluka, however, in this respect contrasts favourable with that reported in Kárwár.

9. In explaining the new assessments care should be taken to let the cultivators understand that the final sanction to their permanency for the usual term will not be given until the whole Táluka is ready for settlement, and that the rates must therefore to a certain extent be considered experimental.

WASSUDEO PANDURANG,  
*For Chief Secretary to Government.*

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No. 1760 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

*Camp Mahábaleshvar, 6th May 1873.*

SIR,

I have the honour to request you will lay the following observations before Government with the object of obtaining a review of the calculations in para. 2 of Government Resolution No. 2206, dated 18th April 1873, which were assumed to support the opinion expressed in the 31st para. of Colonel Anderson's report No. 309, dated 28th February 1873, that the assessments do not

amount to more than one-tenth on the average of the gross produce. I confine my remarks to rice land, because, much of the dry land cultivation requiring a certain extent of fallow, the calculation would not be the simple one worked out in the Government Resolution, and that was confined to 1st class rice land.

2. The calculation was based on the prices in a statement accompanying Colonel Anderson's report for 24 years from 1849-50 to 1872-73, which gave an average price over the 24 years :—

	Seers.		Seers.
At Kumta...	... 19½	Ankola ...	18

and over the last 10 years.

	Seers.		Seers.
Kumta ...	... 12½	Ankola ...	9½

3. In discussing in para. 6 of my memo. No 1104, dated 21st March 1873, the statement of prices attached to the Survey Commissioner's report, I used very moderate and forbearing language, because I wished to avoid severe criticism of figures which, I did not think Colonel Anderson designed, should be altogether accepted as trustworthy. But since Government have accepted the average for Ankola as a basis of proof that the new assessment does not represent one-tenth of the gross produce, it becomes necessary to point out the extreme improbability of the Ankola quotations, when much higher than those of Kumta, being correct. I invite special attention to the returns for the years 1867-68 to 1869-70, which show 8½ seers per rupee at Ankola, while the rate was from 14½ seers to 13½ seers per rupee, or more than 50 per cent lower at Kumta, only a few hours distance by water and the same by a good road. I would, therefore, beg permission to put aside the Ankola quotations and use only those of Kumta. There was probably some difference in the seer used as the basis of calculation, because the last three years' returns of the two towns are much more equal as respects both rice and náchni.

4. But the principal point, which I desire, with the view of correction, to bring to the notice of Government, is that the prices furnished in the Survey Commissioner's report are for cleaned rice, whereas the calculations for the Tulsi villages were for paddy or rice in husk, which may be assumed to represent at Kumta, at most, not more than half the quantity of cleaned rice.

5. I have not the means of very extended comparison, but append two statements extracted from the Government Gazette of the past six years, the first of which shows the prices of paddy or rice in husk and of cleaned rice per maund compared for six rice producing localities, including three in Kánara for the three years from 1871 to 1873; the second statement shows the amount of paddy or rice in husk, and the amount of cleaned rice obtainable

for a rupee in four places for three years from 1868 to 1870. It will be seen that the difference between the two values, which is much regulated by the wages of labour, makes the cleaned rice, which is really rather more than half the quantity by measurement of paddy, sometimes as much as three times the cost of the same quantity of paddy; wages are dear at Kumta and the neighbourhood, but I shall be contented to take a double value, which was that assumed for Kánara by Mr Blane in his report of 1849, quoted by Colonel Anderson in the papers under review.

6 Applying then this correction to the figures in para. 3 of the Government Resolution—

6 maunds 35 seers  $\times 2 = 13$  maunds 30 seers,  
8 maunds 10 seers  $\times 2 = 16$  maunds 20 seers;

so also, 1 maund 15 seers  $\times 2 = 2$  maunds 30 seers and this, multiplied by ten, gives a quotient of  $27\frac{1}{2}$  maunds instead of 13 maunds 30 seers; the first two of these quotients approximate the quotation for Tulsi and the other very greatly exceeds it.

7. I believe that Government will be prepared to acknowledge the great importance of having a correct estimate of the gross produce, and of the share of the same, which is to provide the Indian cultivator with the means of meeting the demands of the state upon the land. It will also, I think, be admitted that wholesale prices compared with, and corrected if necessary, by the retail prices of large towns should form the basis of all such calculations; for the ordinary cultivator can seldom sell by retail, and is often compelled, by his neediness, to part with the produce beforehand, at a price below the wholesale price of the district, or by his indebtedness to part with it when harvested for a low wholesale price, because he cannot wait for a market when pressed for his revenue instalment.

8. I believe that paddy has, within the last few years, reached a price as high as Rs. 40 per khandi, but that the future average price cannot be assumed for assessment purposes much higher than Rs 25 per khandi. An experiment of some importance was conducted at Kárwár in 1864, as regards the productive capacity of the rice lands in the Táluka of that name. The subject was discussed in correspondence as per margin, and the details of measurements and of prices at which the produce was calculated to show value, may possibly afford information of the more importance that the question of the assessment had not then caused the marked difference of opinion which has since arisen, and may be so far taken to be free from bias on either side. I will therefore endeavour

Survey Commissioner's No 168, dated 21st February 1871

Kanara Collector's No 703, dated 3rd March 1871.

Survey Commissioner's No. 333, dated 1st April 1871

to obtain further details on the subject from the Collector of Kánara, which may assist in forming a judgment on future proposals for assessment.

9. I beg respectfully to point out that, in my report which was reviewed in Government Resolution No. 2206, dated 18th ultimo, I expressed entire concurrence in Colonel Anderson's rice rates as being suitable and not excessive, but I objected to the assertion that they represent only one-tenth of the crop. I believe that proportion to be unsuitable, and that the assessment represents a larger share ; and I have no doubt that, by repeated careful enquiry, this will be proved to be the case.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

*Price per Maund in January.*

		1871						REMARKS
		Bombay	Thána.	Ratnágiri	Kárwár	Sisal.	Kumta.	
		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	
Paddy, 1st sort	..	2 6 0	1 10 0	.	} Not given.	{ 1 8 0	} Not given.	
Do. 2nd do.	..	2 2 0	1 6 0	1 12 5		{ 1 3 5		
Rice, 1st sort ...	..	7 0 0	4 8 0	4 10 2	4 7 2	2 15 2	3 8 8	
Do. 2nd do. ..	..	6 0 0	3 8 0	2 14 11	3 5 4	2 1 3	3 2 3	
1872.								
Paddy, 1st sort	..	2 4 0	1 12 0	...	...	1 12 0	1 8 0	
Do. 2nd do.	..	1 12 0	1 8 0	2 2 8	...	1 10 0	1 4 0	
Rice, 1st sort	..	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 9 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	
Do. 2nd do. ..	..	5 8 0	6 0 0	3 7 8	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	
1873.								
Paddy, 1st sort	...	1 10 0	2 0 0	Not given	} Not given.	{ 1 8 3	} Not given.	
Do. 2nd do.	...	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 10 0		{ 1 6 2		
Rice, 1st sort ...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 7 5	3 13 10	4 2 8	2 15 8	
Do. 2nd do. .	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	2 8 6	3 8 6	3 11 3	2 10 6	

The price of rice in retail is often exaggerated by a fancy article, such as officer's table rice at butler's prices being taken for the first sort.

25

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Quantity obtainable per Rupee in January.

		1868.								REMARKS.				
		Bombay.		Thána		Ratnágur.		Kárwár.						
		Mds.	s.	t.	Mds.	s.	t.	Mds.	s.		t.			
Paddy, 1st sort	...	0	20	0	0	15	0				The price of rice in retail is often exaggerated by a fancy price for table rice given by officer's servants, being given instead of that of the best rice used by the local community. An instance of this was lately afforded in Ratnágur, where the price published in the Gazette was at least 50 per cent, higher than the best sort of rice eaten by native gentlemen.			
Do. 2nd do.	...	0	22	0	0	18	0	0	24	48				
Rice, 1st sort	...	0	6	0	0	6	0			0		10	0	
Do. 2nd do.	...	0	6	60	0	9	0	0	14	30		0	12	0
1869.														
Paddy, 1st sort	...	0	15	0	0	15	0							
Do. 2nd do.	...	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	20	40				
Rice, 1st sort	...	0	5	0	0	6	40	0	8	50		0	9	0
Do. 2nd do.	...	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	12	17		0	10	0
1870.														
Paddy, 1st sort	...	0	15	0	0	14	0							
Do. 2nd do.	...	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	18	36				
Rice, 1st sort	...	0	5	4	0	6	40	0	8	50	0	9	0	
Do. 2nd do.	...	0	6	0	0	8	40	0	13	60	0	10	0	

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,  
Revenue Commissioner, S D.



No. 2169 of 1873.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D. ;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Poona, 31st December 1873*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report on the subject referred to by paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2206 of the 18th April last, and also by Government memorandum in the Revenue Department No. 2828 of the 19th May last, on letter of the Revenue Commissioner, No. 1760 of the 6th May last, namely the relation of Survey assessment to gross produce in Kánara.

2. The first point is the assertion made by me that the Survey assessments in Kánara do not exceed an average of one-ninth of the gross produce. In paragraph 28 of my letter No. 1358 of the 6th December 1871, I stated that in the Madras revision of 1823 the rates adopted were "stated to have been fixed at the proportion of one-third of the gross produce;" and considering that then prices were not one-third of what they now range at, while our total Survey assessment and that of the Madras revision were about the same, I drew the conclusion that our assessment will not exceed one-ninth of the gross produce which I stated to be in my opinion "about the real average proportion." The Revenue Commissioner in paragraph 24 of his memorandum No. 47 of 5th January 1872, forwarding the above to Government, stated that "it does not appear likely that the Madras Government "ever took as a cash assessment one-third of the value of the crop \* \* \* \*". "The Revenue Commissioner ventures to think in the interests of Government that this estimate is rather underdrawn, and that the assessment really represents a suitable proportion between the two extremes of about  $\frac{1}{3}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  falling above or below according to varying circumstances and varying seasons."

3. My rejoinder to these remarks was contained in paragraph 46 to 50 of my letter No. 92 of 21st January last. I there quoted

the words used by the Collector who had charge of the revision of assessment about 1822, who stated that "one-third of the gross produce ascertained by actual reaping and measurement, converted into money at equitable and moderate rates, was assumed as the future money assessment." I farther stated that the fact of "such a reaping of crops having taken place was not forgotten," and that "the incidence of the old assessment bears out the statement that approximately some such system of assessment was adopted."

4. I farther showed in paragraph 49 that one-third of the gross produce was in those times considered a moderate assessment, and specially noted that the Revenue Commissioner considered an assessment of about one-fifth or one-sixth would be fair and proper to both sides. I abstained, however, from expressing any concurrence with this view; for though under some circumstances such an assessment would be both just and expedient, it would certainly not be so in others, as for instance in very poor land it would not be just, and other cases will occur in which it would not be expedient to exact so high a proportion on any land.

5. In his forwarding letter No. 742 of 26th February last, paragraph 22, the Revenue Commissioner expressed his "renewed and emphatic dissent" from the opinions expressed by me, those opinions objected to being summarized by the Revenue Commissioner in his 23rd paragraph as the maintaining that "the rates under discussion represented only a ninth share of the "gross produce."

6. The Revenue Commissioner in paragraph 23 speaks of "the theory" that the Madras Government at that revision fixed a cash assessment representing one-third value of the gross produce, we have in the words quoted above from the reports of the time a direct assertion, that one-third was in practice the recognized proportion, how this can be justly called "a theory" I know not. In paragraph 27 to 29 the Revenue Commissioner goes on to show that my reasoning is faulty and that a strictly mathematical objection exists to it.

7. Now before strictly mathematical reasoning can be applied to anything, it is indispensable that the terms on which the reasoning is to be based are admitted to be precisely defined, and on this point I beg attention to the terms used in paragraph 28 of my letter No. 1358 of the 6th December 1871.

*First*, there is the precise and verified assertion that the rates fixed at the Madras revision of 1823 were one-third of the gross produce.

*Secondly*, the prices at the time of that revision, I stated that I could get no returns so far back, but "that it was not too much to assume that the prices of 1820 in parts of the country so remote from communications were not one-third of what they now range at;" one-third of the present range was here *assumed*, and in comparing the assessment deduced from this assumption the conclusion was drawn, that as the Survey rate does not materially differ from the Madras rate per acre, the Survey assessment "will not be more than one-ninth of the gross produce which is I imagine about the real average proportion." This is not a very precisely drawn inference; it is no more than stating that on certain assumptions the present assessment would be equivalent to one-third of that of the Madras revision, which was one-third of the gross produce, and therefore the present assessment will not exceed one-ninth of the gross produce, which, taking all things and circumstances together, represented in my opinion *about* the general proportion of the Survey assessment in the particular tract under discussion, Mundgod and Sirsi. I by no means here tied myself down definitely and precisely to a distinct statement of one-ninth being the actual proportion, no more and no less. I stated this as in my opinion about or an approximative average proportion.

8. The Revenue Commissioner in his 29th para. goes on to "show that a strictly mathematical objection to the proportion is found in the Survey Commissioner's statement of actual cultivation, it will be seen that the Survey accounts showed a total of 6,279 acres of dry cultivation assessed as Rs. 3,114. As the Survey Commissioner, para 26, doubts exceedingly if any actual increase of occupation took place in the year before the settlement, he must admit that the villages under assessment in which this land was held free in 1868-69 undergo an additional burden to that amount. If this burden be added thus—

Rice assessment Rs.	16,195
Dry crop do.	3,114

The total becomes 19,309

or about Rs. 2-13-0 an acre, and the proportions fall by this correction alone from  $\frac{1}{3}$  to between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$ "

9. I confess I find myself much perplexed in attempting to follow the Revenue Commissioner in the above reasoning, my argument was that if the Madras Government in 1822 assessed at \* Rs 2-6-3 per acre a threefold rise in prices, which I assumed, would require an

\* Statement at para 27 of Survey Commissioner's No 1358 of 6th December 1871.

assessment of not less than Rs. 7-0-0 per acre in order to absorb the same proportion of the gross produce. According to the figures taken from the old accounts shown at para. 27 of my report referred to, the actual old rate recorded per acre on rice land derived from the Madras revision was in 1868-69 Rs. 2-6-3; if that, at the prices of 1822 the date of that revision, represented one-third of the produce, it would now represent one-ninth assuming that prices had risen threefold, what the assessment on dry-crop land would have to do with this deduction in the way of reducing the proportion I cannot see, acres 447 were recorded by the old accounts as occupied dry-crop bearing no assessment, the assessment being undoubtedly considered to be included in the total assessment of the rice and garden land, and that under the head of "encroachments," Rs. 14,889. The whole of the dry-crop land above this 447 acres, or the difference between that and the actual acres 6,277, found to be occupied and not brought to account by the Survey, or acres 5,830 was undoubtedly dry-crop cultivation not brought to account at all. It appears to me that if this excess area was under cultivation at the time of the Madras revision free of assessment, or was now brought to account and assessed without it giving any produce in return, it would be fair to distribute the burden of the assessment over the produce of the rice land, but as this is not so, we must set the produce of this dry-crop land against the assessment on it, and by so much as it exceeds or falls short of nine times the assessment, by so much it will tend to reduce or increase the proportion of one-ninth, assumed as representing the average incidence of the assessment over all the land in occupation together. It so happens that the crop experiments presently alluded to, show even heavier returns in dry-crop land than in rice, even after making every allowance for fallows.

10. In para. 28 of his memo. No. 742 the Revenue Com-

Papers in connection with the Kánara land assessment law suits, 1873.

missioner objects to my assumption regarding prices being now threefold what they were. I was not writing blindly or on bare guess, though, as I stated, I could not obtain precise returns, yet I was not without reasons for taking threefold as a probable relation of the prices of the time of the Madras revision and of the time when I was writing, I now can give more precise information, in fact in some recently found and printed papers, I find the exact prices given by the Collector of the time on which the commutation of produce into money was effected. Mr. Harris at para. 7 of his letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 17th June 1823, states that the price on which the assessment was fixed was Re. 0-12-9 per candy; doubtless an objection may be made

as to the unknown nature of this candy, but we find a key to this  
 in a paper appended to that letter, a report  
 Page 74 by one of the people employed in the Survey.

He there states that he has adopted three Baháduri Pagodas or Rs. 12 per kumb as the price of grain on the coast, the price when I was writing last year was between Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 the kumb, and the writer gives means of finding out the weight in rupees of the Badangod Candy, which makes it equal to 72 Indian seers of paddy or 36 of clean rice, the price of which on the average recorded prices of Sirsi for 1872 would be Rs. 4-6-6, and on the average returns for the present year Rs. 3-5-0 against Re 0-12-9, the commutation price on the Madras revision.

11 Here I must remark that when writing in the beginning of 1871 and stating my opinion that the assessment was about one-ninth of the gross produce on the average, I was writing from general impressions derived from consideration of a number of facts which had come under my notice from time to time, at that period the institution of experiments upon actual crops had not commenced, regarding these I shall have more to say farther on.

12. The next stage in this discussion occurred on a remark made in para. 31 of my report No 309 of 28th February last, where I stated that "all information goes to show that our assessments do not amount to more than one-tenth of the gross produce," to this the Revenue Commissioner in para. 5 of his forwarding memo. No. 1104 of the 21st March last stated that "he must take this opportunity of preventing the impression that he concurs with the estimate in Colonel Anderson's 31st para. that the proposed assessment will only represent one-tenth as an average of the gross produce, concurrence in this opinion would compel the Revenue Commissioner to solicit revision of the assessment, in order to ascertain whether from a consideration of previous prices, and from as accurate estimate as can be framed of future fluctuations, the assessment promised to secure that share of the produce, in all cases where the land is not partially free from assessment, to which the Government is by the recognized custom of the country and the practice of our settlements entitled, that is as nearly as can be ascertained a fifth or sixth share.

13 On the above came Government Resolution No. 2206 of the 18th April last, paragraph 3 of which takes the evidence given in the Tulsí case as a basis of calculation, and draws deductions from "the lowest estimate of the gross produce of an acre of rice in the neighbourhood of Bombay" being from 15 to 17½ maunds The Revenue Commissioner in the 4th paragraph of

his letter No. 1760 of the 6th May last points out that my statement of prices at Ankola and Kumta were in regard to clean rice, while the estimates referred to in the Tulsī case were for paddy or uncleaned rice

14. First I must note that I am in no way responsible for any deductions drawn from the evidence given in the Tulsī case, with which I had no direct connexion and had no farther interest in than was derived from reading newspaper reports. I was aware that party feeling ran very high regarding that case, and consequently the extremes of evidence given in it, maxima and minima, must be received with caution. In the Government Resolution "the lowest estimate" deposed to in the Tulsī case is referred to, paddy or uncleaned rice was doubtless in question, which requires to be halved to give the return in clean rice, in a case of that nature it is not probable that the lowest estimate would be half of the average truth. That 15 maunds of paddy per acre is in Thána near the real average it is absurd to suppose, if it were it would never have been quoted as the minimum in the Tulsī case. I am informed by Colonels Francis and Waddington that good land in Thána with a fair crop ordinarily gives 30 maunds of paddy, up to 40 maunds is notoriously produced by an acre of superior land and 50 maunds is not unheard of.

15. But the question at issue is do the assessments in Kánara both above and below the Gháts exceed one-tenth of the produce or not, I asserted that they did not, to this the Revenue Commissioner "records his emphatic dissent," taking one-ninth as the proportion to which he so decidedly objects

16. Now leaving the region of assumptions and calculations based on evidence which one side or the other may perhaps fairly consider open to doubt, we may turn to the results of the crop experiments of the last year, these were reported in detail in my letters No. 2051 of the 8th instant and No. 2113 of the 17th instant with the following results:—

NUMBER.	DISTRICT	TA'LVUA	CROP	Number of experiments.	PERCENTAGE OF GROSS PRODUCE TO AN ACREMENT		
					Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
1	Kánara above Gháts	Yellápur, Mundgod, Fete and Supa	Rice .. . . .	9	12 60	1 77	4 98
2	Do. do.	Do. do.	Dry crop rági prinol	7	4 87	0 91	2 07
3	Do do.	Supa	paddy	4	7 54	2 64	5 70
4	Kánara below Gháts	Káravér and Kumta	Rice .. . . .	6	18 30	0 58	9 89
5	Do. do.	Do. do.	Salt rice	1	15 82		
6	Do. do.	Do. do.	Hot weather rice	2	16 17	15 70	16 63
7	Kánara above Gháts	Yellápur	Do. do.	8	9 78	8 1	8 89

17. The six experiments opposite No. 3 were all on land which bears a second crop which might fairly be placed at one-third of the value of the 1st crop, which alone was experimented upon. The two experiments opposite No 6 relate to such second crops of hot-weather rice. Pulse of some kind is a much more common second crop after rice, and from some experiments made by Survey officers I believe about Rs 12 to Rs 15 value per acre to be an average return. It is to be farther noted that the experiments in Kárwár and Kumta are stated to have been conducted under unfavourable circumstances, as most of the rice had been cut before the instructions for experiments were received, and the last standing patches are not those from which a fair average could be deduced, still an average of 9.89 relation of assessment to gross produce of the first crop alone comes out, and if the value of a moderate second crop be included, a reduction of upwards of 2 per cent. will be incurred which will bring the coast returns in ordinary rice land down to about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent

18. It is I think hardly necessary to say more in regard to calculation of assessment and gross produce, and indeed I much regret that it has been necessary to say so much in justification of what I asserted and in contravention of the very decided dissent of the Revenue Commissioner. The subject was of too great importance to be passed over lightly or without, as far as possible, answering every material assertion made. Of course it may be still urged that the fluctuations of the future have to be provided against, but it appears to me that there is still some considerable margin left to meet those before my approximate estimate of one-ninth or even one-tenth is infringed upon.

19. It is not a question so much of principle as one of fact which is at issue, and I would be far from giving any countenance to the view that unless the figures bring out the theoretical  $\frac{1}{3}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the gross, the settlement must be too low as is stated in so many words by the Revenue Commissioner. If he adheres to this view there is not a settlement now made in the southern part of the Presidency, and I believe I may add all the central part also, to which he is not bound to object. Experiments regarding crops are not without some value, first in a statistical point of view and next as some check upon the reckless assertions of the native associations and press, but they form little beyond a negative basis on which to pitch assessments, and when too much relied upon, as in Pringle's Survey of the Deccan for instance, and in the Madras revision in Kánara, have invariably I believe resulted in excessive assessments

Para. 31, memo No 742 of 26th February, para. 5, memo No 1104 of 21st March 1873

20 There is no doubt that one-sixth of the produce of dry-crop land was the ordinary share of the State under Hindu law and custom, but it is new to me to learn that this one-fifth or sixth is "the practice of our settlements" as stated by the Revenue Commissioner in para. 5 of his memo. No 1104 of the 21st March 1873. If there has been one characteristic of our settlement system more marked than another and more specially distinctive from that of settlement systems in other parts of India, it has been the entire disregard of results derived directly from calculations of the produce of land in fixing assessments. In the joint report this subject is never even alluded to as one for investigation. That we are not taking an assessment above one-fifth or one-sixth of the gross produce may be a very good argument to use against those who attach any validity to the contrary assertions, but it will be an evil day for our settlements when rates are generally based on the narrow and uncertain ground of a proportion of the produce either actual or possible.

21. A certain proportion of the rent of land has been generally assumed as representing a fair land tax, in the north-west I believe 50 per cent is the basis of the revisions in progress; so far experiments on crops may not be without their value, for though it is extremely difficult to obtain correct information as to money rents, it is not very difficult to ascertain what is the customary proportion of the produce taken as rent in any district, and having obtained the means of forming an estimate of the value of the produce thence deduced the money value of ordinary rents. But here again many corrections claim consideration and to decide that because a certain number of lands sublet for a certain rent in either money or kind that therefore it would be safe to assess all lands at half those rents, would certainly lead to assessments which would prove excessive.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

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No. 408 OF 1874

FROM

COLONEL W C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S D. ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Poona, 3rd March 1874.*

SIR,

I have the honour to propose revised rates of assessment for twenty (20) villages and hamlets in the Kumta Táluka of the North Kánara Collectorate. These villages are adjacent to and in fact intermixed with those which were reported on last year by my letter No 309 of the 28th February 1873, the rates proposed in which were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2206 of the 18th April last.

2 This letter must be looked upon as a continuation of my letter No 309 of 28th February last, and is in fact merely an application for sanction to apply rates of assessment parallel with those sanctioned last year for contiguous villages.

3. Some of the twenty villages now referred to, however, run up farther into the hills and are at a much greater distance from main lines of communication than any of the villages settled last year. I have, therefore, adopted rates in some cases ranging considerably lower than those sanctioned for any of the villages settled last year.

4. For the villages settled last year three maximum rates of rice land assessment were adopted, namely Rs. 6-8-0, Rs. 6-0-0, and Rs. 5-8-0. I have now adopted three more classes with maximum rice rates of Rs 5-0-0, Rs. 4-4-0 and Rs. 3-8-0, to meet the varying cases of the villages concerned.

5. For the dry-crop land I propose to adopt a uniform maximum rate of Re. 0-12-0. It may appear strange that I should recommend a similar rate for the land in villages so differently situated, but the fact is that with such a low maximum the assess-

ment is not much more than nominal ; in this instance the average assessment of all the dry-crop occupied land, which only amounts to acres 1,012, is but Re. 0-8-2 per acre. If the maximum was increased or decreased in any part two or four annas, it has no appreciable effect on the landholder, for I do not call one-and-a-half or two annas per acre an appreciable difference to them, and as regards Government the whole dry-crop revenue put together is utterly insignificant, not amounting to more than a bare 4 per cent. of the whole. The dry-crop land is chiefly valuable for improving into rice or garden land ; the keen competition which occurred in the settlement last year for much of this land was sufficient evidence of the moderation of the assessment on it.

6. For the garden land, of which there is 824 acres almost entirely cocoanut and supári garden, I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 12. For the villages settled last year I proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 10 for the garden lands, but afterwards on going through the detailed papers regarding them, I found that there were some gardens very superior to anything we had met with on the coast and more resembling in character the gardens above the Gháts, having cocoanuts growing abundantly and also thickly planted with supári trees. I consequently adopted an assessment of Rs. 12 per acre for the best gardens, and propose to adopt the same in a similar class of garden in the villages under report. Garden produce is not affected by any small amount of comparative inaccessibility as rice is, from its much greater value in proportion to bulk, and supári gardens especially thrive better at a little distance inland than on the more accessible sea-shore.

7. The total area of these villages is acres 41,274 or 64 square miles, and the population 7,265 or 114 to the square mile on the average ; but the distribution of this population is very unequal ; in the villages far inland towards the hills it is very thin, while in the villages near the coast I find it amounts to over 300 to the square mile.

8. The following statement shows the standard assessment and permanent and casual remissions for the past 20 years. Of the area annually occupied there is no data whatever available, judging from the very small increase in the standard assessment it would appear to be much the same now as twenty years ago, which is however not at all probable, as in that period the circumstances of these villages have much changed for the better, the country having been much opened up and the higher prices of recent times cannot but have stimulated production. The area under cultivation must have greatly increased, though it has not been brought to account —

YEAR.	Old or Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions	Casual Remissions	Net Revenue Collections.
1853-54	15,490	5,134	...	10,356
1854-55	15,490	5,123	...	10,367
1855-56	15,490	5,127	..	10,363
1856-57	15,490	5,127	..	10,363
1857-58	15,490	4,820	..	10,670
1858-59	15,490	4,782	...	10,708
1859-60	15,493	4,761	...	10,732
1860-61	15,493	4,758	...	10,735
1861-62	15,493	4,707	..	10,786
1862-63	15,568	4,465	..	11,103
1863-64	15,568	3,733	..	11,835
1864-65	15,568	3,733	..	11,835
1865-66	15,568	3,718	...	11,855
1866-67	15,568	3,690	..	11,878
1867-68	15,568	3,476	...	12,092
1868-69	15,630	3,246	..	12,384
1869-70	15,630	3,152	..	12,478
1870-71	15,630	3,100	..	12,530
1871-72	15,630	3,100	...	12,530
1872-73	15,662	3,049	187	12,476

9. The statement below shows the result of the application of the proposed rates on the occupied land of the villages of each class. The average assessment on the garden land is estimated, it is not possible to state it accurately until the assessment has been fixed on each survey field, which has not been done yet. The nature of 'Pulan' land will be referred to presently.—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND											
		Garden			Rice			Dry-crop.			Pulan.		
		Acres.	Asses- ment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Asses- ment	Average rate per acre.	Acres	Asses- ment.	Average rate per acre	Acres	Asses- ment.	Average rate per acre
		A	g	Ra. a. p.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	A	g	Ra. a. p.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.		
1	3	40 0	280	7 0 0	183	586	3 13 8	113 0	56	0 8 0	46	37	0 12 10
2	4	160 5	3,211	7 0 0	2,485	10,063	4 4 3	517 0	264	0 6 2	443	500	1 2 1
3	4	28 9	109	8 0 0	1,274	4,562	3 9 2	335 0	173	0 7 10	2	3	1 0 0
4	2	8 8	19	8 0 0	78	891	3 11 8	22 20	11	0 8 0	..	..	..
5	1	0 20	3	8 8 0	6	28	4 10 8	0 16	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	3 20	14	8 8 0	37	120	8 8 11	8 0	4	0 8 0	..	..	..
Total.	30	334 22	5,786	8 15 3	4,045	16,230	4 0 2	1,012 36	508	0 8 2	490	539	1 1 7

10. Of waste arable land there is some small area First of rice, principally in the villages of the second class, and of dry crop interspersed mostly through the villages of the second and third classes. The statement below shows in detail the area and assessment of the waste arable land —

Class or Group	Number of villages in each.	GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.											
		Garden			Rice.			Dry-crop.			Pufan		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	3												
2	9				152	273	1 12 0	269 0	118	0 7 3	47	48	1 0 4
3	4	0 18	2	6 0 0	15	43	2 13 10	348 0	154	0 7 3			
4	1	0 20	3	6 0 0	8	24	3 0 0	3 0	1	0 5 4			
5	2	0 3	5	8 0 0	1	4	4 0 0	1 0	1	1 0 0			
6	1	0 7	1	8 0 0				0 5					
Total.	20	1 17	6	5 13 4	278	344	1 15 8	680 5	297	0 7 0	47	48	1 0 4

11. The abstract statement below shows the result of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment in comparison with the realizations under the old assessment for 1872-73. —

Class.	Number of villages in each.	By SURVEY ACCOUNTS.											
		By old Accounts.		Government occupied land		Government unoccupied arable waste.		Total occupied and unoccupied land.		Inam Lands.		Total Government and Inam lands.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	8												
2	9		517	850 0	959	50 0	28	409 0	982			409 0	982
3	4		10,346	4,207 6	16,008	468 0	439	4,675 5	17,107			4,675 5	17,107
4	1		1,613	1,637 9	4,896	363 18	199	2,020 27	5,095			2,020 27	5,095
5	2			103 38	321	11 20	28	116 8	349			116 8	349
6	1			8 35	31	2 2	5	8 31	36			8 31	36
	1			47 20	186	0 12	1	47 32	139			47 32	139
Total.	20		13,476	6,872 17	28,015	904 18	695	7,376 29	28,708			7,376 29	28,708

The villages of the 4th, 5th, 6th classes are all detached hamlets of villages of the 2nd class, their old assessment is included in that of those villages, no separate record existing One hamlet of the 3rd class is similarly shown as regards old assessment in the 2nd class.

12. Thus, under the old assessment the sum of Rs. 12,476 was realized last year, the survey assessment on the same land will give the sum of Rs. 23,013. In the settlement in this Táluka last year the old revenue was only raised from Rs. 48,339 to Rs. 54,320, notwithstanding that all his villages came under one of the first three of the above classes, the cause of this very moderate increase is to be found in the fact that many of the villages were on the coast, where even about Ankola itself, the old assessment appears to have ranged higher than about Kárwár, and to the south of the Gangawali river, and in the vicinity of Kumta where much higher old rates of assessment prevailed than in the northern part of the Kumta Táluka which was comprised in the old Ankola Táluka, the old assessment of which had been in most parts more corrupted than in the southern parts of the Collectorate.

13 Among some papers recently found in the Collector's office which were, it appears, sent up in 1868 from Mangalore, the old head-quarters of the Collectorate, and till last June were not brought to light, is a report on the assessment of North Kánara by Mr Harris, formerly Collector, dated 14th June 1821. At paragraphs 54 and 55 he states as follows with reference to the old Ankola Táluka which included the present Kárwár Táluka and Kumta as far south as the Tadadi river :—

Paragraph 54.—“When after the fall of Seringapatam it was fully understood that the British Power would shortly extend thither, the Shanbogs who are all Shanvis and the head inhabitants Kankanis and Gowdas entered into a formal confederacy to conceal every account which contained information as to the productive powers of the land or mode of assessment under former governments; the irruptions carried on at this time by Yáunaji Náik in Ankola and Sulgar Hegady in Supa gave a colour to the loss of accounts, but I am satisfied it is a pretence only to withhold documents.”

Paragraph 55 —“I am given to understand that Major Munro could not obtain any documents, and if I am to judge from the complete deficiency at this day it is not surprising.” Mr. Harris goes on to show how he had succeeded in obtaining some old accounts which prove the extent to which the ancient assessment had been corrupted.

14 Corruption of the old accounts existed everywhere to a greater or less extent in Kánara, but nowhere to the universal extent which occurred in the old Ankola Táluka, there we find the survey assessments always increase the old assessment in a varying proportion, to the south about Kumta we find that the same

rates frequently caused a considerable reduction in the old assessment, and from what I can learn the same will occur all along the coast to the south of Kumta, but still not in inland secluded situations where abuse of power by local officials was more easy and control was naturally less efficient.

15. At paragraph 54 of my letter No. 309, of the 28th February 1873, on 49 villages of the Kumta Taluka, I showed that the survey assessment would produce in six of those villages a reduction from Rs. 11,966 old assessment to Rs. 8,924 survey assessment. In the villages I am now reporting on there are no cases of reduction, notwithstanding that in many cases rates more than one-third lower are proposed than were fixed in any case last year. The increases are, however, of very varying proportion. The following statement shows cases in the two extremes extracted from the general statement appended to this letter:—

Name of Village.	Old collection	Survey assessment.	Percentage increase	Average garden assessment.	Average rice assessment.	Average dry-crop assessment.	Average pulan assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Savalkurvé . . .	131	188	43	None.	2 3 6	.	0 12 10
Belikeri . . .	1,453	2,158	48	7 0 0	4 7 7	0 8 9	1 2 8
Belsé . . .	1,330	1,956	47	6 0 0	4 0 6	0 7 9	1 0 0
Algeri . . .	1,620	2,020	25	6 0 0	4 6 0	0 0 0	1 2 11
Bhavikeri . . .	2,254	5,269	134	5 8 0	4 4 7	0 6 10	1 2 4
Adlur . . .	283	1,834	548	5 8 0	3 6 9	0 7 1	..

16. For the comparatively high old assessment of the first four villages no reason can be assigned, except that they are either near Kumta or in very accessible situations on the coast. The two last-named villages are situated farther away from observation inland. But both of them, as matters now stand, are most accessible and well situated, being on the great made road from above the Gháts to Kárwár. I have no doubt that the village of Adlur has a story attached to the assessment paid on it connected with a grant to an official or some person connected with one. I have written for the history of this village, but have not received any answer as yet. With the included Mujre of Nawagaddé it contains acres 3-9 of garden and acres 521 of rice land, besides 72 acres of dry-crop all held on an assessment of Rs. 283 a year.

17. The following statement shows the detail of the whole area of the 20 villages under report:—

	Acres.	Assessment
Government occupied lands of all kinds ... ..	6,372 17	23,013
Government arable waste of all kinds .. ..	904 12	695
Government unarable lands, principally forest land.	33,997 11	...
Inám lands .. ... .	.....	...
Total ..	41,274 0	23,708

18 I had hoped to have been able to revise the assessment of eighteen more villages situated in the vicinity of or intermixed with those reported on now or settled last year. They were all classed last season, but in consequence of erroneous information given by the village officers or the holders of the land at the time of measurement, so many corrections of boundaries of fields were necessary that they could not possibly be completed till the current field season, and the settlement must stand over for the present. It is difficult to imagine, from an experience of other parts of the Presidency, the amount of difficulty experienced by the survey in Kánara in this respect. There are few Kulkarnis, one holds many villages, and it formerly was difficult to secure his presence in any, a great improvement has, however, taken place in this respect in the last year or two. The holders of land often absent themselves and often, moreover, know nothing about their lands or their boundaries, sub-tenures exist within one another, a sub-tenant cultivating the lands of two or more holders and paying a certain quantity of produce to each, of the area or limits of the respective holdings they often really know little or nothing, and often profess to know nothing; with the best desire to afford information, our difficulties in ascertaining where each *s primá* *facie* rights begin and end would be great, as the people hardly know themselves; with the imperfect information we have, it is not wonderful, that numerous corrections are called for.

19 The settlement of these few villages even will not be without advantage, as it greatly facilitates the settlement of the

renumeration of village officers and the distribution of Kulkarnis' charges, both measures of prime importance to the proper administration of the district. The Kulkarnis have at present many more villages in their charges than they can possibly do the duties of, and both they and the Patels are most insufficiently remunerated; one fruit of the survey at any rate will be an enormous improvement in the position of the village officers.

20. I will now offer a few observations on certain points noticed in the Government Resolution No. 2206, of the 18th April last, on my report on the proposed settlement of the first forty-nine villages of the Kumta Taluka.

21. First, paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution somewhat objects to the dry-crop maximum rate proposed, Rs. 0-12-0. I have touched on this above in paragraph 5 of this letter, I infer that Government are inclined to think that rate rather low. Dry-crop cultivation in a country of this kind, where the average pressure of the population is small, is really of no material consequence, the land is chiefly of value as susceptible of improvement. I look on the assessment as principally of the nature of a ground rent, which will not hurt either those who retain the land for cultivation with the occasional fallows necessary, or those who retain it merely to keep possession until they can improve it for a superior class of cultivation. In the villages settled last year in this Taluka the total area of occupied dry-crop land was acres 3595, bearing at the proposed rates an assessment of Rs. 1,413 out of a total assessment of Rs. 54,220 in the present settlement the total area of occupied dry-crop land is acres 1,012, bearing an assessment of Rs. 695 out of a total assessment of Rs. 23,013 on the occupied land. As before stated, an alteration of the maximum rate two annas or so either way would very little affect the cultivator and would produce a result of no importance whatever to Government. I therefore proposed and now propose one rate for the dry-crop land. In the Kárwar Taluka one maximum rate of Re. 0-12-0 for dry-crop land in the villages near the coast was sanctioned, but for some villages deep in the hills Re. 0-10-0 was adopted, the actual difference would not amount to more than one anna per acre; the maximum rate did indeed distinguish between the two classes of villages, but hardly made any difference so far as regarded the dry-crop land.

22. Next in paragraph 6 of the Government Resolution a remark is made regarding "Pulan," "Shitta," or sandy land. I mentioned this land separately in my report, as it is separately entered in the survey papers, and for the reasons given at paragraph 49 of my letter No. 309 of 28th February 1873. I men-



tioned there that this land is ranked immediately below the lowest class of rice land, it is in fact assessed on almost the identical footing of rice land with no supply of water but simple rainfall, the only difference is that the soil classification can never attain to so high a point as that of rice land, the sandy nature of the soil will prevent this, the soil classification can rarely be more than 12 to 13 annas. This land forms an intermediate description between ordinary rice land and ordinary dry-crop land, we might have treated it as the lowest class of rice land, not only in fact as we do, but also in name which we do not do, because it is a kind of land distinctly known and recognized apart from rice land or tari. As to the question regarding there being a "maximum" assessment or not, the maximum for rice of course heads the table applied to Pulan, but as the maximum rate can only apply to first class soil and first class water combined, and as Pulan seldom exceeds third class in soil and cannot exceed sixth or the lowest class in water, the class of ordinary rainfall, it is evident that the "maximum" assessment can never be even approached.

23. With reference to paragraph 7 of the Government Resolution expressing the opinion that the maximum rate in cocoanut and betel-nut plantation might be raised above Rs 10, I have above in paragraph 6 explained that I found it necessary after sending in my report to assess some gardens which appeared better than the ordinary coast gardens at Rs. 12. I have no doubt whatever that the assessment both in gardens and in all descriptions of land might without difficulty be greatly increased in Kánara, it is not a question, as I have frequently before explained, of what it would be right to take according to precedent and proportion in other districts, but a question of what it is expedient to take under exceptional circumstances. We are remodelling the entire base of revenue administration in Kánara and introducing one uniform base of taxation in proportion to advantages and in disregard of what terms people may have managed through corruption to secure for themselves hitherto. Considering the extraordinary state of things which had prevailed in Kánara for so many years, it cannot be a question that the system of taxation introduced though uniform should be also on a most moderate standard, and this end my proposals from first to last have been intended to attain.

24. In paragraph 8 of his forwarding memo. No. 1104 of 21st March 1873, on my report on the 49 villages settled last year, the Revenue Commissioner expressed some regret that more land was not rendered available for cultivation by being made into survey fields and assessed. I think that the Collector will bear me out in the opinion that at present there is no call for

such a step. In the populous part on the coast every atom of available land is made into assessed survey Nos. In villages like Talgadda referred to by the Revenue Commissioner there is no demand for land, it is not probable even that all which is occupied is cultivated. A few years hence in many parts it will be expedient to mark off and assess more land, and this the survey will be prepared to do whenever there appears to be a legitimate demand; but it would not be expedient to encourage a mere speculative demand on the part of forestallers.

25. With reference to paragraph 9 of the Government Resolution, the people were, in accordance with the orders of Government, most carefully informed that the settlement introduced was temporary only; I cannot say that the effect was very good and much wished that I had been able to tell them that the settlement was guaranteed for the usual period. This was the first settlement accompanied with heavy reductions, and the effect of these reductions was to some extent marred by the special and new provision inculcated on the people. I trust that now Government will allow the issue of the usual guarantee for 30 years.

26. There is one point having an important bearing on the general welfare of the people in Kánara, which I might have noticed before and will not omit to do so longer. That is the general prevalence of small-pox in this district; it is not, as in other districts, that one now and then hears of a partial and local outbreak, but year after year and in more parts than one we hear of this disease being virulently prevalent. There are many secluded places and tracts in Kánara where a native vaccinator would not go if he could help it, however much his services might be required; and under the existing constitution of the Vaccination Department it is impossible that the coming and going of every vaccinator can be closely controlled. Kánara cannot spare population; in fact above the Gháts and at the foot of the Gháts, everywhere indeed except on the sea-coast, the population is quite insufficient.

27. I do not think that the remedy for this state of things would be difficult. I would merely attach a person competent to vaccinate to the Collector, each Assistant and the Superintendent of Police, and require those officers, which I have no doubt they would most gladly do, to keep some watch over and record of the proceedings of the vaccinators; under an arrangement of this kind, with a few simple medical instructions and cautions, infinite good might be done. I do not think that the common class of people have any prejudice against vaccination, I know that in some parts they have expressed a desire to avail themselves of it if the possibility was brought near them. I would, however, suggest that all Government employes of every class be positively required to allow their children

to be vaccinated. A great deal might be said in favour of an extension of some such system as this to all districts in place of the separate Vaccination Department, the efficiency of which I have never heard any officer who is or has been employed in that department uphold, and from a good number of years' experience of the districts, I cannot say I disagree with them in this opinion. A much more efficient system might be arranged somewhat in the manner above suggested at a considerable saving in expense, or if the present system is kept up a change in the *modus operandi* is urgently called for.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

[Forwarded through the Collector of Kánara and the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division ]

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey Commissioner, S. D.

No. 864 of 1874.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF KÁNARA ;

TO

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

*Kánara Collector's Office,  
Camp Ulavi, 13th March 1874.*

SIR,

In forwarding the Survey Commissioner's report No. 408, dated 3rd instant, on the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 20 villages in the Ankola Division of the Kumta Táluka, I have the honour to make the following observations. As observed in the report, this is merely a continuation of the settlement commenced last year, and its application to villages more or less connected with those settled last year. I will therefore confine my remarks to a brief notice of the principal points touched upon.

2. Six classes of rates on rice land are now proposed, and for the reasons stated the alteration seems to be most judicious. Accessibility to the coast and the density of the population have both to be considered, and the last is no light object to be kept in view, for with reason or without, the constant complaint heard in Kánára both below and above Gháts is the difficulty of procuring labour, and in some places to such an extent is this complaint justified by circumstances that some especial remedies must sooner or later be adopted. These remarks are applicable more to other villages than to those now dealt with, but to a certain extent they apply here. The occupant in Talgadda, the village in last year's settlement which showed the largest increase, stated in his evidence in the leading land case before the District Judge that his tenants had to be imported at higher wages than prevailed elsewhere. This, no doubt, may be somewhat exaggerated, yet the point can never be lost sight of in revising land assessment in the hilly tracts of Kánára.

3. The proposed maximum rates on garden land, dry-crop land, and Pulan do not appear to be otherwise than very fair, and their application as shown by the average rates per acre, given in the table in para. 9, is most moderate. The separate treatment of Pulan is, as shown by the Survey Commissioner, very desirable, as it has hitherto been so taken by the people themselves, and its soil and water facilities are much below ordinary rice land of even the lowest class.

4. One of the greatest difficulties, met with in the existing state of the country, is the absence of all data as to the area of occupied lands, hence the utter impossibility of preparing any reliable statistics, such as are usually collated in other districts. Therefore, when a survey settlement is introduced, the vast disproportion between the old collections and the new assessment at once strikes the eye, and the casual observer is led to think the latter excessive. The absence of all accounts defies any accurate comparison between the assessments to show how each would bear on the district; for, the one was imposed on an area which, the data on which the other is based, shows, has been since considerably increased. This disproportion increases towards the Gháts and decreases towards the coast, where, as the Survey Commissioner points out, in some cases the revised assessment is even below the collections under past management; and I quite concur in the belief that, as the process of revision advances south, this state of things will stand out still more strongly, while the villages at the foot of the Gháts will continue to show the same great disproportion as those we are now dealing with and manifestly from exactly similar cases.

5. And I do not add this as my opinion on mere surmise, but from an accurate knowledge of facts. I am able to give instances in which I have found the rate on rice land to be Rs. 8, 10, 12, 15 and in one case actually Rs. 18 per acre. This last case would seem to be one especially calling for immediate revision, if one went no further down into it than the surface. But bearing in mind that the occupant is a Wargdár, the area of land in whose Warg<sup>is</sup> is unknown to us at present, it is impossible to modify the rate, for he is probably paying nothing on other land the existence of which is unknown in the Government accounts. I add these remarks for the information which I possess regarding the assessment in the southern part of this District, where the high rates on rice land are paid as above, convinces me that the maximum rates, proposed by the Survey Commissioner, can without difficulty be paid by the occupants. And I do not take the crop experiments recently made, and favourable as they are, as any actual present reliable test of the productive powers of the land. I look on these experiments, carefully as they may be made, as a novelty with the working of which the experimenters require some practice before the results become as valuable as they doubtless ought to be.

6. The two villages, in which the largest increase is shown, are Bavikeri and Adlur, the former lies on the coast near Ankola, and the latter inland but on the new main road. I am unable to add any particulars regarding these villages without detaining these papers unwarrantably, but, as far as I know, neither village has such individual notoriety connected with it, as was the case with that of Talgadda where a pensioned Head Kárkun, a resident of Ankola, held possession of the whole village and paid not a tithe of what was fairly due to Government. In these two villages I believe the influences described by Mr. Harris, in the extract from his report quoted by the Survey Commissioner, have chiefly contributed to the state of things now disclosed.

7. I must notice the Survey Commissioner's 18th para. so far as to say that I very much regret that the inefficiency of the existing establishment and the opposition shown by the landowners and the subordinate official establishment should have delayed the completion of the settlement in 18 villages; this year, however, I hope that the steps taken will secure assistance to the survey establishment, and that correct and timely information be supplied to them. The numbers and emoluments of several Shánbhogs and Patels have been increased, and those who fail in their duties this year will have to make way for better men. After the settlement has been introduced I will submit proportions regarding the Shánbhogs charges, if I find it practicable to do so after consulting the Survey Commissioner

8. In para. 24 the Survey Commissioner gives some reasons for not extending the area measured out into survey fields and assessed, and I think that all that the present state of things calls for has been done. Until the leading land suit in the High Court is disposed of, I do not anticipate that in out-lying villages with a scanty population there will be any demand for land, the present proprietors in which will do all in their power to keep new comers away. As the country becomes more accustomed to the new system of assessment and the injustice of the out-cry made by old landlords becomes patent to others, there may spring up a demand for more land, which, in the inland villages, does not at present exist. Indeed I shall be much surprised if we find much more than one-half the land entered as occupied under cultivation; in two or three years' time this portion will be thrown up and when five years are over, we may have new applicants for it. After that time only do I expect to see a demand for new land.

9. And this view of matters I deduce from our present experience in Kárwár. The old landlords, who held areas far beyond their means but never actually occupied them, so far as cultivation is concerned, are, where not protected by the Court, gradually, either resigning or being sold up, this latter process being chiefly due to their own obstinacy. In this way each village register shows a large increase of Government waste. It would, however, be premature and quite unwarrantable, in the present state of matters, to judge that the assessment was excessive, so far as it goes it only shows that the land said to be occupied was only cultivated at the leisure and pleasure of its occupant, that both his capital and his industry disentitle him to hold so large an area, and that he still retains sufficient influence to deter fresh comers from entering on the land. This deterring influence is chiefly due to the impression produced on the popular mind by every landowner of any importance being engaged in suing Government as to the right of revision; once this question is settled, there will, I feel confident, be a complete change.

10. Although I trust that nothing like what is now occurring in Kárwár can occur in any other Táluka, yet the general results, as regards the demand for land, will be the same, and it is better to push on the survey of cultivated and populous villages than to detain the measurers in marking off fields, which will not, I think, be in demand for at least a few years to come.

11. I cordially concur in the remarks of the Survey Commissioner in para. 25 of his letter, and I strongly advocate that no such restriction to the term of settlement be sanctioned in future. The people naturally say that Government have upset the state of things, which has been in existence for nearly half a century and

give no guarantee that they may not do so again next year. This begets a spirit of suspicion and dissatisfaction which, in addition to the numerous other difficulties which we have to contend against, is most undesirable. I therefore most earnestly ask that attention may be paid to this most important point, and that the Survey Commissioner's proposition be acceded to.

12. The Survey Commissioner has concluded his report by drawing attention to the great prevalence of small-pox in this District, and offers some practical suggestions for the extension of vaccination. Since my arrival in Kánara, I have had my attention continually directed to this subject, and I am bound to confess that I concur with Colonel Anderson in thinking that the operations of the Vaccination Department have not been so successful, as, under other circumstances, they might have been. We have at present 10 vaccinators in Kánara paid from Local Funds, but still I think, the work done is not satisfactory. The men employed constantly fall sick, or are displaced for incompetence or bad conduct. Their successors do not appear to get on much better, and I think some change in the mode of appointment is desirable. For instance, I would not require candidates to attend the Superintendent's Office at Belgaum, but I would have a class of Kánara men instructed by the Civil Surgeon at Kárwár from which and on the Civil Surgeon's recommendation only vacancies should be filled. The pay of a vaccinator is too low to induce men of any ability to emigrate from their own Districts to a District which, with some degree of truth, bears the evil repute of being the most unhealthy in the Bombay Presidency.

13. I further concur with the Survey Commissioner in advocating that the Collector should have some more easily exercised control over the subordinates of the Vaccination Department than he at present holds. The auxiliary establishment proposed by Colonel Anderson would doubtless work beneficially, and I am quite prepared to undertake the extra duty leaving the examination and testing of the work done to the controlling staff of the Vaccination Department. I think also that if vaccinators reported to Assistant Collectors and the Assistant Superintendent to the Collector, the control over their work would be more efficient than at present, where the Superintendent has 3 or 4 large districts to travel over and he cannot possibly visit more than two in one season thoroughly.

14. I believe that some improvement may be the result of the present visit to Kánara of the Superintendent General, and if Government desire, the subject might be prominently brought to his notice. If the auxiliary establishment is sanctioned, I think that considering the small assets of the Local Funds the expenses might be contributed by Government.

15. As you are aware, small-pox is only one of the evils against which we have to contend, as in some parts villages are often decimated by fever. It does not seem as if our exertions had yet been able to grapple with disease as successfully in Kánara as has been done elsewhere, nor is it probable that Kánara will ever be a very healthy district; lately travelling through the hilly tracts, I have been told very marvellous stories of the diminution of population; these can never be accurately tested, and the climate has unaccountably improved of late, though still an indifferent one. I am collecting some information on the general subject of the public health in Kánara, and will, if I can suggest any practical measures to benefit it, address you again on this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,  
Collector of Kánara.

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No. 1080 of 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

*Poona, 24th March 1874.*

Letter from Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No 408 of 3rd March 1874, with accompaniment, and Kánara Collector's letter No. 864, dated 13th March 1874.

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., has the honor to submit correspondence as per margin relative to the proposed rates of assessment for 20 villages and hamlets in the Kumta Táluka of Kánara.

2. Attention is invited to para. 2 to 4 of the Survey Commissioner's letter. Three new lower rates of Rs. 5-0-0, Rs. 4-4-0, and Rs. 3-8-0 are added to the three rates of Rs. 6-8-0, Rs. 6-0-0, and Rs. 5-8-0 previously recommended for rice lands in certain villages in the Kumta Táluka. The rates have the concurrence of the Collector, and judging by analogy of rates for rice land elsewhere the Revenue Commissioner believes them to be fair and moderate maxima for rice lands. The average is shown in para. 9 of the Survey Commissioner's report to be Rs. 4-0-2 per acre, taking the 20 villages by the 6 classes in which they are grouped. The Revenue Commissioner considers the average rate all round a high one, but not so high that the people cannot pay it in a



good season and under favourable circumstances as regards price of produce. The apprehension of the Revenue Commissioner would be, looking at the near approach of the average to the maximum and the large proportion of high assessments, that the rate would be high not in the better class soils but in some of those which ought to have a low classification in soil or waste, or in both.

3. It will be observed from paras. 6, 9 and 23 of the Survey Commissioner's letter that he has fixed a maximum of Rs. 12 for the most favourably constituted garden lands, that the average rates for the different groups of villages (*vide* para. 9) range from Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 5-8-0, and that the average all round is Rs. 6-15-3. The Collector considers these rates to be most moderate and from the description furnished by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner has no doubt that they may be accepted as a fair and moderate assessment on the large capabilities of these gardens established and improved by the capital of the occupants.

4. The sandy tracts locally termed Pulan are found chiefly in the neighbourhood of the sea. The assessment proposed for them is shown in para. 9 of the Survey Commissioner's letter at Rs. 539 for 490 acres or Re. 1-1-7 per acre. It appears from the reply given in the Survey Commissioner's 22nd para. to the inquiry in para. six of Government Resolution No. 2206, dated 18th April 1873, that the maximum for rice is applied to the Pulan land but as the classification of the latter seldom exceeds that class in soil and cannot exceed the 6th or lowest class in water, the maximum can never even be approached. The minimum rate for rice not being furnished or the maximum for Pulan, it is not practicable to compare them closely. There is, however, an average of Rs. 1-12-9 on 152 acres of unoccupied rice land in the 2 groups of 9 villages and it is inferred that the minimum for rice is below this average.

5. The Pulan lands resemble rice or tari in one feature, that they require considerable labour and capital to render them fruitful. The particulars regarding the cost of cleaning the Pulan lands and maintaining them as called for in para. 6 of the Government Resolution No. 2206, dated 8th April 1873, have not been furnished but Collector remarks para. 3 "that its capabilities are much below ordinary rice land of even the lowest class" Possibly therefore Government may desire to have further information before intimating approval to the proposed Pulan rates.

6. There are 1012 acres 35 gunthas of occupied dry-crop land assessed at Rs. 508-2-0 or 8 annas 2 pies per acre, and 680 acres 5 gunthas of unoccupied dry-crop land assessed at Rs. 297

or 7 annas per acre. The maximum rate is 12 annas. In paras. 5 and 21 the Survey Commissioner furnishes an explanation on the points raised in para. 5 of Government Resolution No 2206, dated 18th April 1873. He does not consider for reasons assigned that one and half annas or two annas per acre would make any appreciable difference to the landholders, and that as regards Government the smallness of the area under dry-crop makes the revenue insignificant. The Honourable Colonel Anderson adds para. 5 "the dry-crop land is chiefly valuable for improving into rice or garden land, the keen competition which occurred in the settlement last year for much of this land was sufficient evidence of the moderation of the assessment on it." The Collector intimates his concurrence and the Revenue Commissioner has no objection to the rates under the explanation afforded.

7. In his 24th para. the Survey and Settlement Commissioner refers to the Revenue Commissioner's remarks on the small amount of land in the 49 villages of the Kumta Táluka, of which proposals for settlement were submitted last year. The reasons for maintaining the small limit of area for cultivation assigned by the Survey Commissioner, though not quite consistent with the quotation in the preceding para, appear sufficient to prevent the Revenue Commissioner from passing his opinion. The Collector holds the same view as the Honourable Colonel Anderson (*vide* para. 19), but there are circumstances in the case which appear to call for the special consideration of Government and which will be noticed more at length presently.

8. In para. 8 of the report will be found a statement of the standard assessment under the old system for the last twenty years, the remissions and collections. There are no data available regarding area, but the Survey Commissioner is of opinion that as appears extremely probable there was during the period an extension of cultivation much in excess of the amount brought to account; the year 1872-73 shows collections Rs. 12,476 being Rs. 2,120 or more than 20 per cent. in excess of the sum of Rs. 10,356 the collections of 1853-54.

9. The total of the revised assessment on the occupied land is Rs. 23,013 showing an increase over the collections of 1872-73 of Rs. 10,537 or about 84½ per cent.

10. The statistical table furnished with the report does not indicate any great amount of agricultural capital; there are in all only 3,747 cattle of which 1,707 are entered as agricultural. There are 21 carts of which 19 are in the two considerable and populous Mauzes Awarsa and Harwada. The total population is about 114 to the square mile on the average, but as stated in the Survey Commissioner's 7th para. the distribution is very unequal

being as dense as 300 to the square mile near the coast and very thin inland. The average incidence of the new assessment is about Rs 3-4-0 per head of population.

11 The Revenue Commissioner believes the present opportunity should be taken of bringing to the notice of Government a very serious and important feature in the revision of assessment in the Kárwár and Kumta Tálukás of Kánara.

12 It has been for a long time fully understood that owing to the unsatisfactory system of revenue management in these tálukás and especially the absence of a record according to measurement of the land actually under cultivation, great inequality prevailed in the assessments, some lands being held at a rate higher than what a fair assessment under survey would demand, and some held at a rate disproportionately below that which might under Government system of assessment be demanded and a large quantity bearing no ostensible assessment at all. Certain instances of high assessment under the old system noted in the Collector's 5th para help to illustrate this.

13. The effect of the revisions has been to raise the assessment to more than double its former amounts in the settlements of the Kárwár Táluka. In the 49 villages of Kumta the settlement of which was provisionally approved in Government Resolution No 2206, dated 18th April 1873, the increase of the assessment on the cultivated area was only about 12½ per cent, whereas on the area now under review the increase is almost 84½ per cent. The incidence of assessment per head of population in the area of 49 villages is about Re 1-12-0 or deducting the towns of Kumta and Gokarn about Re 1-15-0 per head; of the other area of 20 villages about Rs. 3-4-0 per head of population.

14 In questions connected with the quality of the soil, the effect of rainfall and the general productiveness of the district, the Revenue Commissioner is glad to be guided by the experience of the Survey Commissioner and the officers who work under his supervision; but questions of a more complicated nature often arise and are especially prominent in the relations of the land-holders in these tálukas to Government on the one hand, and to their tenants on the other.

15. Government are aware that loud complaints against the weight of the new assessments have been preferred by the Kánara land-holders from time to time and the Kánara land-suits are now not less notorious than those of Ratnágiri. The suits are brought to dispute the general right of Government to re-assess the land. Whatever may be the result of these suits and it can hardly on the general issue be otherwise than favourable to the rights of Government, the Revenue Commissioner has never failed

when opportunity occurred to deprecate any proceedings which might under the peculiar circumstances of the case be inequitable or even harsh to the landholders.

16. It was first brought to notice in paras. 31 and 33 of the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 703, dated 3rd March 1871 relative to the revision of 46 villages of the Kárwár Táluka, that some provision would be required for the cases of those Vargdárs who have given moolgunipatras or leases to their tenants at a rate which allowed a profit over the old assessment but which would not do so under the new assessment or which might even cause them to hold the land at a loss. Government in para 3 of Resolution No. 1722, dated 10th April 1871, ordered an inquiry into the rights of the tenants producing moolgunipatras. On this being communicated to the Collector, Mr Shaw Stewart, he issued a proclamation on the subject, but owing probably to the extensive litigation into which the landholders are plunged in the main question, this subordinate though important point appears to have remained in abeyance and no claims have been formally submitted.

17. It has now for the first time been brought clearly to notice in the reports of the Survey Commissioner and the Collector of Kánara and very definitely by the latter that not only is a large portion of the land lately brought under assessment uncultivated though occupied, that is entered in the name of a responsible occupant, but that in consequence of the scarcity of population on other causes a great portion of the land in Kárwár and Kumta thus occupied and assessed cannot be cultivated at a profit and is being resigned or will have to be resigned.

18. Attention is solicited to the remarks in the Honorable Colonel Anderson's 24th para. relative to the lands of Talgadda where only 298 acres are entered as occupied out of a total area of 3,112 acres.

19. This case is for reasons specified a peculiar one, as affording grounds for believing corruption on the part of the officials, but the inland districts to which Mr. Macdonald's remarks apply represent a considerable tract in which the Collector anticipates that "in two or three years time this portion" \*Not definitely stated. will be thrown up and when five years are over we may have new applicants for it."

20. Again in para. 3 Mr. Macdonald writes "And this view of the case I deduce from our present experience in Kárwár. The old landholders who held areas far beyond their means but never actually occupied them so far as cultivation is concerned are, where not protected by the court, gradually either resigning

or being sold up, this latter process being generally due to their own obstinacy."

21. There are thus two classes of landholders whose position appears to demand the kind forbearance of Government. Regarding the one class inquiry has been ordered by Government to be made. Regarding the other class consideration is now solicited.

22. It should be remembered that a principal part of the land with which the revision of assessment deals is rice-land; that this could not have been entered and assessed as such by the present sums, unless it had been previously reclaimed and converted into rice land, and that such reclamation and conversion cannot be made especially in an unhealthy tract possessing a very small population without a large outlay of labour and capital.

23. No stronger proof of the claims of the landholders could be found than the language of these reports, for it goes to prove that these persons or their predecessors and the claim is equally good, whether it be an original or derivative one, have made those investments of labour and capital which in every civilized community entitle the investor to enjoy the fruits of his investment.

24. It is easy enough to say that such and such a landholder or the person from whom he derives was a dishonest Mám-latdár, Shirastedár or Kárkun, but a title obtained by distinctly fraudulent or even violent means does gain admitted weight by the lapse of time, by absence of formal question on the part of the officers of Government, and still more unmistakably by the expenditure effected in opening up to industry the pestilential wood lands of the interior Kánara, and thus adding to the wealth and prosperity of the district.

25. The Revenue Commissioner does not by these remarks desire to deter Government from the full assertion of the right to re-assess, and in re-assessment to enhance if necessary the Government demand, but he desires Government to become fully aware that the enforcement of the full demand of the survey rates will not only in all probability dispossess a number of persons of property to which they have an equitable claim, but it may go far to throw some portions of the district, and these portions the least accessible and most malarious, backward in respect of cultivation area.

26. It is difficult at present to estimate what Government would gain financially by enforcing an assessment which would make many of the rice lands under the present deficiency of population in the localities concerned untenable by the present occupants even if the anticipation in Mr Macdonald's 8th para. were

realized that new candidates would in five years be disposed to come forward in the hope of re-opening the deserted rice-fields, there would in the meantime have been abeyance of a certain portion of the assessment, jungle would spring up and have to be cleared, and there would be broken embankments and damaged levels to be repaired before the new comers could expect to derive profit on the cultivation.

27. On the other hand it may with justice be urged that the landholders cannot be allowed to hold lands free of assessment, and that it would be better that the area of cultivation which is beyond their means to maintain in an effective state should be curtailed. The preferable course in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner is special inquiry with a view to devise such remedial measures as may be desirable and practicable.

28. It had been the desire of the Revenue Commissioner, as soon as legal issues now before the High Court had been decided, as it was anticipated they would be in favour of Government, to suggest a Commission of inquiry for the districts of Kánara below the Gháts in which undoubted though as yet not clearly defined and settled rights exist of long standing. A Mulpatta by one of the Madras Collectors might be not strictly valid from want of authority or from absence of definite boundaries, but yet the persons who on the strength of such a document had opened out malarious unpopulated jungle land for rice and garden cultivation would undoubtedly have a claim to such special consideration as would provide a compromise or set off for the title acquired by long though irregular possession and for the investment of his capital on the land. It is one of the strongest reasons for Government applying to the Legislature to bar the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in revenue cases that Government are prepared to undergo trouble and reasonable expense to secure in the administration of the revenue an equitable settlement of claims having any substantial basis.

29. It is abundantly evident that the Government of Madras and the Revenue Board would not have carried out indiscriminately in the below Ghát districts a settlement of the nature now being introduced, but would have admitted considerations connected with existing rights which must have led to a modification or partial compromise in some form or other

30. It seems likely that there has never been a Madras officer who thoroughly exposed the inefficiency of the revenue supervision of the districts under review than Mr. Blane the Collector, who in 1848 wrote the able report to be found at page 165 of printed selections. He was an ardent advocate for correction of the existing abuses, but in para. 104 which closes the report

he stated that it would be expedient to apply the remedies with great leniency and indulgence. His views on the subject placed on record after he had next year passed upwards to the Board of Revenue where as might be expected still more cautious as regards interference with existing rights. The then existing claims have no doubt acquired greater force by the years which have lapsed since 1848, and the Revenue Commissioner feels that he would fall short of his duty if he remained silent, now that one effect of the settlements recommended for sanction is made known. It appears that at least with regard to some lands the cultivation of which has led to the expenditure of capital an effect prejudicial to vested rights and an effect at least doubtful as regards the revenue of Government and the future progress of the district will be produced, it is therefore urged that special inquiry should be instituted before the settlement of the district can be regarded as final.

31. The Revenue Commissioner has so strong an opinion of the equity of considering the previous expenditure of capital in settling the revenue of a district, that he has always felt surprised at no effort having been made in Ratnágiri to distinguish between the old rice lands and those which have been brought under cultivation of late years. There is, however, this difference between the Ratnágiri and Kánara people that the former have not resigned their lands, and in Kánara below the Gháts where the new assessment has been imposed this seems to be extensively done. If the Bombay Survey system bases its reputation on rendering profits of cultivation of all kinds of soil equal by leaving an equal portion of the net produce to the cultivator, it is obvious that some additional balance should be left to meet the demand on account of capital expenditure. Something may of course be said on the other hand for inordinate profits before the new rice lands are brought under the proper assessment, but these are just the points which, however troublesome they may be, appear to demand separate and patient inquiry.

32. Several petitions were verbally made to the undersigned when he was at Kárwár in October and November last, proposing to surrender the management of the estates to Government, pending the settlement of the well known law suits, and were the subject of some conversation with the Collector. Subsequently a few such petitions were given in writing; the petitions have stood over because it was not known how far the statements regarding the pressure of the new assessments were truthful, and it was extremely difficult to suggest to Government any satisfactory method of dealing with the proposals. A report on the subject shall be submitted.

33. In his 25th para. Colonel Anderson expresses his regret that the settlement sanctioned provisionally for the 49 villages

last year was not extended to the usual period. The Collector strongly supports this view in his 11th para., and the Revenue Commissioner recognizing the force of his arguments begs to add his respectful concurrence, so far as that full assurance should be given that the present rates if on reconsideration fully approved will not be enhanced. It is, however, not precisely known to what extent suits have been filed against Government in the area under review, it may thus remain a question while the suits are undecided whether as in the case of rates of the 45 villages of the Kárwár Táluka approved in Government Resolution No. 1467, dated 28th March 1872, the rates should, pending the litigation, continue to be regarded as provisional.

34. Government will see from para. 7 of the Collector's letter that effectual steps will be taken to increase the efficiency of the Patels and Shánbhogs in the area which is being resettled. The Survey Commissioner in his 18th para., though complaining of the difficulties hitherto experienced, recognizes the improvement that has taken place in the last year or two in this respect.

35. In his last two paras. the Honourable Colonel Anderson points out the extensive ravages of virulent small-pox in Kánara, and animadverts, it is feared, justly though severely on the management of the department in Kánara. Mr Macdonald evinces an anxious desire to undertake the trouble of more direct supervision, and it can hardly fail that he and the Superintendent General will devise a plan of administration and supervision which will be suited to peculiarities of the district and will be more successful than at present.

I have, &c,

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.



No. 691 of 1874.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D. ;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Kánara District, Camp Belikerry, 21st April 1874.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter No. 408 of the 3rd ultimo, on the proposed settlement of (20) twenty villages of the Kumta Táluka, I beg to state that I have succeeded in obtaining a statement for most of the villages of the area actually recorded as occupied last year ; it appears that a measurement was made in about 1,826 of the land then occupied with the intention of revising the assessment, no revision, however, was eventually made. There is no doubt that in this survey extensive encroachments on Government land occurred, but whatever area was entered as that of a " Varg " or holding at that time, the same has been kept up since with the addition of any additional land reported by the Shánbhog to be occupied. These statements, as they are available for some villages and not for others, do not form the basis of the present Táluka accounts. I have, however, had them made up and ascertained the area supposed to be occupied and on which assessment is paid, and contrasted that with the area found by the survey to be actually occupied so far as seventeen villages and hamlets out of the total twenty reported on.

See appended Statement.

2. The result is as follows, as regards the 17 villages and hamlets for which I have been able to obtain returns. Acres 4,909 are recorded as occupied by the old accounts assessed at Rs. 11,959. On the actual occupied area of acres 6,023, the assessment at the same old rate would have been Rs. 14,670. The survey assessment on this land amounts to Rs. 22,054, which is an increase of 84.4 per cent over the old assessment, ignoring encroachments, but only 50.3 per cent after bringing encroachments to account.

3. In other words there is a total increase of 84.4 per cent under the survey rates, of which at least 84.1 per cent is due to encroachments brought to account and 50.3 per cent to modifications of the old rates.

NUMBER	Name of Village	Occupied acres as by accounts.	Occupied acres as found by Survey.	DIFFERENCE OF OCCUPIED AREA AS ASCERTAINED BY SURVEY.		REMARKS.
				Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	
1	Mauzé Bhavikeri	1,228	1,113	1,475	20 12	
2	Majre Bogribail Kalgod		280			
3	Majre Nellur Kenchinbail		102			
4	Mauze Bellikeri -	425	485	546	28 72	
5	Majre Hattikeri		61			
6	Mauze Awarasa	1,104	679	1,254	13 57	
7	Majre Sakkalben		417			
8	Majre Gulé		73			
9	Majre Warilben		31			
10	Majre Lakheguh	515	7	687	33 4	
11	Majre Kendige		47			
12	Mauze Harwadé	248	373	447	6 87	
13	Mauze Shirkulé	480				
14	Mauze Algeri	363	509	596	64 17	
15	Mauze Adlur		87			
16	Majre Navagaddé	546	87	644	17 95	
17	Mauze Belshi		87			
		4,909	6,022			

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 5573.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1874.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 408, dated 3rd March 1874—Submitting, for sanction, proposals for revised rates of assessment for twenty villages and hamlets in the Kumta Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate, which are adjacent to, and intermixed with those reported in his letter No. 309 of 1873, the rates proposed for which were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2206 of the 18th April last.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1080, dated 24th March 1874—Submitting, with his remarks, the above and one from the Collector of Kánara.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 691, dated 21st April 1874—Forwarding, with reference to his previous report (No. 408 of 1874) on the revision of the assessment of twenty villages of the Kumta Taluka, a statement obtained by him, showing, for most

of the villages, the area actually recorded as occupied last year, from which it appears that the survey assessment in these villages only represents an increase of 50·3 per cent. after taking encroachments into account, instead of 84·4.

**RESOLUTION**—His Excellency the Governor in Council having had under consideration the reports on the revision of the assessment of twenty villages of the Kumta Táluka in the district of Kánara, is pleased to confirm the sanction to the introduction of the revised assessment of the above-mentioned villages, provisionally communicated by telegraph in April last, and to direct the observance of the following regulations in the collection of the land revenue of that district.—

*1st*—In the villages below the Gháts, in respect of the season following the introduction of a new settlement, the occupant of a holding in any village shall, before the 1st October of that year, deliver to the authorities of the village a list of the waste numbers in his holding in such village, and the Collector shall, on receiving a certificate from the Mámlat-dár of the correctness of such list, order a remission of 14 annas in the rupee of the assessment on such numbers for that year, and in each of the four following years the occupant shall, before the 1st October, give a like list of the numbers which he proposes to leave waste in that year, and shall thereupon be entitled to receive a remission of 14 annas in the rupee of the assessment on the numbers left uncultivated.

*2nd.*—At the expiration of five years, the full assessment shall be payable for all the numbers in the holding, whether cultivated or not. Any number which may be brought into cultivation at any time during the five years, will, thereafter, be liable to payment of the full assessment.

*3rd.*—The above concession shall apply only to holdings in the same village liable to an assessment amounting to or exceeding Rs 25.

*4th.*—On the introduction of the survey settlement in any village of Kánara, after making the adjustment with regard to waste lands ordered above, in all cases in which the new assessment on the cultivated numbers of a holding in the village shall amount to or exceed Rs. 25, and shall likewise exceed the amount previously paid for such holding by 30 per cent, there shall be levied in the first year 50 per cent, in the second year 75 per cent, and in the third and following years the whole of such increase.

*5th*—The concessions granted by the two preceding rules will apply only to whole holdings as recorded in the settlement papers. If any part of a holding be resigned or

transferred during the period for which remission is granted, such part will at once become liable to the full assessment. In the case of a transfer by succession, the remission will hold good.

6th.—In cases where perpetual leases have been granted by superior holders to tenants, the Collector shall, on production and verification of the same, proceed to realize the amount due to Government from both parties in conformity with the law and with these regulations, and in such relative proportions as he may consider equitable, and shall report the results of his proceedings from time to time.

7th.—The one-anna cess will be levied on the full assessment of every number, whether cultivated or not.

8th.—In the event of any person to whom remission may have been granted under the 1st and 4th of these Rules, failing to pay the balance within one month of the receipt by such person of notice of the remission having been granted, the Collector may proceed to collect the full assessment on such portions of it as may appear proper.

2. These regulations will apply to the collection of any sums due on account of the assessment for 1873-74, or which may become due on any subsequent assessment. The Collector should report how far it may be practicable to extend the above concessions to the case of arrears on account of years preceding 1873-74.

F. S. CHAPMAN,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

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No. 465 OF 1877.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S D ;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
North Kánara Districts, Kumta, 4th April 1877.*

SIR,

I have the honour to propose rates of assessment for forty-one (41) villages and hamlets of the Kumta Taluka of North Kánara; these villages are intermixed with, or adjacent to, the

sixty-nine villages previously settled in that táluka, forty-nine (49) under Government Resolution No. 2206 of the 18th April 1873, and twenty (20) under Government Resolution No. 5573 of the 21st October 1874. I also forward proposals for the assessment of one village of the Honávar Táluka, the bringing of which under the Survey assessment was specially ordered by Government Resolution No. 2501, dated 20th May 1874. This village is a very large one, and the survey of it was unusually difficult, hence the delay which has occurred in completing the work.

2<sup>1</sup> My reports No. 309, of the 28th February 1873, and No. 408, of the 3rd March 1874, give a full description of the past revenue administration of the Kumta Táluka and of its present characteristics and condition, to which I have nothing to add.

3 These forty-one villages of Kumta are shown, fully coloured in, on the accompanying map in company with those settled in previous years, it will be seen that some are on the sea-shore, some on the shore of the great 'Khari' or tidal creek which runs parallel to the sea and behind, or to the east of the town of Kumta, and some are situated at a short distance inland from the creek. A few are situated on the Gangavali river, which is tidal and navigable for boats up to the village of Gundaballa, and some are situated in the extreme north-east of the táluka among the hills.

4 The total area of the forty-one villages of Kumta is acres 92,013, or 143  $\frac{7}{8}$  square miles, and the total population is 16,328 souls, giving an average of 113  $\frac{5}{8}$  to the square mile. But this average will be deceptive as to the population in different parts. In the 27 miles including the coast villages the population is very dense, averaging 513 to the square mile, while in the hill villages, from the preponderance of large tracts of uncultivated jungles, the average population to the square mile will be wholly insignificant, not amounting in fact to more than 20 to the square mile.

5. The rates of assessment proposed are in precise accordance with those sanctioned and adopted for adjacent villages in each case. I have, however, adopted a rate still lower for some of the most remote hill villages than was adopted in the case of any of the villages previously settled, in consequence of their being more remotely situated in the hills and at a greater distance from made roads or water communications. All the villages of the first two classes are either on the sea-shore, on a first-class navigable creek, or on a made road affording easy communication with the large town of Kumta or with Gokarn, a very sacred place, largely resorted to.

6. With the exception of a few of the villages in the extreme north, all these villages are on or in the vicinity of either the sea, a navigable tidal creek, or a well-frequented made road. The road

shown on the map, passing through the villages from the vicinity of Ankola to the extreme north-eastern corner of the map, is the main road of Kárwár from Hubli by the Arabyl Ghát, from which a branch proceeds to Kumta, bifurcating near the village of Hebul. The traffic on this road is very great, and very high prices are obtained for all articles of immediate consumption, fodder, and such like. The villages on this road would justly take a higher relative rate than I have proposed. I have been induced to put them as low as they are placed, on account of their being far from healthy during some portion of the year.

7. The following statement shows the assessment, permanent and casual remissions and collections for the last twenty years up to 1875. The figures show very little variation during this space of time, notwithstanding that, from the opening up of the country which has taken place and from the natural increase of population, a great increase of cultivation must have occurred. Of the area stated to be under occupation, we have no kind of record for all the villages; but we have for those in the Ankola sub-division sixteen in all, to which areas I shall have occasion to revert more particularly farther on. The subject of the permanent remissions from the standard assessment in the táluka is gone into very fully in the account of the past revenue administration of it in paras. 24 to 41 of my letter No. 309 of the 28th February 1873. They were generally granted in the earlier years of the British administration in the first quarter of the present century, and have remained on the accounts unchanged since; as is now well known, these remissions were, in very numerous cases, obtained for very insufficient reason, or rather for no just reason at all:—

Year.	Old or Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions	Casual Remissions	Net Revenue Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1856	38,357	5,982	96	32,279
1857	38,405	5,960	96	32,349
1858	38,469	5,966	82	32,421
1859	38,779	6,048	73	32,653
1860	39,001	6,130	68	32,803
1861	39,261	6,132	53	33,076
1862	38,230	5,823	37	32,370
1863	38,290	5,112	20	33,158
1864	38,370	5,190	20	33,160
1865	38,397	5,649	20	32,728
1866	38,437	5,747	20	32,670
1867	38,507	5,798	20	32,689

Year				Old or Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Revenue Collections.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1868	..	..	...	38,470	5,713	20	32,737
1869	...	...	.	38,527	5,735	20	32,772
1870	...	..	.	38,565	5,735	20	32,810
1871	..	.	..	38,600	5,735	20	32,845
1872	.	..	.	39,029	5,945	31	33,053
1873	...	.	...	39,030	5,972	20	33,033
1874	.	...	.	39,033	6,006	.	33,027
1875	..	.	.	39,036	6,039	.	32,997

8. I will now proceed to shortly explain the rate of assessment proposed. These villages are in all distributed among seven different groups with differing maximum rates for rice land, which is the staple cultivation —

*1st.*—Fifteen (15) villages on or close to the coast and to the navigable tidal creek north of Kumta.—Rice, maximum Rs. 6-8-0.

*2nd*—Nine (9) villages somewhat farther removed from the coast or the tidal creek.—Rice, maximum Rs 6-0 0

*3rd.*—Two (2) villages somewhat farther inland than the last class. Rice maximum Rs 5-8-0.

*4th*—Three (3) villages somewhat farther inland than the last class. One of these villages is situated on the main Arabyl Ghát Road, and the other two are situated on the Gangavalli river, which is navigable up to the highest up of these two villages, Shirgundi.—Rice, maximum Rs. 5-0-0.

*5th.*—Six (6) villages. These are in two small blocks. one village, Hegarni Kotibhavi is about five miles from the coast and four from the head of the navigation on the Bellikeri creek, and the remainder are traversed by the Arabyl Ghát Road; these are the unhealthy villages above  
\* referred to —Rice maximum Rs. 4-4-0.

\*End of para. 6.

*6th.*—Four (4) villages farther inland from the road than the villages of the last class.—Rice, maximum Rs. 3-8-0.

*7th.*—Two (2) villages in the extreme north in the hills and remotely situated from the coast or the made roads.—Rice, maximum Rs. 3-0-0.

Much of the rice land bears double crops or an after-crop of pulse, the cultivation of sugarcane in triennial rotation is common,

and very fine fields of it may be seen up the valley of the Ganga-walli River.

9. For all the dry-crop land I propose a maximum rate of Re 0-12-0. This gives the low average rate of Re. 0-7-8. The dry-crop land is not of very great account, ragi is the staple crop. I could see no sufficient reason for making any alteration in the uniformity of the maximum rate, low as it is, on this kind of cultivation. If population is much more dense on the coast, the scarcity of leaves—"ráb"—necessary for manure there depreciates the value of dry-crop land, this difficulty diminishes the farther one proceeds inland, as the immediate vicinity of extensive jungles everywhere when well inland causes this difficulty to entirely vanish there.

10. The garden lands are superior; on and near the coast the cocoanut flourishes greatly, and a little inland it is found intermixed with the supári or areca tree. For these gardens I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs 10, which is in fact not only a theoretical maximum, but the actual rate imposed upon the very best gardens. In some few of the gardens settled under Government Resolution No. 2206 of the 18th April 1873, for which I at first proposed Rs. 10 as the maximum, I afterwards adopted an actual maximum of Rs. 12, finding them, on going into the details, to be of a quality superior to any hitherto met with near the coast, and more resembling in the very great number of the supári trees to the acre, the gardens of the country above Gháts, where that rate has been freely used. There is no doubt that, as stated in para. 7 of the Government Resolution No. 2206 of the 18th April 1873, higher rates might be imposed on these garden lands without difficulty, and most certainly have been imposed in the older districts of the Presidency; but the circumstances of Kánara are peculiar. A systematic assessment based on areas and productive capacity is being now introduced for the first time, often on lands which have practically escaped paying assessment hitherto, and much may be done to facilitate its acceptance by a light assessment on the gardens, which, moreover, represent the investment of considerable capital in their formation, and the annual expenditure of considerable labour and close attention in their maintenance. As far I am able to learn, the people in Kánara generally are ready to admit the extreme moderation of their garden assessment.

11. Pulan or "Shitta" lands are here also met with on the coast and on the creeks. This land, which is confined to the first two groups, is a sandy or alluvial soil near the sea-shore or on the banks of creeks; when near the sea-shore the land is often covered with drift sand, which is cleared away and the land either converted into rice or cocoanut gardens, for which last purpose it



is very suitable, the finest cocoanut gardens being generally found adjacent to these lands. This land cannot be called garden or rice land, for nothing has yet been grown upon it, and it is much more valuable than ordinary dry-crop land, it is, therefore, placed under a separate head. In this land, of which there are 392 acres, the maximum rate is Re. 1-12-0, and the average is Re. 1-2-5 per acre

12' The following statement shows the result of the application of the rates of assessment above described on the occupied lands of each group. I have been obliged to enter the average rate of the garden land on an estimate, as the calculations necessary to ascertain the total outturn of the garden rates imposed are not completed; the estimated averages given will, however, prove to be very close to the ultimate actual rates:—

[Table.]

13. The Government waste arable land is of trifling extent, except under the dry-crop head, it is shown in the following statement :—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.											
		Garden.			Rice			Dry-crop.			Fulan.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	15	597	4,182	7 0 0	4,550	17,258	3 12 8	544	311	0 9 2	377	434	1 2 5
2	9	117	819	7 0 0	2,795	9,508	3 6 5	669	295	0 7 1	15	17	1 2 5
3	2	5	35	7 0 0	384	1,302	3 6 3	67	25	0 6 0	..	..	.....
4	3	28	161	7 0 0	1,299	4,002	3 1 4	336	147	0 7 0	..	...	....
5	6	184	1,288	7 0 0	1,330	3,671	2 12 2	164	81	0 7 11	.	...	.....
6	4	44	264	6 0 0	339	861	2 8 8	45	10	0 6 9	..	...	.....
7	2	5	28	5 8 0	41	84	2 0 9	9	4	0 7 1	...	...	.....
Total..	41	975	6,777	7 0 0	10,733	36,686	3 6 8	1,834	882	0 7 8	392	451	1 2 5

GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.

Class or Group	Number of Villages in each.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop			Pulan			
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre	Acres.	Assessment	Average Rate per Acre	Acres	Assessment	Average Rate per Acre	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs	Rs a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p		Rs.	Rs. a. p		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	15	...	.	...	23	29	1 4 2	592	235	0 6 4	91	96	1 0 11	
2	9	...	...	...	5	13	2 9 7	289	107	0 5 11	...	..	...	
3	2	...	..	.....	1	1	1 0 0	7	2	0. 4 7	...	...	...	
4	3	...	...	.....	7	11	1 9 2	111	45	0 6 6	...	...	.	
5	6	...	...	...	...	238	2 2 11	29	16	0 8 10	...	...	...	
6	4	2	12	6 0 0	17	37	2 2 10	6	4	0 10 8	...	...	...	
7	2	..	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	.....	..	...	...	
Total...	41	2	12	6 0 0	162	329	2 0 6	1,034	409	0 6 4	91	96	1 0 11	

14. The following abstract statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates, in comparison with the realizations in 1875-76. —

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	By old Accounts		By Survey Accounts.									
				Government Occupied Land		Government Unoccupied Arable Waste.		Total Occupied and Unoccupied Land.		Inam Lands		Total Government and Inam Lands.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs				Rs.
1	15	...	20,417	6,068	22,185	706	360	6,774	22,545	...	.	6,774	22,545
2	9	.	8,045	3,596	10,639	294	120	3,890	10,759			3,890	10,759
3	2	.	...	456	1,362	8	3	464	1,365	..	.	464	1,365
4	3	...	1,531	1,658	4,310	118	56	1,776	4,366			1,776	4,366
5	6	.	2,537	1,678	5,040	138	254	1,816	5,294			1,816	5,294
6	4	...	457	428	1,144	25	63	453	1,197			453	1,197
7	2	...	10	55	116	..	...	55	116			55	116
Total	41	.	32,997	13,939	44,796	1,289	846	15,228	45,642	.		15,228	45,642

Thus the introduction of the Survey Settlement will result in an increase of assessment on the occupied lands from Rs. 32,997 to Rs 44,796,—an increase of 35 7 per cent This increase is, however, exceedingly unequally distributed over the different groups In the first and second groups the increase is comparatively trifling; in the lower classes it is very much heavier. The reason of this is evident in the villages nearer to the coast, a far stricter management prevailed in former times under the Madras Government, in the more remote villages inland the minor Native officials had matters very much their own way, and both concealed cultivation and corruption of assessments were the rule rather than the exception. During the period that the district has been under the Bombay Presidency it has not been thought advisable to attempt any kind of general examination of the old assessment until it could be done in a regular and systematic manner by the survey, for, in fact, without a survey there was no data whatever on which to make any change in the payments of years past.

15. In the sixteen villages of the Ankola sub-division comprised in those under report we have data of areas recorded as occupied, derived from the areas of the survey which was made under the Collector between 1826 and 1830, which was intended to be preliminary to a systematic revision of the assessment. Above Gháts the revision of assessment of upwards of forty villages was actually carried out, but some controversy arising regarding the proper principles of assessment, the conduct of the survey appears to have been allowed to drop, and where it extended the areas stated to have been ascertained are the only mark left by it on the accounts. The following statement shows the areas recorded in the accounts as occupied and those ascertained by our Survey to be occupied in some of these villages :—

Name of Village.	AREA RECORDED AS OCCUPIED.	
	By old Accounts	By present Survey
	Acres.	Acres.
Agsur	423	765
Hobul	249	355
Sunksal and Kodalgaddé	600	840

On the total sixteen Ankola villages, the occupied area is recorded in the accounts as acres 3,043, and as ascertained by the survey now, they amount to acres 4,088.

16. The following villages show under the rates now proposed a reduction on the old assessment on the land now occupied —

Village.	Survey Maximum Rice Rate	Old Assessment	New Assessment	Average Rice Assessment per Acre	
	Rs a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	a.
Tannirhonda . . . . .	6 8	354	341	3	11
Bagon . . . . .	6 8	866	716	5	4
Bad . . . . .	6 8	5,131	5,000	3	14
Hegadé ... ..	6 8	6,892	6,662	4	1

All the above villages are in the first group having the highest rate of assessment; all are near the sea-shore in the vicinity of Kumta. Both in these and those shown below as having their assessment much increased by the survey rates, the survey average rice assessment is shown, this being the main factor

17. The following villages show very large increases on the existing assessment.—

Village.	Survey Maximum Rice rate	OCCUPIED RICE LAND		Average Rice Assessment.
		Old Assessment.	Survey Assessment	
	Rs. a	Rs.	Rs	Rs. a. p
Batkuli .. . . .	6 0	880	1,846	3 7 6
Agsur .. . . .	5 0	359	2,012	3 0 8
Sirgunp. . . . .	5 0	415	1,012	3 1 7
Godihalli and hamlets . .	5-8 to 3 0	266	1,963	2 11 8
Hebul ... . .	4 4	341	856	2 8 6
Katnhakal ... ..	3 8	457	843	2 8 7

It will be seen from the average rice assessments, shown in the preceding paragraphs, that the villages which are reduced by the application of the survey assessment have actually the highest as-

assessments, and those which are greatly increased have the lowest assessment. The reason of this is clear; the villages in which the survey effects a reduction are those nearest the taluka head-quarters and most under observation, while those in which a great increase occurs are villages which were in the times of the Madras administration most remotely situated and were pretty secure from any observation. It is true that some of these villages, Agsur and Hebul, for instance, are now among the best known to European officers of any in Kánara, and had it been the policy to attempt any changes in the old assessments, or any bringing of concealed cultivation to account before the Survey Settlement was introduced, the cases of these villages are too flagrant to have evaded investigation. Agsur contains 635 acres of occupied rice land, in which a good deal of sugar-cane is grown in rotation; yet putting this total old assessment solely on the rice land, with none on the 3 acres of garden and 127 acres of dry-crop land, it gives but an average of Re. 0-9-0 per acre. In the same way the old assessment will give but an average of Re. 0-6-2 per acre all over on the occupied rice-land in Godihalli and its hamlets. In this village of Godihalli is a case specially alluded to as one of flagrant fraud (No 2\* in the appendix to Mr. Blane's letter, No. 74 of the 20th September 1848, page 244) having been granted originally in A. D. 1812 to a kárkún in the Honávar court named Madappa on a fraudulently reduced assessment; on the said Madappa "being sentenced in the court for a long series of corrupt practices all his lands were ordered to be sold," a nominal sale and transfer appears to have been then managed to Madappa's nephews, and in 1822 the assessment is stated to have been again reduced on false data. This case comprises, I believe, the whole hamlet of Bedgi-Kottbhavi, also called Berdi, regarding the forest rights in which a suit has been filed against Government. It is to be remarked that Mr. Blane states the area of rice land as having increased by the absorption of fresh land to acres 131 in 1822, it is now acres 236 according to our survey. The village of Betkuli is also one of the specimen cases of fraudulent assessment adduced by Mr. Blane as No 9 in the appendix to his letter. He assumes the rice land to be acres 378 and the garden acres 10, and fixes Rs. 1,340 as "a fair and moderate assessment." There is now found to be acres 470 of rice land and garden acres 18, and the total survey assessment is Rs. 1,846, which, allowing for increased areas, is much the same as that indicated as fair by Mr. Blane thirty years ago. The old assessment of this village is now Rs. 880. This village principally belongs to Vykoont Bapuji, the plaintiff in the Kánara land suit

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\* Printed in letters on the early administration of Kánara.

18. The following is the total area under every head of the Kunta villages now under report —

	Acres
Government occupied land of all kinds	13,939
Government arable waste of all kinds	1,289
Government unarable land	76,791
Inám land	
Total	92,019

19. I will now describe the assessment proposed for the village of Manki, in the Honávar Táluka, referred to in the 1st para. as having been specially directed to be settled by Government Resolution No 2501, dated 20th May 1874. The measurement of the Honávar Táluka had not been commenced, and the survey and settlement of this village was directed to be taken in hand with all speed out of the ordinary course, in order to facilitate restraining the principal landholder in the village, who has unfortunately obtained a decree against Government indirectly conferring great power of giving trouble in, and in fact of destroying, the forests. By the Mulpatta or original grant his lands are subject to revision of assessment.

20. I have obtained accounts of collections and remissions for this village for the past twenty years; of areas occupied there is no record whatever of any kind. The following is the statement for 1855-56 and 1875-76; the difference between these years is very trifling and the figures of the intervening years are all intermediate:—

Year.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remission.	Casual Remission.	Net Collections.
1855-56	6,528	758	..	5,770
1875-76	6,885	838	...	6,047

21. This village is situated four miles to the south of Honávar itself and on the sea-coast. It has a population of 4,484, and covers a total area of 18 square miles. The population is, therefore, at the average rate of 345 to the square mile—a very dense average, considering that more than half the village area consists of jungle.



22. I propose to adopt for this village the same rate as I have above proposed for the villages of the 1st class in Kumta, namely, Rs 6-8 for rice, Rs. 10 for gardens, and Re. 0-12 for dry-crop. But as the lands of this village are of very considerable extent and run for some distance inland, as much as 4 or 5 miles from the sea among somewhat hilly country, I propose to take the lower maximum of Rs. 6-0 for the rice land at a certain distance inland and of Rs. 5-8 for the part most remote from the sea.

23. The following is the estimated results of the imposition of the above rates on the Government occupied and waste land :—

	OCCUPIED LAND			WASTE LAND.	
	Acres	Assessment	Average	Acres.	Rs
			Rs. a. p.		
Garden . . . . .	163	1,222	7 8 0	..	..
Rice . . . . .	1,588	6,824	4 4 9	12	39
Dry-crop ... . .	1,373	511	0 5 11	22	8
Poolun . . . . .	96	104	1 1 4	76	76
Total ..	3,220	8,661	2 11 0	110	123

There is, in addition, 4,919 acres of unarable land, principally forest land.

24. The collections last year having been Rs 6,047 and the survey assessment on the occupied land being Rs. 8,661, there is an increase of Rs 2,614, or 43·2 per cent. The Mámálatdár informs me that he can identify a considerable quantity of unauthorized cultivation in the area returned as occupied ; that such an excess of illegitimate cultivation should exist is no more than was to be expected.

25. It will be understood that all the settlements now proposed are subject to the conditions, as regards the gradual imposition of the increase, laid down in Government Resolution No. 5573 of the 21st October 1874. The rates are in all respects analogous to those sanctioned for the villages in the táluka previously settled, and the results are very similar. I trust, therefore, that there may be no difficulty in sanctioning the early introduction of the settlement into these villages. It is not probable that it can be introduced into all these villages this season ; the settlement papers

will not all be ready, but it can be introduced into the greater number, and especially into those like Manki and Badgi-Kotibhawi, where difficulties connected with suits against Government call for settlement as soon as possible. Those villages which it is not possible to settle this season can be settled next year.

26. I have been delayed in sending in this report a full month beyond the time when I had hoped to have it ready, but it is only in the last few days that I have been able to obtain the classification papers complete of some of the villages, including all the hamlets, on the receipt of which the comparison of the old and new revenue depended. Detached Majres or hamlets are, in fact, separate villages and are so treated by the survey; but their old revenue is included with that of their village or 'moujeh' without any possibility of separation.

27. The shortness of the season available for Survey operations in Kánara renders it necessary to deal with a táluka in this piecemeal manner, instead of surveying and settling the whole at once. If, however, the survey could do their part towards this, the district establishment would find it impossible to connect the old accounts with the detailed accounts of the survey for a whole táluka in a single season. Hitherto lump payments on the entire "Warg" or Khate without any precise definition of the land have been the base of the revenue administration. The conversion of such a loose and ill-defined system into one based upon specific assessment on separate survey fields is no light task, calling forth, as it must, many more doubts and disputes than could occur in a district where some separate record of fields, however erroneous in area or unequal in assessment, existed. It is, however, most satisfactory to learn that the villages in the Kumta Táluka which have been settled give no trouble whatever; the settlement has killed, once for all, it may be said, all disputes about land and boundaries, presenting a great contrast to the state of things in the parts still remaining unsettled.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

[Forwarded through the Collector of Kánara and the Revenue Commissioner, K.D.]

4. The rates proposed are, I think, exceedingly moderate, and the new assessment can be paid without difficulty by the proprietors. These rates in other similarly situated villages have already received the approval of Government, and are collected without resort to distraint. The map will show that the conditions of the villages now under settlement and of those already settled must be precisely similar and, therefore, the principles sanctioned for one set can well be approved for the other.

5. The introduction of this settlement brings out into a very strong light the land revenue administration hitherto prevailing. In few cases do we find a recorded area, and in no cases was the assessment imposed according to area, kind of land, &c, and there is generally in force a loosely granted remission called "Board Shuffaras," which has continued permanently up to this time. It was, as the Survey Commissioner remarks, settled some years ago that, except after a proper survey, it would be impossible to revise the assessment so as to fix it on land not hitherto paying revenue, so things were left as found, only that fresh encroachments have been somewhat checked.

6. The table in paragraph 16 shows some large villages in which the revision has not produced much change; the villages named were apparently nearly fully assessed before. But the table in paragraph 17 shows a very different state of things. The Survey Commissioner has mentioned in some detail the history of one or two of these villages. The village of Berde, otherwise Bedgi-Kottibhawi was reported upon in my letter No. 222, dated 24th January 1876, in connection with the suit against Government in which forest rights are claimed. This claim is based on Mulpattas, and on the attempt being made to introduce a settlement into the proprietor's village, doubtless a suit will be filed in the District Court notwithstanding the decision in the leading case, which, however, is still under appeal. It would, therefore, be premature for me to discuss further at present the peculiar features of this case.

7. In the village of Betkuli there are four nominal proprietors; but one of them, mentioned by the Survey Commissioner, actually holds, by personal right or by mortgage,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the village. The cause of the exceedingly low assessment is not far to search for, the revision proposed is shown to be based on moderate rates of assessment. Of the other villages named in the Survey Commissioner's 17th paragraph, Agsur has now 35 Khatedars, Sirgunji 38, Hebul 11, and Katunhakil 17, so that the immunity from a fair assessment hitherto enjoyed by them must be ascribed more to their isolation prior to the construction of the metalled road

from Kárwár to Hubli than to the influence exercised by occupants who were members of respectable families.

8. Generally speaking, the whole proposals for the Kumta Táluka seem to be moderate and fair, and if a large increase is shown in some cases, it is due to particular causes, which can be easily understood. The arable waste only amounts to 1,289 acres, and at the introduction of the settlement I propose to see what amount of this can be assigned to the poorer cultivators, especially Kumricutters, who have hitherto been excluded from the possession of land. If some arrangement of this kind can be effected either now or later, it will add greatly to the well-being of the poorer classes in the interior of this táluka.

9. In his present report the Survey Commissioner further asks sanction to the introduction of rates of assessment into the village of Manki, in the Honávar Táluka, also situated in the Konkan portion of this district. Connected with this village there is now a suit pending in the District Court connected with Kumri rights, and involving the interpretation of a decree given by the same court against Government in 1869. The defence of this suit has been sanctioned by Government, but this in no way precludes the introduction of this settlement, as the revision is, as stated by the Survey Commissioner, specially provided for by the Mulpatta relied upon by the plaintiff, Manjunath Santaya. What further impediments this proprietor, (there are 208 khátas in all in this village), may make to the settlement, and what action it may be necessary to take, it would be premature to attempt to state here; but I will report hereafter on the subject, and submit what course, in my opinion, should be followed with him, merely premising here that, as we are dealing with a large body of proprietors in the village, and not with this man only, his opposition should not retard the settlement; and as regards his lands, any difficulty which may crop up there will be ample time to settle hereafter, as the new rates will not be collected until next season.

10. The situation of the village on the sea-coast is advantageous; there is, however, no complete road through it, or in its vicinity, and the expense of making one would be so large, that some time must elapse before the Local Funds Committee can undertake it. However, the matter will not be lost sight of; but it may be noticed that there are no roads in this part of the district,—i.e., there is no road below Gháts from the southern bank of the Honávar river, the Sherawatti, as far south as Murdeshvar on the coast, a distance of 15 miles, and all produce and other articles are carried by head-loads and shipped in boats for Honávar and Kumta.

11. The Survey Commissioner has duly considered these circumstances in imposing the rates of assessment, and I entirely concur in his proposals. The increase of 43 2 per cent. mentioned in paragraph 24 is immediately explained by the personal knowledge of the Mámlatdár, an observation which I have no hesitation in confirming from my own experience. In fact, the proposed assessment will be in no way severely felt by the people; but, being exceedingly moderate, will be easily paid. The condition of things here, barring communications, is exactly the same as in the Kumta villages, and the want of roads is made up by the proximity of the sea by which nearly all the goods exported go. When I was last in this village, in November 1876, the export trade was exceedingly brisk, and I found agents of merchants in Honávar and Kumta vigorously competing for the rice; there is, therefore, no difficulty in the way of the people in disposing of their surplus produce.

12. Without further remarks I, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending this settlement of 41 villages in the Kumta Táluka and of one village in the Honávar Táluka for the early sanction of Government.

13. I have now the honour to draw attention to the provisions of Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, as they affect the villages under consideration. Rules 1 and 4 in this Resolution apply to all the villages now brought under settlement, as they are all below the Gháts. By Rule 1 an occupant must, before the 1st October, give a list of his waste lands, and on this being verified, a remission of 14 annas in the rupee is to be allowed; this plan will continue for five years, provided in the interim no cultivation takes place, in which case it at once ceases. The last year in which this will operate will be 1881, or Fasli 1290-91. Only such occupants who give in the list of waste before 1st October will be entitled to this remission. Rules 2 and 3 limit the concession to five years, and to holdings the assessment of which is not less than Rs. 25 in the same village.

14. The most important concession is contained in Rule 4, which allows 3 years for the gradual payment of an enhanced assessment of 30 per cent. and more, and in order to work this rule it will be necessary to have accurate lists of the old Wurgdars and the new Khátedárs prepared, giving their old assessments, and the new rates. As many villages are mixed together in the old accounts, and as no assessment was fixed on the actual land but on the whole wurg, estate, or account: so, in order to admit of this concession being properly applied, an approximate average total of the old holdings of one wurgdar in the different villages, settled or unsettled, must be struck, as far as possible, and on a proportion of

that the increase must be calculated in a particular village. This difficulty will only arise in the large holdings; but it is to the large holdings that the concession will chiefly apply. I anticipate some difficulty in preparing these lists accurately; but I will, if Government allow me some latitude in using my discretion, endeavour to settle the amounts equitably.

15. The only difficulty which at once presents itself is the question of waste provided for in Rule 1, and as regards this I would suggest a further rule, namely, that, in finally calculating the concession under Rule 4, the remission under Rule 1 may be omitted. The concession under Rule 4, where it applies, will be calculated for every survey number separately, if the occupant includes any such number in his list to be presented before 1st October under Rule 1, this number will be omitted from the calculation under Rule 4, and, as far as it is concerned, the occupants will be excluded from the benefits of Rule 4, having accepted a far larger concession under Rule 1

16 Finally, as regards these concessions, what I propose to do is—

*First*, to inform all persons to whom they apply of their nature.

*Secondly*, to require the production of the list under Rule 1 before the 1st October next and each following October until 1831.

*Thirdly*, to prepare at once a list of old wurgs and khátás to which Rule 4 applies.

*Fourthly*, to revise such list in each October, as may be necessary, before issuing it for annual guidance

I may add that, as this is the first year in which these concessions have been allowed, there will be other difficulties which will surely occur in working them, and, therefore, I ask to be allowed to exercise some discretion, and I will report the result next year.

17. At the close of paragraph 25 the Survey Commissioner intimates that some of these villages may, through the incompleteness of the papers, not be ready for settlement this year; if Government sanction the course being followed, these remaining villages can be done early next season. It might be thought that in a year of scarcity a settlement of this kind was inappropriate; but in Kánara the year, although below the average above Gháts, was above it in many villages on the coast; and certainly in those now proposed for settlement the crops were generally good, and the prices obtained for the produce extraordinarily high. On

the same grounds, therefore, on which I have urged the collection of arrears of land revenue in settled villages on the coast, I may now advocate the introduction of this settlement, although it involves a considerable enhancement of the land revenue in the villages to which it extends.

18. In conclusion, I would draw attention to the remarks made in Government Resolution No. 2206, dated 18th April 1873. Only four years have elapsed since that resolution was passed, and the principles therein laid down apply in exactly the same degree to the villages now for settlement as they did to those then dealt with. Government will, therefore, have no difficulty in at once sanctioning Colonel Anderson's present proposals. In paragraph 9 of the above resolution Government intimate that the completion of the táluka must be reached before the rates are confirmed for the usual period of thirty years. In Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, a further settlement of villages on the coast is confirmed, but no term is indicated.

19 The progress of the revenue survey settlement in Kána-ra is, as noted by the Survey Commissioner in paragraph 27, very slow, owing to uncontrollable causes, and I concur in the belief that the district establishment might not be able to do its part if the whole táluka was at once settled; more rapid progress is much to be desired, but hardly seems attainable. However, I believe that within two or three years the Kumta Táluka will be completed, and then the condition made by Government, as above quoted, will be complied with, and the term of thirty years may commence. Pending this, the settlement of these villages on the rates now proposed must continue from year to year in the same way as the settlement of the other villages in the Kumta Táluka has continued under the sanction of Government, already quoted.

20. I have here purposely omitted to consider the point, settled by Rule 6, amended by Government Resolution No. 3893, dated 6th July 1876. This opens a very wide question which can, I think, hardly be adequately discussed in this letter. I would only here add that I have hitherto accepted a tenant of long standing, whether Mulgenidar or Chalgenidar, as a Khatédar when the Wargdar, Khatédar, or superior holder resigned, and I think that equitably he is entitled to such recognition. I propose to continue this course in future.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,

Collector, Kánara.

No. 812 OF 1877.

FROM

A. GREY, Esq.,  
REVENUE COMMISSIONER, K. D.;

TO

THE HONOURABLE E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C.S I.,  
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Kaládgi, 16th April 1877*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the orders of Government, a letter No. 465, dated 4th April 1877, with its several accompaniments from the Revenue Survey Commissioner, proposing rates of assessment for 41 villages and hamlets of the Kumta Táluka of North Kánara. These villages are intermixed with and adjacent to the 69 villages previously settled in the same táluka, the revised assessment of which received the sanction of Government in Resolution No. 2206 of the 18th April 1873 and No. 5573 of 21st October 1874. The Survey Commissioner also forwards proposals for the assessment of one village of the Honávar Táluka, which was specially ordered to be assessed by Government Resolution No. 2501, dated 20th May 1874.

2. The past revenue administration of the Kumta Táluka and its present condition and resources were very fully described by Colonel Anderson in his reports No. 309, dated 28th February 1873, and No. 408 of 3rd March 1874, and the situation of the villages for which the settlement is now proposed is described in the 3rd paragraph of the Commissioner's Report "Some are on the seashore, some on the shore of the great Khari or tidal creek, which runs parallel to the sea and behind or to the east of the town of Kumta, and some are situated at a short distance inland from the creek. A few are situated on the Gangavali river, which is tidal and navigable for boats up to the village of Gondasula; and some are situated in the extreme north-east of the táluka among the hills" With the exception of a few of the villages in the extreme north, all these villages are in the vicinity of the sea or navigable creeks or well-made road.

3. With the exception of adopting a lower assessment on some of the most remote hill villages, the Survey Commissioner



proposes rates of assessment in precise accordance with those already sanctioned for adjacent villages

4. In paragraph 8 of his letter the Survey Commissioner explains the rates of assessment which he proposes. Dividing the villages into seven groups, with different maximum rates for rice cultivation, he has adopted the following scale for assessment :—

		Rs. a. p.		
Class I.	Maximum rate	..	6	8 0
" II.	Do.	..	6	0 0
" III.	Do.	..	5	8 0
" IV.	Do.	..	5	0 0
" V.	Do.	..	4	4 0
" VI.	Do.	..	3	8 0
" VII.	Do.	..	3	0 0

This scale gives an average rate of rice assessment of Rs. 3-6-8.

5. For the dry-crop land the maximum rate proposed is Re. 0-12-0, giving an average rate of Re. 0-7-8.

6. For the garden-lands the moderate rate of Rs. 10 is proposed as the maximum assessment.

7. The Pulan or Shitta lands have been placed under a separate head. This land is met with on the coast and on the creeks. It is a sandy or alluvial soil near the sea-shore or on the banks of the creeks. It is often covered with drift sand, which is cleared away, and the land either converted into rice or cocoanut gardens. The extent of this description of land is not very great in the villages under revision, 392 acres; the maximum rate is Re. 1-12-0, and the average is Re. 1-2-5.

8. The statement in paragraph 12 of the Survey Commissioner's letter exhibits the result of the application of the rates of assessment on the occupied lands of each group.

9. The abstract statement in the 14th paragraph of Colonel Anderson's letter shows the estimated result of the imposition of the rates in comparison with the realizations in 1875-76. The increase of assessment on the occupied lands will amount to 44,796, an increase over the present collections of 35·7 per cent. On the higher classes of lands the increase is trifling; but the Survey Commissioner explains that it is much heavier in the lower classes, because this description of land is generally situated in the inland villages removed from supervision, where concealed cultivation and irregular assessments were general. In fact, the unequal manner in which the proposed revision will operate in raising the assessment in different villages, and which is specially pointed out in the 16th and 17th paragraphs of the Commissioner's letter, can only be accounted for by the fraudulent manner in which the subordi-

nate revenue officials manipulated the revenue accounts under former administrations.

10. For special reasons, Government in Resolution No. 2501, dated 20th May 1874, directed the settlement of the village of Manki in the Honávar Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate; and the Survey Commissioner in his 19th paragraph describes the manner in which this has been done and the rates he proposes. The result of the settlement will be to raise the collections from Rs. 6,047 to 8,661, being an increase of 43·2 per cent. It appears that there has been a considerable amount of unauthorized cultivation in this particular village.

11 I think that Government will find no difficulty in sanctioning the rates which the Survey Commissioner proposes for adoption. They seem extremely moderate and might be increased without causing inconvenience to the landholders; but Colonel Anderson has very properly and judiciously taken into consideration the peculiar circumstances of Kánara, into which a systematic assessment is being introduced for the first time, in many cases on lands which have up to the present time practically escaped paying assessment.

12. In accordance with the instructions contained in G. R. No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, the settlements which are now submitted for sanction are subject to the conditions that the increase in the assessment will be gradually imposed. Mr. Macdonald, the Collector, in his forwarding letter No. 1749, dated 7th April 1877, makes some remarks on the application of the rules laid down in the above Government Resolution, and requests permission to exercise a certain amount of discretion in carrying them out.

13. It is presumed that under the terms of paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 2206, dated 18th April 1873, the revised rates now submitted for approval are to be considered only experimental; and that the final sanction to their permanency will not be given until the whole táluka is ready for settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. GREY,

Revenue Commissioner, K. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2831.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1877.*

Letter from the Temporary Revenue Commissioner, Kánarese Districts, No 812, dated 16th April 1877—Submitting, with his own remarks, and those of the Collector of Kánara, a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S D, (No 465, dated 4th idem,) proposing rates of Assessment for 41 villages and hamlets of the Kumta Táluka of North Kánara, and for the village of Manki in the Honávar Táluka which was specially ordered to be assessed by Government Resolution, No, 2501, dated 20th May 1874

**RESOLUTION.**—The Survey Commissioner's report contains proposals for an extension of the revised rates of Survey assessment, already sanctioned for 69 villages of the Kumta Táluka in the Government Resolutions noted in the margin, to forty-one more villages in the same táluka, and one village in the Honávar Táluka of which the early settlement has been specially ordered in Government Resolution No. 2501 of the 20th May 1874. Commencing, for the villages intermingled with those for which maximum rates have already been approved, with the same rates, and gradually lowering them as distance from the sea-coast or markets increases, or other causes, such as unhealthiness of climate, tend to depreciate the value of the land, it is now proposed to have seven groups of villages, into which the remaining villages of the táluka will, it is presumed, eventually fit in, with maximum rice crop-rates falling from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 3, the latter being only applicable to two villages in the extreme north in the hills and remote from the coast and made-roads.

2. The propriety of the highest of these rates has already been discussed and settled, and this ground need not therefore be gone over again. The principles on which the rates have been lowered have been noted above, and are approved. The average rates resulting from the adoption of these maximum rates are given in the statement embodied in paragraph 12 of the report. That of the first group is considerably less than the average resulting from the adoption of the same rate in the first 49 villages settled, and the average in the remainder is less in proportion to the reduced rates of the lower groups, so that there can be no doubt as to the moderation of the proposed assessments.

3. For dry-crop lands the same maximum rate of 12 annas per acre is proposed as in the rest of the táluka: the average resulting from this rate is only 7 annas 8 pies.

4 For Pulan or Shitta lands a maximum of Re. 1-12-0 is proposed, but the average only amounts to Re. 1-2-5.

5. Colonel Anderson reports (paragraph 10) that in some of the villages for which he first proposed a maximum of Rs. 10 for garden lands he found it practicable finally, after the receipt of Government Resolution No. 2206 of 1873, to impose one of Rs. 12. These villages are not specified, and it is therefore presumed that they are superior in position and fertility to those now reported on, for which the former rate is proposed as a maximum. The maximum rate of Rs. 10 for these villages, which gives an average of Rs. 7 in five of the groups, and of Rs. 6 and Rs. 5-8-0 respectively in the remaining two, is very moderate, and may be approved without hesitation.

6. Owing to the absence of proper records of area under the existing system, and fraudulent enjoyment of land alluded to in former Resolutions, the fluctuations of the Government demand in different instances are considerable. In paragraph 16, for instance, four villages are quoted in which notwithstanding the imposition of the highest rice-rate proposed, the new assessment is less than the old, while in paragraph 17, on the contrary, are six others in which there is a considerable increase. On the whole, however, the adoption of the proposed rates will result in a general increase of only Rs. 11,799 or 35.7 per cent. over the current assessments. The Collector reports that the assessments resulting from the imposition of the same rates in the villages already settled, of course with the exception of cases that are being litigated in the courts, are collected without recourse to distraint.

7 The proposals for the revision of assessment in the village of Manki, in the Honávar Taluka, mentioned above in paragraph 1, which are the same as those for the first group for Kunta villages, with the exception that lower rice-rates will be imposed on lands in the hilly country at the distance of 4 or 5 miles from the sea, may be sanctioned experimentally until the Survey system is introduced into the remainder of the taluka. They result in a general increase of 43.2 per cent. beyond the present realizations, and impose the moderate average rates on different descriptions of cultivation shown in paragraph 23 of Colonel Anderson's report. The usual Survey guarantee for the permanence of these assessments must be postponed, as in previous Resolutions, in both these talukas until it can be given for each taluka as a whole.

8. The modifications proposed by the Collector in paragraphs 15 and 16 of his letter, in the rules for the temporary remission of assessment on waste, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5573 of the 21st October 1874, and the measures he proposes to

adopt for carrying the rules into effect, appear judicious, and may be sanctioned. Government are fully aware that difficulties may occur in working them out in practice, and the Collector may exercise his discretion in modifying details so long as the general principles of the rules are adhered to

D. MACKENZIE,

*For* Chief Secretary to Government.

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No 411 of 1878.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S D.;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF NORTH KANARA.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Bombay, 20th April 1878*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following report upon twenty-two (22) villages of the Kumpta Taluka of Kanara into which I propose to introduce the revised assessment this season.

2. These villages are contiguous to, or intermixed with, those settled in previous years under Government Resolutions Nos. 2206 and 2831, dated respectively 18th April 1873 and 2nd May 1877, and corresponding rates of assessment have been applied to them.

3. This letter must be considered to be in continuation of Nos. 309 and 465, dated respectively 28th February 1873 and 2nd May 1877, on which the above Government Resolutions were passed, which apply generally to the whole taluka of Kumta.

4. A map is appended, which will show how each village is situated with reference to others previously settled.

5. The area of the whole amounts to acres 26,978, or 42 square miles, and the population to 4,737, or 113 to the square mile. This population is, however, distributed with very varying degrees of density, being far thicker in the villages near the coast than

in those farther inland and among the hills where the amount of forest greatly predominates over the cultivated area.

6. The main points considered in grouping villages for different maximum rates are vicinity to the coast or a navigable creek and to main lines of traffic by high roads. In more or less close proximity to one or the other of these means of communication every village will be found; as regards healthiness, however, the villages near the coast have a very great advantage over those further inland; an inland situation among hills and jungles is the least favourable of all in a sanitary point of view, as might be expected.

7 The following statement shows the past revenue statistics for 20 years, of the areas under occupation we have no account:—

Year	Old or Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Revenue Collection.
1857-58	15,891	3,814	..	11,577
1858-59	15,399	3,734	..	11,665
1859-60	15,465	3,643	..	11,822
1860-61	15,552	3,608	..	11,944
1861-62	15,639	3,572	..	12,067
1862-63	15,749	3,430	..	12,319
1863-64	15,810	3,300	..	12,510
1864-65	15,816	2,834	..	12,982
1865-66	15,832	2,867	..	12,965
1866-67	15,858	2,941	..	12,917
1867-68	15,940	2,972	..	12,968
1868-69	15,973	2,998	..	12,975
1869-70	15,989	3,015	..	12,974
1870-71	15,994	3,020	..	12,974
1871-72	16,000	3,001	..	12,939
1872-73	16,843	3,189	..	13,654
1873-74	16,847	3,211	..	13,636
1874-75	16,847	3,237	..	13,610
1875-76	16,847	3,206	..	13,641
1876-77	16,847	3,158	..	13,689

8. The position of each village in reference to villages previously settled determines the group for maximum rate into which it is placed, it is, therefore, unnecessary to go into any explanation of the characteristics of each group. There is a considerable area of garden land, acres 403, some of which is of very superior quality, growing cocoanut and supari trees in great abundance. For these lands I have adopted, as in the villages settled pre-

viously, a maximum rate of Rs. 12, a very moderate rate, but fixed moderately for the reasons given in para. 10 of my letter No. 465, of the 4th April last, in the settlement of contiguous villages.

9. The following statement shows the maximum rate applied to each village or group of villages and the estimated result of the application of those rates :—

Class of Group.	No of Villages in each.	Maximum rate		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND											
		Dry-crop	Rice	Garden			Rice			Dry crop.			*Pulan.		
				Acres	Assessment.	Average rate per acre	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre	Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre.	Acres	Assessment.	Average rate per acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	8	0 12 0	6 8 0	144	1,196	8 4 11	1,275	4,356	3 6 8	495	170	0 5 0	77	127	1 4 0
2	9	0 12 0	6 0 0	83	210	7 4 4	1,856	6,088	3 4 1	225	59	0 4 8	7	10	1 6 10
3	2	0 12 0	6 8 0	5	50	10 0 0	201	1,107	3 12 10	88	32	0 6 10	7	11	1 9 2
4	2	0 12 0	6 0 0	20	131	6 8 10	690	1,815	3 0 0	161	57	0 6 8			
5	1	0 12 0	4 4 0	193	1,768	9 2 11	1,189	3,193	2 11 0	346	106	0 4 11			
Total	22			394	3,890	8 9	3,521	16,569	3 2 8	1,315	424	0 5 2	91	149	1 10 1

\* Sandy waste lands very suitable for forming coconut plantations.

10. The Government waste arable assessed land is of small extent and is shown in the following statement.—

Class of Group	No. of Villages in each.	GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.											
		Garden			Rice.			Dry crop.			Pulan.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre	Acres.	Assessment	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	8							125	37	0 4 9	1	1	1 0 0
2	9				15	40	2 10 8	61	16	0 4 2			
3	2				1	1	1 0 0	7	3	0 6 10	1	1	1 0 0
4	2	1	7	7 0 0	65	150	2 4 11	20	8	0 4 11			
5	1	8	73	9 2 0	67	143	2 2 2	59	22	0 6 0			
Total	22	9	80	8 14 3	148	334	2 4 1	278	86	0 5 0	2	2	1 0 0

11 The following abstract statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates, in comparison with the realizations of 1876-77.—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each		By Survey Accounts											
			By old Accounts.		Government occupied land		Government unoccupied arable waste.		Total occupied and unoccupied land		Inám lands		Total of Government and Inám land.	
			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	11	13	14	
1	8		5,154	1,001	6,349	126	88	2,117	5,887				2,117	5,887
2	9		4,488	2,121	6,347	76	56	2,197	6,408				2,197	6,408
3	9		604	301	1,200	9	6	400	1,205				400	1,205
4	2		872	791	2,003	92	165	873	2,168				873	2,168
5	1		2,576	1,727	5,064	184	235	1,861	5,400				1,861	5,300
Total	22		18,689	7,011	20,461	487	502	7,448	20,963				7,448	20,963

12. Thus the introduction of the Survey Settlement will result in an increase of the assessment from Rs. 13,689 to Rs 20,461, an increase of 49.47 per cent. This increase is however very unequally distributed. In some villages the new assessment effects a considerable decrease, as, for instance, in the village of Juga, No. 1 of the statement appended, Gonehalli, No. 14, and Kamge, No. 15. The villages Kelginstala, No. 9, and Karebyl, No. 21, furnish examples of an opposite description, the increase in these two villages being respectively 153 and 169 per cent, and in both cases the rates of assessment producing this increase are the same or less than those which produced the decrease in villages Nos. 1, 14, and 15. Moreover village No. 1, which is reduced in assessment 33 per cent, is one containing a considerable area of what is here called "Gajni" land, what is called in Thána "Kharapat," or salt rice land. In fact, the old assessment in Kánara is based on no principle whatever as it now exists.

13 The following is the total area under every head of the villages under report :—

Government occupied land of all kinds	Acres.	7,117
Government arable assessed waste of all kinds	..	437
Government unarable unassessed, mostly forest	..	19,530
Inám land ..	..	..
Total	..	<u>26,978</u>



14. It will be seen that, with small exception, the villages on or very near to the coast have now been settled, or are about to be so, but a considerable tract of inland country in this taluka remains to be dealt with, all of which is not at present even measured. Though every thing possible is being done to complete this part of the work in the present field season, whether it will be completed or not I am unable to say. The country inland is very jungly and hilly and population exceedingly thin, villages, as collections of houses, there are none. Except on the high roads and coast, the cultivators generally live in single houses or groups of two or three separated by some distance from one another and in close vicinity to their fields and gardens. What cultivation there is will be found at the bottoms of deep valleys, through which a perennial stream generally runs. The houses are generally blocked up with rank vegetation and festering manure heaps. The cocoa-nut and supári gardens here flourish exceedingly and add to the natural density of the vegetation. To such situations the natives of the district are apparently habituated and don't care to make any improvement, but manage to live in them and to thrive in their own way; but they are exceedingly unhealthy for strangers, Bráhmans coming from the plains above the Gháts as most of our employés are. The measurement of the densely-planted gardens and of the tortuous rice fields running up the main and lateral valleys is very tedious work. In these inland valleys the season available for field work is very short, not more at best than three months in the year, and even then frequently interrupted by the men falling ill. I believe our men would do better if they would consent to live in huts which could be provided for them in open and elevated dry parts of the jungle, but this it is absolutely fruitless to require them to do. There is nothing they fear more from real and superstitious reasons than living in solitude in the jungle, and if there they certainly would want ready access to supplies of all kinds necessary to them, especially milk, which they can only obtain when living in or near the habitations of the country; without such means of improving their otherwise poor grain and vegetable diet, they would soon fail in the strength necessary to enable them to get through their work, which in a very rugged country involves much bodily exertion in walking about. The difficulties in carrying on the survey are very great, and have been greatly intensified by the prevalence of fever during the last ten or twelve years; but still it makes steady progress, and with other work elsewhere to employ the men upon in rotation or during the time when they cannot be employed in these inland valleys, there is less absolute loss of time than might be expected.

15. In Government Resolution No. 826 of the 15th February last, the question is asked as to when the settlement of the

entire Kumta Táluka will be completed. This is a difficult question to answer precisely: the measurement will be nearly if not quite finished in the current field season, and it is possible that the classification may be completed next year, though hardly probable. Possibly the settlement may be finished in the following year 1880.

16 It is fortunate that the remaining coast táluka, Honávar, is of a much more manageable character than Kumta. It is in the first place generally far more healthy; the Gháts, which form the eastern boundary, are not at such a distance inland in the main part of it. The difficulties from small and tortuous holdings of rice and garden lands are much the same as in Kumta, but with a reasonable degree of healthiness and the ability to carry on survey operations there for from five to six months in the year, the work will progress much more rapidly than it has done in Kumta.

17. This is another instalment towards the settlement of this táluka. It is, of course, to be regretted that it cannot be cleared off faster, but the doing it in moderate instalments is not without advantage. There is, as is well known in Kánara, no real identification of lands in the Government records anterior to those of the survey, all that was known for certain was the sum each "khátedár" *alias* "vargdár" paid. Any attempt to define the boundaries of each man's holding at once gives rise to a good deal of disputing. At the time of the measurement these disputes, of course, come up and the limits of the lands of the several holders are marked off, these limits have been up to that time often unknown to the holders themselves, as the lands are very commonly cultivated by sub-tenants who often cultivate the adjacent lands of two or more holders, paying to each a certain rent or amount of produce, which has remained fixed for a long time back. The limits of the individual holder's lands having been fixed at the time of the measurement, come under review at the time of the classification a year or two afterwards, the holders in the mean time having had time to consider the boundaries as originally fixed. Any alterations which appear called for are then made by the classing officers.

18. Finally the village map on which every survey field is shown with its boundary marks, and a list of the survey fields with the reputed holder of each as ascertained in the measurement and classification, is a few months before the introduction of the settlement given over to the Mámílatdár, káikúns acting under whom, in company with the village officers and holders of land, inspect every field and record in the "Field Inspection" Book the holders of each. Disputes then arise abundantly; those which

cannot be clearly and readily disposed of are reserved for the Mámlatdár himself, who visits every village for this purpose and to test the field inspection returns made out by his kárkúns. Again any necessary alterations in the boundaries of survey fields are reported by the Mámlatdár and made. I should mention that each holding is made into a district survey field. Lastly, on the papers so drawn up and checked under the Mámlatdár's responsibility the settlement is made; in all cases of aggravated dispute which the Mámlatdár cannot dispose of or feels doubtful about, full notes on the spot are made by him and brought up at the settlement for disposal.

19. The result of this method of proceeding is that below the Gháts, where land has a high value and is much sub-divided, the preparations for the settlement of 20 or 30 villages, a mere fraction of the táluka, will keep the Mámlatdár's hands very full for the preceding three or four months. He knows that this is the opportunity for clearing up all disputes, and that, if he does not avail himself of this opportunity thoroughly, but attempts to slur over his work and stifle differences, he will be found out at the settlement and will incur serious blame, and besides will be much troubled with the resurrection of these stifled disputes after the settlement is completed; therefore the Mámlatdár ordinarily takes pains to make this field inspection as exhaustive as possible, and to make the future records based upon the survey as accurate a parallel as he can to the truly existing state of holdings undefinedly and therefore indistinctly and with imperfect identification set forth in the village records prior to the survey.

20. The consequence is that after the settlement in Kánara we hear of very little disputing about lands and their boundaries, so far as it is possible to obviate it by a correct survey and identification. Disputes between man and man, requiring resort to the civil court, of course, occur, those are beyond our power to solve, but we can and do put the lands into an identifiable shape and location and thus greatly facilitate the course of legal proceedings. Before this was done it would be most difficult for a civil court to know precisely what it was dealing with.

21. This "Field Inspection" under the responsibility of the táluka officials, connecting the survey data with the former village accounts, has always been carried out in the Southern Marátha Country Survey. The want of any such operation in the Ratnágiri Survey appears to have been one cause of the difficulties which have occurred in carrying out the settlements there. In Ratnágiri it has been the practice to make the settlement on the records prepared by the measurers and classers solely without the táluka establishment having any connection or participation

in their preparation. Consequently mistakes of all kinds which occurred in the definition of boundaries and the record of tenures in the measurement and classification remained unchecked by the deliberate re-examination in the field in the presence of all concerned entailed by our "Field Inspection." The rates of assessment were indeed given out at the settlement, but the people to whom they were notified had no accurate knowledge of the lands to which they referred, and afterwards on obtaining this knowledge, and the names and tenures in which land had been recorded petitioning without end commenced. As a Mámílatdár who had recently been employed in Ratnágiri and had returned to Kánara told me last year "Here in Kumta the field inspection is killing work for months before the settlement is introduced, but once done there is no farther trouble to any one. In Ratnágiri there is no trouble about any 'Field Inspection,' but for three years after the settlement is given out, there is nothing but petitioning about mistakes, and there is no peace for any one." Arrangements have now been made for introducing the Southern Marátha Country system of "Field Inspection" in Ratnágiri in all future settlements, which will, I believe, obviate a large part of the difficulties there, and though, of course, it cannot remove the difficulties between superior holders and their tenants, it will greatly facilitate their disposal.

22. These remarks may appear a digression, but they may not be without use in showing that the introduction of the settlement in Kánara, especially below Gháts, can best be done not by whole tálukás, as is ordinarily the case in the plains, but in fractions of tálukás, so as not to throw more work on the Mámílatdár and his subordinates in one year than they can do well. Other circumstances connected with the unhealthiness of the country have thrown us on this course, but it certainly has not been without advantage in allowing exhaustive examination of lands before the settlement is introduced and the practical entire obviation of disputes after the settlement has been introduced.

23. I beg that this letter may be forwarded with the least possible delay. It has been delayed in sending in from the desire to include as many villages as possible in it, some of those referred to have been classed in the present season, and, indeed, I had hoped to have been able to include two or three more, but cannot wait longer for the papers.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W C ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1196 OF 1878.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA ;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

*Camp Belikeri, 27th April 1878.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 411, dated 20th instant, with accompaniments, containing proposals for the settlement of 22 villages in the Kumta Taluka. These are exactly similar to those sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2831, dated 2nd May 1877.

2. Most of the villages now dealt with lie between the two tidal rivers, the Tadadi and Gangavali and some contain the Gajni rice land, specially mentioned by the Survey Commissioner. The villages of Hullur and Gundbalé lie furthest in the interior ; but both have roads connecting them with the port of Kumta and the metalled road from Kárwar to Hubli *via* the Arabyl Ghát. The coast cart-road from Ankola to Kumta opens up the country, where these 22 villages are situated. As remarked by the Survey Commissioner, the population is dense on the coast, and gets thinner towards the interior, where also the climate is bad

3 The grouping of the villages seems to be fairly done, and the proposed rates of assessment are moderate. The old measurement of 1822-26 was carried on partly on the coast, but was suspended, and no assessment was introduced, based upon it. There is an increase of nearly 50 per cent. now proposed in the assessment ; the rates, however, are not excessive. The garden and rice land is productive, and the Survey Commissioner states that the grouping and assessment are made, and imposed exactly as in adjoining villages.

4. I concur in the proposals made, and will not detain this report further, as I have previously remarked on the general questions raised in my former reports, I need only add that the concessions authorized in Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, will be applied to these villages in the manner reported in my letter No. 1749, dated 7th April 1877.

5. From para. 14 to the close of his letter the Survey Commissioner enters at some length into the question of the rate of progress of the Revenue Survey in Kanara. Colonel Anderson

also takes the opportunity to describe the system, under which a final examination of the holdings is made by the Mámálatdár, who ultimately becomes responsible for carrying out the settlement.

6. To the first point I alluded in para. 19 of my letter No 1749, dated 7th April 1877, I have no hesitation in saying that if it were possible it would be of the greatest advantage to complete the settlement of this District within a moderate time. But the many obstacles to its early completion, which the Survey Commissioner shows, make the most sanguine person hesitate to fix any time for the final settlement of the districts. The nature of the country, its climate, and the character of the cultivation, all necessitate slow progress, but the ultimate benefit to be derived is shown to be so great by the benefit already actually attained, that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the progress of the settlement at as fast a rate as may be possible.

7. The system of Pot Pahani, described by Colonel Anderson, is exceedingly laborious, but the results are undoubtedly satisfactory, the corrections requiring afterwards to be made are few, and not more than must be expected owing to the nature of the work. An adherence to the present system seems preferable to any other course which can be suggested

I have, &c ,

(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,  
Collector of Kánara.

No. 944 OF 1878

FROM

L. REID, Esq.,  
Acting Commissioner, S. D. ;

TO

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

*Belgaum, 1st May 1878.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the orders of Government, the papers, as per

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S D., No. 411 of 20th April 1878, and accompaniments.

From the Collector of Kánara, No. 1196 of 27th April 1878

margin, regarding the rates of assessment proposed for 22 vil-lages of the Kunita Taluka.

2. The result gives an increase of 4947 per cent. on the present collections, but Colonel Anderson points out "that the old assessment in Kánara is based on no principle whatever as it now exists," so that this excess calls for no remark.

3. The rates are moderate, and as the grouping and assessment have been made and imposed exactly as in adjoining villages (*vide* Government Resolution No. 2831, dated 2nd May 1877), I concur with the Collector in recommending these proposals for the early sanction of Government.

I have, &c,  
(Signed) L. REID,  
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment*

No. 2346.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1878

Letter from the Commissioner, S D, No 944, dated 1st May 1878—

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S D, No 411, dated 20th April 1878.

Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 1196, dated 27th April 1878.

Forwarding papers noted in the margin, regarding the rates of assessment proposed for 22 villages of the Kumta Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate; and stating that as the rates are moderate, and the grouping and assessment have been made and imposed exactly as in adjoining villages, he concurs with the Collector in recommending the proposals for the sanction of Government.

**RESOLUTION**—Proposals are submitted in this report for the settlement of 22 villages in the Kumta Táluka of Kánara on similar terms to those which have been sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2831, dated 2nd May 1877. The villages have excellent communication with markets by metalled roads and water, and though the proposed increase in the rates is nearly 50 per cent, it is clearly shown by the Survey Commissioner that the former assessments were both untrustworthy and inadequate.

2. The maximum garden rate is fixed at Rs. 12 per acre, the maximum rice rate at Rs. 6-8-0 per acre, and the maximum dry crop rate at 12 annas per acre. The introduction of these rates, as compared with the assessments of 1876-77, will give an increase from Rs. 13,689 to Rs. 20,461. The garden and rice cultivation

is of a superior description. The Collector of Kánara and the Commissioner, S. D., strongly support Colonel Anderson's proposals, and as it appears to Government that they are reasonable and fair, they are sanctioned, the Collector being empowered to apply to these villages the concessions authorised under Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874. The period up to which the notices of relinquishment of occupancy may be given should be extended up to 5th Juna.

3. Colonel Anderson has in the concluding portion of his report gone at considerable length into the difficulties which beset the survey in Kánara generally, and specially in the Kumta Táluka, and has shown with great clearness the obstacles which have to be overcome before the survey and settlement of this particular táluka can be completed, and Government are satisfied that no effort has been or will be spared to accomplish the arduous task set before the Department.

4. It is interesting to compare the assessment with the gross produce, and as the experiments lately made of the produce of the various descriptions of land afford much valuable information on this subject, the Survey and Settlement Commissioners should be requested in all settlement reports to report the proportion of the produce per acre which the assessment represents.

JOHN NUGENT,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

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No. 310 OF 1880.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,  
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. D. ;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KÁNARA.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Poona, 7th April 1880.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following report upon (68) sixty-eight villages of the Kumta Táluka of Kánara, into which it is proposed to introduce the survey settlement this season.



2. These villages are intermixed with or contiguous to villages already settled under Government Resolutions Nos. 2206, 2331, and 2346, respectively, of the 18th April 1873, 2nd May 1877, and 7th May 1878, and rates corresponding in all respects to those sanctioned for adjacent villages are now proposed for these villages. This letter must be considered to be in continuation of my reports Nos. 309 and 465 of the 28th February 1873 and 2nd May 1877 on which the first two of the Government Resolutions above referred to were passed, which letters apply to the whole Kumta Táluka.

3. This completes the settlement of the Kumta Táluka all but (12) twelve villages. I had hoped to have had these villages also ready in time to include them in this report, but the work is not yet quite complete, and it is impossible to wait longer for them or the settlement of any in the current season might be imperilled. I propose, therefore, if these villages are received in time to forward a short supplementary report on them so as to enable, if possible, the settlement of the entire táluka to be completed this season.

4. A map is appended, which shows how each village is situated with reference to others previously settled. Five villages are situated to the north of the Kumta river and entirely among others previously settled. Two villages are in the north-east of the táluka in the hilly country under the Gháts; the remaining sixty-one villages are situated in the south of the táluka, some on the coast near Kumta itself and others following the valley of the Kumta river up into the hills

5. The area of the whole is acres 88,904 or 139 square miles. Population is, as usual, dense on and near the coast and on the navigable part of the river, and becomes sparser on proceeding inland where tracts of hill and jungle separate the valleys in which the principal cultivation is carried on. I have not yet received the statistical papers of some of the villages recently classed, therefore cannot state the total population; this shall, however, be done hereafter when sending in the supplementary report.

6. The following statement shows the revenue statistics for the past twenty years :—

[Statement,

Year.				Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remission.	Casual Remissions.	Collections.
				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1859-60	...	...	...	33,817	5,744	...	28,073
1860-61	...	...	...	33,828	5,142	..	28,686
1861-62	...	...	...	33,870	4,948	...	28,922
1862-65	...	.	...	34,213	4,572	...	29,641
1863-64	...	...	...	34,487	4,540	...	29,947
1864-65	...	.	...	34,567	4,544	...	30,023
1865-66	.	..	...	34,700	4,523	...	30,177
1866-67	..	...	...	34,867	4,682	...	30,285
1867-68	...	...	...	34,914	4,674	...	30,240
1868-69	..	...	...	34,914	4,689	...	30,225
1869-70	..	..	...	34,966	4,768	...	30,198
1870-71	..	..	...	34,997	4,942	...	30,055
1871-72	...	...	...	34,996	4,862	...	30,134
1872-73	...	...	...	34,921	5,281	...	29,640
1873-74	...	...	.	34,835	5,203	...	29,632
1874-75	...	..	..	33,225	3,503	...	29,723
1875-76	..	..	..	33,152	3,497	..	29,655
1876-77	...	.	...	33,037	3,496	...	29,541
1877-78	...	.	...	34,238	4,971	..	29,267
1878-79	..	..	.	34,214	4,996	...	29,218
Average for 20 years' ..				34,337	4,673	...	29,664

Of the area under occupation there is no record whatever. As usual in Kánara the collections vary little. There can be no doubt that the area occupied must have much increased during the past twenty years; but the means of bringing it to account have been very imperfect and in fact depended entirely on the honesty of the Shánbhog or Kulkarni.

7. The chief points to be considered in grouping the villages for different maximum rates of assessment are vicinity to the coast, to navigable rivers, and to great high roads.

8. The Kumta river is navigable for boats for a short distance above Oopinuttun, the most easterly village of the second class, coloured blue on the map. The great high road from Hubli *via* Sirsi to Kumta comes down to the river at that point, but very little traffic is there diverted to water carriage. From Oopinuttun the road is continued on the north of the river to the village of Diwugee, where, at what is called the Munkee ferry, all cotton and other goods are ferried over the river and conveyed into Kumta by a separate service of carts.

9. There are several other roads concentrating on Kumta from the north and the south, but none of the importance of the road from Sirsi.

10. The villages high up the valley of the Kumta-river and the two in the north-west among the hills are the farthest removed from facilities of communication.

11. Rice is the staple grain crop; in some lands where water-supply is abundant a second or hot-weather crop of rice is obtained. In some other lands a second crop of some kind of pulse is taken after the rice is cut. The cocoa-nut and areca-nut or supari garden lands of these villages are extensive, amounting to acres 1,189, and are for the most part exceedingly good, the supari or areca-nut thriving exceedingly in the deep, moist bottoms surrounded by wooded hills; 600 and 800 supari trees on an acre is of very common occurrence.

12. The maximum rice land rate hitherto applied to the best situated villages near the coast has been Rs. 6-8-0, which rate is proposed for the villages so situated of those now under report. This maximum rate is reduced gradually down to Rs. 3-8-0 on proceeding inland away from the coast from water carriage or vicinity to well frequented high roads. For the garden land a maximum rate of Rs. 12 is proposed, which rate has been applied to all the adjacent part of the taluka.

13. The following statement shows the number of villages in each group for different maximum rates and the estimated result of the application of those rates. After the preceding explanation of the nature of the country, facilities of communication, a glance at the map appended will at once show the reason for the divisions into separate groups:—

Class or Group.	No. of Villages in each.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND																
		Maximum Rate.		Garden				Rice				Dry-crop.				Pulau		
		Dry-crop.	Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.		Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.		Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.		Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	
					Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1	16	0 12 0	6 8 0	361	3,208	0 0 8	2,026	8,772	4 5 3	673	206	0 4 11	298	320	1 2 5			
2	17	0 12 0	6 0 0	646	6,129	9 7 7	1,507	6,588	4 5 11	1,964	508	0 4 11	31	37	1 3 1			
3	6	0 12 0	5 8 0	113	1,043	9 5 6	729	2,354	2 10 7	495	168	0 5 5	14	16	1 3 2			
4	6	0 12 0	4 0 0	10	136	7 8 6	1,613	3,205	2 2 7	897	146	0 5 0	38	47	1 3 2			
5	15	0 12 0	4 4 0	144	1,057	0 11	1,897	3,725	2 10 8	538	215	0 6 5						
6	8	0 12 0	3 8 0	346	865	10 8 8	735	1,721	2 6 0	261	60	0 6 4						
Total	68			1,189	11,066	0 4 10	7,304	26,664	3 9 8	3,878	1,999	0 5 4	930	422	1 2 7			

14 The Government arable waste is of small extent as the following will show —

Class of Group.	No of Villages in each	GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.											
		Garden			Rice.			Dry crop			Pulan.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		A.	Rs	Rs a. p.	A.	Rs	Rs. a. p.	A	Rs	Rs. a. p.	A.	Rs.	Rs a. p.
1	10				27	34	1 4 2	65	16	0 3 11	4	4	1 0 0
2	17	1	8	3 0 0	5	16	3 3 2	176	58	0 5 11	1	1	1 0 0
3	6	1	4	3 0 0	77	235	3 0 10	139	52	0 6 4	6	8	1 3 4
4	6				20	79	3 10 0	136	52	0 6 11	16	19	1 3 0
5	15	1	6	6 0 0	111	240	2 2 7	162	67	0 6 6			
6	8				96	195	2 1 7	80	14	0 7 5			
Total	68	2½	18	7 3 2	343	709	2 5 8	708	267	0 5 10	27	32	1 2 0

15. The following abstract statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates in comparison with the realizations of last year, 1878-79. —

Class of Group	No of Villages in each	By old Accounts.	By Survey Accounts											
			Government occupied Land		Government unoccupied arable Waste		Total occupied and unoccupied Land		Inam Lands.		Total Government and Inam Lands.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		Rs.	A.	Rs	A.	Rs.	A	Rs	Rs			A.	Rs	
1	16	11,297	2,349	12,905	96	54	2,445	12,650				2,445	12,679	
2	17	10,841	2,348	13,248	183	81	4,031	13,229				4,031	13,329	
3	6	1,684	1,316	3,281	222	209	1,539	4,180				1,539	4,150	
4	6	1,590	1,457	3,539	182	150	1,939	3,688				1,939	3,638	
5	15	2,289	1,949	4,045	77	813	2,232	4,158				2,232	4,332	
6	8	1,581	919	4,149	128	209	1,032	2,306				1,032	2,356	
Total	68	29,218	12,381	39,498	1,080	1,106	13,911	40,564				13,911	40,564	

16. Thus the introduction of the survey settlement will result in these villages in an increase of the revenue from

Rs. 29,218 to Rs. 39,458, an increase of Rs. 10,240 or 35 per cent. This increase is a good deal less than we have been in the habit of obtaining in this taluka by the application of the same rates. This is due to the fact that a large majority of these villages were from the first much more closely managed by the Madras authorities than were the remote villages farther away from the headquarters of the taluka; this has been found to be the case all round Kumta. The twelve villages remaining to be settled are for the most part in very remote situations, and had they been included with those now reported upon, the net increase of revenue would have been considerably more.

17. As usual the old assessment is found to have been exceedingly unequal; the application of the same rate produces most varying results in comparison with the old assessment. The following are some instances of villages in which the assessment is largely increased :—

Group.	No in the List.	Name	Old assessment	New assessment	Increase per cent.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1	4	Handigen .	476	738	55 0
1	32	Antrawali	1,058	2,237	111 4
2	33	Nugé Kanwadi	279	597	221 5
3	39	Yellwahi	772	1,531	98 3
4	44	Dwvahi	538	1,256	113 6
5	58	Hebyl	228	781	242 5
6	62	Muski	162	507	213 0

18. And the following are instances of decreases in assessment :—

Group.	No in List.	Name	Old assessment.	New assessment.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	5 & 6	Deogeri Talgod	2,347	1,812
2	17	Andle	989	807
2	21	Kalambe	2,060	1,969
2	30	Karkimakhri	1,149	840
5	46	Kankalit	163	155
6	61	Kamani ...	304	220

19. The lower the group and consequently the lower the assessment, the more does the increase on the old assessment range. The reason of this is that the lower groups are in remote parts much farther removed from ready observation. There is often considerable difficulty in ascertaining truly what land belongs

to a particular village, for fields within the limits of one village are often recorded as belonging to a village at some distance, and cases have been met with in which land was held in one village and paid for or said to be paid for in another village and even in another village of another taluka.

20. The assessments here proposed will not all be at once realized, since Government Resolution No. 5573 of the 21st October 1874 makes provision for the gradual introduction of increases of assessment in Kánara.

21. The following statement shows the total area under every head of the villages under report.—

	Acres.	Assessment,
		Rs.
Government occupied land of all kinds ... .	12,831 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,458
Government arable assessed waste of all kinds . .	1,080 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,106
Government unarable unassessed, mostly forest .	75,028 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Inám land ... . . . .	..	..
Total	88,940 $\frac{3}{4}$	40,564

22 With reference to para. 4 of Government Resolution No. 2346 of the 7th May 1878, requesting information regarding crop experiments in settlement reports, I am not aware that any have been conducted in the villages under report. From experiments conducted in adjacent villages of this taluka in rice crops, it may be estimated that the assessments will range at from  $\frac{1}{10}$ th to  $\frac{1}{15}$ th of the gross produce in average years with average prices. As regards garden lands I should estimate that the gross produce in a fairly tended garden below Gháts may be worth from Rs 150 to Rs. 250 per acre, on which the assessment would be from 5 to 8 per cent. Experiments in garden produce are of course impossible; the probable value of the produce is derived from a comparison of statements made by the people themselves.

23. I beg that this letter may receive as early attention as may be convenient to admit of the settlement being taken in hand as soon as possible.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 420 OF 1880.

FROM

COLONEL W. C ANDERSON,  
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S D ;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Bombay, 29th April 1880.*

SIR,

With reference to para 3 of my letter No. 310, dated 7th instant, relating to the introduction of the Survey Settlement into 68 villages of the Kumta Táluka of North Kánara, I have the honor to forward a supplementary report on eight (8) of the 14 villages of this táluka remaining to be settled. The classification papers of the six villages still remaining will not be completed till quite the close of the field season. These proposals, I beg, may be considered with those in the letter above referred to, to which they are entirely subordinate.

2. These villages are intermixed with those reported on in my letter above referred to, and are of course placed on similar rates of assessment. Two fall in the fourth class, six in the fifth class, and two in the sixth class. Full details regarding the assessments of these villages will be found in the appended usual detailed statement, in which, however, I have not been able to include the usual statistical information regarding population, cattle, &c., as this information, owing to the recency of the classification, has not been made up yet.

3. The past collections are shown in the following statement ; as usual no record of areas is available :—

Year.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remission	Casual Remission	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1859-60	8,712	3,078	.....	5,635
1860-61	8,729	3,046	.....	5,683
1861-62	8,828	3,057	..	5,771
1862 63	8,870	2,847	...	6,023

Year		Standard Assessment	Permanent Remission	Casual Remission	Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1863-64	...	8,895	2,808	...	6,087
1864-65	...	8,920	2,924	...	5,996
1865-66	...	9,000	2,922	...	6,078
1866-67	...	9,178	2,979	...	6,199
1867-68	...	9,178	2,971	...	6,207
1868-69	...	9,178	2,957	...	6,221
1869-70	...	9,178	2,962	...	6,216
1870-71	...	9,178	2,962	...	6,216
1871-72	...	9,178	2,947	...	6,231
1872-73	...	9,212	3,011	...	6,201
1873-74	...	9,212	3,062	...	6,150
1874-75	...	8,306	2,106	...	6,200
1875-76	...	8,457	2,106	...	6,351
1876-77	...	8,317	2,106	...	6,211
1877-78	...	9,249	3,038	...	6,211
1878-79	...	9,250	3,038	...	6,212
Average for 20 years ...		8,951	2,846	....	6,104

4 The following statement shows the rates of assessment imposed on each class, and the result so far as relates to Government occupied land.—

Class.	No of Villages in each	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND													
		MAXIMUM RATE.		Garden.			Rice			Dry-crop.			Pulan.		
		Dry-crop	Rice	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre	Acres.	Assessment	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
4th	2	0 19	5 0	80	883	9 14 9	751	2,662	3 8 6	268	88	0 5 3	1 2	2 0 0	
5th	4	0 12	4 4	100	984	9 13 5	1 108	3,158	2 13 10	184	59	0 5 2			
6th	3	0 12	3 8	128	1,330	10 0 0	491	1,411	2 14 0	133	60	0 7 3	1 2	2 0 0	
Total	8				2123,007	9 14 10	2 845	7 821	2 1 3	582	207	0 5 6	2 4	2 0 0	



5. The following shows the result of the survey assessment on the Government unoccupied waste, which is of trifling extent —

Class.	GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.												
	No. of Villages in each	Garden			Rice.			Dry-crop.			Pulau.		
		Acres	Assessment	Average Rate per Acre	Acres	Assessment	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres	Assessment	Average Rate per Acre
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p			
4th .. ..	2	1	9	9 0 0	71	204	2 14 0	20	13	0 7 2			..
5th .. ..	4			.	60	133	2 4 10	7	3	0 6 10			.
6th .. ..	2	5	60	10 0 0	31	69	2 3 7	5	1	0 3 2			..
Total ..	8	6	69	9 13 4	192	411	2 8 7	41	17	0 6 8	..	..	

6. And the following shows the general result of the new assessment in comparison with the old on all arable lands :—

Class or Group.	No. of Villages in each.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.											
		BY OLD AC- COUNTS.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Arable Waste.		Total Occupied and Unoccupied Land		Inam Land		Total Govern- ment and Inam Lands.	
		Acres.	Assessment	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4th . . . .	2		1,646	1,109	3,625	101	226	1,210	2,351			1,210	2,351
5th . . . .	4		2,342	1,987	4,201	67	141	1,454	4,842			1,454	4,342
6th . . . .	2		1,824	743	2,763	41	120	789	2,933			789	2,323
Total ..	8		6,212	3,844	10,529	209	487	3,458	11,016	..	..	3,458	11,016

7. The result as regards the Government occupied land is that a revenue of Rs. 6,212 collected last year becomes, according to the survey assessment, Rs. 10,529, an increase of Rs. 4,317 or 69.5 per cent. This increase will not, however, be all immediately realized, but will, under Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, be to some extent of gradual introduction. It must be observed that two detached hamlets, one of Nagur and

one of Achwi have not yet been classed. Their old assessment is included in the old assessment shown to those villages, as there is no means of eliminating it. This would make the real difference between the old and new assessment somewhat less than is above shown.

8. The total area and assessment of these eight villages is as following —

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land ... ..	3,244	10,529
Government unoccupied arable waste . . . .	209	487
Government unarable unassessed waste, mostly forest	41,332	...
Inám ... ..	..	...
Total ..	44,785	11,016

Your obedient Servant,  
 (Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 8 1880.

To

THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

*Camp Goa, 12th April 1880.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report, with accompaniments, received from the Survey Commissioner, relating to the introduction of the Survey Settlement into 68 villages of the Kumta Taluka. As remarked by Colonel Anderson, this settlement is simply a continuation on the same principles of previous settlements sanctioned by Government, and introduced into the villages in the coast talukás of Kumta and Kárwár.

2. I entirely concur in the Survey Commissioner's proposals, and at present I do not propose to make any further remarks. In my former letters I have fully stated my views, and the grounds on which I rest them; at present I am unable to do more than to refer to them, as I am engaged on other duty outside the district.

3. I therefore cordially support Colonel Anderson's proposals, and hope that you will recommend them for the early sanction of Government. I trust that the duty on which I am now engaged may be completed so as to enable me to be present with the Survey Commissioner next month, when the settlement is introduced, as there are many points which require my particular attention at that time.

4. The concessions allowed under Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, will be fully admitted now. And if Colonel Anderson is able to have his proposals for the remaining 12 villages ready, I hope that Government will not object to our introducing the settlement into them in anticipation of sanction.

I have, &c,

(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,

Collector of Kánara.

*P. S.*—This report has been delayed for a correction according to the Survey Commissioner's telegram dated 10th April. The correction has been received to-day, *vide* alterations in red ink in para. 18 of Survey Commissioner's letter and in the statement, and the report is forwarded without further delay.

(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,

Goa, 20th April 1880.

Collector of Kánara.

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No. 845 OF 1880.

FROM

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,

COMMISSIONER, S. D. ;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Oobanda, 27th April 1880.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the orders of Government, the papers connected with the Survey Settlement of 68 villages in the Kumta Táluka, which is simply an extension to those villages

of the settlement already sanctioned by Government for other villages in the same táluka.

2. My remarks on the Yellápúr and Sirsi Táluka settlements apply to these papers, which I have only received to-day, and have not time to copy.

I have telegraphed to the Honourable Colonel Anderson that he had better obtain the orders of Government on his office copies, as these papers cannot reach Government at earliest till late in the afternoon of the 29th, on which date he proposes leaving for Kárwár.

I have, &c,

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, S. D.

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2471.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1880.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 310, dated 7th April 1880—Forwarding proposals for the survey settlement of 68 villages of the Kumta Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2-845, dated 27th April 1880—Submitting the above with his own remarks and those of the Collector of Kánara (No. G.—8 of 1880).

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 420, dated 29th April 1880—Submitting, in continuation of his letter No. 310, dated 7th April 1880, a supplementary report on the settlement of additional 8 villages of the Kumta Táluka.

**RESOLUTION.**—In two reports dated respectively 7th and 29th April 1880, the Survey Commissioner proposes rates of survey settlement for 76 villages of the Kumta Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate. The classification of the few villages that remain, and which are said in Colonel Anderson's first report to be 4 in number and in his second report 6, will not be completed before the close of the working season.

2. Portions of the Kumta Táluka have been already settled

Government Resolution No. 2206 of 18th April 1873.

" " No. 5573 of 21st October 1874.

" " No. 2831 of 2nd May 1877.

" " No. 2346 of 7th May 1878.

under Gov  
ernment sanction  
at various times  
and by the Re-  
solutions noted

in the margin, and the principles under which the settlement should be applied, and the rates of assessment which are suitable for this taluka have been so fully considered by Government that it is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon them again.

3. Colonel Anderson proposes to apply rates corresponding to those already sanctioned for adjacent villages in the same taluka, that is to say, a maximum rate for rice, which is the staple crop, of Rs. 6-8-0 per acre which is reduced gradually to Rs. 3-8-0 for the lowest group of villages; for garden land of Rs. 12 per acre; and for dry-crop land of annas 12 per acre. The introduction of these rates will result in an increase of Rs 10,240 or 35 per cent. of land revenue in the 68 villages which form the subject of Colonel Anderson's report of 7th ultimo, and in an increase of Rs 4,317 or 69·5 per cent. in the 8 villages dealt with in his report of 29th idem. The latter are remote villages in which the old system of realizations was conducted on lax principles, and the higher percentage of increase which the settlement shows in their case, as compared with that of the other 68, will but place them on the same level with respect to assessment as other villages occupy which are similarly situated. The assessments now proposed will not be immediately realized, but will, under the authority of Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874, be gradually introduced. The proposals of the Survey Commissioner are approved by the Collector; and as the rates have been already approved by Government and the grouping has been performed in a sound and judicious manner, they may be sanctioned. The period up to which notices of relinquishment of occupancy may be given should be extended to the 5th June. The Survey Commissioner should be requested to state the number of years for which the settlement should be guaranteed.

JOHN NUGENT,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 95 of 1881

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S D ,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KA'NARA.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Bangalore, 4th February 1881.*

SIR

In continuation of my letters Nos. 310 and 420 of the 7th and 29th April last, which received the sanction of Government under Government Resolution No. 2471 of the 11th May last, I have the honor to forward proposals for the revision of assessment of the remaining villages and hamlets of the Kumta Táluka of Kánara, completing the survey settlement of that táluka. This letter with those above referred to must be considered to be in continuation of the correspondence disposed of under Government Resolutions Nos. 2206 and 2831 of the 28th February 1873, and 2nd May 1877, which related to the first portion of this táluka settled.

2. In my letter No. 420 of the 29th April last, para 1, I stated that six villages would still remain to be settled. But it now appears that the unsettled portion amounts to six (6) entire original villages, and besides four hamlets or parts of original entire villages which have been already settled. These hamlets will in future assume the position of villages with separate accounts. It is now certain that these proposals will complete the settlement of the Kumta Táluka, as the whole has been surveyed and it appears impossible for any hamlets to have escaped notice.

3. A map is appended which shows the position of each of the villages and hamlets under report. Four are in the central part of the táluka but somewhat among the hills, still at no great distance from high roads and water traffic, and six are in the north-eastern portion under the Gháts but not very far from the great high road from the coast to Yellápur and Hubli, which is on the opposite bank of the river.

4. The area of the whole is acres 43,060 or 67 square miles. The population is 2,483 souls, or a total all over of but 37 to the square mile. But the cultivated and cultivable area is not much more than about one-twelfth of the whole, the residue consisting of

hills and jungles. To the cultivated and cultivable area the population gives the large proportion of 414 to the square mile.

5. The following return shows the collections of the six entire villages for the past twenty years —

Year.	Standard Assessment	Permanent Remission	Casual Remission	Net Collections.
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.
1860-61	4,257	1,604	...	2,653
1861-62	4,278	1,581	...	2,697
1862-63	4,304	1,504	...	2,803
1863-64	4,304	1,468	...	2,836
1864-65	4,322	1,583	...	2,739
1865-66	4,345	1,630	...	2,717
1866-67	4,376	1,553	...	2,823
1867-68	4,376	1,502	...	2,874
1868-69	4,375	1,454	...	2,921
1869-70	4,375	1,370	...	3,005
1870-71	4,375	1,364	...	3,011
1871-72	4,375	1,359	...	3,016
1872-73	4,375	1,355	...	3,020
1873-74	4,375	1,346	...	3,029
1874-75	4,044	1,146	...	2,898
1875-76	4,044	1,146	...	2,898
1876-77	4,044	1,146	...	2,898
1877-78	4,377	1,180	...	2,897
1878-79	4,377	1,387	...	2,990
1879-80	4,377	1,387	...	2,990
Average of 20 years	4,304	1,418	...	2,885

As usual the fluctuations in the revenue are very small indeed, since in Kánara, especially in secluded situations, extension of cultivation was very partially brought to account, and till the district was opened up by roads in comparatively recent times these villages were in the parts of the country most remote from observation.

6. These villages naturally fall under the same rates of assessment as the adjacent villages settled in previous years, namely (2) two villages will fall into the rice maximum rate of Rs. 4-4, and (8) eight villages into the Rs. 3-8 maximum rice rate. For the garden land cocoanut and supári with spices, the maximum rate of Rs. 12 is adopted as throughout the taluka. For the dry-crop land a maximum rate of 12 annas per acre is proposed, which maximum rate has been applied to all the rest of the taluka, ragi *alias* náchni is the chief grain grown in dry-crop land.

7. Rice is the staple grain crop in these lands, a second crop of rice or of some kind of pulse is often obtained.

8. The garden lands in these villages are particularly good, and being situated in deep well-sheltered valleys often at some elevation more resemble the gardens of the above Ghát country than those of the coast. The supári tree or areca-nut is the chief cultivation in these gardens and over a thousand trees to the acre may be often met with.

9. The following statement shows the number of villages in each group with full particulars relating to each :—

Class or Group	No of Villages in each.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND																	
		MAXIMUM RATE.						Garden.				Rice			Dry crop			Pulan	
		Dry crop		Rice		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.				
5	2	0 12 0	4 4 0	96	220	9 9 4	564	1,608	2 14 3	880	97	0 4 8	..	..	..				
6	8	0 12 0	8 8 0	614	5,034	9 12 8	1,550	3,972	2 8 0	581	186	0 5 1	14	17	1 8 2				
Total	10			610	5,654	9 12 2	2,104	5,475	2 9 8	911	283	0 5 0	14	17	1 8 2				

10. The Government arable waste is of trifling extent as follows :—

Class or Group	No. of villages in each.	GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.											
		Garden.			Rice			Dry crop.			Pulan		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		
	3			..	5	11	3 3 2	5	2		0 6 5	..	..
	8	2	20	10 0 0	48	105	2 7 1	25	9		0 5 0	..	..
Total	10	2	20	10 0 0	48	116	2 6 8	30	11		0 5 10	..	..



11. The following abstract statement shows the estimated ultimate result of the imposition of the above rates in comparison with the realizations of last year. I say ultimate result, since as in all cases in Kánara settlements the revised rates when they materially exceed the survey rates are of gradual introduction under Government Resolution No. 5573 of the 21st October 1874.—

Class or Group.	No of Villages in each.	By Survey accounts.											
		By Old accounts.		Government occupied land		Government unoccupied arable waste land.		Total Government occupied and unoccupied land.		Inám lands.		Total Government and Inám lands.	
		Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	3												
5 ..	3		1,106	980	2,620	10	13	900	2,733			990	2,683
6	4		1,984	678	2,503	67	126	732	2,629			732	2,619
Total	6	Entire villages.	2,990	1,658	5,123	67	139	1,732	5,363			1,722	5,262
Remaining hamlets of the 6th class	4	..		1,984	8,606	13	8	1,997	6,614			1,997	6,614

12. At the foot of the above statement is shown the assessment of the four hamlets to which no collections are now shown. All these hamlets are considered to be part of villages settled in previous years, to which the whole realized revenue was then entered

13. The old assessment of the occupied land of the 6 complete villages now for settlement was as shown in the above statement Rs. 2,990, the new assessment is Rs. 5,262. All these villages are in situations, which in former times before the country was opened out were greatly secluded from observation, situations in which we commonly find the old assessment was extraordinarily low as a rule, though there is a great difference, probably arising from fraud or favour, in particular cases. For instance, the old assessment hitherto collected of Heggur and Kakali Nos. 3 and 4 of the appended statement was Rs. 1,010 and the survey assessment is Rs. 1,250, while the assessment hitherto collected in Brammhar No. 1 of appended statement was Rs. 891 and the survey assessment is Rs. 1,947, and in Kabgal No. 2 of the appended statement the old assessment is Rs. 215 and the survey assessment is Rs.

673. This last village contains acres 29 of most excellent supári garden land and acres 119 of rice land, besides acres 113 of dry-crop land, all in occupation. Much light is thrown on the old assessment of all these villages and hamlets by the case of Achwe referred to in the 16th para. of this letter as one selected by Mr. Blane, formerly Collector of Kánara, as an example of corruption of assessment. The sum total of the revenue under the survey settlement on the occupied area in all these villages and hamlets will amount to Rs 11,876, but as above stated, the full amount will only be attained gradually.

14. Konal No. 8 of the appended statement is reckoned as a Majreh or hamlet of Kalleshwar Sirasgaon referred to as No. 8 of the appendix to my letter No. 420 of 29th April 1880. The total old collections of what is called this village of Kalleshwar Sirasgaon which includes Konal were Rs. 526; the survey assessment of the whole together is Rs. 989. We have unfortunately no means of comparing the supposed area of the cultivated land with that actually found by the survey since no former record exists.

15. The other case of a similar kind is that of the village Achwe and Kuntgunee No. 6 of the appendix to my letter No. 420 of the 29th April last. It is now found that the hamlets of Angadibyl and Kalmani Mangadde Nos. 9 and 10 of the appended statement, now to be brought under settlement, are considered to be portions of the village or "Mauze" of Achwe. The old assessment of all Achwe as collected last year was Rs. 1,800.

16. This village of Achwe is especially referred to as a prominent case of malversation in the Appendix C. to the report of the then Collector of Kánara, Mr. Blane, No. 74 of the 20th September 1848. He then shows that the original assessment of this village was Pagodas 834 Rs. 3,336, but in Fasli 1242, A. D. 1832, the Head Assistant Collector was induced to believe that this assessment was excessive in comparison with the productive power of the lands, and consequently directed that Pagodas 384-5-11 should be struck off the assessment and Pagodas 450 be fixed as the future assessment at which sum Mr. Blane writing in 1848 states the assessment had remained ever since.

17. But in 1847 a person came forward and offered to take this village, which then formed one warg or kháteh at the full ancient assessment, and in consequence it was ordered to be examined by a Monegar (Revenue Kárkun) and the Kulkarni. They made a report, from which Mr. Blane estimated the area and productive value as follows:—

				Acres.	Assessment per acre.	Total Assess- ment.
					Rs.	Rs.
Rice land .	...	..	...	746	2	1,492
Garden land	...	...	...	172	10	1,720
Kumri, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	110
				918		3,322

which he shows to be as nearly as possible the ancient Berij or assessment. Mr. Blane states that his estimate is "a fair and very low assessment" on the area assumed. He puts the gross rice produce at 240 sers, total value Rs. 8 per acre; this was avowedly a low estimate even at the time it was made. It is certain that now the produce of an acre of single crop rice land of the kind here met with would be worth upwards of treble that sum to say the very least and on the lowest estimate.

18. It appears clear, however, that nothing was done consequent on Mr. Blane's investigation into this case, he left the district not very long after this may have possibly been the cause of this. The assessment has remained Rs. 1,800 only up to the present day.

19. The area as now ascertained by the survey, and the average survey assessment is as follows of the whole village of Achwe including one hamlet settled last year and two for settlement this year:—

				Acres.	Average rate per acre.	Total Assess- ment.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Rice land .	...	...	...	1,400	2 8 11	3,577
Garden land	...	...	...	382	9 8 6	3,640
Dry-crop	...	...	...	505	0 4 10	152
Total				2,287		7,369

20. The total area of cultivation in rice and garden now found to exist is thus acres 1,782 against the acres 918, estimated for by Mr. Blane, and the present garden lands are acres 382 against Mr. Blane's estimate of acres 172. This estimate of "a fair and very low assessment" on a total of acres 918, excluding kumri, was Rs. 3,212, the survey assessment now on the ascertained area of

acres 1,782 of rice and garden is as shown above Rs. 7,217, which considering the great changes which have taken place in the thirty-two years which have elapsed since Mr. Blane's report was written, must be a very considerably lower rate than that considered by him to be a fair and very low assessment. This revised assessment, moreover, will be only gradually brought into effect.

21. I have now only to request that this letter may be forwarded with as little delay as possible on to Government,

22. I will in a separate letter make proposals regarding the period up to which the guarantee of the rates should extend both in this táluka and also in the other settled portions of Kánara,

Your obedient Servant,  
(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

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No. 709 OF 1881.

FROM

R. E CANDY, Esq.,  
Acting Collector of Kánara ,

TO

G. F. SHEP'ARD, Esq.,  
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

*Camp Belikeri, 18th February 1881*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report with accompaniments, from the Survey Commissioner, containing proposals for the revision of assessment of 6 villages and 4 hamlets, which will in future be regarded as independent villages, thus completing the introduction of the Survey Settlement of the Kumta Táluka as it originally stood.

2. During the past year the Ankola Peta has been constituted an independent táluka, and of the villages now to be dealt with six originally belonged to the Peta and four have been transferred from the Kumta Táluka, so that the Survey Settlement has now to be introduced into 10 villages of the Ankola Táluka. The Survey Settlement of both Kumta and Ankola Tálukas will then be completed.

3. This report is based on the principles which have governed previous reports, and which have been approved of by

Government. There is no necessity for me, therefore, to make any further remark beyond that I fully concur in all Colonel Anderson's proposals. Year by year the country is being opened up by means of local roads which communicate with the main arteries of traffic, thus bringing the markets within reach of the cultivators who live in these remote villages. The revised assessment, moreover, will, as Colonel Anderson states in para. 20, be under the authority of Government Resolution No. 5578 of 21st October 1874, only gradually introduced, and concessions on account of waste lands will be granted.

4 I beg to suggest that the period, up to which notices of relinquishment of occupancy may be given, should again be extended to the 5th of June.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) R. E. CANDY,  
Acting Collector of Kánara.

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No. 493 of 1881.

FROM

G. F. SHEPPARD, Esq.,  
Acting Commissioner, S. D

TO

JOHN NUGENT, Esq.,  
Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department.

*Camp Yellápur, 24th February 1881.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward proposals from the Survey Commissioner for the settlement of the remaining 6 villages and 4 hamlets in the Kumta Taluka of Kánara.

2. The Honorable Colonel Anderson's knowledge of the district entitles his proposals to great weight, and the Collector also concurs in these. It is with considerable deference, therefore, that I offer the following remarks:—

3. The classification (grading) of the Kumta Villages has been made mainly in consideration of distance from the sea coast from tidal creeks, and from roads and markets; and the 10 villages under report have accordingly been placed in the 5th and 6th classes. Judging from the accompanying map, this grading

appears fair, as these villages seem to be little favoured either by position or climate.

4 I find some difficulty in following the Collector in his remarks that those villages benefit materially from local roads lately constructed, only 2 of them (Konal and Maneegudeh) appear to be *even in the neighbourhood* of such roads, and the fact that there is only *one cart* in all the 10 villages would appear to show that they have not as yet availed themselves, to any great extent, of the advantages offered.

5. The *rice and dry-crop* rates proposed appear suitable when compared with those sanctioned for the remainder of the *táluka*, but with regard to garden rates, it is my duty to point out that these will raise the percentage of increase to a pitch hardly equalled throughout the *táluka*.

6. The Honorable Colonel Anderson desires that his report should be forwarded to Government without delay, and I am unable, therefore, to detain it to enable me to master thoroughly the voluminous correspondence which has taken place on the subject of these Kumta rates. From what I have read, however, I fully understand that the special circumstances of *Kánara* preclude any comparison between the result of survey operations here and in districts with a more regular revenue system. I also understand that in villages more remote and isolated it is reasonable to expect more interference with the old rates than in villages in the vicinity of the *táluka* centres, the rates in which were more under control. But I cannot quite understand why these special villages have been selected for an average garden rate considerably higher than many on the coast or close to markets.

7. I believe that I am correct in supposing that in the villages of this *táluka* already settled, the average increase of assessment has been about 42 per cent. In the 10 under report the increase is 76 per cent, and this appears due to the considerable amount of garden land therein, the average rate on which is placed at Rs 9-12-2. From what I can gather from former reports, the average garden rate throughout the rest of the *táluka* is about Rs 8 and only 352 *acres throughout the whole táluka* have been subjected to an average rate as high as that proposed on the 610 *acres of garden land under report*.

8 I have no acquaintance with these villages, and do not pretend to offer an opinion adverse to that of the Survey Commissioner. If these garden lands are *exceptionally* good, the rates proposed are probably not too high, but otherwise I would urge that the want of facilities for the transport of produce either by

road or by water would appear to entitle these villages to liberal treatment at the hands of Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. SHEPPARD,  
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

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No. 248 of 1881.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Poona, 18th March 1881.*

### MEMORANDUM.

The following remarks are offered on letter of the Acting Commissioner, S. D., No. 493 of the 24th ultimo.

2. The Commissioner objects to the Collector's remarks that "year by year the country is being opened up by means of local roads which communicate with the main arteries of traffic;" he, however, does not fully give the Collector's meaning when he says that the Collector's remarks "that these villages benefit materially from local roads lately constructed." The Collector speaks of what has been done and is being done; what has been done in the last year or two—the opening up the Wudee Ghát leading direct to Sirsi, and making it most easy for pack bullocks and passable for carts—is a very great advantage to the whole of the central part of the Kumta Taluka. The Commissioner remarks on the absence of carts in these villages, there being one only, as a proof that the roads made are of little use to the people. As above stated the Wudee Ghát is only just constructed. I know carts have gone over it in some small numbers but for through traffic only will carts ever be used in Kánara, as they could rarely get to a village a mile off the made road. In very few villages in Kánara below Gháts will any carts be found; from the nature of the country they are of no use for field work. The carts are to be found in the great centres of traffic and in the hands of people mainly engaged in the carrying trade.

3. The people themselves do not export their produce, spices, cocoanuts, supári (areca-nut) and rice, the export trade is entirely carried on by peripatetic merchants, who acting on their own behalf or as agents for Kumta firms go round and collect produce, all the above articles especially spice and areca-nut are in such demand that the seller need not trouble himself; he is always in full possession of the last quotation of prices in the great market of the vicinity, which here would be Kumta, and knows exactly the margin which merchants must have. The Hawik or Hyga

Bráhmans, who are almost exclusively the spice and supári cultivators, are thoroughly intelligent in their own concerns, and perfectly well able to take care of themselves.

4. Main lines of road admitting of through cart traffic are of immense advantage, but for internal traffic between villages pack bullocks must, from the nature of the country, be for the most part used in all supári-growing tracts. Carts go as far as roads will serve, and to that point the produce is brought by pack bullocks or sometimes by head-loads.

5. In para 5 the Commissioner says that "the garden rates proposed will raise the percentage of increase to a pitch hardly equalled throughout the táluka," and again in para 7 he states that "the average increase of assessment in this táluka has been about 42 per cent in the ten under report, the increase is 76 per cent." But of the 10 villages reported on in six only is there any means of comparing the old and new assessment, in those, indeed, the increase is 71 per cent not 76, and if the increase on the whole táluka is 42 per cent and the survey assessment actually reduced the old assessment or exceeded it but by a trifling amount in many villages on the coast, it is not to be wondered at that in villages in former times the most remote from observation the increase should run up to 71 per cent and even more, seeing that no regular base of assessment existed and that the minor local officials had matters very much in their own way, one prominent specimen of which is referred to in para. 16 of my report above.

6. The Commissioner objects to the garden rate as too high. He states that "the average garden rate throughout the rest of the táluka is about Rs. 8, and that only about 352 acres throughout the whole táluka have been subjected to an average rate as high as that proposed on the 610 acres of garden land under report." I cannot verify the statement made by the Commissioner as to 352 acres only in the whole táluka having been subjected to so high an average rate as that now proposed, as the base of calculation is not given. But I observe that the tables given at para. 13 of my No 310 of the 7th April 1880, and at para. 4 of my No. 420 of 29th April 1880, show that an average rate in excess of that now proposed was proposed and sanctioned for 16 villages containing a little under 350 acres of garden land, these being villages in contiguity to an precisely similarly situated in all respects to those now under report. An average rate is no test unless there is some certainty that the general run of the land is the same in the cases compared, as a small proportion of indiffernt lands bearing low rates if properly rated will materially reduce the average rate



7. The uniform maximum rate of Rs. 12 has been adopted for the garden lands throughout the táluka. The Commissioner notes that the average garden rate throughout the rest of the táluka is about Rs 8 ; in this he may be about right, the average rate of garden in all the parts near the coast being considerably under that sum and the average rate in the villages reported on last year being considerably above that amount , in the 68 villages referred to in my No. 310 of the 7th April 1880, the average rate on garden was Rs 9-4-10, those villages comprising some near the coast, and the 8 villages reported on in my No 420 of the 29th April 1880 had an average rate of Rs. 9-14-10, these villages being similar in character to those now in question. It is plain that a consideration of the average rate all over the táluka can lead to no definite conclusion, unless it is known that the average nature and quality of the gardens is the same throughout.

8. In fact the coast gardens are of very varying quality. Coccoanut garden land predominates, most of which is good but some inferior ; the very best pure coccoanut gardens would hardly ever exceed an actual rate of Rs. 9, and the inferior gardens would run down even to Rs. 5. In this inland villages under the Gháts and in the valleys in the slopes of the Gháts the gardens are of a very different character - here we find a few coccoanuts, but the main bulk of the garden lands, and in the villages now under report, this is almost if not quite exclusively the case, are supári and spice gardens of the most excellent quality as stated in paragraph 11 of my No 310 of the 7th April 1880. "The supári or areca-nut thrives exceedingly in the deep moist bottoms surrounded by wooded hills, 600 and 800 trees to the acre being of very common occurrence." In the villages now under report a number of trees to the acre even of 1,000 and upwards is constantly recorded, and the general average of the gardens is very equal and with very little exception uniformly good. The mixed quality of the coast garden lands and their general inferior value compared with supári and spice gardens will fully account for their average rate of something under Rs 8, while the superior quality of the spice and supári gardens under the Gháts will account for their higher average rate of a few annas under Rs. 10. These gardens are, indeed, "exceptionally good" as it is supposed they may be by the Commissioner in his 8 paragraph, and they are expressly stated to be so in paragraph 8 of my letter\* above, reporting on the villages now in question. It is there expressly stated that they are "particularly good and more resemble the gardens of the above Ghát country than those of the coast."

\*No. 96 of the 4th  
February 1881.

9. As to the general question of whether a maximum rate of Rs. 12 and an average of Rs. 10 is a fair rate for supári and spice

gardens, I may mention that in the nearest táluka of Mysore above the Gháts settled a few years ago, the gardens of which were certainly not of superior quality to those in the Kánara Gháts, we found many cases of the supári and spice gardens of whole villages paying average rates often exceeding Rs. 20 per acre, and besides and in addition to the land revenue they there paid a "halat" or excise on supári exported, which averaged Rs. 25 per acre, as ascertained by taking the area under supári and the "halat" realizations of a táluka. The average garden rate under the Survey Settlement in this táluka came to Rs. 15 per acre and the "halat" or excise was retained as before. It has since been so far reduced in rate as to average about Rs. 20 per acre in its incidence.

10 In the Hángal Táluka of Dhárwár, Sir G. Wingate 35 years ago found cocoanut and supári gardens paying up to Rs 43 per acre, and actually assessed them at the survey settlement at Rs. 20 per acre, which rate I reduced at the revision to Rs 15. These gardens are very inferior to the class of garden common in Kánara, of which those in the villages in question are fair specimens.

11. The rates of assessment imposed in Kánara had the full concurrence of the late Collector Mr. Macdonald, who was with me in every settlement made there during the last nine years. Had the Commissioner had a greater knowledge of the country or more carefully examined the correspondence regarding recent settlements in this very táluka, I cannot but think that he would have been more guarded in his expression of opinion; had he looked at a few supári gardens, and there were plenty within half a dozen miles of him when he wrote his remarks under reference, some of the very villages now in question were in fact within twelve miles of him, he would have seen for himself how greatly they differ in general character from the cocoanut gardens of the coast with which and their assessment a comparison is drawn.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 1861.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1881.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 493, dated 24th February 1881—  
Submitting proposals from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for the settlement of the remaining 6 villages and 4 hamlets of the Kunta

Táluka (now comprised in the newly formed Ankola Táluka) of the Kánara District.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 248, dated 18th March 1881—Submitting his remarks on the Commissioner's report.

RESOLUTION.—The Survey Commissioner's report now before Government contains proposals for the settlement of 6 villages and 4 hamlets of the Kumta Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, which were unavoidably omitted from the settlement sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2471 of 11th May 1880. Colonel Anderson reports that the Survey Settlement of the táluka will be completely accomplished as soon as his present proposals have been approved.

2. The rates of assessment which are suitable for the Kumta Táluka have been so frequently considered by Government that any detailed examination of the Survey Commissioner's proposals is uncalled for in this Resolution. The area of the tract now under review is 67 square miles and the population 2,483; but as not much more than one-twelfth of the land is cultivable the proportion of population is about 413 or 414 souls to every square mile of the productive area. As is so frequently the case in Kánara, any comparison between the rates now to be imposed and those formerly levied, or between the total revenue to be ultimately paid and that which was formerly payable by any village or group of villages is entirely misleading as a guide to any estimate of the justice of the new rates. In his paragraphs 16 and 17 Colonel Anderson gives one signal example in the case of the village of Achwe, of the utter want of precision which characterised the former assessments. The present proposals constitute the first occasion on which any effort has been made to impose a fair assessment on the villages, and it is not therefore in any way a matter for surprise that the new rates should present startling differences from those formerly in force. The fault lies with the old not the new rates.

3. Colonel Anderson proposes for 2 out of the 10 villages and hamlets under consideration a maximum rice rate amounting to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre, and to the remaining eight a maximum rice rate of Rs. 3-8-0. For garden land a maximum rate of Rs. 12 is proposed, and for dry-crop land a maximum of annas 12. The rates correspond to those which have been sanctioned elsewhere in the táluka. The total assessment formerly levied on the 4 hamlets cannot be shown, but that which will now become payable is Rs. 6,614. In the 6 entire villages the former assessment was Rs. 2,990 and that which is now proposed is Rs. 5,262. The increase is therefore considerable, but as already observed no pos-

sible conclusions to the prejudice of the proposed rates can be drawn from this fact.

4. The Acting Commissioner, S. D., Mr. Sheppard, while he acquiesces in the suitability of the rice and dry-crop rates proposed by Colonel Anderson, expresses, though with some natural hesitation arising from his small acquaintance with the district, doubts whether the garden rates are not too high. But in a memorandum from Colonel Anderson, dated the 18th March, these doubts are, in the opinion of Government, completely dissipated. Copy of this memorandum should be furnished to the Commissioner, S. D., and Government have no doubt it will satisfy him. Colonel Anderson points out the excellent character of the gardens in the villages in question, and that the rates proposed for them are similar to those already sanctioned for adjacent villages in similar situations, he shows that no conclusions in support of the Commissioner's doubts can be drawn from the absence of carts, as carts are never, or very rarely used for field work in villages below the Gháts in Kánara; and he points to the garden assessments in the nearest Táluka of Mysore to show that much heavier rates could be borne than those which he has imposed. His Excellency in Council has no doubt that Colonel Anderson's proposals are reasonable and moderate.

5. The Collector suggests that the period up to which notices of relinquishment of occupancy may be given should be extended up to the 5th June. Government are pleased to sanction this proposal. The rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner are approved and sanctioned, and will be gradually introduced as directed in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874. Government will await Colonel Anderson's further report as to the year up to which the rates here and elsewhere in Kánara should be guaranteed.

H. A. ACWORTH,  
For Acting Secretary to Government.

Statement A showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs,  
of the undermentioned Villages of

General Number of Village	Class.	Number	Name of Village	Total Area.	By SURVEY ACCOUNTS.								
					Cultivated.				Waste.				
					Garden Acres.	Rice Acres	Dry Crop Acres.	Pulau Acres.	Garden Acres.	Rice Acres.	Dry Crop Acres.	Pulau Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	First Class Rice Land Ra. 6 8 Maximum. Garden " 10 0 Dry-Crop " 0 12 "	1	Kumpty	1,549	149	550	148	46				56	
2		Chitrage	630	85	204	77						60	
3		Kalbag	1,097	36	461	43		93				6	8
4		Halkar	476	19	104	111						132	
5		Kaungal	1,075	70	437	108			1			2	
6		Mirjan	1,489	78	276	145		9		1		170	
7		Walvut	601	45	175	95						48	
8		Harwasti	597	52	129	128						60	
9		Harodi	238	7	43	8						8	
10		Kalkari	1,234	17	136	127				2		14	
11		Gokarn	4,198	291	619	964		147	1	2		412	74
12		Hoskari	239	3	111	49						65	
13		Bhawikodal	474	1	124	26		171					139
14		Adigon	907	20	151	124						162	
15		Achannashini	534	77	132	72							
16		Nadunagari	894	68	212	4		75					219
17		Harunagari	291	17	113			74					84
18		Agargon	688	48	152	154		2				173	14
19		H-gre	138	20	72	6		2				19	
20		Hannahalli	838	88	182	70		27				122	
21		Wanahalli	446	22	239	13		20				15	4
22		Ankola	819	132	455	37		50	1			11	18
23		Shedgari	954	26	115	133						260	
24		Manjaguni	738	80	42	54		19				45	
25		Lakshishvar	109	25	57	4		1					
26		Bobrawade	628	108	280	37		20		14		1	
Total of the 1st Class Villages				20,964	1,570	5,622	2,770	778	1	26	1,224	560	
27	Second Class Rice Land Ra. 6 0 Maximum. Garden " 10 0 Dry-Crop " 0 12 "	27	Sagadgari	600	14	69	29	2			13		
28		Balgule	445		24	3					29		
29		Tykanakari	302		213			10					
30		Nudibag	107		50								
31		Belambur	714		253	103		23		3		67	10
32		Wandige	468	17	277	72		2				33	
33		Pujgari	199	4	129	12						22	2
34		Roanagaddi	635		81	17				1			
35		Shedgari	1,074		379							39	
36		Sole	1,500		808	82						38	
37		Wadibogri	72		40	8							
38		Shitru	2,213		258	29							
39		Hadav	608		207	58						8	
40		Honnabali	1,735		251	186		1		1		40	
41		Shingannakki	115		63	17							
42		Sole	1,500		808	82							
43		Basged	132		56	87						31	
44	Kogre	141		55	16						50		
45	Kanagil	305		76	42						67		
46	Bilohoyange	162		74	7						4		
47	Kodmani	1,351		111	39								
48	Hohkad	678		170	38								
Total of the 2nd Class Villages				18,840	309	3,225	853	88		12	644	12	
40	3rd Class Rice Land Ra. 6 8 Garden " 6 0 Dry-Crop " 0 12 "	40	Talagada	2,112	1	264	33						
Grand Total of the 1st 2nd and 3rd Class Villages				27,900	1,879	9,101	3,623	816	1	32	2,267	572	

Houses, Population, and past and proposed Survey Assessment  
the Kumpita Taluka of North Kanara.

Past collection of cultivated Lands.	SURVEY KANAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT		CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population	No of Houses	Ploughs	REMARKS
	On Cultivated Land.	On Waste Land.	Agricultural	Other Cattle.	Total	Small	Large Halli Bandi	Total				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
8,170	8,461	80	948	1,226	1,574	67	8	76	3,882	640	84	
1,516	1,198	27	158	248	396			1	856	142	70	
7,324	4,093	97	68	147	215				627	128	70	
1,022	2,005	52	47	86	138				370	64	20	
8,326	8,717	56	117	221	338				1,015	161	28	
			148	229	377	2		2	860	144	53	
			92	163	255				370	60	28	
			85	161	248	1	4	5	661	108	41	
			59	28	87				204	10	26	
			66	85	161				168	26	24	
5,806	6,087	221	526	1,487	2,013	1	8	9	4,897	663	137	
473	824	145	66	104	170	2		2	426	68	38	
017	1,020	40	32	14	46				376	41	11	
1,162	1,200	2	80	182	212				376	83	41	
1,200	1,565	239	95	210	305		10	10	876	122	36	
701	1,046	92	72	98	166				919	172	61	
647	500	62	113	177	290		2	2	350	69	48	
1,719	1,563	7	62	78	135		1	1	608	116	61	
1,440	1,110	10	173	346	508				446	77	38	
2,297	3,736	163	32	60	140	9		9	1,155	230	65	
641	865	15	190	306	686	8	4	7	788	123	32	
1,791	2,648	30	107	247	414				1,784	388	62	
			39	86	125				865	152	65	
			39	139	178				394	70	28	
			121	333	454				404	90	3	
									1,307	209	52	
56,598	83,074	1,296	8,129	6,630	9,769	37	37	134	25,251	4,812	1,118	
580	425	4	60	66	126				232	44	31	
956	1,214	4	94	107	201				470	99	20	
907	1,207	50	13	3	15				79	17	101	
1,351	2,002	29	20	294	604				1,065	202	101	
1,621	2,565	88	142	136	278				473	90	49	
184	155		35	25	55				80	16	15	
1,404	1,990	1	32	21	55				79	6		
1,388	1,451		84	72	156				389	63	34	
741	1,095	18	8	7	15				117	22	34	
236	232		140	103	318				82	6	21	
484	605	2	143	206	351				723	128	71	
170	203	12	60	100	176				601	137	67	
115	238	23	57	69	116				190	39	31	
410	412	30	67	43	106				179	38	29	
19	134	1	50	49	108				105	20	28	
224	649		60	73	138				90	15	31	
1,414	1,068		84	172	256				108	24	28	
			100	120	220				211	38	41	
									421	79	50	
31,674	15,343	300	1,461	1,725	3,186		4	4	5,715	1,063	644	
69	908	..	61	66	117	..	.	.	65	20	30	
48,230	54,220	1,490	4,651	3,404	13,063	37	41	122	31,080	5,415	1,732	

\* Balagula, a hamlet of Ankola, is in the 2nd Class, but as the old assessment is included in that of Ankola, it has become necessary to show the survey assessment also with that of Ankola

## STATEMENT

General No of Villages	Class	Name of Village.	Total Area	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.								
				Cultivated.				Waste				
				Garden, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Dry Crop, Acres.	Pala, Acres.	Garden, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Dry Crop, Acres.	Pala, Acres.	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50	Maximum. 1st Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 6 0 Dry-Crop 0 12	1	Herwatte . . .	310	36 0	29	66 0				51 0	
51		2	Hoglé . . .	620	8 0	55	45 0				8 0	
52	Maximum. 1st Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 6 0 Dry-Crop 0 12	3	Suwakurvé . . .	115		68		46 0				
Total				1,084	40 0	152	112 0	46 0			59 0	
53	Maximum. 2nd Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 6 0 Dry-Crop 0 12	4	Bhawikeri . . .	1,213	106 0	680	75 0	240 0			2 0	44
54		5	Bogibhatt Kalgod . . .	2,253	0 5	219	41 0			4	8 0	
55	Maximum. 2nd Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 6 0 Dry-Crop 0 12	6	Nallurkumchinnabail . . .	2,508	1 0	75	36 0			12	146 0	
56		7	Bullikeri . . .	716	107 0	242	124 0	12 0			43 0	
57	Maximum. 2nd Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 6 0 Dry-Crop 0 12	8	Hattikeri . . .	447	12 0	34	15 0					
58		9	Awarak . . .	1,168	204 0	323	56 0	47 0			15 0	3
59	Maximum. 2nd Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 6 0 Dry-Crop 0 12	10	Harwadha . . .	1,510	117 0	437	23 0	310 0		135	22 0	
60		11	Shirkull . . .	894	21 0	225	1.5 0	2 0				
61	Maximum. 2nd Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 6 0 Dry-Crop 0 12	12	Algéri . . .	1,068	66 0	296	32 0	22 0		1	81 0	
Total				11,002	750 5	2,498	517 0	442 0		162	260 0	47
62	Maximum. 3rd Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 5 8 Dry-Crop 0 12	13	Adlar . . .	2,012	3 0	454	62 0		0 3	1	18 0	
63		14	Nawagadd . . .	2,502	0 9	67	30 0		0 16		3	
64	Maximum. 3rd Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 5 8 Dry-Crop 0 12	15	Sakkabben . . .	4,453	7 0	318	92 0			1	23 0	
65		16	Bolehé . . .	3,454	18 0	435	139 0	2 0		4	907 0	
Total				13,456	28 9	1,274	363 0	2 0	0 18	15	745 0	
66	Maximum. 4th Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 5 0 Dry-Crop 0 12	17	Gulé . . .	6,074	2 0	61	19 0		0 20	7	3 0	
67		18	Waribda . . .	1,066	1 8	17	12 20				1	
Total				8,040	3 8	78	22 20		0 20	8	3 0	
68	Maximum. 5th Class. Rs. a Garden 12 0 Rice 4 4 Dry-Crop 0 12	10	Lakkagull . . .	2,038	0 20	6	0 16		0 2	1	1 0	
69		20	Kondigé . . .	4,078	2 20	27	8 0		0 7		0 5	
Grand Total				41,274	824 22	4,040	1,012 20	490 0	1 2	178	689 0	47

20 Villages reported on in Survey Commissioner's Report No 403, dated 3rd March 1974

A—continued.

Part col- utions of cultivated Land	SUEVY KAMAL OR STAND- ARD ASSESSMENT		CATTLE			CARTS			Popula- tion	No of Houses.	Ploughs	REMARKS
	On cultivated Land.	On Waste Land	Agricul- tural	Other Cattle	Total.	Small	Large Hull Band	Total.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
} 380 {	417	} 771 {	29	} 35 {	109	} 144 {	1	} 1 {	380	54	12	
	354		28 0		38		36		74	..	122	15
131	188											
517	950	23 0	73	146	216	2		1	511	69	29	
} 2,254 {	4,058 948 391	} 5,260 {	46	} 394 {	399	} 783 {	..	} .. {	1,780	848	110	
	1,942 216		17 } 164 0 102		9		5		13	..	..	15
1 453	2,168	22 0	76	280	306	..	..	..	587	154	20	
} 2,742 {	2,340	} 4,936 {	10	} 304 {	383	} 687 {	6	} 6 {	1,938	301	102	
	1,590		51 } 61 0 81		23		26		40	..	..	61
1,719	2,069	236 0	234	228	462	13	..	13	894	146	90	
558	1,211	30	40	70			..		174	37		
1,020	2,020	17 0	125	170	295	1	..	1	514	105	58	
10 346	18,264	499 0	1,104	1,471	2,665	29		20	5,968	1,106	407	
} 283 {	1,505	} 1,834 {	30	} 145 {	192	} 237 {		} .. {	185	51	54	
	230		10 } 40 {		9		9		18	..	17	4
Included in No. 9.	Included in No. 9	Included in No. 9	42	64	106	..	..	..	114	25	22	
1 330	1,056	142 0	214	200	414				562	98	63	
1 613	3,790	182 0	410	466	775				873	173	146	
} Includ- ed in No. 9 {	Includ- ed in No. 9	Includ- ed in No. 9	15	30	45	..	..	..	96	19	2	
			10	18	28	..	..	..	24	5	5	
			25	48	73				120	24	7	
Included in No. 9	Included in No. 9	Included in No. 9							6	2	..	
Included in No. 9	Included in No. 9	Included in No. 9	5	11	16	..	..	..	37	11	3	
12,440	2,018	693 0	1,707	2,140	3,747	21	..	21	7,966	1,855	590	



## STATEMENT

General No. of Villages.	Class.	Number	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts.								
					Cultivated				Waste				
					Garden, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Dry-Crop, Acres.	Fu-lan, Acres	Gar-den, Acres.	Idle, Acres.	Dry-Crop, Acres	Fu-lan, Acres	
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
70	1st Class.	1	Edekeri	815	8	108	35				45		
71		2	Chattarakurvé	124	18	84	9						
72		3	Igalkurvé ..	234	22	166	2	1					
73		4	Holagaddé	1,090	107	420	87	90			106	85	
74		5	Tanirhonda	98		93							
75		6	Manikatti	514	6	360	3	16			5		
76		7	Kappakurvé	205		205							
77		8	Buggon ..	269	49	71	14				4		
78		9	Bád ..	756	87	514	35	96				3	
79		10	Hubangeri ..	315	26	136						38	
80		11	Gudiangaddé	406	57	259	3	21			11	16	
81		12	Hogadé ..	2,046	140	1,365	241	5		33	302	1	
82		13	Gajani ..	289		242		31					
83		14	Kodkanl ..	601	69	306	79	4			159		
84		15	Padwani ..	811	19	322	88	3					
				Total of the 1st Class ..	3,668	697	4,550	544	377		33	692	91
86		2nd Class.	16	Bargi ..	702	88	330	74				6	
87			17	Kuriggaddé ..	1,153	1	147	114				21	
88	18		Yattinhal ..	990	5	70	67			4	87		
89	19		Bekull ..	1,201	13	470	133	12			17		
90	20		Marba ..	562	2	352		1			40		
91	21		Yannimadl ..	205	4	178	18						
92	22		Dulward ..	937	12	198	92				23		
93	23		Dewigaddé ..	560	1	141	60				4		
94	24		Hireguttá ..	1,601	32	623	96	2		1	92		
				Total of the 2nd Class ..	7,911	117	2,795	669	15		5	289	
96	3rd Class.	25	Berdé ..	-3,536	1	236	52						
95		26	Kollmanjaguni ..	947	4	148	85			1	7		
			Total of the 3rd Class ..	4,538	5	384	67			1	7		
96	4th Class.	27	Shirgunji ..	1,005	6	296	133			3	25		
97		28	Agaur ..	3,693	3	636	127			1	66		
98		29	Wáarkudrige ..	2,722	14	269	86			3	40		
			Total of the 4th Class ..	8,250	23	1,200	336			7	111		

41 Villages reported on in Survey Commissioner's Report No. 465, dated 4th April 1877

A.—continued.

Post col- lections of cultivated Land	SURVEY KAMAL OR STAK- AND ASSESSMENT		CATTLE.			CARTS			Popula- tion	No of Houses	Ploughs.	REMARKS.
	On cult ivated Land	On Waste Land	Agricul- tural	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small	LARRE Half Bands.	Total.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.												
234	465	22	54	90	150				634	55	32	
1,117	569 } 1,407	..	38	27	65			1	220	24	18	
2,092	844 } 2,732	88	8	51	59				229	29	..	
334	841		202	263	565		..		1,705	306	147	
631	1,998	3	5		5					5	5	
160	346											
806	716	2	58	223	286				466	74	5	
5,131	2,780 } 5,000	3	87	139	226				669	94	41	
1,812	908 } 1,812	41	55	83	138				386	57	25	
6,892	8,692	108	83	201	284				784	133	45	
Included in No 16	Included in No 16	Included in No 16	427	709	1,136			8	3,158	491	208	
2,210	1,338 } 2,746	73	137	259	376			1	1,076	164	36	
1,030	878 } 2,746	128	35	47	82				434	72	19	
20,417	21,533	415	1,180	2,177	3,366			5	9,791	1,504	670	
2,204	1,445 } 3,082	2	204	262	466				910	128	35	
Included in No. 14	Included in No 14	Included in No. 14	22	15	37				80	9	10	
889	1,846	4	18	18	36			9	36	7	11	
677	1,075	23	53	69	122				462	59	14	
8-7	656		69	86	154				234	52	29	
1,452	944 } 1,485	7	165	224	379				174	27	5	
2,639	541 } 3,760	1	26	51	87		..		432	70	41	
832	832	10	696	276	732				87	13	17	
8,044	11,733	68	1,076	1,011	2,087			9	1,681	428	213	
Included in No 30	Included in No. 30	Included in No 30	24	22	46	..			28	8	12	
Included in No 24	Included in No 24	Included in No 24	75	75	153	.			164	34	19	
			99	100	199	.			192	42	31	
415	1,012	24	133	189	312	..	..		198	54	53	
850	2,013	28	193	181	374	..	1		403	100	97	
757	1,236	0	159	301	300	.	..		377	71	80	
1,331	4,310	38	475	371	1,046	.	1		978	225	223	

## STATEMENT

General No of Villages.	Class	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By SURVEY ACCOUNTS.							
					Cultivated				Waste			
					Garden, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Dry Crop, Acres.	Pu Jan, Acres.	Gar Jan, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Dry Crop, Acres.	Pu Jan, Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
99	Maximum rate. By a. Garden . 10 0 Rice . 0 8 Dry-crop . 0 12	30	Heggarnakkegaddé ..	5,516	2	167	20					
100		31	Heggarni Koté Bhalvi ..	6,946	1	141	9			28	8	
101		32	Hebbul .. ..	3,862	3	825	27			13	3	
102		33	Kawalali .. ..	10,088	1	181	11					
103	5th Class. Garden .. 10 0 Rice . 0 8 Dry-crop . 0 12	34	Sunksal .. ..	6,700	88	450	70			58	19	
104		35	Kodlegadda ..	4,481	188	116	27					
			Total of the 5th Class	25,553	184	1,330	104			209	29	
105	Maximum rate. By a. Garden .. 10 0 Rice . 0 8 Dry-crop . 0 12	36	Kanchimalé .. ..	3,640		3	3					
106		37	Mallain .. ..	5,096		13				4		
107		38	Marugodde Chandkani ..	4,132	1	99	9			10	6	
108		39	Katkinakkai .. ..	4,659	43	223	38			2	2	1
			Total of the 6th Class..	17,467	44	339	45			2	17	6
109	Maximum rate. By a. Garden . 10 0 Rice . 0 8 Dry-crop . 0 12	40	Shawogull Kanahé Attiwai Kalgull.	3,735	4	31	6					
110		41	Shikalli Turalli ..	2,831	1	10	3					
			Total of the 7th Class	6,617	6	41	9					
			Grand Total of all Classes.	92,019	976	10,738	1,384	393	4	162	1,034	91
	Maximum rate. By a. Garden . 10 0 Rice . 0 8 Dry-crop . 0 12	1	Manki of the Honavar Tal- luka.	8,240	163	1,683	1,373	96		12	22	76

41 Villages reported on the Survey Commissioner's Report No 465, dated 4th April 1877—continued.

A.—continued.

First col- lections of cultivated Land.	SURVEY KANAL OR STAND- ARD ASSESSMENT		CATTLE.			CARTS			Popu- lation.	No of Houses	Ploughs.	REMARKS.
	On cultivated Land	On Waste Land	Agricul- tural.	Other Cattle.	Total	Small	Large Hull Bandl.	Total				
13	14	15	16 <sub>p</sub>	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
} 200	412	} 1,008	40	37	77	.	..	.	107	22	21	
	320 330 6 22 287 85		84 8 25	15	25	40	..	..	..	77	18	7
841 125	866 850	25	82	61	143	.	..	2	167	41	38	
} 1,805	1,609	} 3,082	86	27	67	.	..	..	82	15	12	
	1,478		145 ..	405	648	1,188	..	..	..	537	136	132
2,537	6,356	287	662	798	1,445	..	..	2	941	216	211	
} Inclu- ded in No 30	Included in No 30.	Included in No 30	5	6	11	..	.	..	48	12	1	
			4	2	6	.	..	..	8	1	2	
			29	33	62	.	..	..	51	9	14	
457	848	20	108	70	178	.	..	158	43	30		
467	848	20	140	111	257	.	..	..	200	65	56	
Included in No 30	Included in No. 30.	Included in No 30.	4	22	26	..	..	..	93	20	3	
10	31	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	37	6	3	
10	31	..	8	28	36	..	..	..	130	26	5	
32,997	44,796	846	8,655	4,791	8,446	.	..	17	16,328	2,899	1,481	
8,047	8,601	128	843	1,042	1,884	.	..	..	4,484	789	379	

## STATEMENT

General Number of Villages	Class	Number	Name of Village	Total Acres.	By Survey Accounts.							
					Cultivated				Waste.			
					Garden, Acres	Rice, Acres	Dry Crop, Acres.	Pu lan, Acres	Garden, Acres	Rice Acres	Dry Crop, Acres	Pu lan Acres
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
111	1st Class Maximum Ra. a Rice 6 8 Dry-crop 0 13	1	Jug	560	82	95	68	9			68	
112		2	Mujreh Torogajani	86	6	20	24	1				
113		3	Masurkurva	458	1	320		5				
114		4	Phatubille	59	4	45						
115		5	Kadme	642	3	321	110	34			9	
116		6	Divaga	1,428	53	178	116	27				
117		7	Mandi	1,604	46	181					48	1
118		8	Narayonapur	187		96						
			Total of the 1st Class	4,978	144	1,276	498	77			126	1
119	2nd Class Maximum Ra. a Rice 6 0 Dry-crop 0 13	9	Kolginatala	151		104		3				
120		10	Bulalo	527	8	176	86			6	13	
121		11	Midandalgalui	506	2	228	4	1				
122		12	Mindangeri	733	6	416	35				5	28
123		13	Hitalmakhi	348	1	108	36					
124		14	Gonehalli	270	2	136	26				1	1
125		15	Kannage	467	8	74	46					12
126		16	Mogata	912	10	207	44	3			3	7
127		17	Nagarball	802		314						
			Total of the 2nd Class	4,811	83	1,556	226	7		16	61	
128	3rd Class Maximum Ra. a Rice 5 8 Dry-crop 0 13	18	Morahalli	1,744	5	201	53	7		1	5	1
129		19	Takatgeri	467		90	85				2	
			Total of the 3rd Class	2,811	5	291	88	7		1	7	1
130	4th Class Maximum Ra. a Rice 5 0 Dry-crop 0 13	20	Gundabala	6,622	10	498	108		1	62	17	
131		21	Karabali	582	1	137	68				6	9
			Total of the 4th Class	7,108	20	600	161		1	68	26	
132	5th Class Ra. a Rice 4 4 Dry-crop 0 13	22	Hillur	3,376	192	1,189	846		8	67	50	
			GRAND TOTAL	26,978	394	6,811	1,815	91	9	148	278	3

52 Villages reported on in Survey Commissioner's Report No. 411 of 20th April 1878.

A.—continued.

Past col- lections of cultivated and waste	SURVEY KAMAL ON STANDARD ASSESSMENT		CATTLE			CARTS			Popula- tion	Number of Houses	Ploughs	REMARKS
	On Cul- tivated Land.	On Waste Land	Agricul- tural	Other Cattle	Total	Small	Large Hull Band.	Total				
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
}	1,270	752 } 865	18	66	25	81	.	.	244	45	30	
	592	104 } 808		19	23	35		.	91	18	5	
	35	171	8	97	65	162		**	350	72	5	
	671	1,123		131	194	324	1		596	98	69	
	1,274	1,442	17	148	216	364	9		535	83	68	
88	1,395											
	140											
5,154	5,849	38	445	520	965	10		10	1,825	316	168	
110	204							**				
480	675	22	42	68	110				248	56	19	
411	915		0	18	27				23	9	4	
830	1,305	23	111	204	315				483	77	62	
319	446		57	45	102				148	29	24	
524	408	2	74	71	145				168	31	40	
481	895	2	39	42	81				198	17	20	
484	971	7	140	121	270				219	57	62	
449	912											
4,483	6,347	56	481	500	1,050				1,879	276	231	
434	955	4	48	70	113				105	25	18	
170	326	1	17	13	30				90	9	10	
604	1,200	5	60	83	143				125	34	23	
792	1,645	167	131	280	461	1	**	1	510	97	88	
170	488	8	85	37	72				76	18		
572	2,403	165	216	317	533	1		1	568	115	83	
2,376	5,062	238	496	658	1,154		**		822	178	168	
19,089	20,461	502	1,938	2,177	3,675	11		11	4,747	919	673	

## STATEMENT

General Number of Villages	Class.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.							
					Cultivated.				Waste.			
					Garden, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Dry, Crops, Acres.	Pu lan, Acres.	Garden, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Dry Crops, Acres.	Pu lan, Acres.
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
138	1st Class. Maximum rate. Dry crop Rice	1	Torké	662	224	223	127	5		27	7	..
134		2	Bidarguri	198	5	86	32	16			13	
135		3	Bunkikodai	57	15	23	9				3	
136		4	Handigon	449	18	157	72	59		..		4
137		5	Dovagiri	403	53	217	17	33				
138		6	Talgod	603	10	41	55					
139		7	Horbag	191	8	66	32	43				
140		8	Kadekodi	375	15	106	14	43			..	
141		9	Barvir	285	15	89	14					
142		10	Matha	236	20	77	12	55				
143		11	Holegadde	623	64	350	44	47	..			
144		12	Komali	429	23	101	31	2				31
145		13	Urkeri	704	42	324	88	1				
146		14	Ipadi	67	5	3	10					
147		15	Kungumi	66	5	12	6			..		
148		16	Kujali	1,219	56	154	202					11
		Total of the 1st Class		6,926	304	2,036	673	266		27	65	4
149	2nd Class. Maximum rate. Dry-crop Rice	17	Andlé	680	7	180	73	2	..	3	25	
150		18	Mudkball	109	18	16						
151		19	Murur	2,248	159	231	391	1		2	14	
152		20	Atwalé	640	54	57	80					
153		21	Kalambé	1,385	100	222	212	8				20
154		22	Shantur	506	24	35	66					13
155		23	Bandival	203	26	29	28					
156		24	Andgrundi	613	4	23	35					
157		25	Haris	463	9	60	104					13
158		26	Kopalgutte	14	54		10					
159		27	Alkod	1,344	29	51	71	2				37
160		28	Uppinpatan	453	63	68	106	10				15
161	29	Nager Yeshwantemull	312	14	12	11						
162	30	Karitrakhi	394	314	96	47	8					
163	31	Nikod	432	31	1	64					26	
164	32	Atravalli	3,002	128	229	255	5		1		2	
165	33	Nugikau	1,341	6	207	97						
		Total of 2nd Class		14,729	646	1,507	1,664	31	1	5	76	3
166	3rd Class. Maximum rate. Dry-crop Rice	34	Hosad	745	1	94	36					3
167		35	Yadtaré	505	3	30	13					
168		36	Balange	4,368	44	156	95		64		6	
169		37	Kodambalé	3,682	6	129	111			22	16	
170		38	Shirgunji	1,711	4	138	70	14		51	68	6
171	39	Yolwalli	3,807	64	180	140				15		
		Total of the 3rd Class		15,228	114	726	465	14	61	71	139	6

68 Villages reported on in Survey Commissioner's Report No. 319 of 7th April 1880

A.—continued.

Post colonial Sections of cultivated Lands	SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT		CATTLE.			CARTS			Popula- tion	Number of Houses	Ploughs	REMARKS.	
	On culti- vated Land	On Waste Land.	Agricul- tural.	Other Cattle	Total	Small	Large Hull Bands	Total					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
} 1,808 Included in No 17	1,025 478	1,502 260	80 2	28 1	140 57 78	213 42 222	358 99 500	.	.	595 180 698	105 80 95	71 80	
	476 2,847	788 1,812	4	58 18 68	272 79 159	425 97 225	.	.	450 241 287	88 64 88	2 12 25		
} 2,847 294 598 405 430 2,416 845	1,490 322	1,812 338 604 635 665 2,094 777	.	27 36 22 19	61 128 81 79	88 164 113 98	..	.	810 107 147 385	58 44 20 78	12 16 16 7		
	1,917 59 70	2,052 70	8 7	158 87 116	549 117 2	704 204 6	..	.	1,812 611 418 54	218 91 81 9	31 22 60 1		
} 1,987 1,121	1,917 70	2,052 1,357	8 8	116 164	2 236	6 400	..	.	54 621	9 107	1 51		
	11,297	12,005	54	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	..		
} 989 Included in No 17	807 38	18 11	68 105	61 42	127 86	..	..	125 1,137	29 198	88 61			
	2,722 608	3,926 1,989	11 7	42 232	87 519	899 127 751	..	..	159 748	27 118	18 51		
} 850 304 127 37 568 690	417 405	681 81	4 4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	161 890	681 490 895	4 14 4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
} 1,749 271 1,975 379	849 577	72 897	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	1,915 697	2,297 697	7 9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
10 841	18,248	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
} 162 Included in No 17	358 140	1	19	21	80	.	.	.	41	5	9		
	681 321	1,295 604	22 77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
} 229 172	681 1,681	22 77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	229 172	681 1,681	22 77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
1 684	7,881	290	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			

Statistical returns for some villages not received.



## STATEMENT

General Number of Villages	Class.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts								
				Cultivated.				Waste				
				Garden, Acres	Rice, Acres.	Dry-crop, Acres	Pu lan, Acres	Garden, Acres	Rice, Acres	Dry-crop, Acres.	Pu lan, Acres	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
172	Fourth Class Maximum rate Rs. a. Dry-crop 0 12 Rice 5 0	40 Kawaldi ..	2,182	3	105	23				1	17	
173		41 Santgal	697	2	44	21				0	59	
174		42 Malwalli	2,511	4	106	66				4	2	
175		43 Kandwalli	1,843	2	108	75				6	95	
170		44 Diwalli	1,961	5	330	74	88			8	23	16
177		45 Kekné Shiwapur	2,241	3	316	128				2	6	
		Total of the 4th Class	10,935	10	1,018	387	83			30	178	16
178	Fifth Class Maximum rate Rs. a. Dry-crop 0 12 Rice 4 4	46 Kanekhalid	1,863		68	8				41	10	
179		47 Holwalli	850		53	10			1	35	28	
180		48 Kalvé	2,793	6	242	67				16	20	
		49 Mudge	301		88	14						
181		50 Baetikori	542	0 1/2	111	70						54
182		51 Hegde Hosalli	80	0 1/2	37	6						10
184		52 Hindbat	302		56	13						8
185		53 Hurwalli	670	1	61	40						13
186		54 Santigoli	667		102	47				2	6	
187		55 Algar	260		13	4						6
188	56 Basoli	323	2	152	46						12	
189	57 Hongari	2,245	1	60	14				8	1	1	
190	58 Hebat	3,654	3	245	156					2	4	
191	59 Ullurmatha	1,406	0 1/2	106	23					7	4	
192	60 Amboli	644		58	9					5	2	
		Total of the 5th Class	16,752	14 1/2	1,397	558			1	111	162	
193	Sixth Class Maximum rate Rs. a. Dry-crop 0 12 Rice 3 8	61 Kanani .. ..	3,061	4	61	24				2		
194		62 Muski .. ..	1,679	20	73	10						
195		63 Chimoi	1,587		101	16						
196		64 Morshé	5,283	0 1/2	76	12					25	1
197		65 Bangne ..	1,908	0 1/2	125	24					31	2
198		66 Mudanbelli	2,122		80	29					6	
199		67 Sappinhoshalli	911	0 1/2	95	12						20
200		68 Medini	5,845	4	95	18					12	
		Total of the 6th Class	24,360	8 1/2	726	151				68	30	
		GRAND TOTAL	88,940	1,180 1/2	7,594 1/2	8,378	860		2 1/2	343	706	97

A.—continued.

Post col- lection of cultivated Lands.	SERVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT		CATTLE			CARTS			Popula- tion	Number of Houses	Ploughs	REMARKS
	On culti- vated Land	On Waste Land	Agri- cultural	Other Cattle	Total	Small	Large Halls Bandi	Total				
1d	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
181	339	10	88	49	87	.	.	.	87	11		
185	140	47	26	39	59	.	.	.	76	12		
120	378	11	17	27	44	.	.	.	64	8	10	
117	359	23	39	95	134	.	.	.	133	19	16	
588	1,356	47				.	.	.				
455	1,061	7	109	130	239	.	..	.	120	81	50	
1,506	8,533	150				.	..	.				
168	155	30	22	30	52	.	.	.	28	6	4	
129	194	31	16	27	43	.	.	.	19	3	3	
417	657	44	122	164	286	.	.	.	183	86	22	
Included in No 41	109	11	10	10	21	.	.	.	16	4	3	
238	333	23	35	60	95	.	.	.	38	19	10	
71	103	4	14	12	26	..	.	.	16	5	5	
111	172	2	37	29	66	.	.	.	42	12	18	
316	194	7	23	62	85	.	.	..	48	8		
198	277	6	52	52	104	.	.	.	57	11	10	
18	33					.	.	.	3	1		
248	438	14				.	..	..				
100	135	1				.	.	.				
223	781	5	See note at foot			.	.	.				
64	274	12				.	.	.				
106	149	15				.	.	.				
2,269	4,045	313				.	.	..	.			
304	220	5	18	21	39	..	.	.	47	16	..	
169	507		45	90	136	.	.	.	197	18		
180	223	25	15	41	56	.	.	.	70	16	7	
159	209	54	25	45	72	.	.	.	79	17	10	
251	297	66				.	.	.				
172	323	19	See note at foot			.	.	.				
162	213	10				.	.	.				
141	249	37				.	.	.				
1,331	2,146	300				.	.	.				
29,214	39,408	1,106				.	.	.				

Statistical returns for some villages not received

## STATEMENT

General Number of Villages	CLASS.	Number of Villages in each	Name of Village.	Total Area	By SURVEY ACCOUNTS							
					Cultivated.				Waste.			
					Garden	Rice.	Dry-crop	Pulao	Garden	Rice	Dry-crop	Pulao
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8 Villages reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 430 of 20th April 1880					Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres
201	Fourth Class Maximum Dry-crop Rs. 0 12 Rice " " 5 0	1	Nagūr . . . . .	9,169	82	650	238	1		19	12	
202		2	Sandol Mattoil . . . . .	4,738	7	101	80		1	61	17	
			Total	13,911	89	751	368	1	1	71	29	
203	Fifth Class Maximum. Dry-crop Rs. 0-12 Rice " " 4-4	3	Kodkod . . . . .	830	9	69	22					
204		4	Yan . . . . .	6,239	39	171	66			6	2	
205		5	Dongri . . . . .	7,709	7	492	28			64	5	
206		6	Achwe Kuntguni . . . . .	5,763	45	441	68					
			Total	20,581	100	1,108	184			60	7	
207	Sixth Class. Maximum. Dry-crop Rs. 0-12 Rice " " 2-6	7	Halwalli . . . . .	7,177	117	418	111	1	4	20	5	
208		8	Kalleshwar Shirsagaon . . . . .	9,116	6	78	22		1	1		
			Total	16,293	123	496	133	1	5	21	5	
Grand Total				44,785	313	2,345	565	2	6	162	41	
10 Villages reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 435 of 14th February 1881												
209	Fifth Class Maximum rate. Dry-crop Rs. 0 12 0 Rice " " 4 4 0	1	Brambūr . . . . .	6,299	67	435	217			5	5	
210		2	Kabgāl . . . . .	2,443	29	119	113					
			Total of the 2 Class	8,742	96	554	330			5	5	
211	Sixth Class, Maximum rate Dry-crop Rs. 0 12 0 Rice " " 3 3 0	3	Hoggār . . . . .	4,085	34	116	26		1	14	10	
212		4	Kakall . . . . .	1,880	37	73	24		1	1	1	
213		5	Dorangira . . . . .	2,797	23	63	21			6	2	
214		6	Shovakar Kalgadi . . . . .	4,051	32	173	54	14		19	1	
			Total . . . . .	12,813	126	425	105	14	2	40	16	

A—continued.

Past collections of voted Land	SURVEY KAMAL ON STANDARD ASSESSMENT		CATTLE			CARTS			Population	Number of House	Ploughs.	REMARKS
	On rolls voted	On waste	Arrecal total	Other Cattle.	Total	Small	Lays or Bullheads	Total				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,342	3,196	31										One hamlet of Nugar and one of Achwe have not been classed yet. Their old assessment is included in that of the village, as there is no means of classifying it.
204	469	196										
1,546	3,026	220										
181	292											
306	943	11										
406	1,208	120										
1,800	1,768											
2,642	4,201	141										
1,208	2,419	106										
536	284	12										
1,824	2,708	120										
6,212	10,529	487										
891	1,947	16	195	290	485				300	75	63	
216	673		63	128	186				201	41	29	
1,106	2,620	18	258	418	671				591	116	92	
1,010	692 } 588 } 1,280	45 } 13 } 58	55	100	215				146	23	26	
			47	148	190				97	12	26	
674	420 } 823 } 1,243	16 } 52 } 68	28	86	113				91	9	9	
			88	242	330				158	34	46	
1,334	2,508	126	218	630	848				402	73	106	

## STATEMENT

10 Villages reported on in Survey Commissioner's No 25 of 4th February 1881.	General Number of Villages.	CLASS.	Number of Villages in each	Name of Village.	Total Area.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS							
						Cultivated.				Waste.			
						Garden	Rice.	Dry-crop	Pulan	Garden	Rice	Dry-crop	Pulan
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	215	Sixth Class. Maximum rate— Dry-crop Rs. 0 12 0 Rice " " 3 5 0	7	Sirguni ..	3,076	13	68	18				1	
	216		8	Konal	3,236	38	96	21					
	217		9	Angadiball ..	11,408	380	920	430			8	9	
	218		10	Kalmans Manigadde	4,385	7	20	7					
				Total	21,108	388	1,120	476			8	10	
				Total of the 6th Class	34,321	514	1,550	581	14	2	48	25	
				GRAND TOTAL OF 5TH AND 6TH CLASSES	48,060	610	2,104	911	14	2	48	30	
			88	Total of the 1st Class villages ..	42,500	2,715	18,635	4,594	1,564	3	70	2,005	656
			66	Total of the 2nd Class villages ..	52,443	1,848	11,601	6,027	689	1	189	1,236	60
			15	Total of the 3rd Class villages ..	38,546	161	2,939	1,006	22	1	94	601	7
			15	Total of the 4th Class villages ..	48,290	154	2,741	1,175	80	2	151	305	16
			20	Total of the 5th Class villages ..	92,088	657	5,579	1,562		9	853	263	
			23	Total of the 6th Class villages ..	91,439	718	3,149	918	15	9	184	66	
			9	Total of the 7th Class villages ..	5,617	5	41	9					
			218	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES OF THE TALUKA VILLAGES ..	374,022	6,179	40,926	12,121	2,174	22	1,071	5,038	736

..—continued

Past collections of culhs valued Land.	SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT		CATTLE			CARTS			Mazgon	Number of Houses.	Ploughs	REMARKS
	On culhs valued Land.	On waste	Agricult- tural	Other Cattle.	Total	Small.	Large or Habitual	Total.				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
cluded s. Ka s. n. d. stified utwear valued n. Hal shwar iraac s. o. n. tified st year uel d. in Achwe Kunt g. n. veried in t year	290	1	42	108	148				110	10	23	
	705		54	115	169				120	21	30	
	5,447	7	451	802	1,253	1			1,105	222	209	
	5,611											
	164		No data available.						25			
	6,606	8	547	1,093	1,570	1		1	1,400	258	262	
1,884	9,102	184	765	1,688	2,418	1		1	1,832	331	368	
2,902	11,72	147	1,038	1,066	2,069	1		1	2,483	447	490	
73,081	79,058	1,829										
339	64,895	395										
8,970	774	486										
5,545	13,471	597										
11,380	22,124											
8,686	14,801											
18	31											
146,081	204,208											

W C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Statement for 49 villages, viz, Nos. 1 to 49 of the Statement marked A, situated in the Kumta Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AND INAM			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of Colns. 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment Total of Colns 3, 9, 12.	Collections Total of Colns 7, 10, 13	
			Permanent	Casual.	Total											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1862-3		57,827	13,339	25		44,463										44,463
1863-4		57,849	10,460	77		47,312										47,312
1864-5		57,906	10,474	35		47,397										47,397
1865-6		58,098	10,011	25		48,062										48,062
1866-7		58,300	9,986	45		48,269										48,269
1867-8		58,375	9,973	81		48,301										48,301
1868-9		58,863	10,936	102		47,825										47,825
1869-70		58,888	9,831	102		48,875										48,866
1870-1		58,778	9,908	25		48,845										48,845
1871-2		58,778	10,439			48,339										48,339
1872-3	15,941	57,633				57,633	2,500	1,500	26				18,441	59,133	57,659	
1873-4	16,189	57,825				57,825	2,367	1,445	155				18,556	59,270	57,980	4,233
1874-5	16,106	57,540				57,540	2,451	1,729	101				18,593	59,269	57,641	1,721
1875-6	16,141	57,459				57,459	2,452	1,896	142				18,593	59,355	57,601	1,449
1876-7	16,414	58,180				57,970	2,392	2,089	213				18,806	60,269	58,183	1,521
1877-8	16,414	58,180		210	210	57,970	2,392	2,089	213				18,806	60,269	58,183	1,521
1878-9	16,722	58,715		210	210	58,715	2,300	1,968	176				18,948	60,687	58,891	456
1879-80	16,767	58,613				58,613	2,231	1,988	139				18,948	60,596	58,752	396
1880-81	16,833	59,364		89	89	59,275	2,119	1,774	167				18,952	61,118	59,442	233
1881-82	16,681	58,773		49	49	58,724	2,115	1,745	189	155	668		18,951	61,186	58,913	

T. H. STEWART,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Statement for 20 villages, viz., Nos 50 to 69 of the Statement marked A, situated in the Kunta Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1873-74. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realizations from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Collection, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Colns 2,8 & 11.	Full Assessment Total of Colns 3,9,12.	Collections Total of Colns. 7,10,13.	
			Permanent	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1862-4		15,568	3,733			11,835									11,835	
1864-5		15,568	3,733			11,835									11,835	
1865 6		15,568	3,713			11,855									11,855	
1866 7		15,568	3,690			11,878									11,878	
1867-8		15,568	3,476			12,092									12,092	
1868 9		15,630	3,246			12,384									12,384	
1869 70		15,630	3,152			12,478									12,478	
1870 1		15,630	3,100			12,530									12,530	
1871-2		15,630	3,100			12,530									12,530	
1872-3		15,662	3,040	137		12,476									12,476	
1873-4	6,295	23,787				23,787	990	660					7,285	24,447	23,787	
1874-5	6,099	23,214				23,214	1,187	1,222	5				7,286	24,436	23,219	630
1875 6	6,087	23,152				23,152	1,197	1,250	11				7,204	24,402	23,163	406
1876 7	6,089	23,049				23,049	1,273	1,386	23				7,312	24,436	23,072	348
1877-8	6,089	23,049				23,049	1,273	1,386	23				7,312	24,435	23,072	348
1878 9	6,102	23,084				23,084	1,154	1,300	27				7,256	24,364	23,111	48
1879-80	6,075	22,997				22,987	1,181	1,396	33				7,256	24,383	23,020	
1880-81	6,102	23,067				23,067	1,150	1,302	32				7,252	24,469	23,099	107
1881-82	6,073	22,973		13	13	22,960	1,179	1,396	138				7,252	24,360	23,098	

T. H. STEWART,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.



Revenue Statement for 36 villages, viz. Nos 70 to 92, 94, 96 to 102, 105 to 107, and 109 to 110, of the Statement marked A, situated in the Taluk of the Kanara Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1876-77. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ASSESSABLE GOVERNMENT LAND	LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year				
	Occupied	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions				Acres	Full Assessment	Realizations from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, rent &c.		Total of Colms. 2, 8 & 11.	Full Assessment Total of Colms 8, 9, 12	Collection Total of Colms 7, 10, 13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1866-7		32,825	4,965	20		27,819										27,819	
1867-8		32,880	5,021	20		27,839										27,839	
1868-9		32,842	4,952	20		27,860										27,860	
1869-70		32,839	5,005	20		27,873										27,873	
1870-1		32,935	5,004	20		27,911										27,911	
1871-2		32,979	5,004	20		27,946										27,946	
1872-3		33,372	5,213	31		28,118										28,118	
1873-4		33,362	5,243	20		28,130										28,130	
1874-5		33,262	5,113			28,148										28,148	
1875-6		33,297	5,139			28,158										28,158	
1876-7	11,416	37,676		12,880	12,880	24,796	1,195	851	6					12,611	38,527	24,802	15
1877-8	11,416	37,676		12,880	12,880	24,796	1,195	851	6					12,611	38,527	24,802	16
1878-9	11,489	37,556				37,756	1,167	796	95					12,606	38,552	24,851	18
1879-80	11,519	37,552		19	19	37,633	1,094	892	80					12,606	38,544	24,719	53
1880-1	11,489	37,556		20	20	37,535	1,118	993	87					12,607	38,546	24,822	173
1881-2	11,426	37,534		14	14	37,416	1,181	1,111	198					12,607	38,541	24,814	39

T. H. STEWART,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Statement for 27 villages, viz, Nos 93, 95, 103 to 104, and 108 and 111 to 132 of the Statement marked A, situated in the Kumta Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1877-78. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

YEAR	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM			Balance outstanding at close of year.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection	Acres	Full Assessment	Realizations from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, quit rent, &c	Total of Colns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total Colns 3, 9, 12	Collections Total Colns 7, 10, 13		
			Permanent	Casual	Total												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1867 8		21,567	3,749		3,749	17,818										17,818	
1868 9		21,601	3,749		3,749	17,852										17,852	
1869 70		21,617	3,744		3,744	17,873										17,873	
1870-1		21,624	3,751		3,751	17,873										17,873	
1871 2		21,630	3,792		3,792	17,838										17,838	
1872 3		22,510	3,921		3,921	18,689										18,689	
1873 4		22,514	3,970		3,970	18,544										18,544	
1874-5		22,618	4,129		4,129	18,489										18,489	
1875 6		22,586	4,106		4,106	18,480										18,480	
1876-7		22,603	4,060		4,060	18,543										18,543	
1877 8	9,590	29,436		12,110	12,110	17,326	667	766					10,257	30,202	17,326		2
1878 9	9,591	29,996				29,996	669	779	39				10,260	30,775	30,035		59
1879-80	9,553	29,314		2,615	2,615	26,699	709	928	49				10,262	30,242	26,748		65
1880 1	9,479	29,102		30	30	29,072	788	1,145	48				10,267	30,247	29,120		216
1881 2	9,348	29,664		136	136	28,528	920	1,684	202				10,268	30,248	28,730		9

(Signed) T. H. STEWART,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Statement for 76 villages, viz., Nos. 133 to 208 of the Statement marked A, situated in the Kumta Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1879-80. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY, (INAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM			Balance outstanding at close of year	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realizations from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c	Total of Columns 2, 6 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9, 12	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10, 13		
1	2	3	4	5	6											7	8
1860-70		Rs. 44,144		Rs. 7,730	Rs. 7,730	Rs. 36,414										36,414	
1870-1		44,175		7,904	7,904	36,271										36,271	
1871-2		44,174		7,809	7,809	36,365										36,365	
1872-3		44,133		8,292	8,292	35,841										35,841	
1873-4		44,047		8,265	8,265	35,782										35,782	
1874-5		41,531		5,609	5,609	35,922										35,922	
1875-6		41,609		5,603	5,603	36,006										36,006	
1876-7		41,354		5,602	5,602	35,752										35,752	
1877-8		43,487		8,009	8,009	35,478										35,478	
1878-9		43,464		8,034	8,034	35,430										35,430	
1879-80	15,722	32,081		9	9	32,072	1,912	1,734	24				17,634	33,815	32,096		
1880-1	15,555	50,578		8,964	8,964	41,614	2,066	2,107	118	13	37		17,694	52,722	41,732	325	
1881-2	14,972	49,192		4,239	4,239	44,953	2,649	3,448	239	13	37		17,634	52,677	45,192	169	

(Signed) T. H. STEWART,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner

*Revenue Statement for 10 villages, viz., Nos. 209 to 218 of the Statement marked A, situated in the Kuntla Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1880-81. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.*

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIEVATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Cols 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Cols 3, 9, 12.	Total of Cols 7, 10, 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1870 1	.	4,375	..	1,364	1,364	3,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,011	..
1871 2	.	4,375	..	1,359	1,359	3,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,016	..
1872 3	.	4,375	..	1,355	1,355	3,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,020	..
1873 4	..	4,375	..	1,346	1,346	3,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,029	..
1874 5	..	4,044	..	1,146	1,146	2,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,898	..
1875-6	..	4,044	..	1,146	1,146	2,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,898	..
1876 7	..	4,044	..	1,146	1,146	2,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,898	..
1877-8	..	4,377	..	1,480	1,480	2,897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,897	..
1878 9	..	4,377	..	1,387	1,387	2,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,990	..
1879 80	..	4,377	..	1,387	1,387	2,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,990	..
1880 1	3,535	10,617	.	5,972	5,972	4,645	186	243	53	.	.	.	3,721	10,860	4,645	..
1881-2	3,498	10,548	.	2,911	2,911	7,637	223	312	..	.	.	.	3,721	10,860	7,690	..

(Signed) T. H. STEWART,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

*Extract from the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 8th December 1881, Part I., Pages 755-56.*

### NOTIFICATION.

*Revenue Department.*

*Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1881.*

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No. 7002 G—A Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Kumta Táluka of the Kánara 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 28 years commencing with the Revenue year 1881-82 and ending with the Revenue year 1908-09 —

1 Kumta	...	20 Heglé	...	39 Yattanbal
2 Chitragé	...	21 Sawalkurvé	...	40 Betkul.
3 Kalbag	...	22 Lukeri	..	41 Marba
4 Halkár	...	23 Chattrakurvé	..	42 Yannimadi.
5 Kaggal	...	24 Igalkurvé	...	43 Hiregutti.
6 Mújan	...	25 Holangaddé	...	44 Kolmanjagan.
7 Wálgáli	..	26 Tanrhonda	...	45 Toregajur.
8 Herwatté	..	27 Manikkatti	..	46 Masurkurvé.
9 Harodi	..	28 Kappékurvé	...	47 Phatubéle.
10 Kalkóri	..	29 Baggon	...	48 Kadmá.
11 Gokarn	...	30 Bad	...	49 Divaḡi
12 Hoskeri	..	31 Hubangeri	..	50 Manki
13 Bhawikodal	..	32 Gudangaddé	..	51 Narayenpur
14 Aghanashuni	..	33 Hegade	...	52 Kelginstala
15 Nadumasgeri	...	34 Gajani	...	53 Madadalgajni
16 Harumasgeri	...	35 Kodkani	...	54 Madangeri.
17 Hanéhalli	...	36 Padwani	...	55 Hitalmakhi.
18 Wanhalli	..	37 Bargi	...	56 Gonéhalli.
19 Herwatté	...	38 Kurigaddé	...	57 Nagarbal.

No. 7002 H.—A Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Kumta Táluka of the Kánara 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 28 years commencing with the Revenue year 1881-82 and ending with the Revenue year 1908-09.—

1 Torké ... ..	24 Kopalguntté ... ..	47 Bastikeri.
2 Bidargeri ... ..	25 Alkod ... ..	48 Hegde Hosalli.
3 Binkikodal ... ..	26 Uppnupatan	49 Hindbal.
4 Handigon ... ..	27 Nagur-Yeshwanti- muli	50 Hirwalli.
5 Devaguri ... ..	28 Karkimakhí ... ..	51 Santigoli.
6 Talgud ... ..	29 Nilkod ... ..	52 Algár.
7 Horbag ... ..	30 Atrawalli ... ..	53 Basoli
8 Kadékodi ... ..	31 Nugikan ... ..	54 Hongéré.
9 Harnir ... ..	32 Hosád ... ..	55 Hebal.
10 Matha ... ..	33 Yadtaré ... ..	56 Ullurmathá.
11 Holégaddé ... ..	34 Belangé ... ..	57 Amboh.
12 Konalh ... ..	35 Kodambalé ... ..	58 Chumoli.
13 Urkeri ... ..	36 Shurgunjí. . . .	59 Morshé.
14 Ipadí ... ..	37 Yelwalli ... ..	60 Bangé
15 Kujali ... ..	38 Kawaldi ... ..	61 Mudanballi.
16 Madkibal ... ..	39 Santgal ... ..	62 Sappinhoshalh.
17 Múrur ... ..	40 Malwalli ... ..	63 Medni.
18 Alwalli ... ..	41 Kandwalli ... ..	64 Nagúr.
19 Kalambé ... ..	42 Diwalli ... ..	65 Sandoli Mattoli.
20 Shantur ... ..	43 Kankhalé... ..	66 Kadékod.
21 Bandiwal ... ..	44 Hoiwalli ... ..	67 Yán.
22 Anégunda ... ..	45 Kalvé ... ..	68 Achwé-Kuntgun.
23 Harita ... ..	46 Mudgé ... ..	

No. 7002 I.—A Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Ankola Taluka of the Kanara 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 29 years commencing with the Revenue year 1881-82 and ending with the Revenue year 1909-10 —

1 Adigon ... ..	14 Wandgé ... ..	27 Kanagil
2 Agargon ... ..	15 Pujgeri ... ..	28 Bulehyangé.
3 Begre ... ..	16 Hosagaddé ... ..	29 Rodsan.
4 Ankolá ... ..	17 Shetgeri ... ..	30 Hichkad.
5 Shedgeri ... ..	18 Bolé ... ..	31 Talagadde. †
6 Manjaguni ... ..	19 Wadibogri ... ..	32 Bhawikera
7 Lakmushwar ... ..	20 Shirur ... ..	33 Bogribal Kalgod
8 Bobrawádá ... ..	21 Hadáv ... ..	34 Nellikur Kunchama- bal
9 Sagadgeri ... ..	22 Honnebal ... ..	35 Bellikeri
10 Baleguli ... ..	23 Shunganmakki ... ..	36 Hattikeri.
11 Tenkanakori ... ..	24 Surwo ... ..	37 Awasa.
12 Nadibag ... ..	25 Basgod ... ..	38 Harwádá.
13 Belambar ... ..	26 Kogré ... ..	39 Shukuh.

40 Atzeri ... ..	52 Agsur ... ..	64 Sunkslá
41 Adlur ... ..	53 Wasarkudrigé ..	65 Kodlegadda
42 Navagaddé ... ..	54 Heggurmakki- gaddé	66 Kattinhákka
43 Sakkalben ... ..	55 Heggarna Kote Bhawt.	67 Jug.
44 Belshé ... ..	56 Hebbul ... ..	68 Kamagé.
45 Gulé ... ..	57 Kawalalli ... ..	69 Mogatá.
46 Maribén ... ..	58 Kanchimah ... ..	70 Morahall.
47 Lakkegula ... ..	59 Mallani ... ..	71 Takatgera.
48 Kendiggé ... ..	60 Marugaddé Chand- kan.	72 Gundabála
49 Wulwané ... ..	61 Shaweguli-Kanshe	73 Kerabai.
50 Dewigaddé ... ..	62 Aliyat-Kalgul.	74 Hillur.
51 Shurguni ... ..	63 Shikali Turali ...	75 Balale.
	64 Bédé ... ..	

No. 7002 J.—A Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 in the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Ankola Taluka of the Kanara 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 29 years commencing with the Revenue year 1881-82 and ending with the Revenue year 1909-10.

1 Kekné Shrivapur ...	10 Kabgul
2 Kuntgaun	11 Heggár.
3 Andlé ..	12 Kakkali.
4 Katnani ...	13 Dorangura.
5 Muski ...	14 Shewaká Kargadi
6 Dongri ...	15 Shurguni.
7 Halwalli	16 Konal.
8 Kalleshwar Shwasgaon	17 Attadibai
9 Bramhur ...	18 Kalmare Mangadd