

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library

1 20000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

GIPE-PUNE-101511

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLXI.—NEW SERIES

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

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

IN THE

OLD DHÁRWÁR TALUKA

OF THE

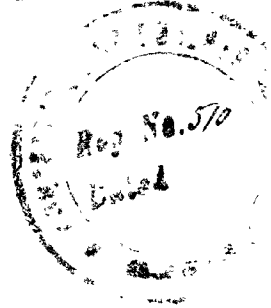
DHÁRWÁR COLLECTORATE



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1883.



X723.23121247

83

101511

INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE REVISION SETTLEMENT OF VILLAGES OF THE OLD DHARWAR TALUKA OF THE DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

	Paras.	Pages.
Letter No. 374 dated 19th April 1879, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department ...	...	1-19
<i>Contents.</i>		
Introduction ... ..	1-3	
Remeasurement ... ..	4-9	
Reclassification ... ..	10-11	
Description of country, climate and productions ...	12-18	
Communication ... ..	19	
Markets ... ..	20	
Manufactures ... ..	21	
Present and Past Statistics ... ..	22-27	
Leases, sales, and mortgages of lands ... ..	28-29	
Present and Past prices ... ..	30	
Revenue history during past 40 years ... ..	31-37	
General condition of people ... ..	38-39	
Details of proposed revision of assessment ... ..	40-46	
General result of proposed revision ... ..	47-55	
Cost of Revision Survey and net annual increase of revenue ... ..	56	
General remarks ... ..	57-58	
Suggestions for improvements in communications ...	59-60	
Conclusion ... ..	61-63	
Appendix A, showing the yearly prices of certain kinds of produce in the Dhárwar market for the last 60 years ... ..	...	20
Appendix B, showing the Revenue Statement for 133 villages antecedent as well as subsequent to the Revision Settlement ... ..	...	21-22
Appendix C, showing the Revenue Statement for one Village in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1858-59 ... ..	...	23
Appendix D, Comparative Statement showing details of revenue under Original as well as under Revision Survey for all villages reported on ... ..	...	24-29
Letter No 70 of 8th February 1879, from the Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, to the Survey Commissioner, S. D. ... ..	...	30-41
<i>Contents.</i>		
Introduction ... ..	1	
Distribution of villages ... ..	2	

	Paras.	Pages
Remeasurement...	3	
Differences in the areas by former and present Survey	4-5	
Reclassification ...	6	
Mode of adjusting the present classification valuation of each field as compared with the former	7	
Contrast between the former and present area of cultivation in detail	8	
Position of the Táluka	9	
Climate	10	
Cultivation	11	
Communications	12-15	
Markets	16	
Exports and Manufactures	17	
Present condition of the Táluka as compared with 30 years back	18	
Comparison of present and former Survey Census	19-27	
Live stock	28	
Carts	29	
Wells	30	
Education	31-33	
Sales, leases, and mortgages of land	34-37	
Average prices of grain	38-39	
Conclusion	40-41	
Appendix A, Statement showing sales of land		43-40
"    B    "    of leases		50-57
"    C    "    showing mortgages of lands		58-66
"    D    "    of rainfall		67
"    E, Statistical Table No. III.—Details of cultivation in A.D. 1874 to 1878		68
"    F, Statement showing the number of villages in which a weekly Bázár is held...		69-70
"    G, Statistical Table No. IV.—Detail of population		71
"    H    "    No. V.—Occupation of the people		72
"    I    "    No. VI.—Return of Houses, Chávdia, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.		73
"    J, Statement of Looms, Sawgins, Temples, &c.		74
"    K    "    showing the number of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis.		75
"    L    "    showing the number of Schools and the average attendance		76
"    M    "    showing the Census of the Military Cantonment of Dhárwár.		77
"    N    "    showing the Census of Government Jail at Dhárwár		77
"    O    "    showing the proportion of Government occupied and Ináam land cultivated by occupants or sub-tenants		78

	Paras.	Pages.
Appendix P, Statement showing the prices of the principal grains in the two markets of the Dhárwár Táluka from 1842 to 1877	...	79
"    Q, Average Bászár rates for the year 1878	...	80
"    R, Government assessment contrasted with sub-tenants' rents in certain villages of the old Dhárwár Táluka	...	81
Letter No. 1619 dated 25th April 1879, from the Collector of Dhárwár to the Commissioner, Southern Division, forwarding the above correspondence with his opinion thereon	...	82
Letter No. 949 dated 17th May 1879, from the Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, submitting the above correspondence with his opinion thereon	...	83-85
Government Resolution No. 2769 dated 27th May 1879, passing orders on the above correspondence	...	85-89
Two Extracts from the <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> , containing Notifications of Government in the Revenue Department guaranteeing the period of Revision Survey Settlement fixed for all Tálukas of the Dhárwár Collectorate as follows:—		
<i>Hubli Táluka.</i>		
54 villages from 1874-75 to 1903-4	...	...
26 " from 1880-81 to 1903-4	...	...
<i>Navalgund Táluka.</i>		
60 villages from 1874-75 to 1903-4	...	...
25 " from 1880-81 to 1903-4	...	...
<i>Gadag (Dambal) Táluka.</i>		
3 villages from 1874-75 to 1904-5	...	...
73 " from 1875-76 to 1904-5	...	...
16 " from 1880-81 to 1904-5	...	...
<i>Bon Táluka.</i>		
8 villages from 1874-75 to 1903-4	...	...
20 " from 1880-81 to 1903-4	...	...
<i>Dhárwár Táluka.</i>		
1 village from 1874-75 to 1903-9	...	...
131 villages from 1879-80 to 1903-9	...	...
1 village from 1880-81 to 1903-9	...	...

	Paras.	Pages.
<i>Bankipur Taluka.</i>		
80 villages from 1876-77 to 1905-6	...	...
65 " from 1878-79 to 1905-6	...	...
<i>Karajgi Taluka.</i>		
52 villages from 1876-77 to 1905-6	...	...
76 " from 1878-79 to 1905-6	...	...
<i>Hāngal Taluka.</i>		
123 villages from 1878-79 to 1907-8	...	...
18 " from 1879-80 to 1907-8	...	...
<i>Rānabennur Taluka.</i>		
117 villages from 1878-79 to 1907-8	...	...
<i>Kod Taluka.</i>		
178 villages from 1879-80 to 1908-9	...	...
<i>Kalghatgi Taluka.</i>		
113 villages from 1880-81 to 1909-10	...	...

No. 374 of 1879.

FROM

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

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Bombay, 19th April 1879.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment of the old Dhárwár Táluka of the same Collectorate which was originally settled in 1848-49 by Captain Wingate, the settlement being sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1908, dated 19th March 1849. Captain Wingate's settlement in that year related to 134 Government villages, one of which, Sattur, has since been granted in Inám, and one village came under settlement in 1859, on its confiscation on account of the holder having been concerned in the Nargund insurrection.

2. The old Dhárwár Táluka, now for re-settlement, thus comprises one hundred and thirty-four (134) villages which are distributed as follows :—

Dhárwár Táluka villages	129
Kalghatgi do.	2
Háblí do.	1
Parasgad Táluka of Belgaum	2

134

3. Appended to this letter is a very full statistical report on this táluka by Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Deputy Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey, which will allow me to be less full than would be otherwise necessary on this portion of the subject. A general map of the country is also given which will show the position of this Táluka.



4. The re-measurement has been conducted precisely in the mode detailed in my letter No. 7 of the 4th January 1876, para. 3 and the following paras. relating to the revision of the old Bankápur Táluka, which may be summed up as providing for making every separately recognized occupancy into a separate survey number, the separation, as far as possible, of Inám from Government land, and the sub-division of survey numbers of excessive area into numbers of moderate and manageable area. Thus 11,760 survey numbers have now been sub-divided into 15,102 survey numbers.

5. In para. 8 of his letter Mr. Fletcher shows the result of the re-measurement of this táluka under every head, but these areas are, I find, on again making up the totals from the detailed papers in a small degree in error. The following are the correct figures:—

	Former Survey Acres.	Present Survey Acres.
Arable dry-crop ... ..	1,63,295	1,51,970
Rice-land ... ..	12,797	14,647
Garden-land ... ..	561	986
Unarable unassessed hills, forests, &c. ... ..	31,263	37,921
Included in Dhárwár municipal limits .. ..	...	2,224
	2,06,916	2,07,748

6. Thus the present survey shows an excess area over the old survey of acres 832 or 0.4 per cent, in round numbers two-fifths of an acre per cent; considering that there is much very hilly and jungly land in the west of this táluka, this correspondence bears sufficient testimony to the accuracy with which both the surveys, which were perfectly independent of each other, were conducted.

7. The considerable increase in unarable unassessed land is in the main due to the extensive inclusion of assessed lands in forest reserves.

8. Though the general result of the two surveys is in area so close, considerable differences were found in individual survey numbers. As shown in para. 5 of Mr. Fletcher's report, no less than 7½ per cent of the whole were found to differ from the areas of the old survey by an extent exceeding 5 per cent. This is less

than has been usually met with in Tálukás previously revised. This is not probably due as Mr. Fletcher has surmised to greater accuracy in the original survey, since the total areas in other tálukas have corresponded as closely as here indicating as great general accuracy there as here, but to the absence of any large rivers in the Dhárwár Táluka the areas of survey fields on the banks of which are liable in the course of thirty years, especially in black cotton soil, to considerable changes. On the whole I believe one survey to have been as correct as the other in arable lands, though in hill and forest lands, the present survey should be more accurate, as the Theodolite was formerly used to a much less limited extent than at present in the survey of such lands, a considerable proportion of the differences of area of individual fields is, I believe, due to the removal and obliteration of boundary marks near village sites, often from accident by cattle, but sometimes by design. In survey fields of a few acres only a small addition or subtraction of area would make a great percentage difference in the area of the field.

9. At the time of the original survey, the Dhárwár Municipality had not been constituted, hence the area of acres 2,224 therein included appears only in the areas of the present survey.

10. As heretofore in the revision of the Dhárwár Collectorate the reclassification has been only partial as detailed in Mr. Fletcher's 7th para. A small percentage of the dry crop soils of the higher classes only being reclassified, and a larger percentage of the poorer soils sufficient to enable us to judge of the standard of the former classification and to ascertain what adjustment it was necessary to apply to the former classification to bring it to the standard now adopted, which places a greater difference between the better and inferior soils than existed under the former classification. If the result of the extent in the first instance directed to be reclassified proved unsatisfactory, a farther amount was reclassified or the whole village reclassified if it appeared necessary to do so. The water classification was as usual in all cases redone, the changes which have occurred during the lapse of thirty years rendering this necessary.

11. In every case a statement was made out showing the old and new classification, so far as it went, of every village, which was compared by me, survey number by number, and on this the necessary adjustment of the old classification so far as retained was made. A great portion of these papers I went over in company with Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Superintendent, in order to instruct him in the mode of making this adjustment.

12. The old Dhárwár Táluka is the extreme north-western táluka of the collectorate. It is clearly divisible into two divisions of a different character—one, the north-eastern portion, being in general a dry crop tract containing a very large proportion of black cotton soil; the other consists in the main of red soil and becomes more and more a rice growing country in proceeding to the westward, the extreme west on the borders of Kánara and the Belgaum Collectorate being a pure rice country or Mulnad ("rainy country") as it is called in the Kánarese Districts. While the eastern division consists of an undulating plain, dotted here and there with small hills, the western division is generally a country of hills and valleys; the former being more or less covered with jungle especially as the western border is approached. The great made road from Hubli to Dhárwár and Belgaum which passes diagonally through the táluka from south-east to north-west, is an approximate line of division between the two divisions of the táluka above described.

13. There is a very great diversity of climate between different parts of this táluka. In the whole of the eastern division the rainfall may be considered to be certain and sufficient for the best kinds of dry crop cultivation; one year is of course better than another, but more in opportuneness of fall than in annual quantity; on the whole, I know of no tract of country which enjoys a better or more certain climate for dry crop cultivation than the north-eastern division of Dhárwár. During the month of May there is, as a rule, a succession of heavy thunderstorms which thoroughly soak the ground and allow ploughing and other agricultural operations to be proceeded with in anticipation of the regular setting in of the South-West monsoon in June. Again, in the end of October, after the setting in of the North-East or Madras monsoon, there is generally a very heavy fall of rain, which affords a second chance in case the South-West monsoon should have happened to prove deficient; the quantity of rain which falls in May and in October is greater ordinarily than that of any other two months of the year.

14. From the Belgaum road the rainfall increases, it may be said, with every mile to the westward till near the western boundary of the táluka it must be fully 50 per cent. heavier during the monsoon months than at Dhárwár itself. The constant succession of hill and dale in this western portion of the táluka is very favourable for rice cultivation in the valleys, the drainage from the hills affording a good supply of water to the lower situated lands.

15. The eastern part of the táluka is, as may be inferred from the above description, in the main a dry-crop tract. Jowár,

wheat, pulse, cotton and oil-seeds are the staple crops. Less cotton is, however, grown than would be possible in consequence of grain being a remunerative crop, partly from the good price which grain bears near a large place like Dhárwár itself, but more from the very high price, which the straw, and specially that of jowári, brings during the fair season when there is much traffic passing to the coast from the country farther inland.

16. In proceeding to the west the climate becomes less and less favourable for jowári, the typical grain indicative of a rain-fall suitable for the best dry-crop cultivation, and though some is to be seen even up close to the Kánara border, ragi takes its place as the staple dry-crop grain, and rice cultivation becomes the chief dependence of the agricultural population. In the low-lying rice lands, with a sufficient supply of moisture, sugar-cane is commonly grown in triennial rotation, a second crop of pulse generally being taken after the rice is cut in the other years.

17. The land is generally well cultivated, and manure is used as far as it is available, first to the rice land and what remains to the dry-crop soil.

18. The garden lands are of comparatively minor importance in quality; they are by no means of the character of those of the south of the collectorate where the cultivation of the cocoanut and supári or areca palm flourishes, in fact north of a line drawn through about the centre of the Dhárwár Collectorate this very valuable garden cultivation will not be found either in Dhárwár or in Kánara. There is no very visible reason for this being the case, but it is a practical fact. In the garden lands of the Dhárwár Taluka, sugar-cane is the most valuable crop, and with fruit-trees, vegetables, and a few cocoanuts here and there, the tale of garden produce is made up.

19. In communications a very great change has occurred here as everywhere in the thirty years which have elapsed since the first settlement. At that time there was but one made road in the taluka—that from Hubli to Belgaum—passing through the town of Dhárwár, and this road afforded the only communication by road with the coast by Belgaum and the old Rámghát which had a slope in many parts of probably full one in six. About the time of the last settlement, 1848-49, measures were in progress for opening communication with Kumta. Now there are three ports on the coast immediately below Dhárwár accessible by good gháts and roads leading to them. Kumta by the Arbyle and by the Dewamunni ghát, Kárwár by the Arbyle ghát, and Goa by the Tinai ghát, the traffic by the latter is, however, insignificant.

The táluka is also very sufficiently supplied with cross roads in every direction in which the country tracks are not fully passable for carts.

20. In regard to markets the táluka is well supplied. Dhárwár itself, with its population of over 23,000, has an exceedingly good market, and others of the second class are scattered about at convenient intervals. The town of Hubli, the largest trading town in Southern Marátha Country, is only 12 miles from Dhárwár and only 6 miles from the south-eastern villages of the táluka.

21. The manufactures are of no great consequence. It appears from the 17th para. of Mr. Fletcher's letter that they are comprised in 733 looms employed in the fabrication of cotton and woollen textures, much the larger proportion in the former. Though cloth of foreign manufacture is commonly used for occasions when appearance is of more consequence than utility, it cannot compete for daily common wear with the heavy indigenous cotton manufactures. I doubt not if English cotton goods contained a little more cotton and a little less size, they would be used to a much greater extent than they are, for in this part of the country every one is decently clothed, and convenience and wearing qualities alone determine the fabric selected.

22. At para. 18 of Mr. Fletcher's report is the usual comparative statistical table, the population appears now as 79,414 or 244·7 to the square mile, against a population of 84,872 thirty years ago, a decrease of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This is to me most certainly a very unexpected result, though for many reasons, I should not have expected as large an increase here as elsewhere. I cannot believe that there is any material error in the past or the present reckoning. The population of this táluka now appears as 244·7 to the square mile, a fairly full rate considering that much of the western part consists of hills and jungles; on the population recorded thirty years ago it must have been 261·5 to the square mile, a very high rate indeed for those times. It appears to me that the decrease is to be accounted for in two ways; first by a considerable emigration, especially from the western part into the adjacent parts of Kánara and the Bidi táluka of Belgaum, a jungly country, very similar to the north of Kánara, which have both to my knowledge in the past thirty years, been much opened up and have received a great accession of population; and secondly, the population has been prevented from increasing by the constant prevalence of fever during the months following the monsoon between 1860 and 1868 especially; fever first in comparatively recent times made its appearance in Kánara in the rains of 1859, and for some seven or eight years continued with excessive virulence extending into

the western parts of Dhárwár and spreading for a time even for some miles into the black cotton soil plain ; of late years this prevalence of fever in the western tálukas of Dhárwár has not entirely ceased, and after last rains was especially bad. Thus emigration on the one hand decreased the population, and the prevalence of fever during many years to an extent to my personal knowledge utterly unknown thirty years ago, prevented the ordinary increase which should have compensated for emigration. The supposition of extensive emigration from the western villages having occurred is borne out by the fact stated in Mr. Fletcher's 19th para., that those villages which show an increase of population are situated in the centre of the táluka and away from the Kánara and Bidi border. Some portion of the apparent decrease in the population is certainly due to considerable numbers of the people being absent from their homes at the time the survey census was taken, the hot weather of 1878, some engaged in the carrying and other trade and some, of the poorer classes, driven by the high prices prevalent, had gone away for a time to seek a livelihood elsewhere, as is their common practice in hard times.

23. That the recent famine has any permanent connection with the decrease of population is not for a moment to be supposed. This táluka was only touched by the famine in so far as inducing very high prices for some months, which undoubtedly pressed hard on the poorer classes, but there was no general and complete failure of crops, though they were doubtless very inferior in many of the eastern villages. In the southern and western villages on the other hand, the crops were in many cases most unusually good. Whatever may be the causes which operated to produce the decrease of population, it is certain that they are not recent, but have been in operation over a long series of past years.

24. From the comparative statistical table at para. 18 of Mr. Fletcher's letter, it will be seen that the total number of houses in the táluka have increased from 16,054 to 18,754. This increase in the total of houses is not entirely incompatible with a decrease in the numbers inhabiting them, if we suppose the decrease to have been due to the emigration not of whole families but of the surplus numbers only in search of employment. It is, moreover, very noteworthy that the better class of houses, the flat-roofed and tiled, have increased from 7,589 to 14,708 or 93·8 per cent ; while the thatched houses have decreased from 8,465 to 4,046. The first thing a rayat does, as he improves in circumstances, is to build himself a house with a roof instead of a thatch, and nothing is more indicative of an improvement in the general circumstances of the people than very great increase in the number of the better class of habitation.

25. The number of agricultural cattle, and of cows, buffaloes and their young, both show a considerable decrease (29·7 per cent. in the first case and 52·5 per cent. in the latter case. The decrease in cattle is, I apprehend, more apparent than real. The reckoning is taken during the fair season when large numbers of cattle are absent from their villages, some employed in the carrying trade and others sent to the jungles in the west for grazing. The great increase in carts from 2,138 to 3,131 or 46·44 per cent. is a proof that the cattle power of the taluka has materially increased. I doubt not, however, that in absolute numbers, cattle of all kinds have experienced some decrease, the increased cost of grazing and fodder having induced the getting rid of useless animals. Beyond doubt the stock of cattle now belonging to the taluka is sufficient for all necessary purposes, and especially in the eastern half is of very superior quality. In the western half where grazing is abundant, the cattle are inferior as is ordinarily the case in such circumstances. Sheep and goats here as everywhere in the Dhárwar Collectorate show a great decrease. The absorption of the waste land into the occupied and cultivated area must produce this result:—

Horses and ponies have decreased from the change in the habits of the people caused by the great increase in the number of made roads and the increased resort to vehicles as the means of travelling.

26. The increase of wells from 845 to 1,172 is good as far as it goes. This is not a tract very favourable to well irrigation, water being generally at a great depth from the surface. The increase of tanks from 175 to 200 must be due to bringing into use tanks disused and often breached at the time of the first settlement.

27. The educational statistics are referred to in Mr. Fletcher's paras. 31 to 33, showing a daily school attendance of 1,140 boys and 25 girls, and an increase of 50 per cent. in those able to read compared with thirty years back. Females 103 are now returned as able to read against none thirty years back.

28. Paras. 34 to 36 of Mr. Fletcher's report and his appendices refer to information obtained from the registration office records relating to sales, mortgages and leases of land and the terms recorded as applying to each transaction. The cases recorded are very numerous as might be expected in a country where the trading class is very strong, and a strong trading spirit pervades all classes. The terms of sale, mortgage and lease, vary much in sale, 10 to 20 times the survey assessment is a common rate and far higher rates are frequently recorded. Though the information

here recorded cannot be considered to be complete in showing the full history of every transaction, yet enough is here exhibited to show that land in this taluka possesses an exceedingly high value both for sale and as security for loans.

29. Para. 37 of Mr. Fletcher's letter shows that according to information recorded at the time of classification, 63½ per cent. of the land of this taluka is cultivated by the person holding directly under Government, and 36½ per cent. by others, the proportion we have ordinarily found in the latter class is about 25 per cent. But the circumstances of this tract are peculiar; there is one large town, Dhárwár in it, and another a good deal larger, Hubli, close; there is also scattered through the population a large trading class, all of whom look to the acquirement of land as an object of ambition, this is most natural and far from undesirable, and with so large a trading class, 46·49 per cent. of the population being returned as purely non-agricultural, it is even remarkable that a larger proportion of the land should not be held by them. It by no means follows that the traders have supplanted the rayat as holders under Government, in many cases they have certainly taken up waste land.

30. In para. 38 of his letter Mr. Fletcher deals with the subject of prices and the rates prevailing of late years in comparison with former times. The prices of 1878 are of course abnormal and due to the great lowering of stocks throughout the country from the recent famine. The prices shown as prevalent from 1848 to 1857 are, I think, after examining the prices recorded in adjacent talukas previously revised, fairly correct, and the prices shown as prevailing from 1868 to 1877, may be looked on also in the same light, and as representing what may be considered fair average prices for the present time, and what we may again look to see when the pressure resulting from the famine has ceased. They are highly remunerative prices to producers, and after recent experience a return to them or any thing near them would be looked upon as a return of the golden age by consumers. The difference between these prices, the average of 1868 to 1877 and that of the years 1848 to 1857, is in the average considerably over 100 per cent. higher for the later (10) ten years. At present prices and those of the past 18 months the increase is over 300 per cent. and as fair, and in many cases excellent crops have been obtained during that period, a very large accession of wealth must have come and be still coming into the pockets of the agricultural community.

31. Appended to this letter is a statement appendix B, which gives the revenue history of 133 villages of this taluka for



ten years before the last settlement, and for every year since introduction. A separate statement is appended for one village, Govankop, which having lapsed to Government came under the survey settlement first in 1858-59.

32. The following statement shows the main heads for periods of ten years, the first being for the decade 1838-39 to 1847-48, immediately preceding the introduction of the expired settlement and the others for each decade of that settlement:—

Year.	Government occupied land.	Government arable assessed unoccupied land.	Collections on Government land.	Remissions.	Total collections from Government occupied, unoccupied, and income lands.	Outstanding balance at the end of the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1838-39 to 1847-48	57,527	60,479	96,464	16,664	1,27,522	329
1848-49 to 1857-58	57,180	31,328	1,15,719	228	1,46,395	9,468
1858-59 to 1867-68	1,15,954	7,254	13,503	26	1,74,186	3
1868-69 to 1877-78	1,13,284	12,556	1,23,976	25	1,69,419	513

33. A statement of averages, however, will give a less correct view of the revenue history than a short consideration of the figures of the detailed annual statement appendix B.

34. This taluka was differently situated to several of those which have recently come under revision in that even at the time of the last settlement, and for a long time before, it had an ample population, contained at least one large town with others near, and had a Military Cantonment within its limits. There was thus a large non-producing population to be fed and all ordinary articles of consumption must have been in fair demand. Notwithstanding we find in the year before the introduction of the expired settlement, of Government arable land but acres 64,044 were occupied, and acres 58,217 were still unoccupied waste. This unoccupied area fell to acres 8,060 in 1856-57. At the present time the records of the revision survey made in 1878 show the unoccupied assessed waste to amount to only acres 4,758; while the revenue returns received from the taluka and tabulated in appendix B, show acres 13,818 as unoccupied in 1877-78. The explanation of this is, that this area as returned from the Taluka Kacheri, contains much land which has been from time to time included in forest reserves, which land is in the revision survey excluded from the assessable area. At the present time what waste land exists is to be mostly found in the western villages, where a good deal of poor hill land is to be met with.

35. Remissions which were very large before the expired settlement took effect, for twenty years and more have practically entirely ceased. The sum of Rs. 20 which appears as a remission

opposite several years, was evidently a fixed amount struck off for some purpose and not a casual remission. Outstanding balances also have for the last twenty-five years ceased, excepting for the last two years when some failure in crops and the extraordinary high prices which have prevailed and induced many of the poorer classes to seek for a livelihood at a distance has rendered punctual collection of revenue in many cases difficult.

36. As regards the net revenue of the taluka before and after the expired settlement, I would refer to column 16 of Statement B of the Appendix. The general range of the total collections in the ten years before the settlement was, between Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 1,30,000. In the two years before the settlement respectively, the sum of Rs. 1,43,000 and Rs. 1,52,000 was surpassed, this result invariably preceded the Southern Marátha Country settlements of thirty years ago, a rush being made to secure land in anticipation of the settlement. In the first year after the settlement, Rs. 1,21,006 only were collected, less than for any one of the preceding three years, then the progression of the revenue was steady and without check, till in 1865-66 it amounted to Rs. 1,77,865, thence a small falling off occurs, partly arising from poor land taken up during the very high prices consequent on the American War being resigned when the fall occurred, partly from a decrease in the collections of judi, &c., on inám lands, of the cause of which I am unaware, partly from the absorption of some assessed land into forest reserves, and finally partly from the fall in the realizations at the annual auction sale of grazing. As regards Government occupied land, however, the collections range most steadily between Rs. 1,33,000 and Rs. 1,34,000, since 1868-69.

37. The following statement shows the extent to which it has been necessary to issue notices and resort to sale in distraint in default of punctual payment of revenue during the last three years:—

Year.	Number of villages in which Notices issued.	Number of Notices.	Number of cases in which it was necessary to resort to distraint.
1875-76 ... ..	64	228	4
1876-77 ... ..	99	1,412	16
1877-78 ... ..	91	996	37

38. As the last two of these years have been years of considerable pressure on the poorer classes, this return exhibits unusual

results. But, considering that it is a frontier taluka, and that many of the cultivators inhabit on one side and cultivate more or less on the other, and that the pressure of exceedingly high prices undoubtedly drove many to seek a livelihood for a time at a distance, the results appearing in this statement do not appear to me any indication of the ordinary state of things, which is better shown by the figures for 1875-76.

39. There is no doubt that the general condition of the people in this taluka is exceedingly good, especially in the central and eastern or black plain portion; in the western villages, they are, I think, on the whole, not so well off, they have not the same advantages as the people of the east, but still, compared with their condition and advantages thirty years ago, I am inclined to think that the people of the west of the taluka have made a greater comparative advance than the people of the east in consequence of the immense improvement in communication by roads, the entire want of which in former times cut them almost entirely off from the world of traffic.

40. We now come to the question of the rates of assessment to be imposed on the revision. We find an immense improvement in surrounding circumstances and facilities for trade and an improvement in prices exceeding cent per cent., which, in other words, means that a rayat can now satisfy the Government demand by the sale of less than one-half the produce which was required to be sold for the same purpose thirty years ago.

41. Captain Wingate in the original settlement divided this taluka into seven groups with different rates of assessment. I have now found it sufficient to make six separate groups as follows, which in the main follow Captain Wingate's grouping:—

1st.—Fourteen villages comprising the town of Dhárwár itself and the villages immediately in its vicinity. For these I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-0-0. Captain Wingate had but seven villages in this group, which he assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-4-0.

2nd.—Fifty-one villages comprising the whole eastern half of the taluka, Captain Wingate had 51 villages in this group, which he assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-0-0. I now propose to adopt a rate of Rs. 2-10-0.

3rd.—Twenty-four villages, situated immediately to the west of the Belgaum road and to the west of the preceding group, and also three villages outlying somewhat far to the east. This group comprises Captain Wingate's 3rd

and 4th groups, which both had a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0. For this I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-6-0.

4th.—Nineteen villages to the west of the preceding group; this corresponds to Captain Wingate's fifth group, also containing 19 villages. The climate of these villages is not so good for dry-crop cultivation as that of the preceding group. Captain Wingate took a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0. For these villages I propose to adopt a rate of Rs. 2-0-0.

5th.—Eighteen villages still to the west of the last group with a climate still less favourable for dry-crop cultivation, precisely corresponding to Captain Wingate's sixth group, for which he adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-1-6, and I propose to adopt Rs. 1-10-0.

6th.—Eight villages on the extreme western border of the taluka with the most inferior climate of all for dry-crop cultivation. This corresponds to Captain Wingate's 7th group, which, however, contained 9 villages, for which he adopted a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 0-14-0. For this group I propose a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 1-4-0.

42. The villages of the above fifth and sixth classes have benefited more than any other part of the taluka by the improvement in communications by the construction of roads. In former times these western villages were most disadvantageously situated as regards communications with great markets, there not being a mile of made road in their vicinity.

43. For the rice-lands of every group but the two last, Captain Wingate proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 8-0-0 and Rs. 7-0-0 for the two last. I now propose a maximum rate of Rs. 9-0-0 for the first and second groups, Rs. 8-0-0 for the third and fourth, and Rs. 7-8-0 for the two lowest. The maximum rice rates, it will be observed, differ little from those adopted by Captain Wingate. The rates proposed by me range with those proposed for other talukás in Dhárwár which have been revised, except that a maximum rate of Rs. 9-0-0 is taken in the first two classes, Rs. 8-0-0 being the highest maximum rate elsewhere adopted in revisions in this collectorate. This is but an increase of Rs. 1-0-0 on Captain Wingate's maximum, and will only have a material effect on the better description of rice-land which bear sugar-cane in triennial rotation. The lower classes of rice-land form rather a precarious kind of cultivation, being to a very great ex-

tent dependent on rainfall either directly on the land or by drainage, the water being conducted by small water-courses from higher ground, or by storage in small tanks. If the rainfall is insufficient or inopportune, the lower classes of rice-lands suffer much both as regards sowing at the proper time and also during the after growth, great moderation in the assessment of these lands must, therefore, be observed, and where rice lands of this inferior class are very prevalent, no very large increase of assessment can be expected on revision.

44. According to the records of the former settlement there was an area of acres 12,797 of rice land, of which acres 8,281 were Government occupied land, bearing an average assessment of Rs. 2-9-8. According to the records of the revision survey there is a total area of acres 14,647, of which an area of acres 10,214 is Government occupied land, the average assessment of which is now on the proposed rates Rs. 2-12-3. The cause of the very small difference in the average rate is the increase of area, and the assessment of all new and old rice land which is dependant on rainfall alone at simple dry crop rates, thus avoiding any possibility of taxing any improvements, made by the people themselves, as explained by me in a previous settlement report and approved by para. 5 of Government Resolution No. 1031 of the 16th February 1876. The dry crop rate being higher than that of the original settlement, the revenue so far gains, the increased area gives thus a higher revenue though with but a small difference in the average rate per acre.

45. The total garden land now amounts to acres 986, of which an area of acres 658 is Government land, against acres 359 recorded as garden in the last settlement. This land is watered mostly from tanks and some small proportion of it from "Paths" or channels from streams. This garden land, as previously stated, is none of a very superior description, and does not differ materially in its produce from the best kinds of rice land, sugarcane being the best crop generally grown. For this garden land I propose to take a maximum of Rs. 9-0-0 the same as that proposed for the best kinds of rice lands. This will give an average rate of Rs. 4-6-4 per acre, Rs. 3-14-4 is the average assessment per acre on the old assessment on the area recorded as garden by the old survey.

46. Lands irrigated by wells have been treated in the manner directed by Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874, those under wells existing at the time of the first settlement being assessed within the highest dry crop rate, and those lands which are under wells constructed since the last settlement, on

the simple dry crop rate. The lands under those wells which derive their water from percolation from Government tanks, have been assessed as usual at rates not exceeding double the ordinary dry crop rate.

47. The following statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates of assessment on each group of villages, and on the whole, in comparison with that realizable last year under the old assessment.

Class.	No. of village in each.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Maximum rice land rate.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.						Increase of Assessment per cent.
				Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied assessed waste.		Total.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
First	14	8 0	9 0	19,837	30,469	25,419	32,722	48	37	18,467	39,770	59.7
Second	11	8 10	9 0	13,038	20,908	12,025	30,731	654	355	22,333	31,086	38.5
Third	24	8 0	8 0	19,593	19,807	19,469	37,746	597	481	20,066	38,171	60.1
Fourth	19	8 0	8 0	12,854	14,083	13,374	16,949	1,143	731	14,022	17,680	30.3
Fifth	18	1 10	7 8	14,324	11,708	14,378	18,237	1,745	1,442	18,418	17,706	38.3
Sixth	8	3 4	7 8	3,778	3,338	3,309	3,983	593	517	3,371	3,513	34.2
Total	104			1,16,798	1,38,343	1,16,393	1,98,400	4,753	3,530	1,30,032	1,94,339	39.3

48. The total increase of revenue estimated as resulting from the revision of this taluka is thus Rs. 55,057 or 39.8 per cent. This is a little lower percentage increase than was obtained in the adjacent talukas in the north and centre of the collectorate settled three and four years ago, but this is not due to a lower standard of assessment having been adopted now, but to the fact that the Dhárwár Taluka was assessed by Captain Wingate at rates somewhat higher than those imposed by him in previously settled talukas to the southward.

49. There is a singular absence of any cases of remarkable increases of assessment on whole villages. Statement Appendix D. shows the result of the revision of assessment on every village. In the first group there are two villages with increases between 70 and 80 per cent. The first, No. 6 of the list, increased 72 per cent., is a village with very good soil and in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dhárwár, the former assessment must have been decidedly abnormally low in this case. The second village is No. 10 of the list Bagtalao which is in fact not a village at all, but a parcel of land comprising but seven (7) acres, close to the town of Dhárwár, for which separate accounts have been for some unknown reasons kept. These lands were formerly

assessed at Rs. 28 and are now assessed at Rs. 50 in consequence of increased valuation of water-supply, six (6) of the seven acres being garden land under a very good tank.

50. The only other cases of increase over 70 per cent. are two villages in the 6th group. First, No. 130 of the list, Dabinkodla, increased 129 per cent.; and secondly, No. 131, Dhopenhatti, increased 70·2 per cent.; in both these villages there is a very large increase of rice land, the first having formerly but one (1) acre assessed at Rs. 2, while now it has acres 14 assessed at Rs. 42, the whole present assessment of the occupied lands of the village being but Rs. 71; in the second case there were formerly acres 16 of rice land, assessed at Rs. 39, now there are acres 47, assessed at Rs. 114. The increase due to increased water assessment entirely accounts for the abnormal addition to the assessment in both these villages.

51. There is still some area of Government assessed waste land in these villages, of which the following is the detail according to the present survey.

		By new Survey.	
		Acres.	Assessment
			Rs.
...	...	4,562	3,107
...	...	196	432
...	...	.....	.....
Total	...	4,758	3,539

52. This waste land is mostly scattered about in small areas over different villages, but the greatest part of it is in the 4th and 5th classes, and mostly comprises hill lands which are not very likely to be ever cultivated to any extent, and are in fact much more useful for grazing purposes. Much land is permanently occupied and used for grazing purposes solely near Dhárwār. In the more remote localities, where the demand for land is not so great as near large towns, people wanting grazing lands naturally prefer to take their chance at the annual auction in preference to taking of land permanently, of the small area of waste rice land, I should expect some would be taken up. All waste rice land has been broken up into small survey numbers, which will greatly facilitate its occupation.

53. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of the taluka under every head.

	By old Survey.		By new Survey.		Collection of Judi on Inama.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government occupied land .. ..	1,18,799	1,80,848	1,18,892	1,08,409	....
Government unoccupied arable waste .. ..	13,818	7,574	4,758	8,339	....
Inams .. ..	46,545	66,939	47,577	85,478	84,238
Government unarable unassessed waste .. ..	31,268	.. ..	97,921	.. ..	....
Area of Dhárwár Municipality .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,284	.. ..	....
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,06,916</b>	<b>2,11,846</b>	<b>2,07,748</b>	<b>2,06,418</b>	<b>84,238</b>

54. In para. 33 above, the explanation of the area of unoccupied waste appearing so much greater under the former survey than under the present one, has been given namely from assessed land included in forest reserves appearing in the records of the former survey but not in the present.

55. On the whole Government occupied land of every description, garden, rice, and dry crop, the old assessment showed an average rate of Rs. 1-3-2 per acre; according to the revised assessment the average will be Rs. 1-10-10, an increase of Rs. 0-7-8 per acre.

56. The revision of assessment, now reported upon, will I estimate, cost under every head the sum of Rs. 42,199, for which expenditure, a total increase to the annual revenue of Rs. 55,057 is-estimated to accrue, and this estimate is not likely to be in any material degree in error.

57. This completes my proposals for the revision of the assessment of the old Dhárwár Taluka. Though there is a substantial increase of revenue, it is not so great as in the plain talukas in the centre of the collectorate, first, because the original assessment was pitched on a somewhat higher standard; and secondly because in the western half of the taluka, rice is the staple crop, the cultivation of which, except under first class tanks, is more or less precarious, and therefore great moderation in assessment is called for.

58. I have every reason to believe that the revised assessment will be as readily accepted here as it has been elsewhere in Dhárwár. From the general decrease in the value of money



compared with that of produce, the people are now far better able to pay double their present assessments than they were the present assessment 30 years ago. Moreover, notwithstanding all we hear about the "Bankruptcy of India" there cannot be a shadow of doubt that generally the masses of the people are now better off than they were at any time for a steady continuance within the memory of man, and that all facts ascertainable beyond doubt go to prove this. Speculative investigation based on assumption rather than on visible facts, may show that the people ought to be and therefore must be getting poorer and poorer every day, but such absolute facts as are beyond doubt, go clearly to show the contrary. India may be a poor country on the European standard of what constitutes riches, or if poorness is to be judged by the length to which a small sum in English ideas will go in the ordinary affairs of the life of the inhabitants. If in ordinary times a man of the laboring classes can house, feed, and clothe himself thoroughly well according to his ideas and wants, for a sum equal to four to six shillings a month, and he can readily obtain that sum and more and by no excessive labour, it is not a poor country so far as he is concerned. Though in India there may not be the wide diffusion of moderate riches which we see in some European countries, yet in ordinary times it is certain that a far fewer percentage of the population of India feel the smallest touch of want on the score of food and clothing than is the case in so-called wealthy England in any year.

59. As regards improvements in the communications, I know of next to nothing which the old Dhárwár Táluka requires in this way. It is well supplied with main lines of road, all that is required is here and there small branch lines to facilitate approach to villages off the main lines. This revision of assessment will afford a considerable increase to local funds, and it is to be hoped that some part of it may be devoted to this purpose. I would not advocate in the first instance in such cases the making what are called "second class roads," roads costing money to make and a heavy burden in annual repairs, but the removal of obstacles to cart traffic on selected tracks sufficient to allow one cart to pass, leaving greater development for the future if need calls.

60. The only definite improvement in communications, which all this part of the country now calls out for, is railway communication, the people are most active and enterprising in trade, and full ready to appreciate and make the fullest use of the great advantages of the railway if they could only get it. During the last seven years, hopes have more than once been raised of the

speedy commencement of the Kárwár, Hubli and Bellary line; but so far have only been doomed to be disappointed. It may be hoped that when what I may, I trust without disrespect to it, call the absurdity of the scheme now discussed of carrying the rail from Hubli to a point on the coast in the Portuguese territory instead of to Kárwár is exposed, and to its exposure thorough examination is alone necessary, the Kárwár and Hubli railway may again receive serious attention.

61. I must here express my acknowledgments to Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Superintendent, under whose immediate supervision Mr. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, conducted the revision classification of this táluka, and who has saved me much trouble in the making up and tabulation of statistics.

62. A copy of Captain Wingate's original report on this táluka is appended, No. 235, dated 21st December 1848; it is the same letter as that appended to the report on the old Kod Táluka.

63. It now only remains to ask for the sanction of Government to the proposed settlement, and for permission to introduce it on any date up to the 5th June, and finally for the issue of the usual guarantee.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Forwarded through the Collector of Dhárwár and the Commissioner, S. D.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey Commissioner, S. D.

## APPENDIX A.

*Statement showing the yearly price of certain kinds of Produce in the Dhárwár Market for the last 80 years made out from the Returns received from the Collector of Dhárwár. The measure is reduced to Indian seer of 80 Tolas per rupee.*

Year.	Rice in hulk.	Jowar.	Wheat.	Maohnl.	Linseed.	Jagri of coarse sugar.	Supari or Arroc-nut.	Cotton per maund of 1140 Tolas.		Year.	Rice in hulk.	Jowar.	Wheat.	Maohnl.	Linseed.	Jagri of coarse sugar.	Supari or Arroc-nut.	Cotton per maund of 1140 Tolas.										
								Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.									Ra. s. p.	Ra. s. p.									
1819	87	35	31	28	14	0	2	3 19	1840	75	60	50	..	..	16	6	..	3 0 0	1840	75	60	50	..	..	16	6	..	3 0 0
1820	46	34	31	30	15	0	2	3 19	1850	66	63	49	..	..	10	6	..	3 19	1850	74	72	46	94	38	14	6	..	3 19
1821	46	30	30	30	10	0	2	3 2	1860	60	74	72	86	34	14	6	..	3 2	1860	69	68	64	94	34	9	6	..	3 2
1822	48	30	34	37	22	0	7	3 2	1870	62	68	64	64	34	9	6	..	3 2	1870	63	70	60	64	40	12	6	..	3 2
1823	65	57	37	36	37	10	7	3 3	1880	68	66	82	48	32	14	6	..	3 3	1880	66	66	82	48	32	14	6	..	3 3
1824	54	51	48	34	11	0	6	3 3	1890	55	38	32	44	30	15	6	..	3 3	1890	60	63	44	64	34	9	6	..	3 3
1825	51	42	42	48	20	0	2	3 19	1900	58	46	32	48	32	14	6	..	3 19	1900	60	63	44	64	34	9	6	..	3 3
1826	51	31	32	36	35	0	7	3 11	1910	55	38	32	44	30	15	6	..	3 11	1910	58	46	32	48	32	14	6	..	3 3
1827	54	43	37	34	49	0	6	3 8	1920	58	49	45	60	18	6	..	3 8	1920	58	49	45	60	18	6	..	3 3	3 5 4	
1828	54	51	36	52	34	0	6	3 8	1930	58	49	45	60	18	6	..	3 8	1930	58	49	45	60	18	6	..	3 5 4	3 5 4	
Average..	50	32	34	34	26	0	6	3 4	Average..	60	60	45	60	18	6	..	3 4	Average..	60	60	45	60	18	6	..	3 5 1 9	3 5 1 9	
1839	69	40	39	54	36	10	6	3 0	1869	56	50	40	56	34	7	6	..	3 0	1869	52	48	39	56	26	10	6	..	3 2 8
1830	61	49	47	61	..	..	..	3 6	1870	46	42	38	48	24	10	6	..	3 6	1870	46	42	38	48	24	10	6	..	3 2 8
1831	61	38	40	52	..	14	0	3 6	1880	44	30	32	14	6	6	..	3 6	1880	52	32	31	35	13	8	6	..	3 2 0	
1832	72	64	48	67	..	..	7	3 8	1890	50	32	10	8	11	6	..	3 8	1890	50	32	10	8	11	6	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	
1833	45	37	19	30	..	..	..	3 11	1900	52	32	10	8	11	6	..	3 11	1900	52	32	10	8	11	6	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	
1834	30	30	15	35	..	..	..	3 12	1910	17	10	8	11	6	..	..	3 12	1910	17	10	8	11	6	..	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	
1835	60	35	34	60	36	0	1	3 12	1920	18	14	10	10	13	4	..	3 12	1920	18	14	10	10	13	4	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	
1836	51	45	38	66	27	10	6	3 0	1930	20	11	6	14	6	..	..	3 0	1930	20	11	6	14	6	..	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	
1837	37	45	35	54	30	0	6	3 12	1940	28	28	10	30	10	6	..	3 12	1940	28	28	10	30	10	6	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	
1838	51	37	40	73	36	0	6	3 12	1950	32	42	22	..	..	..	..	3 12	1950	32	42	22	..	..	..	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	
Average..	54	37	34	50	30	10	6	3 10	Average..	54	39	20	32	15	6	..	3 10	Average..	54	39	20	32	15	6	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	
1839	34	39	35	46	33	10	7	3 0	1869	32	42	38	64	14	7	6	..	3 0	1869	32	42	38	64	14	7	6	..	3 2 8
1840	60	34	34	54	24	12	0	3 0	1870	22	22	18	32	10	..	..	3 0	1870	22	22	18	32	10	..	..	3 2 8	3 2 8	
1841	66	60	37	64	30	11	0	3 0	1871	22	22	18	32	10	..	..	3 0	1871	22	22	18	32	10	..	..	3 2 8	3 2 8	
1842	68	51	40	62	36	10	0	3 0	1872	22	10	11	..	..	..	..	3 0	1872	22	10	11	..	..	..	..	3 2 8	3 2 8	
1843	67	61	51	60	48	0	6	3 12	1873	22	21	18	32	10	..	..	3 12	1873	22	21	18	32	10	..	..	3 2 8	3 2 8	
1844	90	56	49	60	48	17	0	3 2	1874	22	22	17	30	18	7	..	3 2	1874	22	22	17	30	18	7	..	3 2 8	3 2 8	
1845	67	61	54	64	34	10	0	3 2	1875	22	25	21	30	18	..	..	3 2	1875	22	25	21	30	18	..	..	3 2 8	3 2 8	
1846	65	45	36	59	13	11	4	3 10	1876	27	11	22	14	8	..	..	3 10	1876	27	11	22	14	8	..	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	
1847	60	54	39	57	24	10	2	3 5	1877	9	7	6	..	..	..	..	3 5	1877	9	7	6	..	..	..	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	
1848	67	56	48	60	32	12	7	3 0	1878	12	11	6	14	..	..	..	3 0	1878	12	11	6	14	..	..	..	3 2 8	3 2 8	
Average	66	54	41	56	30	12	6	3 7	Average	20	22	14	32	10	6	..	3 7	Average	20	22	14	32	10	6	..	3 2 8	3 2 8	

20

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

APPENDIX B.

Revenue Statement for 133 Villages situated in the Old Dhárwár Táluks of the Dhárwár Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1848-49. The years above the Upper Horizontal Line are those antecedent to the first Survey Settlement which was for 30 years, at the expiration of which a revision of the assessment took place, the result of which is shown below the Lower Horizontal Line.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALTERNATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (ISA'S).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED & UNOCCUPIED, AND ISA'S.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, Quit rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8-3 & 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 8-12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7-10-13.	
			Per-sonent.	Casual.	Total.											
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1838-39 .. ..	56,004	1,09,940	..	43,777	43,777	66,168	59,892	68,957	2,365	56,660	1,28,981	25,290	1,72,556	2,07,278	98,818	58
1839-40 .. ..	62,536	1,30,280	..	18,104	18,104	1,02,292	86,004	49,878	2,640	56,396	1,39,718	27,942	1,78,995	2,08,477	1,32,384	59
1840-41 .. ..	80,249	1,19,501	..	16,087	16,087	1,03,514	85,951	43,221	9,490	56,029	1,26,330	28,298	1,70,328	2,06,202	1,54,466	60
1841-42 .. ..	61,628	1,21,298	..	15,109	15,109	1,06,187	85,907	48,214	2,634	56,212	1,28,019	28,626	1,74,133	2,07,460	1,54,387	62
1842-43 .. ..	58,526	1,18,298	..	15,972	15,972	97,921	80,851	64,061	415	55,794	1,33,991	26,884	1,74,080	2,11,926	1,57,020	180
1843-44 .. ..	55,880	1,05,254	..	15,970	15,970	89,584	69,638	33,049	148	55,248	1,22,202	25,379	1,71,814	2,07,365	1,78,711	..
1844-45 .. ..	50,298	99,130	..	12,577	12,577	86,349	69,457	77,040	5,587	55,814	1,21,986	26,519	1,74,853	2,06,193	1,16,105	1,263
1845-46 .. ..	51,118	99,014	..	9,196	9,196	89,818	68,428	78,292	6,198	55,581	1,32,000	27,703	1,75,714	2,08,594	1,58,779	915
1846-47 .. ..	59,969	1,16,998	..	6,982	6,982	1,09,881	90,672	60,818	6,369	56,637	1,32,389	22,802	1,75,278	2,09,886	1,45,968	497
1847-48 .. ..	54,954	1,28,599	..	6,598	6,598	1,21,000	98,217	49,594	6,398	55,501	1,32,154	28,428	1,77,702	2,10,017	1,52,724	232
<hr/>																
1848-49 .. ..	76,010	91,848	..	216	216	91,632	87,418	25,296	5,501	60,492	85,888	28,871	1,74,817	2,02,787	1,21,006	60,740
1849-50 .. ..	89,276	1,06,818	..	88	88	1,06,730	99,136	17,788	8,151	69,899	84,190	24,137	1,74,810	2,10,711	1,41,068	..
1850-51 .. ..	92,599	1,20,296	..	368	368	1,20,447	25,959	7,649	..	89,161	92,958	22,628	1,74,808	2,10,698	1,40,924	38,638
1851-52 .. ..	92,447	1,18,298	..	139	139	1,18,159	24,904	16,068	7,017	87,869	81,267	25,700	1,74,800	2,10,889	1,42,857	..
1852-53 .. ..	94,482	1,14,692	..	275	275	1,14,587	28,459	15,446	6,244	86,658	80,570	22,784	1,74,790	2,10,418	1,43,415	..
1853-54 .. ..	93,004	1,12,056	..	194	194	1,12,494	24,725	19,944	7,624	86,419	79,939	28,856	1,74,798	2,10,991	1,47,944	89
1854-55 .. ..	93,299	1,12,798	..	292	292	1,12,506	21,143	12,015	6,330	85,398	78,726	26,678	1,74,769	2,10,836	1,51,621	..
1855-56 .. ..	106,496	1,20,112	..	891	891	1,20,291	14,201	6,271	4,718	83,448	70,160	26,404	1,74,747	2,10,848	1,56,408	..
1856-57 .. ..	118,298	1,20,097	..	91	91	1,20,079	8,060	4,442	2,320	85,491	76,041	26,890	1,74,724	2,10,860	1,56,296	461
1857-58 .. ..	114,688	1,31,418	..	80	80	1,31,338	7,461	3,968	2,665	82,772	75,174	24,724	1,74,721	2,10,855	1,56,928	..

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.				LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIQUATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (1/2 & 1/4).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND 1/2 & 1/4.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quittrents, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 3 & 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 2, 9 & 12.	Collection. Total of Columns 7, 10 & 13.		
			Perman.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1855-59	115,909	1,32,632		30	20	1,32,612	7,486	3,964	2,247	51,820	78,910	25,793	1,74,075	3,10,530	1,62,052		
1859-60	116,764	1,33,237		21	21	1,33,206	6,223	5,243	2,226	51,590	78,452	26,729	1,74,892	3,10,621	1,63,456		
1860-61	115,319	1,35,093		20	20	1,35,073	6,329	5,759	2,244	51,030	72,724	28,328	1,74,647	3,10,670	1,63,179		
1861-62	115,714	1,35,093		21	21	1,35,072	5,464	2,867	2,584	50,407	71,901	28,685	1,74,685	3,10,461	1,67,141		
1862-63	117,694	1,35,514		31	31	1,35,493	6,763	3,323	4,512	50,309	71,597	28,645	1,74,688	3,10,434	1,68,950		
1863-64	117,517	1,35,376		20	20	1,35,316	6,909	3,473	4,450	50,069	71,388	29,018	1,74,685	3,10,433	1,68,984		
1864-65	117,180	1,35,455		27	27	1,35,428	7,339	3,955	2,406	49,783	71,018	30,172	1,74,682	3,10,422	1,70,006	27	
1865-66	116,338	1,34,959		66	66	1,34,896	8,519	4,543	7,583	49,708	70,919	26,111	1,74,656	3,10,426	1,77,855		
1866-67	115,968	1,34,773		24	24	1,34,748	8,917	4,746	8,011	49,670	70,899	32,616	1,74,676	3,10,417	1,75,275		
1867-68	115,646	1,34,906		20	20	1,34,786	9,144	5,336	8,311	49,505	70,773	32,025	1,74,578	3,10,411	1,75,132		
1868-69	114,557	1,33,990		23	23	1,33,962	10,444	5,573	4,648	49,674	70,750	33,059	1,74,575	3,10,423	1,71,664		
1869-70	113,462	1,33,415		21	21	1,33,397	11,764	6,597	3,703	49,388	70,508	32,639	1,74,592	3,10,433	1,69,589		
1870-71	113,969	1,33,353				1,33,322	12,169	6,705	4,351	49,334	70,463	30,468	1,74,592	3,10,431	1,68,176		
1871-72	113,001	1,33,273				1,33,273	12,226	6,747	6,560	49,249	70,393	30,197	1,74,586	3,10,413	1,70,030		
1872-73	112,165	1,33,854				1,33,861	13,849	7,155	8,061	48,486	69,265	29,784	1,74,450	3,10,272	1,72,596		
1873-74	112,276	1,34,011				1,34,011	13,764	7,085	5,400	48,380	69,187	29,784	1,74,409	3,10,263	1,69,195		
1874-75	112,149	1,34,028		4	4	1,34,033	13,919	6,908	5,149	48,370	69,147	29,825	1,74,397	3,10,153	1,68,983		
1875-76	112,914	1,33,419		181	181	1,33,238	13,893	7,574	1,045	48,243	69,118	29,968	1,74,454	3,10,106	1,64,249	1,112	
1876-77	114,743	1,36,737				1,36,737	13,313	6,574	499	48,532	68,996	34,112	1,74,448	3,10,027	1,71,398	4,014	
1877-78	114,979	1,36,973				1,36,972	12,731	7,213	694	48,735	68,614	34,618	1,74,436	3,09,939	1,71,692	385	
1878-79	114,979	1,36,973				1,36,972	12,731	7,213	694	48,735	68,614	34,618	1,74,436	3,09,939	1,71,692	385	
1879-80	113,857	1,37,640		708	708	1,36,947	6,274	4,128	655	48,904	64,848	34,839	1,66,536	2,96,117	2,32,625	298	
1880-81	113,917	1,36,961		43	43	1,36,943	6,394	5,923	1,166	48,616	65,796	34,864	166,527	2,96,116	2,33,368	1,655	
1881-82	112,446	1,34,304		30,295	30,295	1,64,500	8,523	7,620	232	45,549	64,697	36,229	166,524	2,96,121	2,01,630	11,008	

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

### APPENDIX C.

*Revenue Statement for (1) one Village, Govan kop, situated in the old Dhārwar Taluka of the Dhārwar Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced 1858-59. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.*

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSABLE AREABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLEGED TO BELONG OR PARTIALLY (S.A.'s.)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED & UNOCCUPIED, AND S.A.'s.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Judicial sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2-8 & 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 2-9-12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7-10-18.	
			Per-centage.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1858-59	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1859-60	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1860-61	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1861-62	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1862-63	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1863-64	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1864-65	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1865-66	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1866-67	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1867-68	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1868-69	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1869-70	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1870-71	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1871-72	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1872-73	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1873-74	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1874-75	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1875-76	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1876-77	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
1877-78	888	2,107				2,107				848	527		1,068	2,043	2,107	
<b>GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE TOTAL 134 VILLAGES OF THE OLD DHARWAR TALUKA FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS.</b>																
1873-74	1,14,928	1,36,597				1,36,597	12,754	7,086	48,840	69,400	39,356	1,75,619	2,12,682	1,70,833		
1874-75	1,14,246	1,36,570		4	4	1,36,575	12,721	7,018	48,880	69,380	39,817	1,75,497	2,11,972	1,70,591		
1875-76	1,14,199	1,36,619				1,36,619	12,619	6,906	48,602	69,342	39,648	1,75,320	2,11,870	1,70,395		
1876-77	1,13,854	1,36,606		181	181	1,34,826	13,898	7,574	48,502	69,346	39,008	1,75,664	2,11,926	1,68,877	1,113	
1877-78	1,16,738	1,36,543				1,36,543	13,612	7,574	49,000	69,042	39,228	1,75,648	2,11,849	1,70,080	4,014	
1878-79	1,16,929	1,36,548				1,36,586	13,784	7,212	48,944	68,866	39,444	1,76,448	2,11,718	1,70,836	886	
1879-80	1,16,486	1,36,480		708	708	1,39,717	13,274	4,129	48,967	64,740	34,087	1,87,777	2,09,299	2,28,559	284	
1880-81	1,14,997	1,36,170		48	48	1,36,127	6,994	6,929	45,779	64,188	35,009	1,87,707	2,09,287	2,36,302	1,023	
1881-82	1,13,325	1,37,522		37,148	37,148	7,69,434	6,229	7,421	45,713	64,089	36,444	1,07,767	2,09,292	2,05,111	21,028	

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

Statement referred to in Para. 49 of the

BY FORMER SURVEY.															
GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		
							8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total Arable Acres including Inam.	Total Unarable Acres.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
Former Village.				Present Village.											
Number.				Name of Village.											
1st Class.															
1	Dharsar	..	..	2,067	1,104	1,515	2,369	14	45	1	4	1,530	2,418		
2	Hos Yelapur	..	..	1,075	245	604	686	6	18	2	6	612	705		
3	Kanlapur	..	..	1,830	44	1,360	1,162	..	..	..	..	1,269	2,128		
4	Malspur	..	..	831	60	491	912	..	..	..	..	491	912		
5	Gulganjikop	..	..	458	194	287	448	5	14	..	..	292	432		
6	Dandakop	..	..	1,066	25	785	1,228	..	..	..	..	785	1,228		
7	Yatungid	..	..	1,034	119	712	957	6	18	..	..	717	950		
8	Lakmanhalli	..	..	1,348	377	308	1,070	89	187	..	..	875	1,267		
9	Nowlar	..	..	5,191	478	3,839	5,404	90	212	28	899	4,005	6,015		
10	Begdasan	..	..	57	4	795	1,287	..	..	..	..	795	1,287		
11	Karnapur Tadadbill	..	..	748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	1,287		
12	Rawalgeri	..	..	1,857	47	898	1,386	..	..	..	..	706	1,287		
13	Khanapur	..	..	833	9	101	232	..	..	..	..	191	294		
14	Gowankop	..	..	1,210	118	1,046	1,871	..	..	..	..	1,060	1,828		
Total of the 1st Class				19,488	8,718	18,098	19,522	190	498	109	481	13,327	20,499		
2nd Class.															
15	Ohongadikop	..	..	290	44	619	978	..	..	..	..	619	978		
16	Hayspur	..	..	993	952	958	1,078	13	22	..	..	959	1,108		
17	Nowlur Tadadbill	..	..	464	5	869	624	..	..	..	..	869	624		
18	Amimbhal	..	..	10,893	901	6,848	8,796	..	..	..	..	6,848	8,796		
19	Kavrigud	..	..	2,394	112	2,011	2,921	..	..	..	..	2,011	3,921		
20	Narwad	..	..	793	72	560	567	..	..	..	..	560	567		
21	Chendannatti	..	..	1,718	127	1,275	1,743	..	..	..	..	1,275	1,753		
22	Tindpur	..	..	1,027	144	715	1,003	..	..	..	..	715	1,003		
23	Arlikatti	..	..	797	9	619	971	..	..	..	..	619	971		
24	Dandannatti	..	..	733	24	549	769	..	..	..	..	549	769		
25	Marsadi	..	..	8,719	139	2,437	3,228	..	..	..	..	10	22		
26	Shivhalli	..	..	3,793	221	2,249	3,109	..	..	..	..	2,249	3,109		
27	Kankur	..	..	1,594	56	1,261	1,799	..	..	..	..	1,261	1,799		
28	Bokpur	..	..	2,814	211	1,499	2,186	..	..	..	..	6	19		
29	Kokkeri	..	..	1,800	118	1,117	1,685	..	..	..	..	9	24		
30	Yadwad	..	..	2,969	158	2,369	2,512	..	..	..	..	2,369	2,512		
31	Fudkhalatti	..	..	1,732	72	1,657	2,371	..	..	..	..	1,657	2,371		
32	Hannankop	..	..	1,368	24	1,194	1,841	..	..	..	..	1,194	1,841		
33	Ladigal	..	..	1,840	23	1,450	2,291	..	..	..	..	1,450	2,291		
34	Saltankop	..	..	460	21	300	421	..	..	..	..	15	40		
35	Ladigal	..	..	928	23	674	721	..	..	..	..	674	721		
36	Kesarkop	..	..	485	19	401	610	..	..	..	..	401	610		
37	Budal	..	..	348	5	198	274	..	..	..	..	198	274		
38	Saltargatti	..	..	748	30	345	498	..	..	..	..	345	498		
39	Katur	..	..	2,024	269	1,704	2,128	..	..	..	..	7	22		
40	Lokur	..	..	2,413	104	1,190	1,347	..	..	..	..	104	1,347		
41	Tadkoc	..	..	2,099	223	790	1,178	12	45	22	24	1,178	1,667		
42	Madanbhavi	..	..	4,224	352	1,000	1,011	60	119	5	10	1,011	1,300		
43	Kotur	..	..	8,118	1,016	1,970	1,416	167	530	..	..	1,970	2,486		
44	Hangazki	..	..	1,800	80	897	869	2	8	37	..	897	1,040		
45	Balur	..	..	1,836	243	1,204	1,006	121	274	..	..	1,204	1,380		
46	Dubannatti	..	..	1,004	52	727	847	19	41	2	2	748	996		
47	Agganhalli	..	..	303	62	292	383	..	..	..	..	292	380		
48	Bogur	..	..	789	66	586	472	62	139	1	1	586	617		
49	Nimalkatti	..	..	1,447	97	1,268	692	24	84	..	..	1,268	1,640		
50	Mugli	..	..	808	84	539	748	18	88	..	..	539	793		
51	Khanapur	..	..	932	98	811	495	..	..	..	..	811	1,007		
52	Tindpur	..	..	637	34	408	618	..	..	..	..	408	518		

DIX D.

Survey Commissioner's report No. 374 of 1879.

Total Acreage including Indian.	Total Unavailable Acres.	BY REVISION SURVEY.										Unoccupied waste.		Average Assessment on Government Land per Acre.	Increase of Assessment per cent.	Decrease of Assessment per cent.
		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Acres.	Assessment.			
		Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.								
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
3,090	150	1,549	3,883	7	19	18	86	1,568	3,036	7	3				Ex. a. p.	62.3
1,069	325	408	978	9	25	16	45	271	1,098	...	...	2	8	0	47.2	...
1,693	64	1,700	3,468	...	...	...	...	1,330	3,446	...	...	...	...	...	37.3	...
764	12	464	1,239	...	...	...	...	404	1,329	...	...	...	...	...	35.9	...
845	118	969	964	4	10	3	6	295	870	9	6	...	...	...	45.0	...
1,192	32	701	2,100	...	...	...	...	792	2,112	...	...	...	...	...	73.3	...
1,039	194	892	1,877	3	39	4	12	765	1,618	...	...	...	...	...	81.3	...
1,314	303	769	1,440	90	190	7	22	636	1,663	18	6	...	...	...	69.8	...
5,121	440	3,824	9,284	53	214	148	775	4,000	10,235	6	6	...	...	...	52.7	...
40	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	7	40	...	...	...	...	...	64.1	...
297	3	695	1,988	...	...	...	...	605	1,938	...	...	...	...	...	68.6	...
1,373	66	895	1,941	...	...	...	...	909	1,960	14	26	...	...	...	52.7	...
459	6	194	362	...	...	...	...	194	362	...	...	...	...	...	58.3	...
1,842	84	1,068	5,834	...	...	...	...	1,068	5,679	...	...	...	...	...	68.6	...
19,367	1,690	12,000	31,206	173	465	317	1,081	15,419	32,732	46	67	2	7	1	69.7	...
818	33	818	1,370	13	35	1	3	617	1,373	33	68	2	4	4	40.9	...
294	811	870	1,444	...	...	...	...	887	1,488	...	...	...	...	...	34.4	...
464	6	370	869	...	...	...	...	370	869	...	...	...	...	...	39.9	...
10,964	496	6,374	12,472	3	14	1	4	4,373	12,486	...	...	...	...	...	58.9	...
3,836	107	1,979	4,083	...	...	...	...	1,979	4,083	...	...	...	...	...	39.7	...
760	63	560	1,253	...	...	...	...	560	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	42.7	...
1,758	106	1,322	3,213	...	...	...	...	1,239	3,231	23	10	12	5	1	52.1	...
1,093	147	620	1,269	...	...	...	...	639	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	39.5	...
708	4	914	1,407	...	...	...	...	614	1,407	...	...	...	...	...	44.9	...
748	10	864	1,042	...	...	...	...	464	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	35.5	...
4,237	131	3,494	6,730	...	...	...	...	2,810	4,773	...	...	...	...	...	42.0	...
2,792	349	2,043	3,085	...	...	...	...	2,043	3,065	...	...	...	...	...	38.2	...
1,530	65	1,349	2,939	...	...	...	...	1,325	2,907	...	...	...	...	...	33.8	...
3,315	165	1,504	3,111	...	...	...	...	1,638	3,171	...	...	...	...	...	43.9	...
1,399	115	1,062	2,055	...	...	...	...	1,068	2,317	...	...	...	...	...	36.7	...
3,468	119	2,457	4,896	...	...	...	...	2,515	4,990	...	...	...	...	...	43.3	...
1,731	72	1,509	3,019	...	...	...	...	1,529	3,019	...	...	...	...	...	37.8	...
1,867	29	1,391	2,635	...	...	...	...	1,391	2,616	...	...	...	...	...	34.6	...
1,838	79	1,338	2,037	...	...	...	...	829	2,131	...	...	...	...	...	30.9	...
408	21	897	546	...	...	...	...	690	661	...	...	...	...	...	25.0	...
924	23	626	855	...	...	...	...	405	901	...	...	...	...	...	47.7	...
459	86	401	890	...	...	...	...	191	310	...	...	...	...	...	55.0	...
846	37	843	661	...	...	...	...	343	661	...	...	...	...	...	34.1	...
3,633	176	1,667	3,245	...	...	...	...	1,694	3,268	...	...	...	...	...	47.7	...
3,418	91	1,002	2,197	...	...	...	...	1,015	2,249	...	...	...	...	...	54.1	...
2,117	218	730	1,400	17	77	11	142	770	1,574	...	...	...	...	...	30.0	...
3,372	1,379	848	1,273	68	261	...	...	1,036	1,575	45	24	1	7	8	39.4	...
1,123	906	2,173	1,686	840	361	...	...	2,110	1,861	6	3	...	...	...	58.2	...
7,194	94	677	1,371	...	...	...	...	648	1,392	...	...	...	...	...	36.9	...
1,871	846	1,208	1,310	105	540	...	...	1,463	1,830	44	24	...	...	...	39.7	...
1,009	49	499	870	...	...	...	...	341	436	...	...	...	...	...	37.3	...
800	85	321	470	...	...	...	...	629	871	...	...	...	...	...	11.9	...
807	68	630	606	36	342	...	...	1,023	871	...	...	...	...	...	30.3	...
1,443	62	865	725	67	151	...	...	668	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	17.9	...
803	33	333	340	29	36	...	...	142	345	...	...	...	...	...	38.9	...
606	37	683	532	10	...	...	...	413	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
636	34	613	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



			BY FORMER SURVEY.																
Former Number	Present Taluhs.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Total.				
					Total arable acres including Intim.		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Acres.	Assessment.					
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
				2nd Class.															
Old District.				Dikrawar-continued.															
Rusli.																			
53			Mashipur .. .. .			770	13	400	450							400	446		
54			Kumhnikankop .. .			482	28	177	147		5	19				193	168		
55			Shedbal .. .. .			443	33	260	217							290	211		
56			Garag .. .. .			3,784	217	2,375	2,251	110		394	97	52		2,512	2,707		
57			Narendra .. .. .			2,336	324	736	631	36		83	112			491	1,224		
58			Gowan kop .. .. .			74	11	430	441	18		24				442	477		
59			Gungagatti .. .. .			1,214	65	226	148	16		34				243	174		
60			Sankapur .. .. .			411	10	233	168	10		45				349	248		
61			Kumbhat .. .. .			512	49	329	225	14		39				348	272		
62			Mangalgatti .. .. .			678	98	269	230	15		34				284	271		
63			Dowageri .. .. .			671	59	356	383			2				357	381		
64			Lakurpur .. .. .			1,268	35	661	662							661	661		
65			Amargol .. .. .			8,081	487	1,873	2,418	29		71				1,904	2,438		
Total of the 2nd Class					84,338	6,068	62,067	68,028	736		2,164	229	856		83,082	70,001			
				3rd Class.															
Old District.				Dikrawar.															
Pansgad.																			
66			Kelperi .. .. .			3,826	218	2,440	1,281	536		1,080				2,976	2,891		
67			Bokatali .. .. .			372	465	141	90	54		138	2	6		197	279		
68			Sudapur .. .. .			1,239	139	1,040	872	69		122				1,099	499		
69			Sudapur .. .. .			368	90	244	148							244	168		
70			Toothankop .. .. .			608	149	400	217	22		324				468	443		
71			Hannapur .. .. .			71	1	1	1							1	1		
72			Mulmankankop .. .			117		59	38							89	38		
73			Naryanpur .. .. .			85	116	38	24	11		24				49	48		
74			Tadshinkop .. .. .			919	114	625	235	46		39				671	248		
75			Yerikop .. .. .			467	350	372	232	26		68				398	360		
76			Jog Yelikpur .. .. .			350	25	167	98	28		76				165	160		
77			Wanhal .. .. .			2,172	111	2,550	2,499							2,530	2,609		
78			Kalah .. .. .			1,357	61	1,080	1,668				2	6		1,029	1,079		
79			Venkmpur .. .. .			638	109	849	209	61		159				410	398		
80			Five Malgwad .. .. .			737	50	389	267	67		177				445	396		
81			Redantakal .. .. .			772	373	245	139	39		76				273	212		
82			Chik Malgwad .. .. .			1,189	222	619	436	99		246				717	639		
83			Kambanahatti .. .. .			538	234	215	147	71		231				390	378		
84			Tegur .. .. .			2,726	240	2,171	1,329	218		674				2,380	1,578		
85			Timapur .. .. .			349	10	183	168	21		45				208	108		
86			Hale Tegur .. .. .			1,072	68	707	534	122		222	1	4		900	916		
87			Guladkop .. .. .			986	272	626	492	83		268	6	16		714	702		
88			Kench Ramnabhal .. .			1,757	48	1,163	2,347							1,158	1,347		
89			Sangrakop .. .. .		2,717	84	2,170	2,800				4	12		2,174	2,902			
Total of the 3rd Class					26,455	3,514	18,048	16,224	1,611		4,696	24	42		19,986	18,907			
				4th Class.															
Old District.				Dikrawar.															
90			Dowar Eubli .. .. .			3,246	115	254	185	253		1,255				627	1,475		
91			Warawa Nagavi .. .			2,362	258	2,067	1,094	101		390				1,092	854		
92			Amshankahatti .. .			600	238	236	106	262		221				498	1,017		
93			Amshankahatti .. .			469	124	221	95	87		299				304	294		
94			Mandhal .. .. .			1,161	148	805	392	272		658				1,053	1,054		
95			Salkankop .. .. .			1,116	232	866	158	172		468				628	621		
96			Salkankop .. .. .			237	5	178	85	94		208				200	235		
97			Mahr .. .. .			529	38	464	275	98		202				582	407		
98			Kamhikpur .. .. .			1,178	160	662	282	21		122				772	607		
99			Benkanahatti .. .. .		364	31	129	69	96		126				226	233			

DIX D.—continued

BY REVISION SURVEY.														Average assessment on Govern- ment Land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.
Total arable acres includ- ing Indian.	Total unarable acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Unoccupied Waste.						
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.					
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
777	9	413	652	..	23	..	..	..	419	623	..	..	1 8 2	88-9	..	
825	129	129	184	..	..	..	..	..	123	225	..	..	1 2 9	40-3	..	
443	93	241	239	..	1	..	..	..	243	247	..	..	1 2 2	11-1	..	
3,735	230	2,940	2,011	132	459	10	50	3,407	3,521	..	..	..	1 6 6	30-1	..	
2,240	300	758	658	16	47	110	777	834	1,062	..	..	..	1 14 6	37-9	..	
743	7	436	633	17	43	..	..	446	681	..	..	..	0 12 0	18-4	..	
641	740	224	185	19	..	..	..	343	312	108	47	..	0 14 0	6-9	..	
415	7	234	103	18	..	..	..	253	321	..	..	..	1 2 3	31-4	..	
514	43	313	270	20	..	10	33	348	356	..	..	..	1 4 1	20-9	..	
850	123	347	265	24	..	..	..	371	330	..	..	..	1 3 7	22-5	..	
702	17	331	470	..	..	..	..	335	472	..	..	..	2 0 3	38-9	..	
1,255	42	655	1,387	..	..	..	..	645	1,247	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3,234	304	1,638	2,501	35	33	1	2	1,903	3,076	181	80	1 12 11	47-1	..	..	
63,109	8,181	50,402	61,857	1,135	5,377	841	1,407	52,028	95,731	654	355	1 12 6	39-9	..	..	
3,706	270	3,438	1,689	603	1,710	1	1	2,052	3,470	144	127	1 3 3	17-6	..	..	
378	439	145	100	47	292	11	54	204	255	21	12	1 2 1	37-5	..	..	
1,205	149	1,010	855	51	150	..	..	1,032	744	..	..	0 11 0	49-1	..	..	
375	31	143	314	..	..	..	..	242	214	..	..	0 14 2	44-9	..	..	
447	32	421	397	..	236	11	33	492	561	..	..	1 2 3	37-2	..	..	
70	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
66	74	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
872	387	730	354	41	103	..	..	741	457	..	..	0 9 7	33-9	..	..	
454	347	353	409	39	116	..	..	402	522	..	..	1 4 11	45-8	..	..	
303	33	163	63	33	104	..	..	191	197	..	..	1 0 6	18-5	..	..	
3,156	118	2,331	4,439	..	..	1	2	2,323	4,431	..	..	1 13 9	52-3	..	..	
1,337	37	1,050	2,135	..	..	11	35	1,051	2,151	..	..	2 0 7	29-4	..	..	
911	236	308	171	37	331	..	..	406	452	42	24	1 1 0	32-3	..	..	
736	37	401	357	33	160	..	..	457	417	..	..	0 14 7	3-5	..	..	
447	835	345	173	39	67	..	..	274	265	..	..	0 14 2	13-0	..	..	
1,138	374	911	663	108	323	..	..	719	891	139	100	1 1 0	30-3	..	..	
631	137	217	73	56	218	..	..	233	391	107	81	1 3 4	3-4	..	..	
3,795	242	2,909	1,254	363	1,335	1	..	2,335	2,744	..	..	1 2 7	46-3	..	..	
350	12	140	132	62	135	..	..	302	417	..	..	1 3 1	60-1	..	..	
1,068	73	630	577	311	609	12	..	653	1,303	..	..	1 8 3	41-2	..	..	
874	333	498	640	145	443	17	..	900	1,029	..	..	1 8 11	35-2	..	..	
1,707	37	1,147	2,243	..	..	4	10	1,151	2,159	..	..	1 12 11	50-7	..	..	
2,717	92	2,127	4,545	..	..	6	14	2,123	4,559	..	..	1 3 5	50-5	..	..	
25,797	2,976	17,485	22,050	1,945	5,363	80	234	19,459	37,746	507	431	1 6 6	40-1	..	..	
1,381	109	535	870	373	1,033	..	..	326	1,338	1	2	1 10 6	18-3	..	..	
1,734	1,152	1,027	324	100	436	..	..	1,191	1,332	493	331	1 0 3	44-5	..	..	
441	137	333	133	239	368	..	..	546	1,036	30	18	1 2 1	3-1	..	..	
4-9	158	234	113	35	237	..	..	307	349	14	6	1 1 8	16-7	..	..	
1,194	141	790	430	275	430	..	..	1,435	1,170	33	30	1 1 0	11-5	..	..	
1,013	438	328	159	169	468	..	..	5-6	306	108	64	1 1 6	11-5	..	..	
30-2	8	134	114	31	33-4	..	..	263	248	..	..	1 1 0	13-7	..	..	
77-2	98	414	393	145	259	..	..	836	657	..	..	0 15 5	12-1	..	..	
1,081	325	437	332	37	234	..	..	724	598	229	125	1 0 9	19-4	..	..	
3-3	34	141	38	45	196	..	..	225	264	20	8	1 3 0	10-5	..	..	



D—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.														Average assessment on Govern- ment land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.	
Total arable acres includ- ing Indian.	Total unarable acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Unoccupied Waste.		Es. a. P.	29				30
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.						
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
90	1	88	49	..	..	..	..	83	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
489	17	574	290	164	804	..	..	488	594	..	..	..	1 5 6	46 6	..	..	
178	18	109	68	8	10	..	..	117	74	54	28	..	0 9 0	42 3	..	..	
2,716	433	1,374	802	963	2,847	..	..	2,837	8,708	81	22	..	1 8 9	20 7	..	..	
802	130	832	492	116	516	..	..	650	810	..	..	..	1 3 11	48 8	..	..	
869	840	184	130	69	109	..	4	246	322	..	..	..	1 5 1	16 5	..	..	
594	84	840	523	99	277	..	..	446	599	..	..	..	1 4 8	47	..	..	
1,708	416	1,047	1,084	286	786	..	..	1,248	1,810	70	..	75	1 5 5	29 8	..	..	
1,071	691	689	844	225	714	..	4	846	1,003	..	..	..	1 4 1	..	..	..	
10,968	4,719	9,221	6,788	8,649	10,188	4	8	12,874	16,949	1,148	781	1 4 3	80 8	..	..	..	
788	176	339	280	167	298	..	..	506	548	..	..	1 1 4	25 4	..	..	..	
563	698	300	2 8	97	211	..	..	287	429	280	121	1 1 6	10 3	..	..	..	
279	14	311	805	81	97	..	..	269	835	..	..	1 0 1	49 4	..	..	..	
2,141	1,442	1,358	947	398	192	..	..	1,781	2,780	132	78	0 15 4	30 1	..	..	..	
1,694	780	944	854	543	548	..	..	1,197	1,377	189	110	1 1 11	82 5	..	..	..	
798	85	687	840	89	172	..	..	629	618	11	7	0 18 8	29 1	..	..	..	
1,141	799	745	588	508	494	..	14	843	1,049	69	45	1 1 2	40 1	..	..	..	
1,301	1,781	1,101	694	295	675	..	..	1,396	1,648	..	..	1 3 3	69 4	..	..	..	
4,447	1,230	1,067	1,188	401	976	..	..	3,083	3,161	275	280	1 0 6	48 5	..	..	..	
249	1,263	196	188	2	4	..	..	197	180	87	21	0 18 1	87 9	..	..	..	
659	482	416	411	47	119	..	..	403	630	84	97	1 2 0	55 4	..	..	..	
1,076	198	7 23	613	199	585	..	..	922	1,178	97	11	1 4 1	46 1	..	..	..	
1,785	184	1,339	1,236	198	809	..	16	1,523	1,850	102	144	1 3 8	82 5	..	..	..	
999	939	923	596	180	599	..	..	763	1,076	17	79	1 5 0	35 9	..	..	..	
882	46	886	581	106	261	..	..	628	792	117	66	1 2 7	47 5	..	..	..	
840	280	398	308	30	85	..	..	323	288	589	286	0 12 7	61 8	..	..	..	
840	26	810	311	16	85	..	5	238	251	..	..	1 0 11	42 6	..	..	..	
501	864	323	388	14	37	..	..	336	300	..	..	0 14 3	80 5	..	..	..	
18,964	10,286	11,677	9,238	9,686	6,986	10	84	14,673	16,967	1,745	1,442	1 1 4	86 6	..	..	..	
392	1,088	136	69	111	296	..	..	247	385	89	21	1 9 4	86 3	..	..	..	
385	8 154	138	125	9	17	..	..	261	142	56	25	0 11 1	30 2	..	..	..	
388	4 30	336	175	..	..	..	..	395	176	..	..	0 8 2	35 6	..	..	..	
37	1,178	39	39	14	43	..	..	58	71	4	6	1 5 1	120	..	..	..	
878	1,436	277	194	47	116	..	..	334	398	199	167	0 14 10	70 2	..	..	..	
877	1,608	873	421	118	206	..	..	652	817	118	82	1 4 8	12 7	..	..	..	
1,280	278	624	490	272	706	..	..	937	1,194	173	179	1 3 5	86 7	..	..	..	
..	989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,614	6,111	2,229	1,526	567	1,689	..	..	8,906	8,986	506	617	1 9 8	94 2	..	..	..	
167,903	87,221	104,686	102,274	14,816	21,222	666	2,694	125,269	198,400	4,789	2,540	1 10 3	89 8	..	..	..	

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

No. 70 OF 1879.

FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, Esq.,

OFFICIATING DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY,

SOUTHERN MARÁTHA COUNTRY.

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER,

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office,**Camp Ugar, Sámglí District, 8th February 1879.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following statistical report for the revision settlement of the 134 villages, comprised in the old Dhárwár Táluka, the original settlement of which was introduced in 1848-49.

2. The 134 villages in question are now distributed as below:—

Collectorate.	Tálukas.	No. of Villages.
Dhárwár	{ Dhárwár	129
	{ Kalghatgi	2
	{ Hubli	1
Belgaum	Parasgad	2

3. The remeasurement of these villages has been carried out, on the system detailed in your report No. 7 of the 4th January 1876, para. 3 and following paras., on the revision settlement of the old Bankápur Táluka, and applied since then to the Ránebennur and Kod settlements: the changes in internal boundaries inseparable from rice cultivation, and especially the sub-division of properties and readjustments of boundaries always going on in the neighbourhood of large centres, combined to make anything but entire remeasurement, a doubtful economy.

4. In Dhárwár 11,760 survey numbers measured by the former survey have now become 15,102.

5. The following table shows the differences in the areas of individual fields by the former and present surveys :—

No. of Villages.	Total Survey Nos. by Old Survey.	DIFFERENCE IN ARRAS BY FORMER AND PRESENT SURVEY.					Nos. given out to Forest Department.
		Within 5 per cent.	Over 5 and under 10 per cent.	Over 10 and under 15 per cent.	Over 15 and under 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.	
133	11,760	10,449	521	150	67	106	467

These figures are for 133 villages only, as the information for one village has not been sent me.

From this it appears that 7½ per cent. of the numbers re measured differ more than 5 per cent. from their areas as recorded by the former survey. This is a smaller percentage, I believe, than has been previously found to exist, and argues a greater degree of accuracy in the old measurement. A comparison of the total area, former and present, bears out this inference, for if we allow for the town of Dhárwár as explained in para. 8 below, the area by the present survey comes to 355 acres less than by the former, which is equivalent to a difference of only 17 per cent.

6. The reclassification has been done in the same way as in former revision settlements. Fifteen per cent. of the first 100, and 5 per cent. of the remaining dry-crop fields, whose old classification ranged over 10 annas, were reclassified, and 25 per cent. of all below that classification; whether any additional numbers were taken, or the entire village reclassified, depended on the result of the comparison thus afforded. In either case the water classification of all fields was done *de novo*, and the soil classification also of all whose rice area showed an increase of 50 per cent. and upwards.

7. A detailed statement showing the area and classification of every field by the former and by the present survey has been made out for every village, and adjustment made therefrom in the way detailed in the 10th, 11th and 12 paras. of your report on the Ráneennur revision settlement, where the subject is treated so fully as to preclude any necessity for further notice of it here. The comparison of the old classification in this táluca, with the new, has tallied with former experience, the good soils having been found to be classed low, and the poor proportionately high.

8. In the following statement the areas of each kind of cultivation at the former survey are contrasted with those now obtained:—

	Former:	Present.
	A. g.	A. g.
Arable dry-crop ... ..	163,100 6	151,777 8
Rice-land... ..	12,894 5	14,636 24
Garden-land ... ..	581 26	974 35
Unarable, unassessed, hill, &c. ... ..	80,975 13	37,583 32
Total ... ..	207,551 10	204,972 19

Some 2,224\* acres of the total decrease is accounted for by the fact that the area of the town of Dhárwár has not been included now, owing to the survey not being yet complete; the remaining difference is distributed in insignificant areas, over a number of villages, and must be due principally to the greater accuracy of the present measurement, especially in the case of waste lands. The large increase in rice and in garden area is a most favourable sign, and is due entirely to the exertions of the people themselves.

The decrease in dry-crop is due to the increase in rice area, and specially to that in unarable, unassessed, &c., under which head are included the large areas made over to the Forest Department of late years.

9. The Dárwár Táluka occupies the north-west corner of the collectorate, and its western villages assimilate to the Ghát country in soils, cultivation and crops; while those to the east are mostly of good black soil, level or slightly undulating in surface, and produce cotton, jowári, gram, wheat and the usual crops of the Deccan plain country.

10. As might be inferred from the above, the climate is not uniform; at Dhárwár itself the rain-fall† for the last 11 years has averaged about 32 inches; at Mugdd, 7 miles further west, the average for the same period was nearly 35 inches; while the villages on the Kánara border have no doubt a heavier fall. Even the most easterly villages, however,

\* This is the approximate area now included in municipal limits, being the difference between the present area of the lands of Dhárwár and its 7 incorporated villages and their former area which included the town site.

which have, it is to be presumed, a considerably lighter fall than Dhárwár itself, all come within what may be held to be the belt of certain rainfall; and the climate of the táluka is, therefore everywhere well suited to the various crops grown.

11. Of the culturable Government area, for which alone we have information, about three-fifths are under kharif, one-fifth under rabi crops, and the remaining fifth is waste or fallow. Cereals, of which jowári is chief and rice and wheat next in importance, take up nearly half of the whole area; cotton, nearly one-tenth; and pulses and oil-seeds, nearly 8 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively. American cotton is but little cultivated, though it is known. Cultivation is careful, in this respect resembling that generally found in districts within the influence of the Ghát rain-fall. The use of manure is universal in the western half of the táluka, but not of course so common in the black soil further east. The increase in the area of rice-lands, as compared with 30 years ago, conclusively proves the industry of the people in the improvement of their land; for though 13 per cent. may not seem at first sight a large increase, it must be remembered that not only in a thickly populated district where the rice area is already large, is the area remaining capable of conversion into rice-land necessarily confined to the least favourable situations, but that that operation is in itself very gradual and laborious. The nucleus of a rice field once formed by an embankment, the rayat extends its area by degrees year by year each season, with his pickaxe or plough, eating, as it were, a few feet into the surrounding higher land, and looking to the rains to supplement and confirm the result of his labour. The gardens are neither extensive nor remarkable for their quality. Their produce is sugar-cane, cocoanuts, guavas, and other fruits, besides vegetables of various sorts, but they have no speciality calling for mention. Rather more than two-thirds of their area is watered from wells and budkis, and the remainder from tanks or streams. The increase in the area of this kind of cultivation during the last 30 years has been proportionately very large, though in actual area not important. I have no precise information apportioning the increase between different methods of irrigation, and it is, moreover, probable that a part of the area now shown as garden may have been formerly included under rice; it is not therefore worth while to draw any deduction from the figures shown.

12. The táluka is traversed by many roads, the principal being the old mail road from Poona to Madras, which runs through it from north-west to south-east, and gives immediate connection with Kittúr and Belgaum on the north, and Hubli on the south.



13. Three roads connect Dhárwár with the western coast. One crossing the Goa frontier\* at the Tinái Ghát leads nearly due west to Goa, another reaches Kárwár through Haliyál and Supa, and a third goes through Yellápur and the Arbyl Ghát to Ankola, or by a branch just short of that place to Kárwár. In addition to these a branch of the main southern road, first mentioned, leads through Sirsi to the Port of Kumta.

14. To the east a road, which is partly bridged as far Gadag, follows the route to Bellary; and there are besides two cross roads of a less important, though useful character; one leaves the Belgaum road at Momigati and runs due north through Gadag to Tadakod, where it joins the Kittúr and Betgeri road, and thus completes a circle of four considerable markets. Another branch of the same description connects the Belgaum, Tinái Ghát and Haliyál roads, at a point three miles from Dhárwár, and affords communication between Narendra, Mugúd and other villages in a part of the country not otherwise easily crossed.

15. All those roads are in good repair (with the exception of a small portion between Tadakod and Gadag) and are much used by the traffic which seeks the sea, during the fair season, not the least considerable portion being that which finds its way to Vengurla *viâ* Belgaum; but the route to Kárwár is the only one much used after the rains begin.

16. Of the five principal markets besides Dhárwár, Gadag is returned by the Mámlatdár as showing the largest amount of weekly sales. I have no information regarding these markets at the time of the settlement; but it seems probable that Gadag, Tadakod, Betgeri and Tegur have all parted with some of their traffic to the more favourably situated Kittúr, in the adjoining collectorate; a market which, I am informed, has much increased in importance of late years. The trade of the táluka, however, is of course centred in Dhárwár, and no other market of any real importance exists within the short range of its limits.

17. Dhárwár itself consumes most of the produce of the táluka, and the exports are small in consequence. Mr. Wingate reports: "owing to the large consumption of produce in the town and camp of Dhárwár itself, the exports from the district are few. Rice, however, is conveyed to the market towns of the black plain, Ron, Gadag, Navalgund, &c., in some quantity, the return freight being generally cotton, wheat, and other grains which are forwarded on to Kárwár together with pulses of various kinds, and sweet oil. From Kárwár the traders return with cocoanuts, spices, dates, salt,

\* Within the Goa territory, this road is said to be in very bad order.

saltfish and cocoanut oil. Iron and other metals are also brought by this route from Bombay.”—

“Manufactures are few, that of cotton cloth in the form of male and female wearing apparel being almost the only article produced in sufficient quantity for exportation. The surplus dohtars, saries, chollies, &c. are generally disposed of at Nandigad, from which place they are probably sent over the border in some quantity to Goa; from Nandigad return carriage brings cocoanuts, plantains, limes, spices and salt from Goa.”

\* (Principal)  
vide Appendix J.

“The villages\* in which the manufacture of cloth is carried on are noted below with the number of looms in each:—

No.	Name of Village.	Looms.	
		Cloth.	Woolen.
1	Dhárwár	78	27
2	Amargol	7	8
3	Hosa Yellápur	78	...
4	Málápur	42	...
5	Tadkod	53	...
6	Gadag	121	14
7	Betgeri	60	...
8	Hanmankop	54	...

Vide Appendices 18. The following table, compiled from the statistical returns attached to this report, contrasts the present state of taluka with its condition 30 years back:—

	30 Years ago at time of former Settlement.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Population	84,372	79,414	...	5,458	-6.43
Houses Flat-roofed and tiled	7,989	14,708	7,589	...	+93.8
Houses Thatched	8,465	4,046	...	4,419	-52.2
Agricultural cattle	22,646	16,920	...	6,726	-29.7
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	42,339	20,073	...	22,260	-52.58
Sheep and goats	12,081	4,865	...	7,216	-59.73
Carts	2,133	3,131	998	...	+46.44
Horses and ponies	1,299	519	...	780	-60
Wells and bukkis	848	1,174	327	...	+38.7
Tanks	175	200	25	...	+14.29

19. Population shows a decrease of nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., a result which was not to be anticipated. The calculations and papers have been carefully gone over, however, more than once, and are, I feel confident, free from any error beyond what may have occurred in collecting the information at the time of the former settlement. The census tables of 1872 do not afford a comparison in the case of the whole táluka, as the villages there included do not correspond with those under report; but the population given for the town of Dhárwár is 19,575, which, allowing for the civil station being included, does not differ materially from the figure now shown; since 1872 an increase was unlikely.

20. A comparison of the former and present village totals shows a decrease in all but some 20 villages, and it is observable that large villages have decreased equally with the small. Of Dhárwár and the five smaller bázár villages, Tadkod alone shows an increase, and that only of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

21. Another point elicited by the comparison is that the increases, with the exception of Lalgati and Baswapur (which latter was uninhabited before) all occur in villages with much black soil and lying near the centre of the táluka.\*

22. From the details afforded by Statistical Table No. IV, (Appendix G) it will be seen that the decrease is confined to Mulsalmáns and low caste Hindus, while all other castes show more or less increase.

23. It is not easy to draw any clear inference from the above; the fact of the decrease being, as a rule, uniformly distributed over the district seems to point to the general accuracy of the figures, while the fact that it is confined to the poorer classes looks as though it may be in part at least attributable to various causes connected with the late famine. That the increases occur in black soil villages, favourably situated, is not inconsistent with this supposition, for these are villages in which the increase would probably be largest, and any reduction from famine causes might still leave an increase on former population. On the other hand, the famine has not been supposed, so far as I am aware, to have had such serious effects in the Dhárwár Táluka.

---

\* Villages for which there is no separate old record, because they were included in the town of Narendra of which they practically form part, have been now named separately; these are not considered as showing increased population in this observation.

24. The civil station, military cantonment and jail have not been included in the figures now given, as they were not included in the former census. \* Appendices M. and N. show the two latter. Separate statements\* are appended, showing their present population, but I regret that I was unable to obtain full details of caste, &c., regarding them.

25. The area under report is nearly 324† square miles, on which the present survey census shows an average of 245 to the square mile. In a district so thickly populated, (and if the former figures are taken as correct, it was equally so 30 years ago) a large increase was not perhaps to be expected, and I believe it will be admitted by those well acquainted with the people that they are of an enterprising nature, and not averse to seek their livelihood abroad: the emigration of the superabundant population may therefore account, in some measure, for the decrease alluded to above.

26. It appears from the Statistical Table No. V that the non-agricultural portion of the population number 36,922 or 46.49 per cent. of the whole; this is a much larger proportion than is usual, and, of course, is owing to the fact of Dhárwár being a large centre, where many occupations besides that of agriculture find a livelihood: in fact I find that out of the above number, upwards of 16,000 persons belong to Dhárwár itself. The purely and partly agricultural population amount to 31,355 and 11,137, or 39 and 14 per cent. respectively. This division can only be approximate, owing to the great difficulty of classifying the people correctly, but the proportions shown seem to indicate its general accuracy.

27. The total increase of 17 per cent. in the number of houses during the last 30 years seems inconsistent with a decrease in population of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and may be used as an argument that an increase in population must have existed, until converted by famine causes into the decrease shown. To a certain extent, probably, this has been the case, but the very marked increase in the better sort of houses, (92 per cent.) and decrease in the poorer description, points to a great change in the standard of comfort and prosperity of the people, which might be expected to be attended by a decrease in the average head of population per house. Such decrease, however, could only be inconsiderable, and indeed does not seem to have occurred in the Hubli and Indi Talukas, whose figures are the only ones I have at hand for comparison. In the villages under report the average per house is now 4.23, and 30 years ago was 5.22. In Indi in 1872, and in

Hubli in 1873, the average was 5, and 30 years before was about 4½ head of population per house.

28. All descriptions of live stock have greatly decreased in numbers, and this, though due to a considerable extent to the taking up of waste land, and the handing over to the Forest Department of areas, before available for grazing, must be largely due also to the mortality and emigration which occurred during the famine.

29. The number of carts has increased, nearly 50 per cent., and this may be safely regarded as a proof of great progress in wealth and the means of acquiring it, made during the last 30 years.

30. The old records do not distinguish wells used for irrigation from those used for drinking, but the increase in the total number of wells and budkis is very marked, being 38 per cent.; this is, of course, a very favourable sign, though it has not the significance it would bear in a district where well irrigation is of more importance.

31. It appears from the appended return\* of schools that the total average attendance is 1,140 boys and 25 girls, of whom the girls and 858 boys attend Government schools, while 282 boys are taught in private ones. The population return (Statistical Table No. IV.) gives 2.45 per cent. and 27 per cent. as the respective proportions of readers among the male and female population, that is, an increase of 50 per cent. among the former and a clear increase in the female population of the amount shown.

32. The large proportion and large actual increase must both, in a great measure, be put down to the special facilities, which large towns and a trading population afford in the matter of educational progress. Of the 16 Government and 15 private schools in the taluka, six of each are situated in Dhárwár itself, and together contribute 630 boys and 24 girls to the above figures. Similarly we find that of 5,052 men and 103 women able to read, 2,967 and 100 respectively belong to the town of Dhárwár, where the proportion of readers to population reaches 16.6 per cent., or 4 per cent. more than in the remainder of the taluka.

33. I should explain that my figures for Government schools are furnished by the Educational Department, while those for the private schools were obtained by the Classing Establishment when taking the survey census. Private village schools keep no record of daily average attendance; it was necessary therefore to convert the number of pupils, present at the time of the census,

into average attendance, and this has been done by reducing it to the proportion which the actual number of pupils at Government schools at the time the census bore to the average attendance shown by the Educational Department. The figures, therefore, for private schools are only approximate, but more accurate data are not available.

34. The appendices mentioned in the margin† contain instances of the sales, leases and mortgages of land in the villages under report, during the past four years. The details are taken from the Sub-Registrar's records, but cases in which anything besides land was involved have been omitted. Proximity to the large town of Dhárwár, and the pressure brought to bear on all classes by the famine, account for the large number of transactions recorded; to the latter cause, too, may be attributed the fact that in some cases the prices are not high, though it must not be lost sight of that the rates of assessment in Dhárwár being higher than in any district hitherto revised, a comparison based on the number of years assessment represented by the price would be misleading.

35. Mortgages perhaps give a juster idea of the value of land than absolute sales, which are seldom resorted to by the rayats except under pressure, while a mortgage is the ordinary method of raising money for the less urgent purposes of investment or improvements in land; it must be remembered, however, that the sum raised by mortgage is always below, generally far below the value of the security, and in forming a judgment of the value of land and its annual outturn, from such a record as that in question, we shall be justified in assuming the higher values shown to be approximate to, though within, the truth.

36. But the consideration of leases would seem free from such complications, and might be supposed to show the value of land from an opposite point of view; for while in mortgages and sales the owner is usually the one that starts the transaction, in leases the Lessee would generally be, one would suppose, a cultivator in search of more land to cultivate than he has at his disposal.

A glance at the table,\* however, which gives, in a few cases taken quite at random from Appendix B, the increase over the Government rent for which lands have been leased, shows that here, as in mortgages and sales, many factors of the problem must be absent: here also, however, the higher values shown may be taken as nearest the truth, for we know at least that the sum recorded is paid, though we do not know the considerations which may have made it less than it might otherwise have been. It is not a question, I think, which can with

†Appendices A, B, and C.

\*Appendix B.

advantage be reduced to percentages, but a perusal of the instances given of sales, leases and mortgages, will show clearly that land in this taluka is of great value.

37. The information furnished by the Classing Establishment regarding the sub-letting or otherwise of land, shows that the proportion of fields cultivated by others than the owners is upwards of 36½ per cent.; the proportion hitherto found at revision settlements in Dhárwar Collectorate has been about 25 per cent., and the difference is due, no doubt, to the fact that in and near large towns a larger proportion of possessors of land are engaged in other occupations than agriculture. Such record as we have of the money rents obtained will be found in Appendix B.; the usual grain rent is half the gross produce, as elsewhere, but it varies slightly according to circumstances.

38. The information regarding prices contained in the Appendices P and Q, appendices marginally noted, is obtained from the Māmlatdār, and has been checked so far as possible by Mr. Wingate and myself, as regard method of preparation. The following table shows the average prices of grain in Dhárwar, since the settlement, in sers of 80 tolas per rupee:—

Years.	Jowári.	Cleaned Rice.	Wheat.	Nachni.	Gram.	Tár.
1848 to 57	61	32	49	68	30	41
1858 to 67	30	15	23	35	15	21
1868 to 77	26	13	15	31	11	15
1878	10	8	5	13	7	11

39. The influence of the American war in the prices of the years 1862 to 1865 is as observable in these returns as in those prepared for former revision settlements, and it is to be noted that these prices were again reached and but in few cases slightly exceeded in 1877, the year of the famine, since when but little change was visible in Dhárwar up to the date of the return. The average of the 3rd decade, however, leaving 1877 out of the calculation, shows a rise in cereals of from 107 to 206 per cent., and in pulses of 173 per cent. during the 30 years.

40. I have said nothing above of the condition of the people, because having only come to this part of the Presidency late in 1877, I am quite unable to compare their condition before and after the famine: for the same reason I have felt disqualified to draw inferences

from the census statistics given. In comparison with the rayats of the Northern Deccan, however, I feel sure the Dhàrwàr rayats are prosperous, and especially so in freedom from debt. The clothes worn by them, it is noticeable, are superior in make and material and a far larger proportion of the inhabitants wear clothes cut and sewn, as distinguished from uncut pieces of cloth. No doubt the climates differ in temperature, but if in the North it is hotter in the hot months, it is also far colder in the cold, and the superiority of the clothing worn in the Southern Deccan must be attributed chiefly to the greater prosperity of the people, the result of a more fertile soil and more certain seasons.

41. The statements attached to this report were in almost every case originally prepared by Mr. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, but have undergone more or less change in course of revision in this office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.



**APPENDIX A.**

*Statement showing the Sales of Land in Villages of Old Dhárwár Táluka made out from the Sub-Registrar's Records 1874-78.*

No.	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Land Inkm or Government.	Acre Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Year of transaction.	REMARKS.
						Rupees.	No. of years multiple of Survey Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A. g.	Rs. a.				
1	Kamlápur ...	5	Government ...	17 26	86 0	450	12 5	1874	Sold.
2	Do. ...	65	Do. ...	18 9	17 0	800	17 6	"	"
3	Lakmanhalli ...	88	Do. ...	21 39	36 0	400	11 1	"	"
4	Mugnd ...	108	Do. ...	20 18	37 0	83	2 2	"	"
5	Aladgeri ...	10	Do. ...	15 5	15 0	200	13 3	"	"
6	Pudkalkatti ...	59	Do. ...	27 6	38 12	800	20 6	"	"
7	Ohongadikop ...	1	Do. ...	23 14	36 0	151	4 2	"	"
8	Mavinkep ...	23	Do. ...	15 31	8 0	120	15	"	"
9	Wanballi ...	72	Do. ...	6 35	18 0	100	5 5	"	"
10	Dhárwár ...	168	Do. ...	23 25	34 0	500	14 6	"	"
11	Kelgeri ...	45	Do. ...	7 31	17 8	300	17 6	"	"
12	Kogilgeri ...	67	Do. ...	6 23	16 0	90	5 6	"	"
13	Belur ...	104	Do. ...	22 19	18 0	100	5 5	"	"
14	Marsági ...	129	Do. ...	23 26	29 0	250	8 6	"	"
15	Nowlur ...	336	Do. ...	1 18	3 0	200	6 6	"	"
16	Do. ...	183	Do. ...	14 28	22 0	600	15	1875	"
	Do. ...	267	Do. ...	4 6	8 4				
	Do. ...	268	Do. ...	5 2	9 8				
			Total ...	23 38	39 12				

17	Do.	332	Do.	3 25	20 0	200	10		
18	Do.	16	Do.	6 9	23 0	1,000	43		
19	Do.	90	Do.	7 17	12 0	200	16.7		
20	Dhárwár	33	Do.	6 23	2 0	410	205		
21	Lc.	1	Do.	1 25	5 0	412	82		
22	Maradgi	112	Do.	27 20	36 0	431	12		
23	Kotur	274	Do.	8 13	10 0	200	20		
24	Kamaw Kanvi	1	Do.	38 11	28 0	190	6.8		
25	Benkanakatti	17	Do.	19 29	37 0	207	5.6		
26	Salkinokop	48	Judi Inám	15 37	35 0	183	2.5		
	Do.	49	Do.	6 13	17 0				
			Total	22 10	52 0				
27	Do.	38	Inám	5 13	23 0	115	5		
28	Lamanhalli	24	Government	23 2	14 0	1,200	44		
	Do.	90	Do.	6 18	13 0				
			Total	29 20	27 0				
29	Mugad	195	Government	15 4	19 0	700	25		
	Do.	196	Do.	23 9	9 0				
			Total	58 13	28 0				
30	Do.	80	Government	3 25	10 0	250	25		
31	Nowur Tadadbil	8	Do.	15 27	25 0	120	4.8		
32	Pudkalkatti	40	Do.	10 38	19 0	150	7.9		
33	Tadshinkop	51	Do.	28 39	37 0	300	8.1		
34	Saptapur	87	Do.	13 36	6 0	380	63		
35	Aminbhávi	381	Do.	12 8	17 0	200	11.8		
36	Niralkatti	73	Do.	6 24	10 0	82	8.2		
37	Kowigeri	1	Do.	18 1	24 0	100	4.2		
38	Hanmanhal	54	Do.	22 13	36 0	110	1.5		
	Do.	55	Do.	24 9	36 0				
			Total	46 22	72 0				
39	Pudkalkatti	13	Government	18 9	32 0	400	12.5	1876	
40	Niralkatti	68	Do.	17 16	12 0	208	16.7		
41	Do.	73	Do.	6 24	10 0	90	9		
42	Gulganjikop	24	Do.	17 27	26 0	350	13.5		
43	Mugad	53	Do.	3 25	12 0	175	14.6		

APPENDIX A.—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Land Inhm of Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.		AMOUNT REALIZED.		Year of transaction.	REMARKS.
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rupees.	No. of years multiple of Survey Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
44	Nelliharvi ...	79	Government ...	30 9	25 0	100	4	1876	Sold.	
45	Wanballi ...	117	Do. ...	26 8	26 0	203	7.8	"	"	
46	Dhárwár ...	145	Do. ...	6 24	10 0	200	20	"	"	
47	Do. ...	91	Do. ...	18 36	81 0	200	6.5	"	"	
48	Kankur ...	2	Do. ...	26 32	37 0	200	5.4	"	"	
49	Do. ...	69	Do. ...	81 17	58 0	200	3.8	"	"	
50	Do. ...	73	Do. ...	19 15	28 0	300	10.7	"	"	
51	Mallur ...	6	Do. ...	30 26	14 0	80	5.7	"	"	
52	Hire Maligwad ...	2	Do. ...	7 28	8 4	3044	10.3	"	"	
53	Do. ...	12	Do. ...	7 32	26 4					
			Total ...	15 20	29 8					
53	Aminbhávi ...	1	Government ...	23 32	36 0	303	8.4	"	"	
54	Do. ...	148	Do. ...	23 32	36 0	300	8.8	"	"	
55	Nowlur ...	261	Do. ...	5 32	5 0	100	20	"	"	
56	Saptapur ...	69	Do. ...	12 2	10 0	70	7	"	"	
57	Sáidapur ...	19	Do. ...	17 6	12 0	600	50	"	"	
58	Saptapur ...	37	Do. ...	17 23	5 0	7054	47	"	"	
58	Do. ...	38	Do. ...	22 0	10 0					
			Total ...	39 23	15 0					
59	Hanmanhal ...	79	Government ...	17 14	27 0	160	5.9	"	"	
60	Tegur ...	82	Do. ...	35 20	20 0	200	10	"	"	
61	Kelgert ...	226	Do. ...	39 38	32 0	550	17.2	"	"	

62	Do. ...	40	Do. ...	5 21	12 0	125	10.4	"	"
63	Mailur	218	Do. ...	6 8	11 0	300	16.7	1877	"
	Do. ...	219	Do. ...	14 37	7 9				
			Total ...	21 5	18 0				
64	Do. ...	31	Government ...	13 26	16 8	150	9.	"	"
65	Do. ...	2	Do. ...	34 36	31 0	350	11.3	"	"
66	Saptapur	89	Do. ...	10 33	5 8	160	45.	"	"
67	Do. ...	110	Do. ...	19 35	7 0	175	25.	"	"
68	Kelgeri	242	Do. ...	27 37	14 0	500	19.2	"	"
	Do. ...	248	Do. ...	27 20	13 0				
			Total ...	55 17	26 0				
69	Do. ...	65	Government ...	5 34	12 0	70	5.8	"	"
	Do. ...	71	Do. ...	20 13	6 0	400	30.	"	"
	Do. ...	72	Do. ...	24 22	7 0				
			Total ...	45 1	18 0				
70	Hire Maligwad	8	Government ...	7 28	3 4	400	13.8	"	"
	Do. ...	12	Do. ...	7 32	26 4				
			Total ...	15 20	29 8				
71	Kamsalpur	78	Government ...	21 31	40 0	1,000	25.	"	"
72	Dhárwár	130	Do. ...	19 3	25 0	1,000	40.	"	"
73	Do. ...	217	Do. ...	12 23	20 0	450	22.	"	"
74	Dandikop	1	Do. ...	17 5	28 0	600	21.	"	"
75	Do. ...	34	Do. ...	22 6	35 0	450	12.9	"	"
76	Chik Maligwad	23	Do. ...	13 34	10 0	80	8.	"	"
77	Do. ...	46	Do. ...	14 9	24 0	100	4.2	"	"
78	Lokur...	14	Do. ...	12 34	19 0	300	15.8	"	"
79	Do. ...	66	Do. ...	10 24	17 0	200	11.8	"	"
80	Do. ...	140	Do. ...	4 15	6 0	400	11.1	"	"
	Do. ...	141	Dq. ...	16 22	30 0				
			Total ...	20 37	36 0				

APPENDIX A.—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Land taken or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Year of transaction.	REMARKS.
						Rupess.	No. of years multiple of Survey Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A. g.	Rs. a.				
81	Lokur	140	Government	4 15	6 0	100	16·7	1877	Sold.
82	Gowankop	7	Do.	9 38	16 0	156	9·7	"	"
83	Do.	1	Do.	10 36	10 0	700	18·	"	"
	Do.	101	Do.	9 33	17 0				
	Do.	106	Do.	8 16	12 0				
	Total			29 5	39 0				
84	Do.	10	Government	5 22	8 0	325	25·	"	"
	Do.	73	Do.	8 6	5 0				
	Total			8 28	13 0				
85	Do.	48	Government	9 14	12 8	400	5·	"	"
86	Do.	7	Do.	9 38	16 0				
87	Kallur	23	Do.	11 0	18 0				
88	Hoskatti	24	Do.	0 9	20 0				
	Do.	25	Do.	8 3	26 0	400	6·	"	"
	Do.	27	Do.	7 1	20 0				
	Total			21 13	66 0				
89	Wanhalli	77	Government	23 16	23 0	100	4·3	"	"
90	Do.	70	Do.	31 34	42 0	160	3·8	"	"
91	Do.	90	Do.	22 25	18 0	200	11·1	"	"
92	Guiganjikop	27	Do.	9 39	16 0	775	48·0	"	"

93	Aggenhalli	17	Do.	15 28	18 0	100	55		
94	Nowlur	2	Do.	3 11	16 0	120	75		
95	Do.	117	Do.	21 15	33 0	700	210		
96	Do.	118	Do.	20 11	32 0	650	200		
97	Do.	280	Do.	13 38	7 0	64	9		
98	Do.	310	Do.	5 19	11 0	300	27		
99	Garag	69	Do.	5 25	3 8	100	66		
	Do.	229	Do.	7 21	11 8				
			Total	13 6	15 0				
100	Guladkop	102	Government	10 14	15 0	103	66		
101	Kaleh	53	Do.	22 8	33 0	209	60		
102	Do.	34	Do.	18 21	24 0	60	25		
103	Arwatgi	86	Do.	8 21	21 0	80	58		
104	Kotur	218	Do.	14 37	7 0	300	166		
	Do.	219	Do.	6 8	11 0				
			Total	21 5	18 0				
105	Do.	219	Government	6 8	11 0	525	47		
106	Do.	25	Do.	7 88	9 12	74	76		
107	Hangardi	77	Do.	18 27	20 0	90	45		
108	Chendanmatti	44	Do.	14 13	18 0	100	55		
109	Do.	28	Do.	10 23	18 0	100	55		
110	Kalkeri	1	Do.	17 30	21 0	80	38		
111	Hanmanhal	86	Do.	15 33	25 0	200	8		
112	Do.	138	Do.	17 17	25 0	150	6		
113	Pudkalkatti	72	Do.	11 5	18 0	200	111		
114	Saibankop	15	Do.	19 24	29 0	350	120		
115	Nigadi	64	Do.	5 32	15 0	110	73		
116	Aminbhavi	445	Do.	22 23	33 0	450	136		
117	Do.	229	Do.	28 11	43 0	210	48		
118	Khanapur	2	Do.	8 34	8 0	95	9		
	Do.	8	Do.	2 8	2 8				
			Total	11 2	10 8				

APPENDIX A.—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Land Inm or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALISED.		Year of transaction.	REMARKS.
						Rupess.	No. of years multiple of Survey Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A. g.	Rs. a.				
119	Madikop	43	Government	24 7	14 0	100	7-1	1877	Sold.
120	Tadkod	118	Do.	1 33	1 0	200	14-2	"	"
	Do.	119	Do.	7 88	13 0				
			Total	9 26	14 0				
121	Kankur	3	Government	20 87	30 0	180	5	"	"
122	Bankanmatti	4	Do.	21 24	25 0	250	10	"	"
123	Yetinguda	5	Do.	7 16	11 0	200	18-1	"	"
124	Yanktapur	39	Do.	9 8	14 0	85	6-8	"	"
125	Ghongadikop	13	Do.	12 38	23 0	100	4-3	"	"
126	Dewar Hubli	39	Do.	5 8	19 0	500	16-1	"	"
	Do.	41	Do.	5 6	12 0				
			Total	10 14	81 0				
127	Salkinkop	86	Government	10 36	20 0	175	8-7	"	"
128	Do.	30	Do.	1 18	1 8	175	0	"	"
	Do.	35	Do.	7 29	23 0				
			Total	9 7	29 8				

129	Belur...	105	Government...	37 23	27 0	175	64	1877	Sold.
130	Dod Naikankop ...	17	Do. ...	13 33	14 0	500	35	"	"
131	Bagtalew ...	14	Inám ...	0 28	2 0	30	15	"	"
132	Mugad ...	172	Government...	25 15	28 0	860	134	"	"
133	Hauankop ...	2	Do. ...	9 32	15 0	300	20	"	"
134	Nowlur ...	135	Do. ...	22 39	31 0	466	15	1878	"
135	Aminbhávi ...	312	Do. ...	23 8	30 0	130	43	"	"
136	Kamlapur ...	34	Do. ...	6 29	9 0	200	22	"	"
137	Nowlur Tadadbil ...	8	Do. ...	15 27	25 0	100	4	"	"
138	Gowankop ...	6	Do. ...	22 28	37 0	1,300	35	"	"
139	Ramapur ...	66	Do. ...	6 29	11 0	45	4	"	"
140	Mugad ...	107	Do. ...	23 1	32 0	300	93	"	"
141	Do. ...	75	Do. ...	3 36	10 0	400	40	"	"
142	Maradgi ...	34	Do. ...	12 34	21 0	100	47	"	"
143	Kamar Kanvi ...	1	Do. ...	17 38	14 4	100	7	"	"
144	Hoskatti ...	23	Do. ...	7 7	17 0	300	176	"	"

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
Southern Marátha Country.



APPENDIX B.

Statement of Leases in villages of the old Dhárwár Táluka taken from the Sub-Registrar's records 1874-1878.

No.	Date of transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable area.	Assessment.	Amount realized	Period of Lease.	Government dues paid by.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Years.	
1	1874	Aminbhavi	74	Judi Inám	31 25	43 0	140	5	Owner.
2	"	Ditto	82	Government	24 32	29 0	346	5	Lessee.
3	"	Ditto	247	Mahál Judi Inám.	24 81	38 0			
			248	Ditto	18 2	28 0			
				Total	42 33	66 0	500	5	Owner.
4	"	Ditto	1	Government	16 15	28 0	100.	5	Owner.
5	"	Nowlur	191	Ditto	19 16	34 0			
			190	Ditto	20 30	32 0			
				Total	40 6	66 0	500	18	Owner.
6	"	Ditto	224	Government	22 27	32 0			
			171	Ditto	15 34	23 0			
				Total	38 31	55 0	500	25	Owner.
7	"	Ditto	67	Inám	20 11	30 0			
			68	Ditto	12 23	18 12			
				Total	32 34	48 12	200	18	Lessee.

8	1874	Shiwahali	43	Judi Inám	26 27	38 0				
			69	Ditto	9 9	9 8				
				Total	35 36	47 8	800	10	Lessee.	
9	"	Pudkalkatti	55	Government...	11 9	12 8	600	25	Lessee.	
10	"	Ditto	62	Ditto	16 30	18 12				
			67	Ditto	23 12	36 0				
				Total	40 8	51 12	700	14	Lessee.	
11	"	Dewageri	18	Government	12 11	18 8	300	7	Lessee.	
			6	Ditto	9 32	15 0				
12	"	Maradgi	7	Ditto	6 85	15 0				
			8	Ditto	6 39	6 0				
				Total	28 26	36 0	300	6	Owner.	
13	"	Maradgi...	150	Government...	23 38	39 0	100	9	Owner.	
14	"	Kabnur	53	Ditto	27 4	28 0	250	20	Lessee.	
15	"	Hanmankop	78	Ditto	4 7	5 0				
			101	Ditto	3 20	2 0				
				Total	7 27	7 0	200	8	Owner.	
16	"	Lokur	65	Government	12 2	23 0	200	6	Lessee.	
17	"	Ditto	127	Nowkari Inám	3 24	6 0	100	11	Lessee.	
18	"	Beitigeri...	102	Judi inám	18 21	29 0	600	14	Lessee.	

APPENDIX B—continued.

No.	Date of transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable area.	Assessment.	Amount realized	Period of Lease.	Government dues paid by.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Ra. a.	Ra.	Years.	
19	1874	Betigeri ...	111	Government ..	18 32	20 0	90	11	Lessee.
20	"	Kalur ...	7	Ditto ...	21 33	27 0	200	6	Lessee.
21	"	Ditto ...	111	Ditto ...	11 0	8 0	300	15	Owner.
22	"	Dandikop ...	59	Nowkari Inám.	14 89	27 0	200	10	Lessee.
23	"	Kyarkop ...	53	Government...	8 35	11 8	100	8	Owner.
24	"	Ghongadikop ...	12	Ditto ...	12 38	23 0	100	4	Owner.
25	"	Narendra ...	95	Sarva Inám ...	4 32	7 0	150	7	Owner.
26	"	Kowalgeri ...	19	Government...	18 15	24 0	600	12	Lessee.
			67	Judi Inám ...	6 19	5 0			
			74	Ditto ...	23 8	15 0			
			8	Ditto ...	8 23	6 0			
27	1875	Salkinkop ...	10	Ditto ...	12 29	27 0			
			29	Ditto ...	9 19	5 0			
			44	Ditto ...	11 4	18 0			
			50	Ditto ...	8 16	16 0			
			54	Ditto ...	9 28	4 0			
				Total ..	89 21	96 0	200	15	Lessee.
28	"	Kalgeri ...	187	Nowkari Inám.	9 16	17 0	100	4	Owner.
29	"	Sattur ...	3	Judi Inám ...	4 38	7 0			
			4	Ditto ...	4 12	4 0			
				Total ...	9 10	11 0	262	13	Lessee.

20

30	"	Yatingud ...	47	Government ...	4 16	6 12	200	24	Owner.
31	"	Ditto ...	30	Ditto ...	20 38	25 0	500	9	Owner.
32	"	Kamispar ...	73	Ditto ...	18 5	36 0	200	6	Owner.
33	"	Agasanhalli ...	17	Ditto ...	15 22	18 0	22	7	Lessee.
34	"	Malapur ...	15	Ditto ...	10 33	18 0	100	10	Lessee.
35	"	Hegeri ...	12	Inám ...	6 38	12 0	300	11	Owner.
36	"	Dharwár ...	1	Government ...	12 39	16 0	200	10	Owner.
37	"	Ditto ...	2	Ditto ...	14 13	24 0	64	10	Lessee.
38	"	Guladkop ...	92	Ditto ...	10 8	15 0	100	11	Owner.
39	"	Garag ...	169	Inám ...	13 32	19 0	200	6	Owner.
40	"	Khanapur ...	44	Ditto ...	9 39	17 0	160	8	Lessee.
41	"	Hanmankop ...	62	Government ...	16 23	27 6	268	16	Lessee.
42	"	Lokur ...	128	Ditto ...	5 13	10 0	50	16	Lessee.
43	"	Kumbarkop ...	29	Inám ...	6 4	5 0	50	3	Lessee.
44	"	Aminbhavi ...	222	Ditto ...	17 4	23 0	39	5	Owner.
45	"	Kabenur ...	55	Judi Inám ...	6 9	9 0			
			100	Ditto ...	4 37	9 4			
			101	Ditto ...	5 15	9 12			
				Total ...	16 21	28 0	250	20	Lessee.
46	"	Nowlur ...	185	Government ...	22 39	31 0	300	10	Owner.
47	"	Tadkod ...	106	Inám ...	9 0	14 0	100	10	Owner.
48	"	Fudkalkati ...	6	Government ...	11 24	17 0	350	20	Lessee.
49	"	Mandihal ...	41	Ditto ...	8 9	15 0	80	5	Owner.
50	1876	Lakmapur ...	12	Judi Inám ...	28 31	32 0			
			13	Ditto ...	35 25	43 0			
			14	Ditto ...	33 8	64 0			
			15	Ditto ...	25 31	50 0			
				Total ...	123 10	199 0	800	35	Owner.
51	"	Lakmapur ...	5	Inám ...	29 9	44 0	200	9	Lessee.
52	"	Maradgi ...	167	Government ...	9 14	11 0	100	10	Lessee.

62

**APPENDIX B—continued.**

No.	Date of transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Government dues paid by.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Ra. a.	Ra.	Years.	
53	1876	Wanbali	15	Inám	25 15	41 0	100	3	Owner.
54	"	Gulganjikop	24	Government	17 27	26 0	200	6	Owner.
55	"	Dewageri	20	Ditto	31 1	48 0	500	20	Owner.
56	"	Dewar Hubli	40	Inám	6 15	18 0	200	6	Owner.
57	"	Lokur	134	Ditto	4 8	8 0	170	17	Lessee.
58	"	Kottur	1	Judi Inám	8 15	22 4	200	9	Owner, who is to receive half produce.
59	"	Dhárwár	227	Inám	9 30	23 0	250	7	Lessee.
60	"	Ditto	67	Judi Inám	8 36	16 0	500	5	Lessee and Owner; half by each, owner to cultivate; all produce to go to Lessee.
61	"	Ditto	90	Government	12 13	21 8	650	16	Lessee.
62	"	Arwatigi	80	Ditto	7 14	22 0	100	14	Lessee.
63	"	Mangalgatti	42	Judi Inám	14 11	21 0	200	16	Lessee.
64	"	Tadkod	91	Government	6 5	9 0	100	16	Owner.
65	"	Wanbali	75	Judi Inám	20 1	28 0	100	11	Lessee.
66	"	Kumbarkop	123	Government	16 23	16 0			
			124	Ditto	13 18	9 0			
				Total	80 1	25 0	100	8	Owner.
67	"	Kaleh	1	Government	19 11	33 0	200	5	Lessee.
68	"	Kavalgeri	1	Ditto	4 37	10 0	100	16	Lessee.
69	"	Betigeri	6	Ditto	7 21	10 14	100	7	Lessee.
70	"	Kamar Kanivi	1	Ditto	17 38	14 4	100	10	Owner.
71	"	Aminbhavi	381	Ditto	12 8	17 0			
			380	Ditto	12 35	18 8			
				Total	25 3	35 8	200	10	Owner.

72	1877	...	Kabatur	...	139	Government	10 22	17 0	124	23	Lessee.
73	"	...	Laksanahalli	...	66	Inám	9 33	19 0	350	8	Lessee.
74	"	...	Ditto	...	50	Ditto	16 26	26 0	300	5	Owner.
75	"	...	Malur	...	33	Government	10 1	10 0	300	12	Owner, who is to cultivate and receive half produce.
76	"	...	Gulranjikop	...	9	Inám	12 38	28 0	525	5	Owner.
77	"	...	Ditto	...	30	Government	4 31	8 8	88	2	Owner.
78	"	...	Narendra	...	52	Inám	6 27	15 0	100	3	Owner.
79	"	...	Kyarkop	...	38	Nowkari Inám	9 21	26 0	200	10	Owner.
80	"	...	Dhárwár	...	215	Government	18 24	27 0	200	2	Owner.
81	"	...	Ditto	...	70	Inám	18 18	39 0	750	5	Owner.
82	"	...	Ghongadikop	...	41	Ditto	29 17	57 0	600	6	Lessee.
83	"	...	Ditto	...	17	Government	28 28	39 0	120	2	Lessee.
84	"	...	Gowankop	...	90	Ditto	4 30	8 0	...	...	...
					91	Ditto	13 24	21 0	...	...	...
					92	Ditto	26 0	39 0	...	...	...
						Total	44 14	88 0	200	2	Owner.
85	"	...	Ditto	...	48	Inám	11 2	16 0	245	7	Lessee.
86	"	...	Ditto	...	30	Government	4 20	8 0	...	...	...
					27	Ditto	7 35	11 0	...	...	...
						Total	12 15	19 0	300	13	Lessee.
87	"	...	Lokur	...	132	Inám	3 7	5 0	90	16	Lessee.
88	"	...	Ditto	...	69	Ditto	3 38	7 0	78	10	Lessee.
89	"	...	Venktapur	...	34	Government	9 8	14 0	64	11	Lessee.
90	"	...	Garag	...	126	Nowkari Inám	12 7	13 0	400	16	Lessee.
91	"	...	Tádkod	...	39	Inám	12 29	10 0	...	...	...
					43	Ditto	8 11	12 0	...	...	...
						Total	21 0	22 0	184	6	Owner.

APPENDIX B—continued.

No.	Date of transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Government dues paid by.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Years.	
92	1877	Aminbhavi	91	Government	13 19	22 0	198	11	Lessee.
93	"	Ditto	49	Inám	20 12	27 0	80	4	Owner.
94	"	Arvatigi	75	Government	6 15	17 0	126	14	Lessee.
95	"	Salkinop	87	Inám	10 38	33 0	100	10	Owner.
96	"	Yadwad	35	Government	19 34	31 0	200	12	Owner, who is to cultivate and receive half produce.
97	"	Dandikop	57	Ditto	23 26	40 0	700	3	Owner.
			6	Ditto	12 34	23 5			
Total					36 20	63 5			
98	"	Dewageri	72	Government	20 3	9 0	85	9	Lessee.
99	"	Kalur	117	Ditto	16 33	24 0	150	8	Owner.
100	"	Saptapur	10	Ditto	13 32	5 0	61	1	Lessee.
			81	Ditto	16 5	6 0			
Total					29 37	11 0			
101	1878	Khánápur	8	Government	13 7	19 0	100	10	Lessee.
102	"	Dhárwar	90	Ditto	12 13	21 8	200	13	Owner.

272-8

103	1878	Shibargati	30	Inám	13 5	21 0	500	16	Lessee.
104	"	Ditto	40	Ditto	19 18	26 0	380	12	Lessee.
105	"	Chendanmatti	4	Government	17 30	19 0			
		Kankur	43	Ditto	17 34	28 0			
				Total	35 14	47 0	400	4	Lessee.
106	"	Lokur	101	Government	4 5	7 0	30	4	Owner.
107	"	Ditto	83	Ditto	13 9	19 0	60	9	Lessee.
108	"	Hos Yellapur	40	Ditto	7 33	14 0			
			47	Ditto	2 37	5 0			
				Total	10 36	19 0	100	5	Owner.
109	"	Nirálkatti	11	Inám	3 19	6 5	100	6	Lessee.
110	"	Kumbarkop	140	Government	9 9	12 0	200	14	Lessee.
111	"	Kábenur	92	Inám	7 11	13 0			
			98	Ditto	14 33	28 0			
				Total	22 10	41 0	200	20	Lessee.

37

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.



## APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing Mortgages of Lands in Villages of the Old Dhárwār Talúka from 1874 to 1878 made out from the Records of the Sub-Registrar.*

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt Incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
1	1874	Nowlur	885	Government ..	2 4	10 4	120	5 years.	Mortgage	..	Ownr	Debt to be doubled and lender's possession to continue till payment in full.
2	"	Yatingud	61	Do. ..	9 25	19 0	100	5 "	Do.	..	Do.	
3	"	Dhárwār	112	Do. ..	14 13	13 0	150	5 "	Do.	..	Do.	Land to be sold by auction in satisfaction, owner making up any delinquency.
4	"	Do.	213	Inam ..	24 35	40 0	500	3 "	Do.	..	Do.	
5	"	Do.	116	Do. ..	9 32	19 8	200	5 "	Do.	..	Do.	
6	"	Hos Yellápur	2	Judl Inam ..	2 32	2 0						Do.
		Bagdāw	2	Do. ..	1 19	9 0						
		Guinātop	2	Do. ..	4 15	8 0						
				Total ..	8 27	25 0	300	20 "	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
7	"	Hos Yellápur	37	Government ..	16 29	30 0						Do.
		Laknāphall	56	Do. ..	14 18	23 0						
			54	Do. ..	7 11	12 0						
				Total ..	38 28	70 0	600	18 "	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
"	"	Hos Yellápur	34	Inam ..	4 28	8 0						Do.
			51	Do. ..	5 28	11 0						
			58	Do. ..	15 3	29 0						
			61	Do. ..	19 25	36 0						
				Total ..	44 29	84 0	8,500	10 "	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
8	"	Hos Yellápur	27	Judl Inam ..	16 29	30 0						Do.
		Mákapur	24	Do. ..	13 22	29 0						
				Total ..	30 21	59 0	1,500	4 "	Do.	..	Do.	Do.

10



APPENDIX C.—continued.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Num-ber.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Asses-ment.	Amount of Debt Incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose pos-ession.	Interest pay-able per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		
21	1875	Majur	81	Government	12 26	16 8	120	10 years	Mortgagee	..	Owner and Mortgagee half by each.	Owner to receive half produce.
22	"	Dharwar	75	Do.	24 34	28 0	1,000	6 "	Do.	..	Mortgagee	Do.
33	"	Do.	146	Do.	6 24	10 0	200	10 "	Do.	..	Owner	Do.
34	"	Hannankop	89	Do.	12 28	30 0	100	1 year	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
35	"	Dowageri	46	Judi Inam	7 7	14 0	125	2 years	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
36	"	Do.	44	Do.	9 1	22 0	100	3 "	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
37	"	Do.	5	Inam	5 10	6 0				..		
			4	Do.	8 30	7 0				..		
				Total	9 0	13 0	100	2 "	Do.	..	Owner	Do.
38	"	Do.	23	Government	11 13	19 0	100	7 "	Do.	..	Mortgagee	Do.
39	"	Mugad	120	Do.	20 24	24 0	250	5 "	Do.	..	Owner	Repayment in yearly instalment of Rs. 50.
40	"	Do.	2	Judi Inam	12 18	18 0	175	2 "	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
41	"	Malsapur	48	Inam	6 39	12 0	120	8 "	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
42	"	Do.	37	Government	4 8	7 4	100	3 "	Do.	..	Mortgagee	Do.
43	"	Kesarkop	18	Do.	4 34	7 0	200	4 "	Do.	..	Owner	Do.
44	"	Nowlar	37	Do.	14 30	30 0	140	6 "	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
45	1875	Do.	220	Do.	17 24	22 0				..		
			221	Do.	12 27	21 0				..		
				Total	81 11	80 0	700	5 "	Do.	..	Mortgagee	Do.
46	"	Kalkeri	54	Government	7 17	13 0	130	3 "	Do.	..	Owner	Do.
47	"	Yatingud	6	Do.	7 16	11 0				..		
			63	Do.	5 9	6 12				..		
				Total	10 25	17 12	260	8 months	Owner	..	2 8 0	Do.
48	"	Ghongadikop	7	Government	9 10	13 0	800	5 years	Mortgagee	..	Do.	Do.
49	"	Lalgat	43	Do.	10 0	12 0	50	4 "	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
50	"	Hos Yellapur	2	Inam	2 24	8 0	500	10 "	Do.	..	Do.	Do.
51	"	Tadashinkop	45	Do.	7 6	5 0	80	6 "	Owner	..	Do.	Mortgagee to receive half produce.
52	"	Do.	81	Government	22 32	27 0	125	Until debt is repaid.	Mortgagee	..	Mortgagee	Do.

53	Do.	109	Do.	14	30	24	0	200	4 years	Do.	Do.	Do.
54	Fookakatti	5	Do.	11	24	17	0	150	4 "	Do.	Owner	Do.
55	Palkod	40	Do.	6	15	4	0	90	Until debt is repaid.	Do.	Do.	Do.
56	Do.	150	Do.	17	5	33	0	500	2 years	Do.	Do.	Do.
57	Warhalli	117	Do.	26	8	28	0	173	1 year	Do.	Do.	Do.
58	Do.	77	Do.	26	16	22	0	180	4 years	Do.	Do.	Do.
59	Topenhatti	19	Do.	8	17	9	0	100	5 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
60	Sengmanhatti	1	Do.	9	8	13	8	123	1 year	Do.	Do.	Do.
61	Hannanadi	115	Do.	15	15	22	0	180	1 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
62	Nralkatti	21	Do.	10	18	12	0	100	2 years	Do.	Do.	Do.
63	Lakmanohalli	21	Do.	5	34	16	0	200	5 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
64	Hannanadi	24	Do.	8	34	10	0	400	5 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
65	Do.	79	Do.	17	14	27	0	400	2 "	Do.	Mortgagee	Do.
66	Do.	20	Do.	4	18	5	8					
			Total	7	24	12	12	100	10 "	Do.	Owner	Do.
67	Ghongsalkop	8	Do.	25	8	42	0	100	5 "	Do.	Mortgagee	Do.
68	Yatingud	39	Do.	23	11	49	0	500	5 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
69	Belgert	19	Judi Enlm	6	32	12	0	150	5 "	Do.	Owner	Do.
70	Mos Yellapur	119	Do.	8	25	23	0					
	Nowur	220	Do.	7	20	10	12					
	Belgert	178	Do.	15	14	23	4					
			Total	31	29	57	0	390	10 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
71	Do.	181	Government	7	37	20	8	140	6 "	Owner	Owner and Mortgagee	Mortgagee to receive half the crop.
72	Haligert	1	Nowkari Indm	7	22	18	0	100	4 "	Mortgagee	Owner	Do.
73	Hangarki	74	Do.	0	25	11	0	100	4 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
74	Nowur	131	Government	24	18	31	0	590	5 "	Do.	Mortgagee	Do.
75	Do.	218	Do.	12	16	19	0	200	5 "	Owner	Owner	Mortgagee to receive half produce.
76	Do.	134	Do.	22	22	31	0	300	6 "	Mortgagee	Mortgagee	Do.
77	Do.	125	Do.	22	7	33	0	600	10 "	Do.	Owner	Do.
78	Do.	53	Do.	28	36	44	0	240	Until debt is repaid.	Do.	Do.	Do.
79	Wanahalli	23	Do.	22	33	36	0	100	6 years	Do.	Mortgagee	Do.
80	Sigadi	62	Indm	5	21	13	0					
	Dowar Habli	14	Government	4	3	9	0					
			Total	9	24	22	0	300	3 "	Do.	Owner	Do.
81	Gowankop	104	Do.	10	19	17	0					
		105	Do.	0	18	0	8					
		109	Do.	1	0	1	8					
			Total	11	37	19	0	200	11 "	Do.	Mortgagee	Do.

APPENDIX C—continued.

No.	Year of transaction.	Villages.	Survey number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent per mensem.	Government assessment paid by	Penalty on non payment within date fixed and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
83	1876	Dandikop	1	Government	17 5	28 0	200	Until debt is repaid.	Mortgagee	Rs. s. p.	Owner	Mortgagee to receive half produce.
83	"	Sihargatti	44	Do.	25 24	40 0	200	1 year	Do.	....	Mortgagee	Do.
84	"	Kawalgeri	63	Do.	16 39	19 0	200	2 years	Do.	....	Do.	Do.
85	"	Septapur	37	Do.	17 28	5 0						
			38	Do.	22 0	10 0						
				Total	39 23	15 0	2054	Until debt is repaid.	Do	....	Do.	Do.
86	"	Khanapur	40	Do.	23 20	18 0	200	Do.	Do	....	Owner	Do.
87	"	Chandanmatti	5	Do.	17 11	19 0	250	1 year	Owner	....	Do.	Do.
88	"	Kamar Kanvi	1	Do.	17 33	14 4	100	6 years	Mortgagee	....	Mortgagee	Do.
89	"	Dharwar	42	Do.	8 18	18 0	400	4 "	Do.	....	Owner	Do.
90	"	Mavinkop	9	Do.	8 35	18 0	200	4 "	Owner	2 1 4	Do.	Land to be sold in satisfaction.
91	1877	Kanlispur	35	Inam	6 27	11 0						
			36	Do.	13 15	25 4						
				Total	20 12	36 0	1,000	1 year	Mortgagee	....	Do.	Do.
92	"	Benkanmatti	32	Government	7 10	8 0						
92	"	Aninbhavi	285	Do.	24 38	24 0	68	5 years	Do.	....	Do.	Do.
92	"	Chandanmatti	49	Do.	14 27	24 0						
				Total	39 25	58 0	200	5 "	Do.	....	Mortgagee	Do.
94	"	Aninbhavi	240	Do.	17 2	22 0	180	1 year	Do	....	Owner	Do.
95	"	Do.	74	Inam	12 0	15 4	200	9 years	Do.	....	Do.	Do.
96	"	Do.	306	Government	21 15	22 0	250	1 year	Do.	....	Do.	Do.
97	"	Tegur	153	Do.	4 4	6 0						
			154	Do.	6 15	20 0						
				Total	10 19	26 0	100	5 years	Do.	....	Mortgagee	Do.

85	Haligeri	30	Do	19 11	21 0	100	5 "	Do	Owner	Do
86	Shivahalli	51	Do	23 16	18 0	100	8 "	Do	Mortgagee	Do
100	Do	1	Do	20 30	27 0	130	5 "	Owner	Owner	Mortgagee to receive
101	Do	49	Do	14 14	21 0	275	Until debt repaid.	'Do	Do	half produce.
102	Do	137	Do	17 11	24 0	80	3 years	Mortgagee	Do	Do
103	Do	140	Do	8 13	10 8	140	5 "	Do	Do	Do
104	Do	24	Do	20 15	22 0	120	4 "	Owner	Do	Do
105	Do	134	Do	6 21	7 0	40	4 "	Do	Do	Do
106	Do	15	Do	9 16	13 0	60	4 "	Do	Mortgagee	Do
107	Do	40	Inam	11 22	16 0	600	30 "	Mortgagee	Owner	Do
108	Mirahatti	21	Do	10 7	21 0	300	4 "	Do	Do	Do
109	Kumbhapur	142	Government	24 16	24 0	100	4 "	Do	Do	Do
109	Mugel	1	Do	39 11	66 0	500	8 "	Do	Mortgagee	Do
110	Lakmanahalli	1	Do	27 4	46 0					
111	Do	57	Do	11 30	20 0					
			Total	89 3	66 0	500	1 year	Do	Owner	Do
112	Rayapur	16	Inam	17 8	20 0					
	Hoskatti	7	Do	7 10	5 0					
			Total	24 13	25 0	925	3 years	Do	Do	Do
113	Rayapur	56	Government	13 37	22 0	300	1 year	Do	Mortgagee	Do
114	Sowur	105	Do	21 24	24 0	400	4 years	Owner	Owner	Do
115	Do	165	Do	15 11	21 0	300	4 "	Do	Owner and Mortgagee	Do
										half by each.
116	Do	149	Do	20 3	24 0	100	5 "	Mortgagee	Owner	Do
117	Hannankop	30	Do	13 23	20 0	300	6 "	Do	Mortgagee	Do
118	Do	32	Do	17 5	29 0	100	5 "	Do	Owner	Do
119	Kotur	150	Do	5 23	13 0	125	3 "	Do	Do	Do
		24	Do	6 39	30 0					
120	Hoskatti	23	Do	8 23	22 0					
		27	Do	7 0	20 0					
			Total	22 22	66 0	600	4 "	Do	Mortgagee	Do
121	Do	25	Do	19 4	22 0	400	4 "	Do	Owner	Do
122	Do	163	Do	11 13	12 0					
		166	Do	5 9	13 0					
			Total	19 22	25 0	200	8 "	Do	Do	Do
123	MAlapur	43	Inam	6 26	13 0	250	4 "	Do	Do	Do
124	Arikatti	4	Government	11 13	20 0	200	5 "	Do	Do	Do

APPENDIX C—continued.

Num-ber.	Year of transac-tion.	Villages.	Sur-vey num-bers.	Land Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Asses-ment.	Amount of debt Incurrd.	For what term.	Land to be in whose posses-sion.	Interest pay-able per cent. per men-sam.	Government assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. G.	Rs. a.				Rs. a. p.		
126	1877	Arlikoti	20	Government	15 21	28 0	100	8 Years	Mortgagee	...	Owner and Mortgagee, half by each.	Mortgagee to receive half produce.
126	"	Maradgi	128	Do.	18 8	20 0	276	8 "	Owner	...	Owner	Do.
			37	Do.	1 0	1 0						
			80	Do.	3 27	6 0						
127	"	Lakmspur	65	Do.	4 5	7 0						
			56	Do.	4 28	6 0						
				Total	18 20	20 0	300	8 "	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee	Do.
128	"	Gowankop	1	Government	8 32	16 0	100	4 "	Owner	...	Owner	Do.
129	"	Ditto	17	Ditto	6 9	9 8						
			65	Ditto	0 23	0 12						
			56	Ditto	0 30	1 8						
				Total	7 31	11 18	100	4 "	Mortgages	...	Mortgages	Do.
130	"	Kyarkop	65	Government	8 7	10 0	180	5 "	Do.	...	Owner	Do.
131	"	Wanhal	88	Inam	18 17	16 0	100	2 "	Do.	...	Mortgagee	Do.
132	"	Chandanmatti	45	Government	14 19	20 0	160	4 "	Do.	...	Owner	Do.
133	"	Ditto	1	Ditto	9 9	15 0						
			87	Ditto	9 9	15 0						
				Total	18 18	30 0	80	10 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
134	"	Ditto	9	Government	1 18	2 0						
			10	Ditto	6 84	10 0						
				Total	8 12	12 0	70	1 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.

136-139

136		Ditto	27	Government	0	9	15	0	150	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
137		Dwar Hubli	72	Ditto	20	15	30	0	100	5	Do.	Do.	Do.
137		Huamantbal	167	Ditto	18	4	29	0	175	1	Owner	Do.	Land to issue to lender.
138		Kalur	168	Ditto	88	27	12	0	100	3	Mortgage	Do.	Do.
139		Kalgeri	167	Ditto	17	34	24	0	1	1			
			258	Ditto	4	7	2	0					
			258	Ditto	15	5	25	0					
				Total	35	30	51	0	800	Unit debt repaid	Owner	Do.	Mortgage to receive half produce.
140		Lokur	65	Government	12	8	22	0	550	3 years	Mortgage	Do.	Do.
141		Kawageri	18	Ditto	16	0	30	12	200	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
142		Mangund	241	Ditto	17	25	12	0	120	5	Do.	Do.	Do.
143		Hire Maligwad	16	Inam	7	0	11	0	90	4	Do.	Mortgage	Do.
144	1878	Chandansaid	87	Government	28	20	25	0	230	10	Do.	Do.	Do.
145		Ditto	4	Ditto	17	20	19	0	200	4	Do.	Owner	Do.
146		Ditto	64	Ditto	20	6	20	0	250	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
147		Wanhal	123	Ditto	38	24	45	0	200	1	Do.	No record	Land liable to sale in satisfaction
148		Ditto	73	Ditto	20	18	40	0	100	1	Do.	Owner	Do.
149		Nowur	24	Ditto	0	12	10	12	240	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
150		Ditto	92	Ditto	13	24	23	0	200	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
151		Ditto	123	Ditto	23	7	39	0	250	8	Do.	Mortgage	Do.
152		Ditto	208	Ditto	11	23	12	0	200	8	Do.	Do.	Do.
153		Ditto	251	Ditto	19	25	7	0	150	5	Do.	Owner	Do.
154		Holikod	2	Ditto	11	1	15	0	200	5	Do.	Do.	Do.
			10	Inam	4	0	4	0					
			11	Ditto	4	0	4	0					
156		Maradgi	15	Ditto	4	0	2	0					
			17	Ditto	9	2	20	0					
				Total	21	2	26	0	200	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
156		Ditto	42	Government	24	12	28	0	100	2	Do.	Mortgage	Do.
157		Ryarkop	8	Ditto	17	10	13	0	200	2	Do.	Owner	Do.
158		Mangund	182	Ditto	10	26	17	0	200	10	Do.	Mortgage	Do.
159		Banhamatti	31	Ditto	0	22	15	0	100	6	Do.	Do.	Do.
160		Ditto	25	Ditto	17	24	25	0	100	6	Do.	Owner	Do.
161		Ditto	18	Ditto	18	22	25	0	82	2	Do.	Mortgage	Do.
162		Kalur	44	Ditto	22	4	23	0	230	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
163		Ditto	43	Ditto	17	24	22	0	200	4	Do.	Owner	Do.
164		Ditto	25	Ditto	25	24	45	0	200	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
165		Kawageri	1	Ditto	14	13	21	0	100	3	Do.	Mortgage	Do.
166		Mondliadi	44	Ditto	10	10	15	0	100	5	Do.	Do.	Do.
167		Govanakop	1	Ditto	8	24	13	0	60	4	Do.	Owner	Do.
168		Ditto	98	Ditto	14	20	22	0					
			94	Ditto	1	20	5	0					
				Total	18	20	22	0	400	4	Do.	Mortgage	Do.
169		Kalgeri	180	Government	12	22	20	0	250	6	Do.	Owner	Do.
170		Ditto	54	Ditto	3	17	6	0					
			55	Ditto	7	30	24	0					
				Total	18	10	20	0	600	3	Do.	Do.	Do.



APPENDIX C—continued.

Num. br.	Year of transaction	Villages.	Survey number.	Land Inm or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable percent per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment with date fixed and any other condition.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
					A. S.	Rs. a.						
171	1878	Aindkeri	2	Government	11 31	8 6	160	2 "	Mortgagee	...	Owner	Mortgage to receive hal
172	"	Kaleh	18	Inam	19 8	32 8	150	2 "	Owner	...	Do.	the produce
173	"	Ditto	38	Government	28 38	34 0	100	2 "	Mortgagee	...	Do.	Do.
174	"	Mugad	67	Ditto	6 38	18 0	200	21 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
176	"	Komlapur Tadadbill	9	Ditto	25 38	48 0	400	4 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
176	"	Tadok	80	Ditto	8 1	8 0	200	5 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
177	"	Hanmanhal	87	Ditto	12 9	21 0	200	8 "	Do.	...	Mortgagee	Do.
178	"	Kankur	41	Ditto	15 14	21 0	100	2 "	Do.	...	Owner	Do.
179	"	Ditto	62	Ditto	30 14	22 0	200	1 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
180	"	Khanapur	10	Ditto	12 13	7 9	65	8 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
181	"	Aminbhavi	281	Ditto	16 28	25 0	180	8 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
182	"	Ditto	306	Ditto	19 14	22 0	65	8 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
183	"	Rayapur	46	Ditto	15 24	23 0	64	4 "	Do.	...	Mortgagee	Do.
184	"	Hos Yellapur	39	Ditto	6 35	12 0	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
			48	Ditto	2 35	4 0	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
				Total	8 30	16 0	500	8 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
185	"	Karnapur	60	Government	11 10	20 12	200	Until debt is repaid.	Do.	...	Owner	Do.
186	"	Kalkeri	78	Ditto	2 31	8 0	100	2 years.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
187	"	Yatwad	15	Ditto	15 20	23 0	200	2 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
188	"	Marwad	0	Ditto	18 23	21 0	100	2 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
189	"	Hanmanhal	88	Ditto	8 12	21 0	90	5 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
190	"	Warawa Nagalvi	109	Ditto	31 32	33 0	350	5 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
191	"	Majapur	32	Inam	29 19	60 0	1000	1 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
192	"	Betigeri	78	Government	18 16	30 0	100	2 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
193	"	Mughl	22	Inam	6 22	8 0	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
			26	Ditto	3 30	3 0	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
			41	Ditto	19 24	28 0	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
				Total	22 36	33 0	100	10 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
194	"	Baligatti	65	Government	28 27	16 0	250	2 "	Do.	...	Do.	Do.

\* When not specially stated in the last column the condition is understood that Mortgagee merely retains possession till payment of capital debt. Interest when entered above, is paid over and above, or instead of enjoyment of land.

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

10511

## APPENDIX D.

Statement of Rainfall furnished by the Māmslatdār of Dhārwār.

Year.	Rainfall at Dhārwār.		Rainfall at Mugad.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1868 ... ..	31	46	No record		
1869 ... ..	29	70	29	81	
1870 ... ..	32	54	No record		
1871 ... ..	29	37	33	0	
1872 ... ..	30	16	31	19	
1873 ... ..	26	28	30	33	
1874 ... ..	47	98	42	51	
1875 ... ..	30	61	35	78	
1876 ... ..	22	5	23	28	
1877 ... ..	31	66	35	71	
1878 ... ..	39	35	50	78	
Total ... ..	351	16	312	39	
Average ... ..	31	92	34	71	

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
 Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

## APPENDIX E.

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

*Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1874 to 1878.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of Total Cultivation of Government land.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Old Dhárwār Taluka, 134 villages.	Khálsat, 134 villages.	Rice ... ..	9.65	11,150	....
		Jowári ... ..	29.71	34,330	....
		Bajri ... ..	0.25	285	....
		Túr ... ..	3.54	4,087	....
		Mug ... ..	0.92	1,063	....
		Til ... ..	0.11	130	....
		Rala ... ..	1.58	1,824	....
		Castor-oil seed ... ..	1.25	1,449	....
		Kulthi ... ..	1.13	1,301	....
		Udid ... ..	0.02	24	....
		Tobacco ... ..	0.23	264	....
		Miscellaneous ... ..	10.97	12,684	....
		American cotton ... ..	0.74	...	853
		Country cotton ... ..	8.70	...	10,062
		Gram ... ..	2.12	...	2,453
		Wheat ... ..	7.66	...	8,846
		Sugarcane ... ..	0.14	...	158
Kusumba ... ..	1.33	...	1,532		
Linseed ... ..	0.07	...	76		
Plantain, Coccoanut, Guava, &c. ... ..	0.02	...	21		
Miscellaneous ... ..	0.74	...	850		
Waste and fallow ... ..	19.12	...	22,096		
		Total ... ..	100.	68,591	46,947

This statement is made up from the village officer's return of crops, grown in each village for the last four years, in average. Inám fields are not taken into consideration, so that the areas in no way correspond with the total arable acres of the district.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

## APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of Villages in which a weekly Bazaar is held in the Old Dhárwár Taluka, together with the principal articles traded in, and approximate amount of weekly sales, made out from the information obtained from the Dhárwár Mámálatdár.

No.	Villages.	Day Bazaar is held.	Weekly sales.	Chief articles traded in.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dhárwár	Tuesday	Grains of all kinds ... 14,000 Cotton ... 1,500 Groceries ... 5,500 Fruits ... 800 Vegetables ... 800 Cloth and clothes ... 4,000 Baskets, Bamboo work, &c. ... 500 Pottery ... 800 Cattle ... 3,000 Butcher's meat ... 500 Skins, Horns, &c. ... 600 Jewellery ... 5,000 Metal pots ... 500 Sweetmeats ... 400 Milk, Butter, &c. ... 2,000 Wood ... 400 Grass ... 800 Hundis Exchange, &c. ... 4,000 Iron, Steel ... 500 Oil ... 2,000 Cotton yarn ... 2,500 Country liquor ... 250	Rs. Jowári, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Tur, and Minor Grains. Sugar of all kinds, Betelnuts, Spices, &c.
			Total ... 49,650	
2	Garag	Thursday	Grains of all kinds ... 1,100 Groceries ... 900 Jewellery ... 250 Cloth and clothes ... 350 Cotton yarn ... 200 Miscellaneous ... 800	Jowári, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Tur and Minor Grains Sugar of all kinds, Betelnuts, Spices, &c. Cotton, Vegetables, Tobacco, Betal-leaf, Oil, Country Li- quor, wood, &c.
			Total ... 3,600	

## APPENDIX F—continued.

No.	Villagea.	Day Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
1	2	3	4		5
3	Betigeri ...	Saturday ...	Grains of all kinds ...	Rs. 1,200	Jowari, Rice, Wheat, Gram Tur and Minor Grains. Sugar of all kinds, Betelnuts, Spices &c., Vegetables, Tobacco, Oil Country Liquor, &c.
			Groceries ...	250	
			Miscellaneous ...	150	
			Total ...	1,600	
4	Tadkod ...	Sunday ...	Grain of all kinds ..	400	Jowari, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Tur and Minor Grains. Sugar of all kinds, Betelnuts, Spices, Oil, Country Liquor, &c.
			Groceries and Miscellane-ous ...	500	
			Cloth and Clothes ...	150	
			Total ...	1,050	
5	Tegur ...	Friday ...	Grains ...	150	Rice, Jowari, Wheat, Gram, Tur, &c. Sugar, Betelnuts, &c.
			Miscellaneous ...	50	
			Total ...	200	
6	Mugad ...	Saturday ...	Rice ...	300	Jowari, Nachn, Rals, &c. Oil, Sugar, Chillies, &c.
			Other grains ...	40	
			Miscellaneous ...	150	
			Total ...	490	

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
 Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX G,  
STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.  
*Detail of Population.*

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females.		
				No.			Per cent.	No.	Per cent.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Old Dhavara Taluka 184 Villages.	Christians ... ..	16	41	60	32	41	73	133	14	23.33	...	...	
	Jews ... ..	27	41	68	19	44	63	131	...	...	...	...	
	Jains ... ..	398	634	1,032	301	677	978	2,010	131	12.99	...	...	
		441	696	1,037	448	570	1,018	2,065	92	8.87	...	...	
	Lingayats ... ..	6,235	9,187	15,422	4,769	9,976	14,745	30,167	1,637	10.61	38	26	
		6,900	8,185	14,485	5,518	8,265	13,783	28,288	1,174	8.10	...	...	
	Musalmañs ... ..	2,194	3,311	5,505	1,870	3,331	5,201	10,706	500	9.8	8	15	
		2,867	3,442	6,309	2,181	3,712	5,843	12,152	85	1.34	...	...	
	Hindus {	Brahmins ... ..	671	1,436	2,107	535	1,395	1,930	4,037	1,662	78.88	46	338
		Low castes ... ..	621	1,181	1,752	564	1,067	1,631	3,963	1,261	13.08	...	...
		8,690	9,762	16,452	5,107	10,902	15,909	32,361	1,108	8.73	11	97	
		8,900	11,014	19,914	7,643	11,326	18,969	38,683	459	2.31	...	...	
Total new population ...		16,207	24,371	40,578	12,614	26,222	38,836	79,414	5,052	12.45	103	27	
Total old population ...		19,156	24,409	43,565	16,323	24,884	41,907	84,672	3,091	7.93	...	...	

The lower lines of figures are those of the previous settlement.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX H.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. V.

*Occupation of the people.*

District.	Surveyed villages.	Occupation.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5
134 Villages of the Old Dhār-wār Tāluka ... ..	Khaleat 134 ... ..	Agricultural ... ..	31,355	Rs. 39.49
		Partly Agricultural ... ..	11,137	14.02
		Non Agricultural ... ..	36,922	46.49
		Total ... ..	79,414	100

72

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
 Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
 Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

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

District.	SURVEYED VILLAGES.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Fire roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Bul. faloos.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Old District of TAUSA.	154 Villages. By present Survey Census	25	5,378	9,480	4,046	18,778	168	914	108	1,172	3,181	6,940	468	67	519	5,504	3,371	8,376	6,380	5,968	11,198	15,920	1,900	2,869	394	..	..
	At former settlement ..	30	1,219	6,370	3,465	16,084	..	..	..	845	2,138	..	..	..	1,299	8,946	7,376	16,312	10,432	15,079	25,511	32,840	..	12,081	680	..	..

The lower line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
 Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
 Southern Marátha Country.





## APPENDIX K.

*Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks and Budkis, &c., in the Old Dhârwar Tâluka.*

Number of Villages.	Tâluka.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NOS.				Total.	DETAILS OF COLUMNS 3 to 10.		TANKS.				BUDKIS.			
		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old Measurement.		According to new Measurement.		Fakka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				For Drinking.	For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	For Irrigation.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
134	Old Dhârwar.	4	...	696	25	151	8	218	70	1,172	845	327	52	123	59	141	11	16	65	38

73

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
 Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
 Southern Marâtha Country.

APPENDIX, L.

*Statement of Schools with their Average Attendance in the villages of the Old Dhárwár Táluka.*

Number of Villages	Táluka.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE BOYS' SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys'.		Girls'.		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
134	Old Dhárwár ... ..	15	858	1	25	15	282	No record at former settlement.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
 Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
 Southern Marátha Country.

**APPENDIX M.**

*Statement showing the Census of the Military Cantonment, Dhárwár.*

	MALES.		FEMALES.		- Total.	REMARKS.
	Under 15 years.	Adult.	Under 15 years.	Adult.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Military Cantonment ... ..	200	794	184	327	1,505	

From information furnished by the Adjutant, 12th Regiment N. I.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

27

**APPENDIX N.**

*Statement showing the Census of the Government Jail, Dhárwár.*

	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Children.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Prisoners ... ..	600	55	11	1	667	

From information furnished by the Superintendent of Jail, Dhárwár.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám land cultivated by the occupants or holders directly under Government or by the Inámdár or by the Subtenants.

No. of Villages.	Táluka.	Total Nos. cultivated by Occupant or Inámdár.		Total Nos. cultivated by Occupant or Inámdár in partnership with others.		Total Nos. cultivated by subtenants on money rent.		Total Nos. cultivated by subtenants for produce or grain rent.		Waste Nos.	Paranpok Nos.	Total Nos.		Remarks.
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			13	14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
134	Old Dhárwár ...	6,968	1,550	127	66	1,742	2078	1,210	531	441	454	10,937	4,225	The lower line of figures shows the percentage of each to the total Nos.
		45.92	10.22	.84	.44	11.49	13.71	7.98	3.50	2.91	2.99	72.13	27.87	

78

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Máraþha Country.

## APPENDIX P.

Statement of Prices in 2 markets of old Dhárwár Táluka made out from the information furnished by the Mámlatdár of Dhárwár from 1842 to 1877.

Year.	Dna'kwa'a.						Bhironki.					
	Measured seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.						Weight seers of 20 Tolas per Rupee.	Measured seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.				Weight seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.
	Jowári.	Rice	Wheat.	Sachni.	Gram.	Tár.	Jagrí.	Jowári.	Rice.	Wheat.	Nachl.	Jagrí.
1842...	51	28	46½	60	27	...	22	51	31	42	72	25
1843...	61½	36	51½	60	46	...	19	60	45	64	60	23
1844...	55½	39	49½	69	39	...	34	55	45	49	69	25
1845...	61½	34	54	64	22	61	38	61	44	45	60	22
1846...	48	25	36	86	21	27	23	48	27	36	60	22
1847...	54	27	28	57	12	42	40	55	30	25	57	40
Average...	55	31½	44	61	28	40	29	55	37	43½	63	26
1848...	55½	25	48	60	33	39	48	28	27	38	60	49
1849...	60	26	50	60	33	39	64	63	30	37	75	50
1850...	68	52	48	65	33	39	65	111	34	63	54	50
1851...	72	32	44	126	28	56	29	108	30	66	120	20
1852...	84	36	72	88	42	...	39	84	40	72	88	40
1853...	58	39	54	64	24	48	35	58	46	64	64	48
1854...	70	32	60	64	27	...	49	70	34	60	64	53
1855...	46	30	32	48	23	24	56	46	46	32	48	72
1856...	38	24	32	44	24	44	52	38	28	32	44	65
1857...	62	26	44	64	30	40	33	62	30	54	64	42
Average...	61	32	49	68	30	41	47	67	34½	52	68	49
1858...	49	24	45	60	20	46	22	49	29	55	60	28
1859...	50	24	40	66	24	40	30	69	28	40	56	39
1860...	48	22	39	56	25	40	40	58	28	39	56	33
1861...	42	16	26	48	20	10	40	42	20	26	48	50
1862...	30	18	24	32	16	28	24	30	22	24	32	32
1863...	22	14	21	28	16	16	16	22	16	21	26	20
1864...	10	7	8	11	6	8	22	10	3½	8	11	28
1865...	14	7	10	15	7	8	18	14	9	10	15	22
1866...	11	8	6	14	7	9	13	11	10	6	14	17
1867...	28	12	10	30	7	9	14	26	16	10	30	17
Average...	80	16	23	36	15	21	24	31	18	24	35	29
1868...	49	14	22	50	10	10	20	42	18	22	50	25
1869...	46	13	28	64	13	11	28	48	16	38	64	26
1870...	22	9	13	32	8	11	16	25	11½	13	32	20
1871...	16	14	6	16	7	12	25	16	11	8	18	30
1872...	21	10	9	26	11	12	26	22	12	8	24	30
1873...	22	11	12	24	9	16	28	28	9	12	18	35
1874...	25	14	15	26	11	16	24	34	19	22	30	30
1875...	23	22	22	32	12	20	28	34	27	33	40	33
1876...	28	19	19	30	22	32	15	28	22	25	32	20
1877...	10	8	8	12	10	11	13	17	5	6	9	14
Average...	26	13	15	31	11	15	22	29	15	18½	32	27

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX Q.

*Average Bázár Rates for the year 1878, in the Old Dhárwár Táluka.*

Bázár Villages.	MEASURED SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPRE.						WEIGHT SEERS OF 20 TOLAS PER RUPRE.			Remarks.
	Jowári.	Rice.	Wheat.	Nachul.	Gram.	Túr.	Jagri.	Brown Country Sugar.	White Country Sugar.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár	10	8	5	13	7	11	19	14	10	
Garag	12	9	6	18	8	14	20	15	8	
Betigeri	11	9	7	14	8	13	19	14	9	

This statement is compiled from the weekly returns furnished to the Mámálatdár by the Village Officers (up to September).

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

## APPENDIX R.

*Government Assessment contrasted with Subtenant's Rents.*

Villages...	Survey Numbers.	Government Assessment.	Annual equivalent of sum paid by Subtenant.	Term of Lease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Years.
Nowlur ...	67 } 68 }	48 12 0	59 13 9	18
Aminbhavi ...	62	29 0 0	98 3 2	5
Shiwali ...	43 } 89 }	47 8 0	77 8 0	10
Pudkalkati ...	55	12 8 0	37 8 0	24
Dewageri ...	18	18 8 0	61 5 9	7
Kabenur ...	53	25 0 0	37 8 0	20
Lokur ...	65	23 0 0	56 5 4	6
Betigeri ...	102	29 0 0	71 13 9	14
Kalur ...	7	37 0 0	70 5 4	6
Dandikop ...	59	27 0 0	47 0 0	10
Betigeri ...	111	20 0 0	28 2 11	11
Pudkalkati ...	62 } 67 }	54 12 0	104 12 0	14
Kawalgeri ...	19	28 0 0	78 0 0	12
Lokur ...	127	6 0 0	15 1 5	11
Sattur ...	8 } 4 }	11 0 0	32 11 1	13
Agasanhali ...	17	18 0 0	21 2 3	7
Malsapur ...	15	18 0 0	28 0 0	10
Khansapur ...	44	17 0 0	37 0 0	8
Dharwar ...	1	16 0 0	20 0 0	10
Hegeri ...	12	12 0 0	27 4 9	11
Kamlapur ...	73	36 0 0	33 5 4	6
Yatingud ...	47	6 12 0	8 5 4	24
Kelgeri ...	187	17 0 0	25 0 0	4
Kalur ...	111	8 0 0	20 0 0	15
Total ...		565 12 0	1,096 4 2	

Column 4 includes the Government Assessment when it is paid by Subtenant.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,  
Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.



No. 1619 OF 1879.

To

THE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

*Kalghatgi 25th April 1879.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the sanction and approval of Government, the Survey Commissioner's report (No. 374 of 1879, dated the 19th instant) containing his proposals for the revision rates of the villages comprising the old Dhárwár Táluka.

2. The steady decrease of the area of waste lands and the increase of the net revenue since the first settlement in 1849\* shows that its effect has been most favourable to the prosperity of the rayats.

\*See paras. 54 and 56 of the Survey Commissioner's report.

3. I consider that the maximum dry-crop rate for the six groups of villages in this táluka, which are now proposed in the 41st para. of the Survey Commissioner's report, is a legitimate increase of assessment over the maximum rates assessed by Captain Wingate, taking into consideration the fact that grain has increased in value more than 100 per cent. since the date of Captain Wingate's assessment (see para. 30 of the Survey Commissioner's report). The prices prevailing during the last eighteen months are said to be 300 per cent. higher than the prices at the time of the first settlement; but as they have been abnormally high, owing to the failure of the monsoon in 1876 in this zilla and the Southern Marátha Country generally, the Survey Commissioner rightly points out that these prices cannot be expected to prevail in future years.

4. The maximum rates for rice lands appears to be a very moderate and reasonable increase on those fixed by Captain Wingate, and this increase, the Survey Commissioner points out, will only have a material effect on the better class of rice lands such as is cultivated with sugar-cane in triennial rotation.

5. The average increase of 7-8 pies per acre upon the whole of the Government occupied land, as shown in para. 55 of the Survey Commissioner's report, must be admitted to be exceedingly moderate, and one very favourable to the prosperity of the rayats during the duration of the settlement, of which the rates are now submitted for the sanction of Government.

6. There is no doubt but that the railway communication by the Kárwár, Hubli and Bellary line, which the Survey Commission-

er has advocated in the 60th para. of his report, will do more for the well-being of the people in this district than any other measure which could be devised; it will also be a preventive against the distress arising from unusually high prices of grain such as prevailed during the famine of 1876-77 until after a long delay grain was imported at Kárwár and sent up-country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ELPHINSTON,  
Acting Collector.

No. 949 of 1879.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

FROM

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

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Bombay.

*Belgaum, 17th May 1879,*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the papers, marginally noted, relative to the proposals for the revision of the assessment of the old Dharwár Táluka, which comprised 134 villages, at present distributed as follows:—

Collector's letter No. 1619 of 25th April 1879.

Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report, No 374 of 19th April, with accompaniment.

Dhárwár Táluka	...	...	...	129
Kaládgi do.	...	...	...	2
Hubli do.	...	...	...	1
Parasgad do. of the Belgaum District	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	134

2. According to the statistics furnished by the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, the population of the tract under notice has decreased within a generation by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This decrease the Survey Commissioner attributes to—(1) emigration from the western parts into the adjacent villages of Kánara and the Bidi Táluka of Belgaum, and (2) the prevalence of fever during

the months following the monsoon between 1860 and 1868. It is doubtful whether the people could have found it advantageous to shift into districts offering no attractions for permanent residence, and notoriously unhealthy. It is probable that the decrease is chiefly owing to climatic influences. There is a deadly type of fever which has been hanging about the district for years past, which seems to defy medical science.

3. The considerable decrease in the number of agricultural cattle and other animals, noticed in para. 25 of the Survey Commissioner's report, is also an unfavourable feature in the history of the taluka during the settlement.

4. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that during the period of the settlement now expiring, the condition of the taluka has immensely improved, and the people have greatly benefited by the increased facilities of communications and the rise in prices of all agricultural produce.

5. For the purposes of revision settlement the Survey Commissioner has divided the taluka into six groups, in the manner detailed in para. 41; and the maximum dry-crop rates proposed, as shown below, seem, under the present favourable circumstances, to be fairly moderate :—

Maximum Dry-crop Rate for	Present.			Proposed.			Increase.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Class	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	12	0
2nd do.	2	0	0	2	10	0	0	10	0
3rd do.	1	12	0	2	6	0	0	10	0
4th do.	1	8	0	2	0	0	0	8	0
5th do.	1	1	6	1	10	0	0	8	6
6th do.	0	14	0	1	4	0	0	6	0

6. For the rice lands, in the place of Captain Wingate's maximum rates of Rs. 8 and 7, the Survey Commissioner proposes to adopt three rates, viz., Rs. 9 for the first and second groups, Rs. 8 for the third and fourth, and Rs. 7-8-0 for the remaining two. The increase of Re. 1 on Captain Wingate's maximum, which the Survey Commissioner states "will only have a material effect upon the better description of rice land which bears sugarcane in triennial rotation," will affect no less than 65 villages, of which the majority form the eastern portion of the taluka; and as the rain-fall is considered to be "certain and sufficient for the best kinds of dry-crop cultivation" only, and not for rice, there seems no sufficient reason for the increase proposed.

7. It may not be out of place to draw attention to para. 72 of Captain Wingate's report,\* from which it will be seen that the old Dhárwár Táluka was over-assessed at the first survey settlement introduced in 1825-26, and also to para. 46 of the Survey Commissioner's report, wherein he observes that this táluka "was assessed by Captain Wingate at rates somewhat higher than those imposed by him in previously settled tálukas to the southward." Under these circumstances it seems but fair that the maximum rate for rice lands should not be in excess of that introduced into the Hubli Táluka, which is contiguous to Dhárwár, which latter rate was itself considered† by the late Revenue Commissioner Mr. Havelock to be too high.

\* No. 235 of 21st December 1848.  
 † Para. 14 of memo. No. 742 of 2nd March 1874, and para. 14 of Government Resolution No. 2157 of 23rd April 1874.

8. The maximum rate of Rs. 9 for garden land appears reasonable under the circumstances stated in para. 45.

9. Considering the difference in the status of the eastern and western divisions of the táluka, I should have preferred a difference of rates in favour of the latter; but the increased rates seem suitable to the táluka as a whole, and, therefore, with the modifications above suggested (para. 6), I would recommend that the present proposals be sanctioned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. REID,  
 Acting Commissioner, S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2769.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1879.

Letter from the Commissioner, S.D., No. 949, dated 17th May 1879—Submitting, with his remarks, the report (No. 374 of 1879) of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S.D., with appendices, containing proposals for the revision of assessment of the old Dhárwár Táluka of the same Collectorate, comprising 13½ villages, now distributed as shown in the margin, together with a letter from the Collector of Dhárwár (No. 1619 of 1879), containing his observations on the proposed revision settlement.

RESOLUTION.—This carefully prepared report treats very clearly and fully of the various questions affecting the revised settle-

Dhárwár Táluka, villages...	129
Rajhatgi do. ....	2
Hubli do. ....	1
Parasgad Táluka of Bel-gaum	2
	134

ment of the old Dhárwár Táluka, which comprises 134 villages, and which was last settled by Captain, afterwards Sir George, Wingate in 1848-49. Two of the villages are now in the Parasgad Táluka of Belgaum, two in Kalghatgi, one in Hubli, and the remainder in the Dhárwár Táluka.

2. The re-measurement was conducted on the same principle as was adopted in the revision of the old Bankápur Táluka, and by this method 11,760 survey numbers have now been subdivided into 15,102 numbers. The area as now ascertained appears to have risen from 206,916 acres under the old survey to 207,748 acres, and considering the hilly and jungly nature of the country in the western part of the táluka, the correspondence between the measurements of the two surveys is very close, though in individual survey numbers there were occasionally considerable discrepancies met with.

The re-classification of dry-crop soils was, as described in the reports, but partial, a sufficient amount only being done to enable the survey officers to judge of the standard of the former classification, and to ascertain what adjustment it was necessary to apply to that classification so as to bring it to the standard now adopted. Where necessary, however, the whole village was re-classed, and water classification was in all cases done afresh.

3. The climate, so far as rainfall is concerned, varies considerably. In the eastern part the rainfall from both the south-west and north-east monsoons is plentiful, and is added to by frequent thunder showers in May, while the western portion is more dependent on the south-west monsoon alone. The staple crops in the former are jowári, wheat, pulses, cottons, and oilseeds, while in the latter they comprise rági, rice and to some extent sugarcane and pulses.

Roads throughout the táluka are now many and excellent, and whereas thirty years ago there was but one made road, viz., that from Hubli to Belgaum, which passes through Dhárwár, there are now cross roads in every direction, while from Dhárwár itself there are three ports on the coast—Kumta, Kárwár and Goa—which are accessible by good made roads over the gháts. In addition there are good markets at Dhárwár, Hubli, Kittúr in the Belgaum district, and other large towns in the táluka.

4. The statistics supplied by Mr. Fletcher as to the condition of the people give some curious facts. First, as regards population, it appears that the numbers of the people have fallen from 84,872 in 1848-49 to 79,414, a decrease which the Survey Commissioner attributes partly to migration to the adjacent villages

of Kánara and the Bidi Táluka of Belgaum, and partly to the deadly nature of the fever which has in recent years raged in this part of the country. Mr. Fletcher considers that it is to some extent due to the famine, but this idea is strenuously opposed by Colonel Anderson, and Government are of opinion that his views are correct. The number of houses has risen considerably, and their quality is much improved, and though cattle have decreased greatly in numbers, undoubtedly from the effects of the famine, the stock now remaining is first class, and it is shown that the decrease in numbers is partly apparent rather than real, as at the time of counting them many cattle were absent from the villages, some being engaged in the carrying trade and some having been sent to the gháts for grazing. Carts and wells, two of the ordinary indications of the rayats' condition, are far more numerous than formerly, and education has made no little progress, while the value of land, as ascertained from the registration records relating to sales and mortgages, is very high. Of the total quantity of land under cultivation it was found that 63½ per cent. was held by cultivators direct from Government, and the balance by traders, who in this district frequently engage in agriculture in addition to their ordinary pursuits. Excluding the famine year from consideration, it is shown that prices have vastly increased since the former settlement, and from all the circumstances set forth in these reports, Government can only come to the conclusion that the rayats of the Dhárwár Táluka are, as a rule, well-to-do.

5. It is gathered from the statement in paragraph 32 of Colonel Anderson's report that the quantity of Government occupied land has risen from 57,827 acres in the ten years from 1838-39 to 1847-48 to 1,13,384 acres in the decade from 1868-69 to 1877-78, with a corresponding increase of average annual collections from Rs. 1,27,222 to Rs. 1,69,419. Remissions in the former period averaged Rs. 16,664, in the latter Rs. 23 annually and the statement of outstanding balances shows that these were but trifling. It will be seen therefore, that of late years remissions have practically ceased to exist, and even in the last three years, during two of which famine prevailed in the district, there were altogether only 57 cases in which it was found necessary to resort to distraint in order to recover the Government demand.

6. The actual proposals for revised assessments have now to be considered. The 134 villages are divided into six groups as follows:—

The *first* contains 14 villages in which the maximum dry-crop rate is raised from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 3 per acre.

The *second* contains 51 villages in which the rate is raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-10-0 per acre.

The *third* contains 24 villages in which the rate is raised from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-6-0 per acre.

The *fourth* contains 19 villages in which the rate is raised from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per acre.

The *fifth* contains 18 villages in which the rate is raised from Rs. 1-1-6 to Rs. 1-10-0 per acre.

The *sixth* contains 8 villages in which the rate is raised from Rs. 0-14-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per acre.

The maximum rate for rice land is increased from Rs. 8 per acre to Rs. 9 for villages of the first and second groups; the former rate of Rs. 8 per acre is retained in villages of the third and fourth groups, while in those of the fifth and sixth classes the former rate of Rs. 7 per acre is raised to Rs. 7-8-0. The average rate per acre throughout is increased from Rs. 2-9-8 to Rs. 2-12-3.

The maximum rate on garden land is Rs. 9 per acre, the same rate as that for first class rice, and the average assessment is Rs. 4-6-4 per acre as compared with Rs. 3-14-4 under the former settlement.

Lands irrigated by wells existing at the time of the former settlement are assessed within the highest dry-crop rate, and those watered by wells constructed during the present settlement are assessed on the simple dry-crop rate of their class.

7. It appears from the table in paragraph 47 of the Survey Commissioner's report that the imposition of these rates as compared with those of the former settlement will give an increase of revenue from Rs. 1,38,843 to Rs. 1,96,939, a general percentage increase of 39·8. There are but few cases in which the assessment has been suddenly very greatly raised, and those which do occur are satisfactorily explained in paragraphs 49—50 of the Survey Commissioner's report. On the whole, Government occupied land of every description, garden, rice and dry-crop, the average rate per acre of assessment has been raised from Rs. 1-3-2 to Rs. 1-10-10, an increase of Rs. 0-7-8 per acre. These rates show a substantial increase in revenue, which, however, does not appear to be excessive, and is not so great as in the plain talukas in the centre of the Collectorate, 1st because the original assessment was based on a somewhat higher standard, and, 2nd, because in the western half of the taluka rice is the staple crop, the cultivation of which is more or less precarious, and moderation in assessment is therefore necessary. The proposed rates are approved of by the Collector of Dhárwár and the Commissioner, S.D., with the exception of the highest rate for rice lands, which the latter officer considers

should not be levied. In other respects both Mr. Reid and Mr. Elphinston consider that the rates generally are fair and moderate. It appears to Government that Colonel Anderson has shown that the rates proposed by him for rice lands are not excessive, and they, as well as those for the other descriptions of land, may be sanctioned and introduced on any date up to the 5th of June, their permanency being guaranteed for thirty years as usual.

8. In conclusion, the Governor in Council desires to express his acknowledgments to Colonel Anderson for the careful and exact report which has been submitted, and to note his satisfaction with the work done by Messrs. Fletcher and Wingate, who are deservedly commended by the Survey Commissioner for the labour they have bestowed in the making up and tabulation of the voluminous statistics appended to the reports.

J. B. PEILE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Dhárwár.

*Extract from the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 24th  
December 1874, Page 1127, Part I.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

A revised assessment, effected according to the provisions of Section XXX. of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act (No. 1 of 1865) having been imposed on the 128 villages mentioned below, and belonging to the Dhárwár and Kaládgi Collectorate, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under the powers conferred by Section XXVIII. of the same Act, to declare the said assessment to be in force for a period of 30 years, commencing with the Revenue Year 1874-75 and expiring with the Revenue Year 1903-04 :—

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Number of Village.	Name of Village.	Collectorate.	Taluka.	Number of Village.	Name of Village.
Dhárwár.	Hahli.	1	Ajapur.	Dhárwár.	Hahli.	5	Jengwárakop.
		2	Burandshingi.			6	Keshwapur.
		3	Yellapur.			7	Madmakánaráshikatti.
		4	Bulanhal.			8	Topalkatti.



Collectorate.	Taluka.	Number of Village.	Name of Village.	Collectorate.	Taluka.	Number of Village.	Name of Village.				
Dharkwad—continued.	Hahli—continued.	9	Nagahetikop.	Dharkwad—continued.	Navalgund—continued.	67	Morab.				
		10	Siddapur.			68	Gungol.				
		11	Narsayanpur.			69	Talmorab.				
		12	Agrahartimsagar.			70	Shirkol.				
		13	Mariyamtamsagar.			71	Tirlapur.				
		14	Gabur.			72	Bentr.				
		15	Ayodhya.			73	Nagnur.				
		16	Murali.			74	Majgud.				
		17	Budhal.			75	Saidapur.				
		18	Kotkondhanshi.			76	Bhadrapur.				
		19	Virapur.			77	Basapur.				
		20	Bannapur.			78	Sasvalli.				
		21	Unkal.			79	Kondkop.				
		22	Nolvi.			80	Haliker.				
		23	Adargunchi.			81	Angeri.				
		24	Bengeri.			82	Kalwad.				
		25	Gopankop.			83	Manakwad.				
		26	Bhairdewarkop.			84	Adnur.				
		27	Sherewad.			85	Halkatgal.				
		28	Kidugal.			86	Alagwad.				
		29	Sul.			87	Kadadhalli.				
		30	Mulballi.			88	Khanur.				
		31	Kurdikeri.			89	Mugnur.				
		32	Krashtapur.			90	Banhatti.				
		33	Ahmapur.			91	Arabhatti.				
		34	Ramapur.			92	Shelwadi.				
		35	Parsapur.			93	Shivinhalli.				
		36	Rayanhal.			94	Kuralgeri.				
		37	Gangiwad.			95	Navalgund.				
		38	Bamsamdra.			96	Gobargumpi.				
		39	Auchatgeri.			97	Kalkeri.				
		40	Badsadhanal.			98	Hanshi.				
		41	Tegaral.			99	Batur.				
		42	Katnur.			100	Kapli.				
		43	Giriyal.			101	Khanapur.				
		44	Gokul.			102	Kongwad.				
		45	Chenapur.			103	Balarwad.				
		46	Choursagudd.			104	Dandur.				
		47	Mawandur.			105	Nalawadi.				
		48	Koliwad.			106	Paderur.				
		49	Umachgi.			107	Chilakwad.				
		50	Halihal.			108	Yemagnur.				
		51	Surgupi.			109	Gudisagar.				
		52	Konkankurhatti.			110	Amargol.				
		53	Rotgwad.			111	Sotakanhal.				
		54	Maligwad.			112	Tadahal.				
							113	Bhoganur.			
							114	Tupakurhatti.			
		Navalgund.				55	Madgunki.	Dhan- hal.		115	Bentr.
						56	Hirekop.			116	Ansur.
						57	Byalhal.			117	Navalgund.
						58	Eakwagi.				
						59	Kamwagop.				
						60	Naiknur.				
61	Sirur.										
62	Belhar.										
63	Nagarhalli.	118	Malwad.	Ron.							
64	Arashangodi.	119	Yawagal.								
65	Benkankop.	120	Konggeri.								
66	Rademagnur.	121	Hadgali.								

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Number of Village.	Name of Village.	Collectorate.	Táluka.	Number of Village.	Name of Village.
Dhárwár.	Dhárwár.	122	Gálgúndi.	Kálabér.	Báddáni.	127	Hírémulangi.
		123	Malápúr.				
		124	Bhoplapúr.				
		125	Kurkikatti.				
		126	Kabendr.			128	Hagmár.

*N.B.*—The period of Survey guarantee fixed above for three villages of the Dambal (Gadag) Táluka, viz., Benár, Antór and Nigúnd, one village of the Dhárwár Táluka, viz., Kabendr, and two villages of the Báddáni Táluka, viz., Hírémulangi and Hagmár will, under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 1848 dated 17th February 1883, be extended so as to expire simultaneously with the period fixed for the entire Tálukas of Dhárwár, Gadag and Báddáni respectively, in which these villages are situated.

*Extract from the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 1st March 1883, Pages 183 to 187, Part I.*

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 17th February 1883.*

No. 1349A.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Nalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 24 years commencing with the Revenue year 1880-81 and ending with the Revenue year 1903-04:—

1 Kittur.	10 Petha.	18 Konnur.
2 Nawali.	11 Somapur.	19 Lahmapur.
3 Aré Kurhatti.	12 Siddapur.	20 Wasna.
4 Karalwad.	13 Guralkatti.	21 Ajgundi.
5 Nargund.	14 Sankadhál.	22 Maradgi.
6 Danapur.	15 Kanikop.	23 Shirol.
7 Karvinkop.	16 Hunslikatti.	24 Halgopa.
8 Jagapur.	17 Bhairanhatti.	25 Budihal.
9 Arhsua.		

No. 1349B.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Hubli Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said

settlement fixed for a period of 24 years commencing with the Revenue year 1880-81 and ending with the Revenue year 1903-04 :—

1 Biléhal.	10 Pálikop.	19 Chykalabi.
2 Byahatti.	11 Kamlikop.	20 Yergupi.
3 Mitalketti.	12 Warur.	21 Hire Narti.
4 Agadi.	13 Miné Ramankop.	22 Chik Narti.
5 Pala.	14 Kardikop.	23 Namyenapur.
6 Bujruk Arlikatti.	15 Amargol.	24 Hebsur.
7 Bhingikop.	16 Nagarhalli.	25 Kiresur.
8 Chebi.	17 Mantur.	26 Ingalhalli.
9 Trimalkop.	18 Bhandiwad.	

No. 1349C.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 24 years commencing with the Revenue year 1880-81 and ending with the Revenue year 1903-04 :—

1 Hadagali.	8 Sawadi.	15 Nidgundi.
2 Gujmsagdi.	9 Chik Manur.	16 Kaligur.
3 Kuradgi.	10 Hanmanhdí.	17 Musigeri.
4 Yeribeleri.	11 Sudi.	18 Nalur.
5 Narégal.	12 Dyamhunshi.	19 Karmadi.
6 Belwanki.	13 Bewinkatti.	20 Megúr.
7 Honapur.	14 Kalkapur.	

No. 1349D.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Gadag Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 30 years commencing with the Revenue year 1875-76 and ending with the Revenue year 1904-05 :—

1 Gadag.	26 Domi.	50 Sankadwadak.
2 Betigeri.	27 Atikatti.	51 Kalkeri.
3 Melsamudra.	28 Yelisirur.	52 Bardur.
4 Belikop.	29 Adwisomápur.	53 Menndi.
5 Asundi.	30 Kadamapur.	54 Atur.
6 Bhingadkatti.	31 Sambhápur.	55 Halikeri.
7 Kurtekoti.	32 Pannáshi.	56 Ramenballi.
8 Dundur.	33 Turchihál.	57 Muhtikop.
9 Hire Handigol.	34 Narsipur.	58 Bassapur.
10 Ohik Handigol.	35 Jawalbenchi.	59 Virapur.
11 Venktapur.	36 Lakundi.	60 Budihal.
12 Belhond.	37 Kaniginhál.	61 Maktumpur.
13 Madagzur.	38 Dindur.	62 Nandihalli.
14 Hukoti.	39 Mundargi.	63 Kakur.
15 Shagoti.	40 Byalwadgi.	64 Harlapur.
16 Nagsamudra.	41 Shiról.	65 Hesar.
17 Hire Kopp.	42 Kadadi.	66 Benehalli.
18 Chikopp.	43 Sortur.	67 Haitapur.
19 Balganur.	44 Shingatravankeri.	68 Nagarhalli.
20 Lingadhál.	45 Kot Umachgi.	69 Harogeri.
21 Gawarwad.	46 Jantli.	70 Bidanhal.
22 Hetelgeri.	47 Shirur.	71 Kondhalli.
23 Nabapur.	48 Timmapur.	72 Singalur.
24 Hombal.	49 Chik Wadwatti.	73 Rati.
25 Dambal.		

No. 1349E.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Gadag Taluka of the Dhárwar 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 25 years commencing with the Revenue year 1880-81 and ending with the Revenue year 1904-05:—

1 Mulgund.	7 Bassepur.	12 Niralgi.
2 Kalur.	8 Sitalahari.	13 Hamigi.
3 Chhichli.	9 Sbirol.	14 Gungol.
4 Harti.	10 Kabulatikatti.	15 Chaginkeri.
5 Kanivi.	11 Shirunja.	16 Malikarjunpur.
6 Hosur.		

No. 1349F.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Bankápur Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by

Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 30 years commencing with the Revenue year 1876-77 and ending with the Revenue year 1905-06:—

1 Kotigeri.	28 Karadgi.	55 Kurbarnalur.
2 Channapur.	29 Hulgur.	56 Kalamadn.
3 Narayenapur.	30 Baswanhal.	57 Manangi.
4 Mukbasrikatti.	31 Panigatti.	58 Kusimelihalni.
5 Nidgundi.	32 Bisatikop.	59 Bardur.
6 Jakinkatti.	33 Wanhalli.	60 Chahal.
7 Kotur.	34 Ganjigatti.	61 Nirigi.
8 Belad Basrikatti.	35 Banur.	62 Sawur.
9 Jalikatti.	36 Mugli.	63 Mahur.
10 Madli.	37 Chik Malur.	64 Togihalli.
11 Kamanhall.	38 Chakapur.	65 Hire Nalur.
12 Shwadambi.	39 Hire Mankatti.	66 Chik Nalur.
13 Gotgadi.	40 Belgali.	67 Mothalli.
14 Nagpur.	41 Chik Bendigeri.	68 Hire Mallur.
15 Attigeri.	42 Hire Harkuni.	69 Kankanwad.
16 Shuvinhal.	43 Chik Harkuni.	70 Hurlkappi.
17 Gowanhál.	44 Bulpankop.	71 Ingalgi.
18 Choudhal.	45 Guranhalli.	72 Hire Budihal.
19 Tarodkop.	46 Belwalkop.	73 Gundur.
20 Chilurbadni.	47 Hire Bendigeri.	74 Huvin Shigi.
21 Yaliwigi.	48 Mattikatti.	75 Sankipur.
22 Roulkikop.	49 Hanmanhalli.	76 Kalas.
23 Ankadhana.	50 Ramapur.	77 Kankapur.
24 Munwalli.	51 Kyalkoud.	78 Fulgambadni.
25 Kajapur.	52 Kengapur.	79 Kondkop.
26 Shiggaon.	53 Mantrawadi.	80 Konerikop.
27 Alipur.	54 Gopgondankop.	

No. 1349G.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Bankápur Taluka of the Dhárwar 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 1878-79 and ending with the Revenue year 1905-06 :—

1 Bujruk Tarigatta.	23 Shingapur.	45 Sidlapur.
2 Bisanhalli.	24 Tadaa.	46 Mattikatti.
3 Hanmarhalli.	25 Dhundshi.	47 Bujruk Konankeri.
4 Tewarmelihalli.	26 Shabnur.	48 Khurd Konankeri.
5 Budihal.	27 Laxmikop.	49 Kalkattē
6 Bad.	28 Gangelur.	50 Artal.
7 Kundur.	29 Basapur Bujruk.	51 Hosur.
8 Halsur.	30 Makapur.	52 Yetinhalli.
9 Hoskatti.	31 Shilwant Somápur.	53 Hammapur.
10 Hulsogi.	32 Adwi Somápur.	54 Shidgarwalli.
11 Malalli.	33 Kunnúr.	55 Yedihalli.
12 Nirgi.	34 Naikop.	56 Galginkatti.
13 Khurd Basapur.	35 Manchinkop.	57 Shabal.
14 Katapur.	36 Bharangatti.	58 Jondalgatti.
15 Ramankop.	37 Malnaikankop.	59 Kyatanankeri.
16 Jigjur.	38 Kalsageri.	60 Halwataralgatta.
17 Muthalli.	39 Yedlabad.	61 Gudgeri.
18 Tirtha.	40 Dasankop.	62 Malgondankop.
19 Kalyan.	41 Hunsbukumri.	63 Karikop.
20 Hunsbukatti.	42 Budruk Narayanapur.	64 Mewakop.
21 Khursadpur.	43 Hankanhalli.	65 Sayagondankop.
22 Halé Bankapur.	44 Hungund.	

No. 1349H.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 30 years commencing with the Revenue year 1876-77 and ending with the Revenue year 1905-06 :—

1 Sirbadgi.	19 Bhavitimapur.	36 Halé Riti.
2 Bevinhalli.	20 Yellapur.	37 Pirápur.
3 Kadkol.	21 Karajgi.	38 Agsanmatti.
4 Hatimatur.	22 Kolur.	39 Sirmápur.
5 Jellapur.	23 Ganjur.	40 Yalgach.
6 Kalalékond.	24 Arabrond.	41 Machápur.
7 Talihalli.	25 Aladkatti.	42 Hos Riti.
8 Kalsur.	26 Devagiri.	43 Chenúr.
9 Hoshalli.	27 Somápur.	44 Ichangi.
10 Mantgani.	28 Haveri.	45 Bhairápur.
11 Kalihál.	29 Hire Marlihalli.	46 Kordur.
12 Ramápur.	30 Chik Marlihalli.	47 Kittur.
13 Totad Yellapur.	31 Krishnápur.	48 Malmari.
14 Kalkoti.	32 Hesrúr.	49 Surangi.
15 Nirgi.	33 Ichal Yellapur.	50 Wadwi.
16 Hire Mugdúr.	34 Gourápur.	51 Konchgeri.
17 Chik Mugdur.	35 Baswankatti.	52 Bijur.
18 Arihalli.		

No. 1349I.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by

Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 28 years commencing with the Revenue year 1878-79 and ending with the Revenue year 1905-06:—

1 Sulihalli.	27 Halgi.	52 Jjare Lakmapur.
2 Venktapur.	28 Bail Madapur.	53 Surahalli.
3 Hoshalli.	29 Hawanur.	54 Virapur Bujruk.
4 Didgür.	30 Neglur.	55 Shiddé Dewapur.
5 Sangur.	31 Akur.	56 Harmgatti.
6 Devi Hosur.	32 Kanwalli.	57 Kurebgond.
7 Kulanür.	33 Hanmanhalli.	58 Taredhalli.
8 Nagnür.	34 Timmenhalli.	59 Lingspur.
9 Gourapur.	35 Somankatti.	60 Nillogal.
10 Benchibhalli.	36 Mamur.	61 Kodihalli Bujruk.
11 Timmapur.	37 Konantambgi.	62 Lingadhali Bujruk.
12 Bidargadi.	38 Budgatti.	63 Homardi.
13 Güttal.	39 Kengod.	64 Benkanhalli.
14 Timmapur.	40 Mardur.	65 Kabur.
15 Ippikop.	41 Kerikop.	66 Najik Lakmapur.
16 Basapur.	42 Karkikop.	67 Kere-mattihalli.
17 Kurgund.	43 Gudsalkop.	68 Shiwapur.
18 Kaledewar.	44 Gudur.	69 Kantapur.
19 Bardh.	45 Niralgı.	70 Mallur.
20 Haralhalli.	46 Guilgundi.	71 Sankripur.
21 Narsipur.	47 Hawael.	72 Kallapur.
22 Kanchergatti.	48 Shaker.	73 Khurd Kodihalli.
23 Belwagi.	49 Jengmankop.	74 Katenhalli.
24 Marol.	50 Malapur.	75 Gundenhalli.
25 Kodbal.	51 Yastinhalli.	76 Kadamanhalli.
26 Bomankatti.		

No. 1349J.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Hángal Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 30 years commencing with the Revenue year 1878-79 and ending with the Revenue year 1907-08:—

1 Belwatti.	22 Jakinaikankop.	43 Basapur.
2 Belgal.	23 Kalve Kallapur.	44 Domanhal.
3 Kadshetihalli.	24 Chandrageri.	45 Somagar.
4 Badamgatti.	25 Whombli.	46 Hire Basur.
5 Kodi Yellapur.	26 Maranbid.	47 Yetinhalli.
6 Kudal.	27 Nellibid.	48 Shadgupi.
7 Shigihalli.	28 Bhingapur.	49 Alur.
8 Naregal.	29 Honkan.	50 Halekoti.
9 Harlapur.	30 Kanchineglur.	51 Shirmapur.
10 Harwi.	31 Hawangi.	52 Doleshwar.
11 Hadargeri.	32 Balambid.	53 Maligar.
12 Chik Hulal.	33 Chenapur.	54 Arleshwar.
13 Wardi.	34 Kalve Yellapur.	55 Akiwalli.
14 Gopapur.	35 Arshangupi.	56 Kuntanchohalli.
15 Shungapur.	36 Pariwarkop.	57 Sawasgi.
16 Nirigi.	37 Somapur.	58 Nandikop.
17 Walgeri.	38 Wasna.	59 Negwangi.
18 Masankatti.	39 Kaneeshwar.	60 Kargudri.
19 Ramapur.	40 Virapur.	61 Algod.
20 Adur.	41 Kurbankop.	62 Maharsaj Pet.
21 Sankrikop.	42 Lakmapur.	63 Hire Kawanshi.

64 Gondi.	84 Gourapur.	104 Konankop.
65 Kondogi.	85 Girsankop.	105 Gndi Yeankanhalli.
66 Makarwalli.	86 Satenhalli.	106 Nidehing.
67 Mawkop.	87 Beichwalli.	107 Wagnaiskutop.
68 Bamanhalli.	88 Ramtirth.	108 Bassepur.
69 Talkerikop.	89 Fulginkop.	109 Kawalkop.
70 Yelwatti.	90 Hirar.	110 Dashrathkop.
71 Nellikop.	91 Ballihalli.	111 Bailwal.
72 Yellur.	92 Haralkop.	112 Yeliwal.
73 Hospyati.	93 Mantri.	113 Hangamsagar.
74 Gundur.	94 Hire Kangi.	114 Chenapur.
75 Jangundikop.	95 Kamanhalli.	115 Timmapur.
76 Madur.	96 Chikeri.	116 Hasnabad.
77 Surleshwaz.	97 Hoshalli.	117 Hait.
78 Jiglikop.	98 Chikangi.	118 Venkrtapur.
79 Hotanhalli.	99 Kapavskop.	119 Dvankop.
80 Shirmapur.	100 Shirwalli.	120 Nitgankop.
81 Wabapur.	101 Shirgod.	121 Gadigond Yellapur.
82 Hanmapur.	102 Ohik Kawanshi.	122 Kalmi Yellapur.
83 Nagarwalli.	103 Kyasur.	123 Mirankop.

No. 1349K.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Hāngal Tāluka of the Dhārwar 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 1879-80 and ending with the Revenue year 1907-08 :—

1 Tilwalli.	7 Tawargopa.	13 Kusnur.
2 Bhairapur.	8 Byagwadi.	14 Yettinhalli.
3 Byathanhal.	9 Herur.	15 Kalgudi.
4 Kerekhyatanhalli.	10 Uphunshi.	16 Kirandi.
5 Multhalli.	11 Kalkeri.	17 Hulgari.
6 Guradmatihalli.	12 Tmrikop.	18 Halibail.

No. 1349L.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Rānebennur Tāluka of the Dhārwar Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 30 years commencing with the Revenue year 1878-79 and ending with the Revenue year 1907-08 :—

1 Rānebennur.	15 Chatra.	29 Byadri.
2 Hunehikatti.	16 Lakehmapur.	30 Halgeri.
3 Asundi.	17 Tarehalli.	31 Waderhalli.
4 Kadaramandalgi.	18 Tirnal Dewarkopp.	32 Maknur.
5 Joisar Harthalli.	19 Chaspradhalli.	33 Hulikatti.
6 Benkankond.	20 Nalwagal.	34 Khandemyanhalli.
7 Saravand.	21 Chalgeri.	35 Motipur.
8 Kakol.	22 Karur.	36 Ukund.
9 Magod.	23 Kanot.	37 Sunkal Bidri.
10 Dewagondankatti.]	24 Kodiyal.	38 Antarwalli.
11 Kajri.	25 Hulihalli.	39 Mudonur.
12 Itgi.	26 Kunbes.	40 Musher.
13 Kamdod.	27 Yami Hoshalli.	41 Mankur.
14 Yerikuppi.	28 Motobennur.	42 Krishapur.

43 Bisalhali.	68 Yettinhalli.	93 Chikkurwatti.
44 Malkanhalli.	69 Gudad Anveri.	94 Belur.
45 Kollapur.	70 Choudadapur.	95 Gamanhalli.
46 Timenhalli.	71 Honhatti.	96 Alagiri.
47 Belkari.	72 Maidun.	97 Agsanbadi.
48 Ramgondanhalli.	73 Gudgur.	98 Bada Maganur.
49 Lakmajikop.	74 Yellapur.	99 Bilhalli.
50 Hanmanhalli.	75 Keri Mallapur.	100 Kulepur.
51 Nagenhalli.	76 Budpanhalli.	101 Yalahadi.
52 Virapur.	77 Hannapur.	102 Dandighalli.
53 Aladkatti.	78 Ohandapur.	103 Menashihal.
54 Nittur.	79 Nukapur.	104 Kusgatti.
55 Kuskur.	80 Madapur.	105 Phatepur.
56 Hediya.	81 Chik Arlihalli.	106 Timzenhalli.
57 Gudad Hoshalli.	82 Hire Arlihalli.	107 Malasikenhali.
58 Gudad Bevinhalli.	83 Medleri.	108 Badabasapur.
59 Bannihatti.	84 Konantambgi.	109 Sansangapur.
60 Hullatti.	85 Somlapur.	110 Konantalli.
61 Shidganhal.	86 Hire Bidri.	111 Kuli.
62 Dombanhalli.	87 Yaklaspur.	112 Bevinhalli.
63 Kankapur.	88 Ars Mallepur.	113 Harogopp.
64 Bevinhalli.	89 Ars Yellapur.	114 Nitapalli.
65 Gudguddapur.	90 Kudrihal.	115 Kottihal.
66 Airmi.	91 Hadargeri.	116 Lingadhalli.
67 Nadi Haralhalli.	92 Hildadhali.	117 Nandhalli.

No. 1349M.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. 1. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 30 years commencing with the Revenue year 1879-80 and ending with the Revenue year 1908-09 :—

1 Kod.	28 Dhod Gubi.	55 Kalgond.
2 Wadenpur.	29 Totganti.	56 Chinnikatti.
3 Katenhalli.	30 Bulpur.	57 Tiplapur.
4 Arikatti.	31 Hire Madapur.	58 Nagapur.
5 Annur.	32 San Basapur.	59 Masangi.
6 Kanvimalapur.	33 Mavintop.	60 Hadgond.
7 Allapur.	34 Kodihalli.	61 Nasvi.
8 Hire Budihal.	35 Timlapur.	62 Ablur.
9 Babapur.	36 San Gubi.	63 Sutkoti.
10 Chik Budihal.	37 Bedasangapur.	64 Diwghihalli.
11 Shankaranhalli.	38 Bettikop.	65 Chik Anji.
12 Ujapur.	39 Parwatsidgeri.	66 Yogikop.
13 Chikenhalli.	40 Kanvi Sidgeri.	67 Bhogavi.
14 Waderhalli.	41 Kirgeri.	68 Gangapur.
15 Aladgeri.	42 Chin Mulgund.	69 Hire Mattur.
16 Lingodewarkop.	43 Shidenur.	70 Narsapur.
17 Kunchnur.	44 Kerandi.	71 Kalgonda.
18 Chikmattur.	45 Bidarkatti.	72 Beerihalli.
19 Rattihalli.	46 Tadaa.	73 Tawargi.
20 Jokanhalli.	47 Hire Nandihalli.	74 Hoshalli.
21 Kodpalli.	48 Chik Nandihalli.	75 Yalwal.
22 Kaduru.	49 Kagnelli.	76 Malgi.
23 Yedgoda.	50 Ingadondi.	77 Chepradhali.
24 Hulti.	51 Virapur Khurd.	78 Chik Morab.
25 Yalwadhalli.	52 Timkapur.	79 Kenchaikop.
26 Makri.	53 Bannihalli.	80 Halihal.
27 Chik Yedchi.	54 Angargatti.	81 Nagwanda.



82 Masur.	115 Konapur.	148 Chik Kerur.
83 Yatinhalli.	116 Tumrikop.	149 Yellapur.
84 Tippaikop.	117 Sudambi.	150 Betkerur.
85 Khandibagur.	118 Hirehalli.	151 Arikatti.
86 Ramtirth.	119 Chik Bassur.	152 Dandhalli.
87 Tirnalapur.	120 Hanwasbhawi.	153 Shitikonda.
88 Medur.	121 Nulgeri.	154 Hire Konti.
89 Jogihalli.	122 Kasmubi.	155 Apinkop.
90 Iavanpur.	123 Kummur.	156 Venktapur.
91 Anji.	124 Nelikop.	157 Aplapur.
92 Tadkanhalli.	125 Dhulikop.	158 Virapur.
93 Kamlapur.	126 Badamali.	159 Gungaikop.
94 Hire Kabea.	127 Chikhalli.	160 Kodmaggi.
95 Hegeri.	128 Mutur.	161 Sutkoti.
96 Hire Yedchi.	129 Baesapur.	162 Virapur.
97 Maidur.	130 Siddapur.	163 Bannihatti.
98 Kyatankeri.	131 Angargatti.	164 Jogihalli.
99 Kaotikappi.	132 Yattinhalli.	165 Gudad Madapur.
100 Siddapur.	133 Shrirameskop.	166 Chik Konta.
101 Halur.	134 Hire Kerur.	167 Purkondikop.
102 Chik Kabea.	135 Ingaleadi.	168 Harikatti.
103 Puradkeri.	136 Matthihalli.	169 Kadlikop.
104 Shankaranhalli.	137 Dhupadhalli.	170 Kachvi.
105 Galgrihatti.	138 Chanhalli.	171 Nitura.
106 Sattigehalli.	139 Hadrihalli.	172 Satenhalli.
107 Shivgambi.	140 Kalvihalli.	173 Mudlurn.
108 Hoakatti.	141 Bolambid.	174 Belur.
109 Ghelipuji.	142 Aladkatti.	175 Nidnegal.
110 Altikatti.	143 Godchikond.	176 Waresha.
111 Dunamihal.	144 Gundgatti.	177 Burdikatti.
112 Timmapur.	145 Dudihalli.	178 Holbikonda.
113 Hire Anji.	146 Mugihalli.	
114 Hirankop.	147 Wadinkatti.	

\* No. 1349N.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Dhárwar Táluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 30 years commencing with the Revenue year 1879-80 and ending with the Revenue year 1908-09:—

1 Dhárwar.	20 Maréwad.	39 Kalur.
2 Hos Yellapur.	21 Chendanmatti.	40 Lokur.
3 Kamlapur.	22 Timespur.	41 Tadkod.
4 Malapur.	23 Arikatti.	42 Madanbhavi.
5 Gulganjikop.	24 Benkanmatti.	43 Kotur.
6 Dandikop.	25 Marsdri.	44 Hangarki.
7 Yatiagud.	26 Shiwahalli.	45 Belur.
8 Lakmanhalli.	27 Kankur.	46 Dubanmarti.
9 Nowlur.	28 Betigeri.	47 Agsanhalli.
10 Bagtalaw.	29 Kothagi.	48 Bogur.
11 Kamlapur Tadadbil.	30 Yadwad.	49 Niralkatti.
12 Kawaigeri.	31 Pudkalkatti.	50 Mugli.
13 Khanapur.	32 Hanmankop.	51 Khanapur.
14 Gowankop.	33 Hanmanhal.	52 Timmapur.
15 Ghongadikop.	34 Saibankop.	53 Mashidpur.
16 Rayapur.	35 Ladigatti.	54 Kuminakankop.
17 Nowlur Tadadbil.	36 Kesarkop.	55 Shedbál.
18 Aminbhavi.	37 Bidál.	56 Garag.
19 Kardigud.	38 Shibargatti.	57 Narendra.

58 Gowankop.	83. Tegur.	108 Kurdikop.
59 Gungargatti.	84 Timmapur.	109 Kalkeri.
60 Sanklapur.	85 Hali Tegur.	110 Holigeri.
61 Kumbapur.	86 Guladkop.	111 Bamarsaikop.
62 Mangalgatti.	87 Dewar Hubli.	112 Dewageri.
63 Dewageri.	88 Warawa Naglavi.	113 Holdikoti.
64 Lakmapur.	89 Nigadi.	114 Kamar Kanvi.
65 Kejgeri.	90 Ajnaikanhatti.	115 Baswápur.
66 Hoskatti.	91 Mandibál.	116 Honápur.
67 Saptapur.	92 Salkinkop.	117 Kogilgeri.
68 Saldapur.	93 Balnaikankop.	118 Kumbarkop.
69 Dugnaikankop.	94 Malur.	119 Arwatigi.
70 Hammapur.	95 Kamlapur.	120 Amboli.
71 Mailnaikankop.	96 Benkanhatti.	121 Madkikop.
72 Narayenapur.	97 Jonjalgatti.	122 Mavinkop.
73 Tadshinkop.	98 Aladkeri.	123 Ragikalapur.
74 Yerikop.	99 Timmapur.	124 Hunshikumari.
75 Jog-Yellapur.	100 Mugad.	125 Dabinkodta.
76 Wanhalli.	101 Madikop.	126 Dhopenhatti.
77 Kaleh.	102 Kalápur.	127 Kiwadibail.
78 Venktapur.	103 Virápur.	128 Banchi.
79 Hire Maligwad.	104 Ramápur.	129 Kadikop.
80 Kedanhatta.	105 Kyarkop.	130 Naikanhulikatti.
81 Chikmaligwad.	106 Lalgatti.	131 Mangundi.
82 Kenchanhatti.	107 Bandur.	

No. 13490.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned village belonging to the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 29 years commencing with the Revenue year 1880-81 and ending with the Revenue year 1908-09.—

#### 1. Harobelwadi.

No. 1349P.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Kalghatgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 30 years commencing with the Revenue year 1880-81 and ending with the Revenue year 1909-10.—

1 Surshetikop.	15 Alalhankop.	39 Kanvi Hulikatti.
2 Bendakrata.	16 Jemnaikankop.	30 Siddapur.
3 Tabhadhombhalli.	17 Ugnheri.	31 Hombhalli.
4 Bujruk Yallapur.	18 Deva Lingikop.	32 Dhuikop.
5 Kalsankop.	19 Nirsagar.	33 Sangé Dewarkop.
6 Dombrikop.	20 Lingankop.	34 Mulgi.
7 Cheluaatti.	21 Bradakop.	35 Srigatti Khurd.
8 Dewar Gudihal.	22 Baswankop.	36 Jinar.
9 Miribota.	23 Bangiti Gudihal.	37 Wasikop.
10 Kamdhenu.	24 Hangeri.	38 Bisarhalli.
11 Baswageri.	25 Kanánaitankop.	39 Arlikatti.
12 Kudankop.	26 Ganjigatti.	40 Burawalli.
13 Kurankop.	27 Yemihatti.	41 Ramanhal.
14 Dhanawád.	28 Kalá Dewarkop.	42 Kalghatgi.

43 Mukal.	68 Neliharvi of the Mis- rikot Mahál.	91 Aarihond.
44 Astikatti.	69 Ichanhalli.	92 Kawalápur <i>alico</i> Wadi- geri.
45 Madki Honihalli.	70 Barabwali.	93 Bednigatti.
46 Hulginkatti.	71 Hatkinhá.	94 Bannigatti.
47 Dyawankond.	72 Hanmápur.	95 Kudalgi.
48 Machápur.	73 Yalwadhal.	96 Kotimani.
49 Parwápur.	74 Tarsikop.	97 Junjanbail.
50 Dastikop.	75 Devikop.	98 Kargod.
51 Shiwnapur.	76 Tawargeri.	99 Sangmeshwar.
52 Bendigeri.	77 Aladkatti.	100 Tambur.
53 Hunshikatti.	78 Somáikop.	101 Baichwad.
54 Bidargadi.	79 Kadekop.	102 Kandli.
55 Belwatar.	80 Galginkatti of the Kal- ghatgi Mahál.	103 Sangtikop.
56 Tamrikop.	81 Kalkundi.	104 Maslikatti.
57 Sigigatti Bujruk.	82 Garud Honihalli.	105 Sdanbhavi.
58 Begur.	83 Siganhalli.	106 Kátéwad.
59 Dewarkop.	84 Kalápur.	107 Halav Hindasgeri.
60 Bulnaikanhullikatti.	85 Honápur.	108 Kon Naikanhatti.
61 Parsápur.	86 Dandápur.	109 Dimbwalli.
62 Halkop.	87 Benohi.	110 Gangshetikop.
63 Galgi.	88 Biranhál.	111 Jighond.
64 Karalkop.	89 Bhattikop.	112 Ganténkop.
65 Bangargatti.	90 Neliharvi of the Bam- migatti Mahál.	113 Hulgenkop.
66 Hasrambi.		
67 Galginkatti of the Mis- rikot Mahál.		