

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXXXVI.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 81 VILLAGES

OF THE

SIDDAPUR TALUKA

OF THE

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

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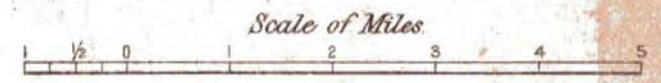
1890.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 81 VILLAGES OF THE SIDDAPUR
TALUKA OF THE KANARA COLLECTORATE.**

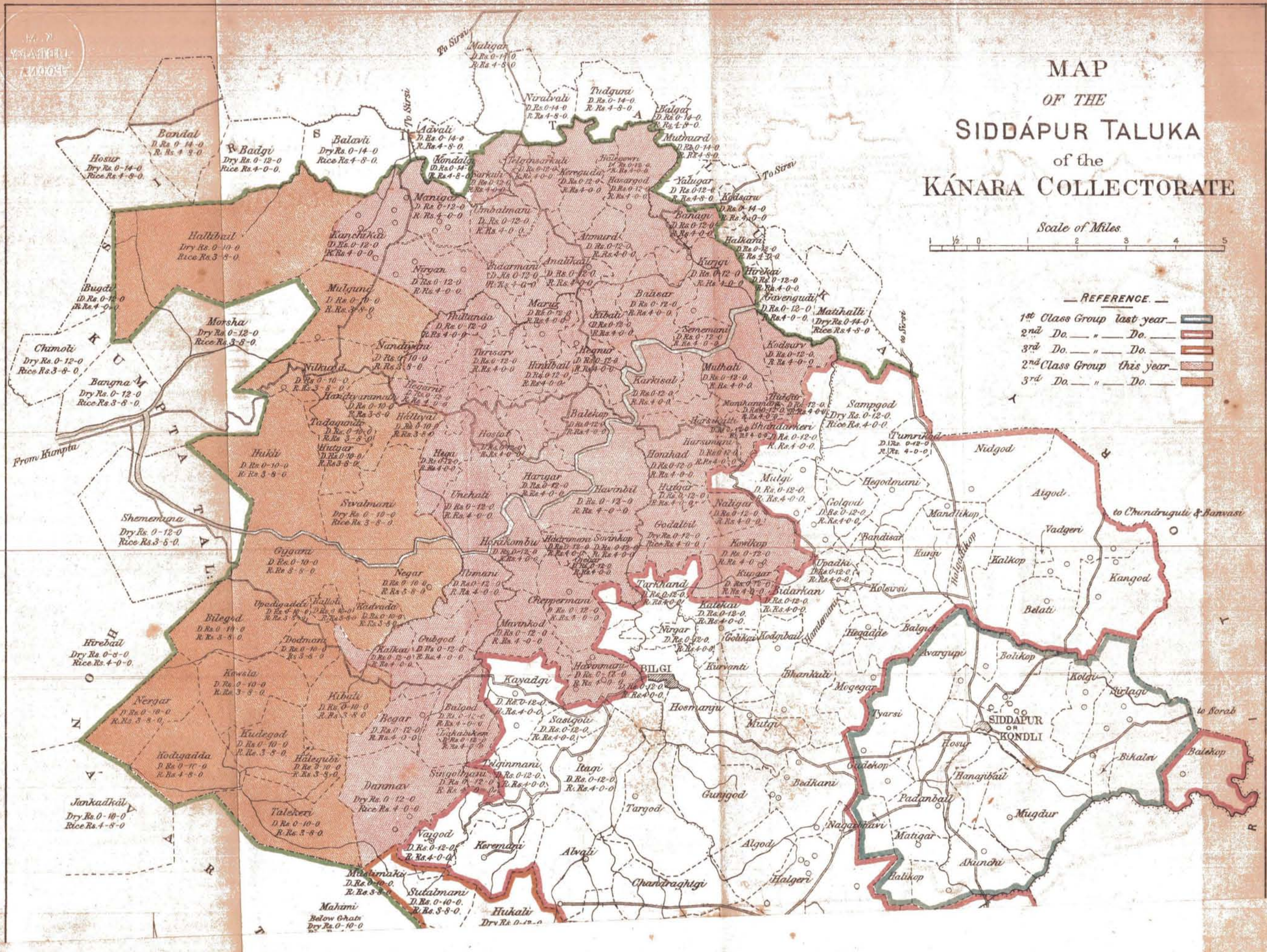
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MAP OF THE SIDDAPUR TALUKA of the KÁNARA COLLECTORATE



- REFERENCE. —
- 1st Class Group last year — [Green line]
 - 2nd Do. " Do. — [Red line]
 - 3rd Do. " Do. — [Dark Red line]
 - 2nd Class Group this year — [Light Green line]
 - 3rd Do. " Do. — [Light Red line]



Mahami
Below Ghats
Dry Rs. 0-10-0

Hukali
Dry Rs. 0-12-0

SIDDAPUR
OR
KONDLI

to Sorab

to Chundruguti & Hanvati

FROM
THE ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER
IN CHARGE KÁNARA SURVEY ;
To
THE COLLECTOR OF KÁNARA.

*Assistant Settlement Officer's Office,
Camp Yellúpur, January 6th, 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the assessment of (81) villages of the Siddápur Táluka, North Kánara.

2. In accordance with recommendations contained in the correspondence marginally noted, Government sanctioned the introduction of revised survey rates into a first group

Introductory.

Letters Nos. 15 of 14th January 1888 and 20 of 28th January 1889, from the Assistant Settlement Officer.

Letter No. 249 of 19th February 1888, from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Letters Nos. 614 of 29th February 1888 and 576 of 26th February 1889, from the Collector of Kánara.

Memoranda Nos. 513 of 14th March 1888 and 521 of 11th March 1889, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

of (21) villages in 1888 and into a second group of (67) villages in 1889, both belonging to the abovementioned táluka. The (81) villages under reference constitute the remaining portion of this sub-division, the introduction of the new rates

into which will complete the survey settlement of the whole of the Kánara Collectorate; this forming the last of a long series of settlement reports relating to this district, the first of which dates as far back as the year 1861.

3. These (81) villages adjoin the villages settled last year, their characteristics are similar, and the rates I am about to propose are in assimilation with those already approved of by Government.

Description of position, rainfall, &c.

In paragraph 3 of my letter No. 15, dated the 14th January 1888, I described the natural features of the táluka, dividing it into three sections, eastern, central and western. The villages under report occupy positions entirely in the central and western portions, and are colored red and yellow respectively on the accompanying map.

The (57) villages colored red, have all the characteristics of the group classed as 2nd in my last year's report, viz., a good and equable rainfall, valleys of deep rich soil, capable of being easily irrigated, besides being manured in a great measure by nature by the wash from the wooded hills with which they are surrounded. They are in fact blessed with all the conditions most favourable for the successful cultivation of rice, sugarcane and garden crops. The (24) villages colored yellow, correspond more with last year's 3rd group. They are situated on the very edge of the ghát, where they are exposed to all the violence of the monsoon, and the climate here being inclement and feverish, the labour supply is limited, and the carriage of produce not always easy.

The average rainfall as registered at the head-quarter station for the last ten years is 110 inches 53 cents; but these ghát villages must get a good deal more than Siddápur itself, which is situated in the eastern portion of the táluka. The various methods adopted to carry off the storm waters, such as digging deep trenches and building walls round the cultivation, would point to the fact that the floods must be at times very heavy in these parts; while in many of the villages the water-supply lasts long enough to enable the cultivators to grow second rice crops. As I propose forming these villages into only the two groups mentioned above, corresponding with last year's 2nd and

3rd groups, I will term them respectively 2nd and 3rd classes throughout this report, in order to distinguish them from the 1st class villages of former settlements, which immediately surround the head-quarter station (Siddápur).

4. The whole tract now in question covers an area of 132 square miles, but the cultivable portion measures only 9,543 acres, or a proportion of a little over (11) per cent. The population as returned at the survey census numbers 12,193 souls, giving an average density of (92) to the square mile. The proportion of cultivable land to each head of the population is about (31) gunthás; this may appear a limited allowance, but it must be kept in mind that close upon half of the land is under garden cultivation, which gives a valuable return on a small area. Agricultural cattle are shown as numbering 2,203, which gives an average of about (5) acres to each pair, excluding the garden area; but as transplanted rice is common and is worked mostly by manual labour, the cattle have really a smaller area than this to plough; so that the cultivators may be considered to be well off as regards their numbers.

5. Twenty-two per cent. of the cultivated area is devoted to dry crops or grass, all the rest of the cultivation being divided about equally between rice and garden.

The crops grown in the open are those usual in this part of Kánara, viz., rice, 2nd rice crops, sugarcane, occasional after green crops, and vegetables in limited areas after the rice is cut. The gardens are as good if not better than those in most parts of Kánara, and are thickly planted with supári palms, and in some instances with coconuts; they also yield cardamoms, black pepper and other valuable products in profusion. Their positions as regards exposure are most favourable, they being well protected from sun and wind by the precipitous hills which surround them on all sides; and the inherent moisture of the soil is generally speaking so good as to render the labour of irrigation unnecessary.

6. As regards communications, this part of Kánara, hilly and inaccessible as it may appear, is by no means badly off. The northern block of the villages entered in the 2nd class is traversed by a road from Sirsi, passing through its centre, which joins the Siddápur and Nilkund Ghát road at Balikop; the latter also intersecting the tract from east to west affords communication with the Sirsi and Siddápur markets and the coast.

The southern villages of both groups are intersected from east to west by the Siddápur and Dodmani Ghát road leading to Kumta and are also within reach of the Malemani Ghát road which affords communication with the port of Honávar on the west and the markets of Siddápur and Ságar in Mysore on the east. The Sirsi and Nilkund Ghát road enters and intersects the northern portion of both groups affording communication with the port of Kumta and inland with the line of rail at Háveri. All these roads are capable of carrying cart traffic in the fine weather, and but for the want of a few bridges, might remain open in the monsoon. Besides the above, there are numbers of feeders to the main lines, made and kept up by the people themselves; and there are but few villages, as at present situated, that cannot avail themselves of cart carriage within a mile or two of their cultivation. All the main lines of road may be traced on the accompanying map.

The number of carts possessed by the villages in question is very small, only (36), but as explained in my last year's report, merchants living in the large towns, who have direct dealings with the people, supply the necessary carriage.

7. As stated in former reports, Siddápur is the only market in the district worthy of notice.

The subjoined statement prepared from information furnished by the Mám-latdár (showing approximately the weekly and yearly sales), will give some idea of the state of trade. Mysore is, however, credited with supplying about one-sixth of the produce disposed of. With the exception of supári, prices seem to have risen somewhat within the past year, but they do not nearly touch those said to have been realized in 1888. There also seems little doubt that a considerable portion of the surplus produce of the táluka finds its way direct to the coast

and to the line of rail, without passing through the hands of the Siddápur merchants. I should say that the produce of the most northern and western villages, or more than that of one-third of the taluka, was all thus disposed of, so that the Siddápur market must not be considered as showing the whole surplus out-turn of the district :—

YEARLY SALES.			WEEKLY SALES.		Chief Articles traded in.
Heads of Produce.	Current Price.	Amount of Value.	Heads of Produce.	Amount of Value.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Sápári	Per Khandi Rs. 60 ...	1,23,000	All kinds of grain	750	Rice, wheat, jowári, gram, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	1,350	Sáris, dhotis, blankets, turbans, &c.
Pepper	Per Khandi Rs. 210 ...	42,000	Groceries	400	Jaggery, sugar, apices, &c.
Cardamoms ...	Per Maund Rs. 36 ...	18,000	Miscellaneous ...	200	Vegetables, betel-leaves, fruits, &c.
			Dried fish	250	
	Total	1,83,000	Total	2,950	

8. The following tabulated statement gives the full assessment, remissions and net collections for the past twenty-years in the Revenue history. and net collections for the past twenty-years in the villages under report :—

Years.	Area in Acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remission.	Net Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70		44,410	5,747	123	38,540
1870-71		44,427	5,601	...	38,826
1871-72		44,429	5,632	...	38,797
1872-73		44,441	5,593	...	38,848
1873-74		44,474	5,598	...	38,876
1874-75		44,505	5,628	...	38,877
1875-76		44,551	5,665	...	38,886
1876-77		44,562	5,651	...	38,911
1877-78		44,563	5,579	...	38,984
1878-79		44,563	5,579	60	38,924
1879-80		44,563	5,579	...	38,984
1880-81		44,563	5,587	...	38,976
1881-82		44,566	5,589	...	38,977
1882-83		44,567	5,598	...	38,969
1883-84		44,573	5,629	...	38,944
1884-85		44,586	5,610	...	38,976
1885-86		44,590	5,624	...	38,966
1886-87		44,596	5,624	...	38,972
1887-88		44,596	5,624	...	38,972
1888-89		44,596	5,587	...	39,009
Total		8,90,721	1,12,324	183	7,78,214
Average		44,536	5,616	9	38,911

The old acres I have not entered as they are based upon the Bijvari system, and would only represent the area sown and not the actual amount of land in occupation. It will be seen from the above that of late years the actual collections remain stationary with but the most trifling fluctuations, pointing to the fact that the revenue has been paid with ease. The casual remissions shown in the years 1870 and 1879 were necessitated by damage to crops from floods.

In Appendix B I have tabulated the permanent remissions as granted to each village, together with the percentage they bear to the original, and also the percentage my proposed assessment bears to the original. From this it will be seen that the remissions granted in different villages vary from (2) to (36) per

cent., and to this unequal distribution of remission many of the large differences between the old and proposed assessment must be attributed. (See Appendix A, columns 29 and 33).

9. In Appendix A will be found tabulated in detail for each village the usual figured information required to accompany these reports.

Appendix A.

As has constantly to be explained, the net collections shown in the last column of the Revenue History Statement do not tally with the total of column 17 in this Appendix, owing to the difficulty of estimating the old revenue of detached hamlets which have their accounts mixed up with those of the parent village. In the old accounts the past collections of both village and hamlets are all lumped together; where such is the case, an explanatory note will be found in the body of column 17.

10. I propose, as stated above, to place the villages according to position in the last two of the three groups adopted in previous settlements, which will give in the 2nd class villages a maximum of Rs. 4-0-0 for rice and Re. 0-12-0 for dry-crop, and in the 3rd class a maximum of Rs. 3-8-0 for rice and Re. 0-10-0 for dry-crop. For reasons stated in paragraph 9 of my last report, the majority of the villages must come under the 2nd class rates, there being no apparent reason to draw lines of distinction between them; and as elsewhere explained, the ghát villages should of course take a lower scale and come under the third class rates.

The non-coloured villages shown on the map are those which have been already settled; the continuous blue boundary line defines those villages entered in the 1st class, the red line those entered in the 2nd class, and the yellow those entered in the 3rd, in former settlements. The rates proposed for each group and those prevailing in the adjoining talukas are all duly entered for comparison.

It may be remarked that the rates proposed for Halibail do not assimilate with the rates in the adjoining villages of Sirsi; but the Sirsi villages are situated on or near the high road from Sirsi to the coast from which Halibail is separated by dense forests and hills. Halibail has besides all the characteristics of a ghát village, and it must also be remembered that the Siddápur rates were pitched on a lower scale than those of Sirsi from the first.

For garden land the maximum rate imposed is Rs. 14, the same that has been sanctioned for the already settled villages. The rating was done by me personally and proved to be no light task, considering that (8,250) numbers had to be separately dealt with.

11. The areas and average rates of assessment for each description of land in each group are entered in the following statements:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
II	57	0 12 0	4 0 0	1,672	575	0 5 10	2,478	6,859	2 12 8	3,182	40,258	12 11 8
III	24	0 10 0	3 8 0	326	110	0 5 5	1,124	2,612	2 5 2	565	6,799	12 4 0
Total	81	...	...	1,997	685	0 5 9	3,602	9,471	2 10 1	3,747	47,057	12 10 6
		Average on last year's group										
						0 7 0			2 6 3			12 5 0

Class.	Number of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
II	57	0 12 0	4 0 0	166	56	0 5 5	61	95	2 5 1	13	52	4 0 0
III	24	0 10 0	3 8 0	44	16	0 5 10	54	99	1 13 4	9	57	6 5 4
Total	81	...	...	210	72	0 5 6	95	194	2 0 8	22	109	15 3
		Average on last year's group										
						0 7 4			2 1 2			6 10 6

The average rate per acre on occupied rice and garden land in the tract under consideration is slightly higher than the averages on the last settled group, but it must be remembered that none of the short depth rice soils towards the east of the táluka are included in the present tract, and that the gardens as a whole are of a finer description.

The following statement gives the estimated result of my proposals on (66) villages for which we have complete accounts, contrasted with the realizations of last year :—

Class.	Total number of Villages in each Group.	Number of Villages where result can be compared.	Past Collections.	Proposed Assessment.	Per cent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.		
II ...	57	43	26,409	36,837	+39.5	(4) villages belonging to the 3rd class are shown in the 2nd class as the accounts are mixed up one with the other.
III ...	24	23	7,972	12,132	+52.2	(4) villages belonging to the 2nd class are shown in the 3rd class owing to a similar reason.
Total...	81	66 15	34,381	48,969 8,239	+42.4	
		81		57,208		

The general result is an increase on the old collections to an assessment under the Survey of Rs. 14,588, or 42.4 per cent. in favour of Government, and in excess by 10 per cent. of the increase on the already settled portions of the táluka. This excess on the general increase was quite to be looked for, as the tract under discussion is that furthest removed from the basis of supervision, where the clandestine appropriation of land could be carried on with impunity, and where the Shánbhog*, even if inclined to be honest, could be easily hood-winked by the people in the preparation of his accounts, as in these inaccessible valleys he would be little likely to take much trouble to verify the Bijvari statements. The large proportion of garden land which now comes under settlement has also much to do with the excess in increase, as it is a well-known fact that year by year the garden area is added to by the planting up of excavations made in the adjoining hill sides to supply fresh earth in place of that which has subsided through irrigation, or been washed away in the rains, leaving the upper roots of the supári trees bare. This supplementing of the soil in garden lands is of almost yearly occurrence.

In the last column of Appendix A I have shown in extreme cases of difference the percentage of the survey area in excess of that recorded in the old accounts, and it may be observed that the villages which show the most startling differences are those which are most inaccessibly situated, bearing out the above remarks upon causes of increase.

Taking all things into consideration I don't think that the proposed rates can be termed anything but moderate, and I have no hesitation in commending them for sanction.

It is possible that a good deal of land may be thrown up after the introduction of the settlement by some of the large land-holders, who may be most affected by the increment; and I think it to be regretted that some other means than that of sale by auction (of the right of occupancy) could not be devised for the re-letting of such lands. No sooner does a sub-tenant, or in fact any cultivator, come forward to take up an independent holding, than the wargdár steps in and buys it over his head rather than run the risk of losing a possible tenant

whom he might rack-rent. Thus it is that so few waste numbers are taken up after survey; and in the course of a few years these abandoned lands become so cut up by the heavy rains, that the poorer people, even if permitted to do so, could not afford to bring them again under cultivation.

12. The subjoined statement may prove of interest by showing that the average assessment per acre on the recorded old area of rice and garden slightly exceeds the average per acre of the survey assessment on the survey areas :—

By OLD ACCOUNTS.			By SURVEY ACCOUNTS.		
Occupied Land.			Occupied Land.		
Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
5,083	42,622	8 6 2	7,893	61,777	7 13 3

13. The average rates falling on each description of soil in nine cases, where a very high, medium, and low percentage of difference in assessment is observable, is shown below.

This statement demonstrates that the inequalities cannot be charged to any appreciable variation in the present system of assessment.

No.	Villages.	Old Collection.	Survey Assessment.	Per cent.	Average Dry-crop Assessment.	Average Rice Assessment.	Average Garden Assessment.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Village No. 64...	705	1,426	+102.3	0 5 4	2 6 11	11 13 5	High percentage of difference between old and new assessment.
2	Do. " 65 ...	146	434	+197.3	0 4 10	2 3 7	11 3 1	
3	Do. " 66 ...	1,024	1,916	+87.4	0 6 4	2 12 1	12 8 5	
4	Do. " 15 ...	743	1,132	+52.4	0 6 4	2 13 5	12 9 1	Medium do.
5	Do. " 16 ...	813	1,199	+47.5	0 6 10	2 10 7	12 8 8	
6	Do. " 19 ...	813	1,272	+56.5	0 5 2	2 7 2	12 3 4	
7	Do. " 35 ...	244	262	+7.4	0 4 0	None.	13 0 10	Low do.
8	Do. " 68 ...	2,502	2,793	+11.6	0 5 6	2 12 6	13 7 3	
9	Do. " 69 ...	2,310	2,475	+7.1	0 5 8	2 13 4	12 15 11	

14. The following statement shows under each head the area and assessment of the (81) villages now reported upon :—

Division of Land.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land	9,216	57,208
Do. unoccupied land	327	375
Unarable, unassessed, hills, &c.	75,027	.....
Inám	.....	.....
Total	84,570	57,583

15. I also beg to bring to your notice that the present survey lease of some of the Kánara villages will expire within the next two or three years, when the question of whether any revision is to take place, and if so, to what extent, must be considered. During the course of my work as Forest Settlement Officer I have found several discrepancies in measurements in the villages which were first surveyed. At that time, as noted by the late Survey Commis-

sioner, fever was very prevalent both amongst officers and men; the consequence being that the survey for some years was carried on in a very desultory manner, and villages left in an unfinished state for years, when it was always a matter of difficulty to pick up the thread of the old work, and in doing so mistakes were in some cases certainly made. Where this was the case, I am of opinion that some partial revision of the measurements will be necessary; and as alluded to before in this report, there is a slow but sure increase in the garden areas going on from year to year, which it might pay Government to have measured up and assessed when the time comes.

In conclusion I must beg the favour of the transmission of this report with as little delay as convenience will permit, with a view to the rates being sanctioned and introduced before the setting in of the rainy season.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Kánara Survey.

No. 4 of 1890.

Camp Yellápur, 6th January 1890.

Forwarded through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Kánara Survey.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population and past and proposed

Class and Maximum Rate.	No.	Villages.	Total Area in Acres.	By Survey Accounts.												Past Collections on Cultivated Lands.	
				Cultivated.						Waste.							
				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.			
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
	1	Dánmá ... Talekari ...	2,488 Entered	26 in the	12 Third	89 Class.	268	117	1,422	2	1	2	2				Mixed up with villages settled in 1889.
	2	Singolmani	164	1	1	3	7	12	162								
	3	Lakabikeri	37					5	66								
	4	Balgod	1,378	31	10	49	120	46	679	2	1			3	7		Do.
	5	Begar	871	10	4	8	24	65	834								
	6	Kalkai	797	29	10	53	146	44	563						2	6	
	7	Halegubi Gubgod	1,108	54	16	119	330	29	323			1	1				Included in village No. 76.
	8	Mawinkod	1,071	25	10	48	124	55	653	1	1	3	7				
	9	Ilmani	1,062	34	12	48	124	25	292								924
	10	Honikomb	984	2	1	11	32	11	91								
	11	Huwimani	774	105	35	56	141	51	661	7	3						482
	12	Cheparmani	1,134	58	18	44	129	104	1,232	9	3		1				1,067
	13	Ojgar	84	2	1	3	10	10	134	3	1						
	14	Hádrimani	144	1	1	2	7	9	113								
	15	Sowinkop	1,037	41	17	99	276	56	685	4	1						
	16	Hawinbil	1,940	19	8	78	212	56	718	7	2	3	8				1,024
	17	Unchali	1,392	18	7	13	41	66	833								703
	18	Harijar	1,529	60	19	38	119	82	1,200	4	1	7	21				966
	19	Godnibil	1,161	38	15	92	261	67	856					1	2		743
	20	Hingar	145	4	1			20	261						11		244
	21	Harekati	296	14	5	44	122	7	78	6	3						
	22	Naligar	453	5	2	59	151	3	29								
	23	Rupgar	112	4	1	15	36	2	21								Do.
	24	Harsimani	132					13	174			1	2				Do.
	25	Kodsar	860	6	3	42	124	59	759	7	3						761
	26	Manikmani	87	1	1			4	50								
	27	Karkisaral	1,011	77	25	16	48	109	1,408								943
	28	Hutgar	116	3	1	3	7	12	155								
	29	Kowikop	1,499	22	10	146	363	62	597	8	3	1	2				
	30	Muthali	1,683	75	27	126	346	95	1,169	43	10						Mixed up with villages settled in 1889.
	31	Honibad	1,377	27	10	65	199	54	676								
	32	Kibali	694	20	7	9	30	77	1,031	3	2						
	33	Sememani	330	16	5	13	38	35	470								
	34	Hegnur	891	54	18	33	99	81	1,065	3	1						2,502
	35	Karjgi	1,582	40	17	53	141	89	1,041	7	3						813
	36	Banagi	523	11	4	8	21	64	846								640
	37	Atimurd	656	62	23	26	242	45	630								868
	38	Halegowri	65		1	2	7	7	93								
	39	Hasarowd	1,635	98	36	48	131	152	1,996			6	13				1,334
	40	Sarkuli	1,137	83	13	35	98	82	1,068								
	41	Koregad	1,189	74	25	36	104	90	1,167			1	2				2,310

A.—continued.

SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT			CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or decrease of Assessment per cent.	PERCENTAGE OF THE VILLAGES THAT ARE MIXED UP WITH VILLAGES SETTLED IN 1888 AND 1889.				REMARKS.
On Cultivated Land.		On Waste Land	Agricultural.	Others.	Total.	Small.	Large or Half-Bands.	Total.					Villages.	Past Collection.	Survey Kamal.	Percentage.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26					27	28	29	30		31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											Rs.	Rs.			
258	1,002	16	13	31	44				56	11	3	+12.7					
1,184	822	4	26	66	155				128	25	10						
1,376	465	10	17	117	110				251	46	39						
969	513	3	8	25	33				148	23	14	+36.8					
1,481	1,069	1	69	261	330	2		2	253	43	5	+49.0					
1,213	1,200	11	24	95	119	2		2	85	14	1	+38.7					
1,380	4,300	16	41	145	186				460	100	29	+37.6					
1,185	444	7	34	54	88				79	10	3	+64.7					
1,633	1,494	6	55	237	292	8		8	175	34	9	+44.6					
	1,633	52	223	276		1		1	302	65	11	+27.6					
									311	64	11	+39.6					
45,076	203	1,635	6,615	8,250	24	3	27	9,763	1,823	581							
306	776	4	63	152	215				169	32	34	+40.8					
1,002	1,184	8	61	110	171	4		4	207	44	23	+46.6					
822	387	9	41	110	151	2		2	188	37	19						
1,376	538	2	16	57	73				81	15	4	+58.0					
465	159	4	6	18	24				27	3	3						
1,081	426	4	44	71	115				108	17	23						
395	1,081	31	25	13	38				169	28	6	+102.3					
434	57	28	32	37	69				119	21	18	+197.3					
610	805	14	12	85	97	2		2	125	18	10						
867	24	14	24	48	72				87	6	4	+56.5					
803	221	27	21	30	57				45	12	5	+20.2					
492	19	4	3	14	17				89	5	10	+34.0					
671	102	1	21	48	69				64	12	12						
	80	1	8	55	63	1		1	65	11	3						
	691	2	7	21	28				35	6	6						
	458		10	35	45				30	6	5						
			2	8	10				14	2							
				4	4				5	1							
	601	8	56	164	220				222	35	34	+58.4					
	691	1	24	65	89				120	23	12						
	458	2	22	38	60				108	20	9						
12,132	172	568	1,847	1,915	9		9	2,440	426	261							
57,208	375	2,208	7,992	10,165	33		36	12,193	2,354	342							

There is an increase in rice area of (38) per cent.

Increase in rice area of (25) per cent., and garden area nearly doubled. Increase in garden area of 50 per cent., and in rice area of (124) per cent.

Rice area more than doubled. Increase in garden area of (48) per cent.

R. T. WINGATE,
Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Kánara Survey.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Percentage of Remission, also increase or decrease of proposed Demand on Original Assessment.

No.	Villages.	Original Assessment.	Permanent Remission.	Percentage of Remission.	Survey Kamal.	Percentage increase or decrease on Original Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1	Dánmáo ...	} No separate record.	}		2,320	...
2	Talekeri ...					
3	Singolmani ...					
4	Lakabikeri ...	} Do.	}		1,637	...
5	Bagar ...					
6	Kalkai ...	} 844	}	9.8	851	+0.8
	Kaloli ...					
	Halegubi ...					
7	Gubgod ...	} Included in village No. 76.				
8	Mawinkod ...	} 1,076	}	152	1,339	+24.4
9	Ilimani ...					
10	Honikomb ...	} 609	}	151	837	+37.4
11	Huwinmani ...					
12	Cheparmani ...	} 1,141	}	86	1,379	+20.9
13	Ojgar ...					
14	Hádrimani ...	} 249	}	44	266	+6.8
15	Sowinkop ...					
16	Hawinbil ...	} 1,609	}	585	1,916	+19.1
17	Unchali ...					
18	Harigar ...	} 750	}	47	881	+17.5
19	Godalbil ...					
20	Hingar ...	} 1,001	}	35	1,337	+33.6
21	Harsikati ...					
22	Náligár ...	} 827	}	84	1,132	+36.9
23	Kupgar ...					
24	Harsimani ...	} 274	}	30	262	-4.4
25	Kodsar ...					
26	Manikmani ...	} 473	}	180	387	-18.2
27	Karkisaval ...					
28	Hutgar ...	} No separate record.			} 58	}
29	Kowlkop ...					
30	Muthali ...	} No separate record.			} 174	}
31	Honihad ...					
32	Kibali ...	} 2,802	}	300	2,793	-0.3
33	Sememani ...					
34	Hegnur ...	} 853	}	40	1,199	+40.6
35	Karjgi ...					
36	Banagi ...	} 640	}	...	871	+36.1
37	Atimurd ...					
38	Halegowri ...	} 717	}	129	890	+24.1
39	Hasargod ...					
40	Sarkuli ...	} 1,387	}	63	2,165	+56.1
41	Keregadi ...					
42	Telgui Sarkuli ...	} 2,894	}	584	2,475	-14.5
43	Manigar ...					
44	Kanchikai ...	} Included in village No. 59				
45	Nirgan ...	} 1,011	}	28	1,376	+36.1
46	Umbalmani ...					
47	Bidarmani ...	} 304	}	...	453	+49.0
48	Anleball ...					
49	Anibail ...	} 1,118	}	51	1,481	+32.5
50	Balisar ...					
51	Marur ...	} 806	}	29	1,069	+32.6
52	Hulundi ...					
53	Tarisarv ...	} 2,947	}	336	4,300	+45.9
54	Tandagundi ...					
55	Hega ...	} 1,467	}	46	2,055	+40.1
56	Hegarni ...					
57	Handiyanimath ...	} 1,210	}	110	1,404	+16.0
	Hostot ...					
	Balekop ...	1,382	284	20.5	1,533	+10.9
		...	...	...	45,076	...

APPENDIX B—continued.

No.	Villages.	Original Assessment.	Permanent Remission.	Percentage of Remission.	Survey Kamal.	Percentage increase or decrease on Original Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
58	Halibail ...	565	14	2.5	776	+37.9
59	Nilkund ...	3,247	730	22.5	3,701	+14.0
	Manigar ...					
	Kanchikai...					
	Nirgan ...					
60	Mulgund ...	343	...	...	542	+58.0
61	Halihal ...					
62	Nandiyani...					
63	Handiyanimath ...	Included in village No. 55.				...
64	Sivalmani...	737	32	4.3	1,426	+93.5
65	Hukli ...					
66	Hutgar ...	217	71	32.7	424	+100.0
67	Tandagundi ...					
68	Dodmani ...	Included in village No. 53.				...
69	Gijgani ...	1,014	201	19.8	1,272	+25.4
70	Bilegod ...					
71	Kowsla ...	1,116	244	21.9	1,048	-6.1
72	Nirgod ...					
73	Kodigadi ...					
74	Kadwadi ...					
75	Upadgadi...	1,168	93	8.0	1,441	+23.4
76	Negar ...					
77	Gubgod ...	Included in village No. 6.				...
78	Kaloli ...	1,013	71	7.0	1,492	+47.3
79	Halegubi ...					
80	Kibali ...					
80	Kudegod ...	Included in village No. 1.				...
81	Talekeri ...	...	...	...	12,132	...

R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Kánara Survey.

No. 517 of 1890.

Camp Sirsi, 14th February 1890.

Submitted to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner together with accompaniments.

2. Mr. Wingate has submitted proposals for the introduction of the survey rates into 81 villages which constitute the remaining portion of the sub-division of the Siddápur Táluka, and the introduction of the rates now proposed for this portion completes the survey settlement of the whole of the Kánara Collectorate. The villages now reported upon have been divided into two groups for assessment purposes—the villages coming under the 2nd class with a maximum rate of Rs. 4-8-0 for rice and annas 12 for dry-crop land and those falling under the 3rd class with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8 for rice and 10 annas for dry-crop land. These rates are in assimilation with those already sanctioned and introduced into the villages of the adjacent groups in the previous years. The rates in the case of only one village, *viz.*, Hallibail, have been fixed on a slightly lower scale; but the Settlement Officer has given good reasons for so doing in paragraph 10 of his report. As usual, the villages situated on the verge of the Ghát have been placed in the 3rd class group. For garden land the maximum rate proposed is Rs. 14, and this is the rate that has been already sanctioned by Government for the villages settled in the two previous years.

3. A reference to the map appended to the report will show that all the villages treated of in this report are situated within the easy reach of the important traffic roads leading to the market towns of Kumta, Sirsi and Siddápur.

4. The table given in paragraph 8 of the report shows that the revenue collections during the past twenty years have been uniform on an average of Rs. 38,911, and it appears that they have been collected without much difficulty.

5. The estimated results of the rates now proposed are given in paragraph 11 of the report, and an accurate comparison of the revenue collections in the past with the proposed rates on Government occupied land can only be made in the case of 66 villages for which complete accounts are forthcoming; and this comparison shows that an increase of 42.4 per cent. will accrue to Government, if the proposed rates are sanctioned. The materials required for the said purpose are not available in the case of the remaining 15 villages.

6. From columns 29 and 33 of the Appendix A it would appear that the incidence of enhancements of assessment exceeds 50 per cent. in the case of 20 villages and 70 per cent. in the case of 14 villages; but it may be observed that in all these cases the rice and garden cultivation has increased considerably and the cases of such high individual enhancements can be adequately met by the concessions granted by Government in their Resolution No 5573, dated 21st October 1874.

7. It is true that guaranteed periods of some of the original settlements will expire within two or three years next, as pointed out by Mr. Wingate, and for the reasons given by that officer in paragraph 15 of his report, the undersigned considers that some partial revision of the measurements, especially those made in the year 1865, will be necessary. There can also be no doubt that there is a slow but sure increase in the garden areas going on from year to year consequent on the excavations made in the adjoining Government or Forest lands in order to remove earth for the purposes of garden cultivation, and the undersigned is therefore of opinion that all the garden areas should be remeasured and the excess areas assessed at the revision survey.

8. The undersigned considers that the rates now proposed are moderate and recommends that they be sanctioned and introduced in the current fair season and levied for the first time from 1890-91. The date for receiving resignations under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code for this year, the undersigned would recommend be extended up to the 30th June, as was sanctioned last year.

C. G. BLATHWAYT,
Collector.

No. 445 of 1890.

FROM

COLONEL C. W. GODFREY,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Camp Rájápur, 8th March 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith proposals submitted by Mr. Wingate, Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the Kánara Survey, for the survey settlement of the remaining 81 villages of the Siddápur Táluka, North Kánara, together with the remarks of the Collector on these proposals conveyed in his memorandum No. 517, dated 14th ultimo.

2. The introduction of the survey rates in these 81 villages will complete the settlement of the Siddápur Táluka itself and of the whole of the Kánara Collectorate. The first and second set of villages had their rates sanctioned by the Government Resolutions quoted in the margin, and I trust these papers may reach Government in time to allow for sanction being granted to the introduction of the rates proposed for this last set of villages before the rainy season sets in.

Government Resolution No. 2606, dated 28th April 1888.	Resolution No. 3225, dated 1st May 1889.
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3. The tract under report comprises an area of 132 square miles, but only 9,216 acres are under cultivation in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ dry-crop, $\frac{2}{3}$ rice and $\frac{1}{3}$ garden, while only 327 acres, chiefly dry-crop suitable for cultivation, remain unoccupied. The population numbers 92 to the square mile, which is somewhat less than the density given for the villages of the second set and about half of that given for the first set of villages settled previously. This is accounted for by the villages under report being more inaccessible further away from Siddápur to the west and nearer the Gháts where there is much jungle and a smaller proportion of arable land; while with regard to the first set of the villages Mr. Stewart observes in paragraph 5 of his report No. 513 of 14th March 1888, that the average of population of this tract is rendered greater by the fact that it contains most of the large villages in the táluka. The proportion of arable land to each head of the population is only 31 gunthás; but that this is due to the large proportion of garden land which gives valuable returns on small areas, and that the proportion of one pair of agricultural cattle to an average of about 5 acres is sufficient, is clearly shown in paragraph 4 of Mr. Wingate's report. The number of carts is very small considering the numerous roads and means of communication described in paragraph 6 of Mr. Wingate's report; but this is explained by the custom of the merchants who buy the produce supplying their own carriage.

4. The crops grown are those usually grown in that part of the Kánara district and the gardens are stated to be as good, if not better, than those in most parts of Kánara. Their yield in produce is very rich and they are most favourably situated.

5. As regards communications, Mr. Wingate's paragraph 6 shows clearly that roads are plentiful in all directions leading to large markets, the line of rail inland at Háveri and to the coast; and, further, that the advantage of having such roads is so much appreciated by the people themselves, that they are supplemented extensively "by feeders to the main lines made and kept up by the people themselves." This circumstance is highly creditable to the people, seldom met with elsewhere, and points to great energy or possession of capital not usually met with in other districts.

6. The revenue history given in paragraph 8 of Mr. Wingate's report shows a steady, though small, increase in the yearly collections and a proportionate decrease in the permanent remissions for the last 20 years and to have been collected without difficulty.

7. Mr. Wingate's proposals for the maximum rating of the 81 villages under report are based on those already sanctioned* for the villages previously settled. The line of division between villages placed in the second and those placed in the third group has been carefully considered by Mr. Wingate, and I have no hesitation in recommending for sanction the proposals made by him which are summarized below :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR						REMARKS,			
		Dry-crop.			Rice.				Garden.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
II... ..	57	0	12	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	
III... ..	24	0	10	0	3	8	0	14	0	0	

The resulting assessment being as follows :—

Class.	Total, Dry-crop Assessment.	Total, Rice Assessment.	Total Garden Assessment.	Average Dry-crop per Acre.	Average Rice per Acre.	Average Garden per Acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
II... ..	575	6,859	40,253	0 5 10	2 12 3	12 11 8
III... ..	110	2,612	6,799	0 5 5	2 5 2	12 4 0

8. The assessment of garden lands was fixed by Mr. Wingate himself on a consideration of the merits of each and every garden, and it will be sufficient guarantee for the correctness with which this has been done, if I quote the words of Mr. Stewart, who says in paragraph 8 of his memorandum No. 521 of 11th March 1889, that after careful personal examination of that work he is satisfied that Mr. Wingate "is perfectly acquainted with the principles and practice hitherto followed, and that he maintains a correct standard of rating."

9. The total assessment of the Government occupied lands in these 81 villages, as now proposed to be fixed, is Rs. 57,208. There are, however, only 66 villages, of which the exact data of past years' collections are available for contrast; for these the survey assessment of Rs. 48,969 shows an excess over the past collections of Rs. 14,588, equivalent to 42.4 per cent. This increase is 10 per cent. in excess of that obtained for the 67 villages settled last season, but is accounted for satisfactorily by Mr. Wingate in his remarks on the general result made below the tabulated statement given in paragraph 11 of his report. The same may be said of increases over 50 per cent. in individual villages for which the Collector proposes concessions being made in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874. I beg to support this proposal.

10. The remarks made by Mr. Wingate at the end of paragraph 11 regarding the practice of re-letting thrown up lands by sale of auction, and the objection to this mode of procedure seems to call for attention; but I see no way out of the difficulty, for, of course, the Wargdár has as much right to buy up the land as any one else; and if this results in the land in question becoming eventually unfit for cultivation, as Mr. Wingate anticipates would be, and is, I dare say, often the case, it cannot, as far as I can see, be helped; the same might occur with any other tenant who may not have the means of keeping it up in the present state of cultivation or improving on it.

11. The question raised in paragraph 15 of Mr. Wingate's report is one which will have to be noticed shortly; but it does not seem advisable to discuss it in this place. A careful enquiry and report on the deficiencies of the early survey work should be made showing good cause for revision, and then, after mature deliberation, the advisability of undertaking a revision of the survey and the extent to which it should be revised can be determined.

12. In conclusion, I beg to call your attention to the concluding sentence of Mr. Wingate's report and to solicit early sanction, so that the ákárbands may be prepared and the rates introduced during the current fair season. The period for receiving resignations, under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code should be extended for this year up to the 30th June.

I have honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 806 of 1890.

Belgaum, 28th March 1890.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. There is little left for comment in the report to the undersigned. Apart from his want of personal acquaintance with the district, the fixing of maximum rates has been made on principles already approved by Government; and as the classing officer, Mr. Wingate, has a certificate of capacity in the shape of an expression of confidence by Mr. T. Stewart, his work may be accepted as carefully and accurately performed.

3. The most striking feature in the proposals is the high incidence of the proposed rates when compared with the population. The latter is returned at 12,193, while the total of the proposed assessment reaches Rs. 57,000, that is roughly Rs. 4.7 per head. Apart from this, the general percentage of increase, although open to objection as exceeding the limit fixed for itself by Government in Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884, is not unreasonable when compared with the depreciation of silver and consequent appreciation of most articles of raw produce.

4. Mr. Wingate in his 11th paragraph gives various reasons, some of them conjectural, for the great increase in some villages, notably those numbered 65, 66 and 67. But it must be borne in mind that the tenants whose rents are raised from one to two hundred per cent. can hardly be expected to acquiesce in the justness of any explanation for doubling or trebling their burden of taxation. It will be not any the less distasteful because it is justifiable by the strictest logic. Mr. Wingate points out that the inaccessibility of the villages where the enhancement is greatest may indirectly account for the former unduly low assessment, as they probably escaped careful inquiry. But it is equally fair to take this inaccessibility as a good reason for a reduction of assessment, and it seems to the undersigned that Mr. Wingate, in anticipating that the enhancement will throw a considerable area out of cultivation, himself condemns it as too high. It may be observed that in the three villages specially noticed, a considerable area, amounting to nearly nine per cent. of the total of rice land is now waste, and that some garden land is also out of cultivation. This would hardly justify the assumption that the present assessment is a light one. The Acting Commissioner would respectfully suggest for the consideration of Government that it might be advisable to reduce the proposed rates in villages Nos. 64, 65 and 66 and

perhaps also in groups 61, 62 and 68—70. With this exception he would support the proposals which are concurred in by the Commissioner of Survey and the Collector of Kánara.

5. The opinion of the Collector might, it is submitted, be called for on Mr. Wingate's remarks (para. 4) as to the policy of selling lands which may be thrown up by auction. It is not obligatory on him to dispose of them thus, although it is the general practice, and he might be asked to report if he thinks there are any sound reasons for departing from it. Generally it may be taken for granted that if land is worth cultivating, it will find occupants, and, in the case of garden land, that if it does not, it is probably over-assessed, or is in so neglected a condition as to require a large outlay to put it in working condition. It is extremely improbable that people will purchase highly assessed land and let it run waste for the reasons given by Mr. Wingate.

6. Mr. Wingate's final paragraph, as the Survey Commissioner remarks, is out of place in the report. Its subject-matter seems to demand separate consideration.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of Survey Settlement into 81 villages of the Siddápur Táluka of the Kánara District.

No. 3218.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 806, dated 28th March 1890—Submitting the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of Survey Settlement into 81 villages of the Siddápur Táluka of the Kánara District.

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Kánara Survey, No. 3, dated 6th January 1890.

Memorandum from the Collector of Kánara, No. 517, dated 14th February 1890.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 445, dated 8th March 1890.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 686, dated 15th April 1890.

RESOLUTION.—Government have already in Resolutions No. 2606, dated 28th April 1888, and No. 3225, dated 1st May 1889, sanctioned the original survey settlement of batches of 21 and 67 villages respectively in the Siddápur Táluka of Kánara. Proposals are now submitted for the settlement of the remaining 81 villages.

2. A careful description of the nature and resources of this tract of country is given in the Assistant Settlement Officer's report, but, as Government have already on two occasions considered fully the circumstances of the Siddápur Táluka, no detailed examination of the facts now brought to notice seems necessary. It is sufficient to remark that Mr. Wingate has given good reasons for forming only two assessment groups, and for applying thereto the same maximum dry-crop and rice rates as those sanctioned respectively for the 2nd and 3rd groups formed in 1889, which adjoin them, and the circumstances of which are similar. Accordingly the maximum rates proposed for the two groups are 12 and 10 annas respectively for dry crop and Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-8-0 respectively for rice-land. The latter group will contain 24 villages on the verge of the gháts and in the former will be comprised 57 villages in the more open country. For gardens the same maximum rate as that applied in other parts of the táluka is proposed, viz., Rs. 14, and in applying it no distinction is made between different villages.

3. A comparison between the revenue results of the proposed settlement and the collections made hitherto is only possible as regards 66 of the villages under consideration. This comparison shows that there will be an increase of revenue from Rs. 34,381 to Rs. 48,969, or by 42·4 per cent. The percentage of increase is considerably greater, especially in the ghát villages, than that obtained in the villages already settled in this táluka, but such a result was to be expected, as, under the lax system that has hitherto prevailed, much land in the remoter villages, where inspection of cultivated areas by village accountants is difficult and has been frequently conducted in a perfunctory manner, has hitherto escaped assessment. This, combined with the classification of gardens for the first time on correct principles, explains for the most part the large increases, to which the Commissioner, S. D., draws attention in paragraph 4 of his letter. The Governor in Council considers that the proposals which have been very carefully worked out by an officer who has been all over the ground, has examined all details and is thoroughly acquainted with the principles of Kánara Survey Settlements, may safely be adopted in their entirety. The settlement is Original, not Revision, as apparently supposed by Mr. Keyser.

4. The rates are sanctioned and should be introduced in the current year. They, as also the rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3225, dated 1st May 1889, should be guaranteed for a term to expire concurrently with the expiration of the settlement of twenty-one villages in this táluka, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2606, dated 28th April 1888. Sanction is also accorded to the proposals made at the end of paragraphs 9 and 12 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Accountant General,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that when it is ready, the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

NOTE.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner has been informed by telegram.