

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXVIII.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 224 VILLAGES OF THE
KHANAPUR TALUKA

OF THE

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE

AND

SIX VILLAGES OF THE DHARWAR TALUKA

OF THE

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.



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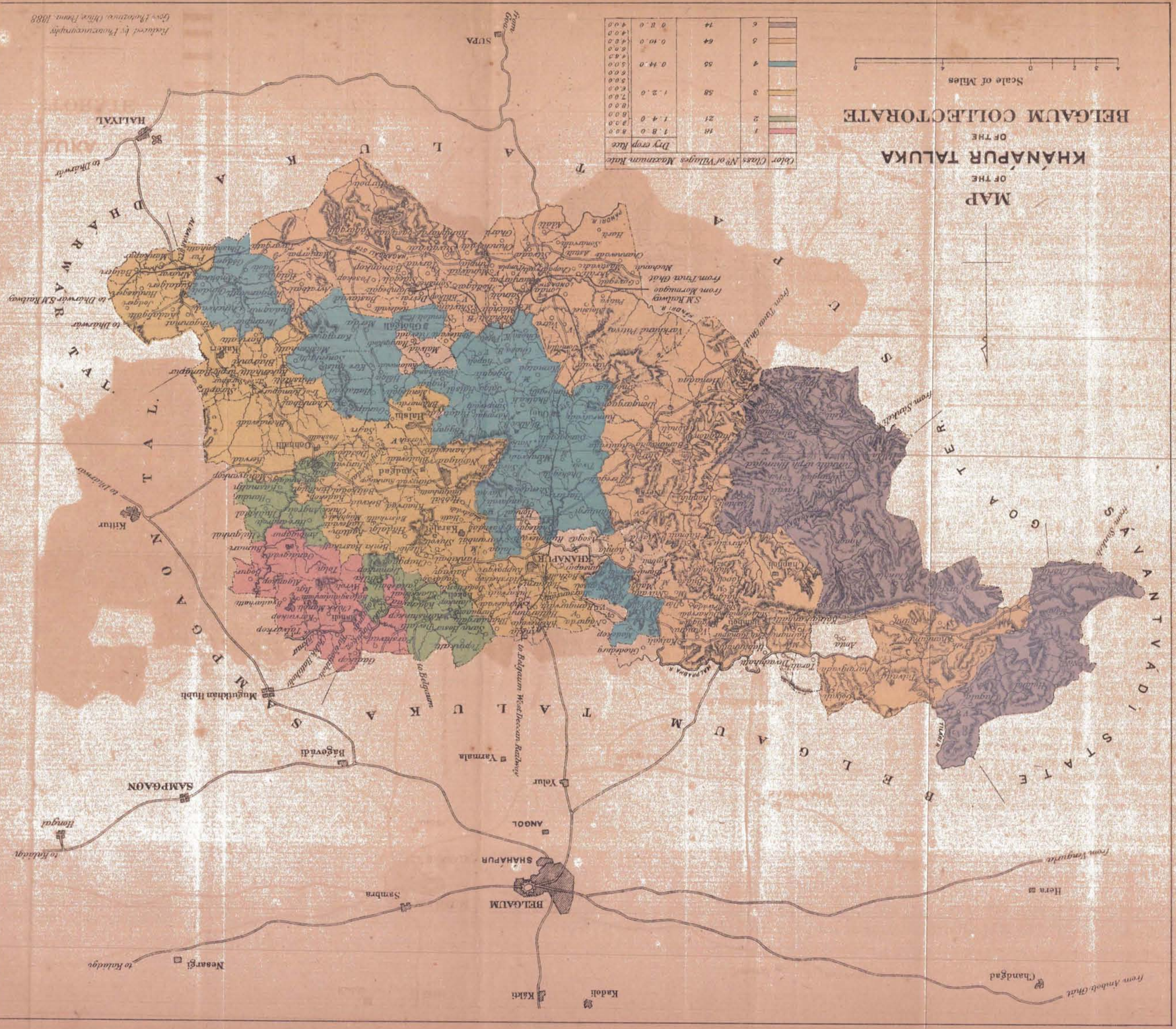
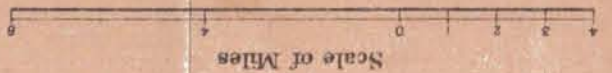
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Color	Class	No of Villages	Maximum Rate
Light Blue	1	16	1.8.0
Light Green	2	21	1.4.0
Light Yellow	3	58	1.2.0
Light Orange	4	55	0.4.0
Light Brown	5	64	0.10.0
Light Purple	6	74	0.8.0

Dry crop Rice

MAP OF THE KHANAPUR TALUKA OF THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE



Revised by Photoduplication Govt. Photoduplication Office, Poona, 1988

From
H. K. DISNEY, Esquire,
 Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C. ;

To
THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office, Kurunvād State,
 Camp Vadgaon, 12th May 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision survey settlement of 224 villages of the Khánápur Táluka of your Collectorate and for 6 villages which have since the first settlement been transferred from the Khánápur Táluka to the Dhárwár Táluka of the Collectorate of the same name.

2. At the time of the first settlement the Khánápur Táluka consisted of 270 villages, of which 248 were Government and 22 Inám.

3. Twenty-nine villages, of which 24 are Government and 5 Inám, have since been transferred to the Belgaum Táluka; 7 villages, 6 Government and 1 Inám, to the Dhárwár Collectorate; 2 villages have been given in inám and 2 Inám villages have lapsed to Government; while 6 villages, formerly of the Kittur Peta, have been added to the táluka. These changes have brought the number of villages of the táluka to 240, of which 224 are Government and 16 Inám.

4. The 230 villages—224 of the Khánápur Táluka and 6 of the Dhárwár District—dealt with in this report were originally settled in the years and under the authority shown below :—

Number of Villages.	Old Division.	Year of Settlement.	Present Táluka.	Government Sanction.
6	Kittur Peta ...	1853-54 ...	Khánápur ...	G. L. No. 20 of 5th January 1858.
113	Bidi Táluka ...	1854-55 ...	Do. ...	G. L. No. 1825 of 3rd May 1855.
103	Do. ...	1855-56 ...	Do. ...	G. L. No. 1697 of 1856.
1	Inám village lapsed	1856-57 ...	Do. ...	No formal sanction.
1	Do. ...	1858-59 ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
6	Bidi Táluka - ...	1854-55 ...	Dhárwár ...	G. L. No. 1825 of 3rd May 1855.

5. With the exception of one village, in which changes in the boundaries of fields made entire remeasurement advisable, the partial system of remeasurement was applied in all the villages under report. The result is shown below :—

Old Nos.	Acres.	remeasured became	New Nos.	Acres.
7,092	65,316		8,458	66,601
13,887	3,27,802	confirmed do.	13,887	3,27,802
<u>20,979</u>	<u>3,93,118</u>		<u>22,345</u>	<u>3,94,403</u>

In the one village wholly remeasured the result was as follows :—

Old Nos.	Acres.	remeasured became	New Nos.	Acres.
41	245		51	249

The combined result, as regards numbers and areas, is thus :—

No. of Villages.	Old Nos.	Old Acres.	New Nos.	New Acres.
230	21,020	3,93,363	22,396	3,94,652

6. The differences in areas of individual fields are tabulated below :—

Number of Villages.	Total Old Survey Numbers.	DIFFERENCES WITHIN						Numbers included in village sites, &c.	Confirmed.
		1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.		
230	21,020	1,516	2,623	766	260	106	189	1,673	13,887

The difference thus exceeds 5 per cent. in 1,321 fields, or in 24·2 per cent. of the total number of fields measured. These differences in the areas of individual fields are more apparent than real, because a large proportion of the survey numbers remeasured were minute rice holdings, and the percentage difference in area, caused by a small addition or subtraction of area in these plots, is very large.

7. The causes of differences over 15 per cent. are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Total Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS DUE TO			
	Alluvion and Diluvion.	Alterations in made roads.	Mistakes in original Survey.	Other Reasons.
295	163	61	26	45

8. Under the partial system of reclassification the following proportion of the old work was re-done :—

- (1) Of old numbers, which were originally classed over 10 annas 6 pies, 10 of the first and 5 of subsequent hundreds of numbers.
- (2) Of old numbers which were originally classed under 10 annas 6 pies, 20 of the first and 10 of subsequent hundreds.
- (3) A minimum of 8 numbers in all villages.
- (4) The water-supply of all rice land and of all garden land irrigated by channels from nálás was reclassed.

9. In the 230 villages under report, 6,492 survey numbers containing 63,792 acres were actually reclassed, or a percentage of 29 of numbers and 16·2 of acres. The figures given exclude village sites, roads, nálás, &c. From the results thus obtained, the remainder of the old work was either confirmed or adjusted to the present standard of classification.

10. In the subjoined table the area under the different descriptions of cultivation and the unarable area, as obtained by former and revision survey, is contrasted :—

Description.	By old Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.
Arable dry crop	126,085	125,332	—753
Rice	46,911	46,772	—139
Garden	15	163	+148
Unarable hills, &c.	220,352	222,385	+2,033
Total ...	393,363	394,652	+1,289

11. The difference between the total areas recorded by the old and the revision survey thus amounts to 1,289 acres, or '3 per cent.

12. The Khánápur Táluka is situated in the south-west of the Belgaum District, and is bounded on the north by Belgaum, on the east by Sampgaon and Dhárwár, on the south by North Kánara, and on the west by Goa and Sávantvádi. Khánápur, the táluka town, is 16 miles due south of Belgaum.

13. (Belgaum Gazetteer).—The táluka is varied, and in parts beautiful. Especially in the south and south-west it is crowded with hills and dense forest, the people are few and unsettled, and, except in patches, tillage disappears. Towards Jámboti and in the north-west, near Bailur in Belgaum, the hills are especially lofty, their bases far stretching, their outlines bold and clear cut, and their sides clothed with rich evergreen brushwood. In the centre, north-east, and east along the Malpraba valley the country is an open, well-tilled, black-soil plain, with many rich and populous villages.

Mr. Francis, Assistant Superintendent, under whose immediate supervision nearly the whole of the táluka was classed, writes :—“ Commencing south of Bidi

there is a distinct range of hills running south into the village lands of Tavar-katti. This range seems to have a good deal of influence on the dry-crop cultivation. West of it, in the Ghotgalli valley, jowári crops, if grown, are poor, and the dry cultivation is almost confined to náchni, rála, sáva, and small kinds of grain." The only river of any importance is the Malpraba, which rising in the village lands of Kankumbi runs west to east. Besides the Malpraba many of its local feeders hold water till the middle of the hot weather.

14. The rainfall all over the táluka is heavy and certain, and very suitable for rice, which is the staple crop. In the north-eastern portion from about Khánápur to the Sampgaon boundary and again in the portion south of Bidi, narrowing to Pur in the extreme south,—that is, the country east of the range noted by Mr. Francis,—good jowári and other dry crops are raised in spite of somewhat excessive rain. The rainfall at the táluka town of Khánápur for the last ten years averaged 66 inches. At Halyál, in North Kánara, which lies due south of the eastern villages, the average for the last ten years was 48 inches. At Supa, in North Kánara, which is not quite 20 miles west of Halyál, and which is due south of Khánápur and 10 miles from the southern border of the táluka, the average fall for the last ten years was 92 inches; and at Chandgad, of the Belgaum Táluka, which is due north of the extreme western villages, the average fall in the same period was 96 inches. The range of hills, noticed in the last paragraph, probably marks an abrupt transition in the rainfall, which, it will be observed, nearly doubles in quantity within the 20 miles between Halyál and Supa.

15. There are in the táluka 60,123 acres of Government land under early crops, as compared with 3,480 acres under late. Rice covers nearly half the cultivated area. Of 6,374 acres of jowári, shown in the return as grown in Government land, 5,696 acres are in the villages of the eastern portion of the táluka. The southern and western villages have hardly any dry-crop tillage. A little náchni is grown, but the area under rice is alone considerable.

In the 6 villages transferred to the Dhárwár Collectorate, for which details of cultivation are separately shown in Appendix B, the late crops are of little importance. There is a fair amount of jowári and náchni grown, but here again rice largely predominates over any other crop.

In Khánápur, as in the Belgaum Táluka, there is a large extent of land under grass and for the same reason, to provide pasturage for the large stock of working cattle required in a district where rice is so extensively grown.

16. Regarding cultivation, Mr. Francis writes:—"There is nothing to call for particular notice in the methods of cultivation. When obtainable, manure is applied to both rice and dry-crop lands, but preference is given to the former. When practicable, rice is sown by drill, but in the Ghát country and in some of the very low-lying rice lands, planting out has to be resorted to. In these cases the rice is grown in seed-beds which have previously been carefully prepared. Ráb cultivation is also the rule with the dry crops in the Ghát villages, both cow-dung and wood being used for fuel. A hot-weather ('Vaingan') rice crop is grown in the bed of the Malpraba near its source and generally in the beds of all the nálás in the Ghát villages. In these latter villages the greater portion of the rice lands grow a hot-weather crop, but in very few instances are two rice crops obtainable in the year. Coffee is cultivated within the village sites and in evergreen jungle numbers in all villages where the rainfall is sufficient. The garden land is very insignificant in extent. In a few villages to the west and in Kelil and Holde, (the only two villages lying below the Ghát line), cocoanuts and supári palms are sparsely grown. Plantains can be obtained in any portion of the Ghát country. Second crops of peas, beans, gram, massur, &c., are grown in the rice lands where the soil is of a sufficiently productive nature and is favourably situated. The larger kind of sugarcane is little cultivated, but the small kind is generally grown where water can be supplied till the end of January."

17. At the time of the first settlement there were no made roads in the táluka. There are now several. Of provincial roads, one runs south from Belgaum to Khánápur and from thence south-east by Nandgad and Bidi, crossing the Dhárwár-Tináí pass road

at Ninganmat and passing on to Halyál, in North Kánara. A branch road connects Bidi with Kittur on the Belgaum-Dhárwár high road. A second provincial road, the Dhárwár-Tináí pass, runs through the southern part of the táluka by Nágargáli to the Tináí pass in Kánara, and a third passes due south from Khánápur through Gunji, where is a railway station to Sitavda on the Dhárwár-Tináí pass road, and so on to Supa in Kánara. Of these provincial roads some are partly bridged, and all are passable for cart traffic the year round. There are also many local funds, slightly repaired roads, which are mostly little better than tracks. Of these may be mentioned a road from Macha, on the Belgaum-Khánápur road, which goes through Jámboti to Kankumbi, where it splits, one branch leading 6 miles to the Mangeli pass and the other 7 miles to the Chorle pass. Jámboti is connected with Khánápur by a road ten miles in length, and from Khánápur again a road runs south-east by Hemádge, 22 miles, to the Kel pass. A new road has been made joining Nandgad by way of Halsi to the Tináí pass road at Nágargáli, where is a railway station. A glance at the map, which accompanies this report, will show that the táluka generally has during the term of the settlement been fairly opened out for cart traffic.

The 6 villages which have been transferred from Khánápur to Dhárwár are very well situated as regards communications. The road from Khánápur to Halyál, mentioned above, passes through them, as also the Dhárwár-Tináí pass road. Both these roads are passable for carts throughout the year.

18. The Bellary-Mormugao section of the Southern Marátha Railway traverses the southern portion of the táluka. Entering at Pur, in the extreme south-east, and passing west for about 21 miles, it leaves the táluka a little beyond Londa, which is distant 185 miles from Bellary and 70 from the port of Mormugao. There are railway stations on this section at Londa, Nágargáli, and at Alnávar. The last named is one of the 6 Dhárwár villages treated of in this report, and is situated about a mile from the Khánápur boundary.

The West Deccan or Poona-Londa section of the same railway, which joins the táluka with Belgaum and Poona, branches from Londa, and running due north crosses the Malpraba River, and leaves the táluka after a course of about 18 miles a little north of Khánápur. There are stations on this section at Gunji and Khánápur.

The táluka has thus 39 miles of railway and 4 stations. The line for the most part runs through dense forest and a sparsely populated region, and it is probable that, for some time to come, Khánápur will be the only place at which much traffic will be received; but the roads, which have spread over the táluka since the first settlement, have brought all the more populous villages into easy communication with Khánápur, and from thence the surplus produce of the táluka gains an easy outlet to the coast at Mormugao, distant but 84 miles by rail.

19. Nandgad, about 7 miles south-east of Khánápur, is the principal market of the táluka, and is also an important trade centre. It has a number of resident traders, some of whom are agents of coast and inland dealers. The value of the sales recorded in Appendix C shows that Nandgad is a market of not mere local significance; but it seems doubtful, now that railway communication has been established, whether it will long retain its present importance. Markets are also held at Khánápur, Párasvád, Jámboti, Bidi, Ghotghali, and Kankumbi. The latter, Mr. Francis mentions, is a small market held chiefly for the sale of fruit brought from below Gháts and largely bought up by Belgaum traders. Markets at Alnávar and Kittur, outside the táluka, are attended by the villagers living on the eastern boundary.

The 6 Dhárwár villages have Alnávar as a market, and are within easy reach of the larger market of Halyál in North Kánara.

20. The chief imports are jowári, wheat, and gram from Nargund, Navalgund, Gadag, and Hubli; sugar and tobacco from Hukeri, Nipáni, and Miraj; and cocoanuts, betelnuts, coconut oil, salt, and dates, which come principally from Goa.

Rice is the chief export, and a preparation of rice called 'Churamuri.'

21. The population is almost entirely agricultural. There are a few cotton looms in the 6 villages of the old Kittur Peta, but none in any of the other villages. The preparation

of rice, called "Churamuri," has been referred to as an export. Its manufacture forms an industry of great importance in the towns of Khánápur and Nandgad where it gives employment to upwards of 700 persons, principally of the class known as Nárvekars. Mr. Francis states, that 'Churamuri' is prepared to the value of ten thousand rupees a month, and that it is exported by the cart-load to long distances, it having quite a name over an extensive tract of country.

22. The area of the 224 villages of the táluka treated of in this report is 605 square miles, the total population is 79,030, giving an average density to the square mile of 131.

The area of the 6 villages transferred to the Dhárwár District is 12 square miles, and the total population 3,348, giving an average density of 279 to the square mile.

23. The statement following is an abstract of the appendices noted in the margin, and contrasts, for the 224 villages of the táluka, the statistics prepared at the time of original survey with those obtained in the month of July last, when the special census was taken by the Revenue Department for the purposes of the revised settlement:—

	Year of Settlement.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	69,794	79,030	9,236	...	13·2
Houses	14,063	17,002	2,939	...	20·9
Agricultural cattle	22,925	32,685	9,760	...	42·6
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	38,068	29,716	...	8,352	21·9
Sheep and goats	3,840	4,466	626	...	16·3
Carts	948	2,925	1,977	...	208·5
Horses and ponies	374	330	...	44	—11·8
Wells and budkis	691	953	262	...	37·9
Tanks	192	192	...	...	...

A similar statement is given below for the 6 villages of the táluka which have been transferred to the Dhárwár Collectorate:—

	Year of Settlement.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	2,833	3,348	515	...	18·2
Houses	643	881	238	...	37·0
Agricultural cattle	922	1,301	379	...	41·1
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	1,724	1,269	...	455	26·4
Sheep and goats	76	175	99	...	130·3
Carts	59	223	164	...	278·0
Horses and ponies	21	19	...	2	9·5
Wells and budkis	1	12	11	...	1,100·0
Tanks... ..	8	10	2	...	25·0

24. I defer comment on the statistics here given for the táluka as a whole, as their significance may be better estimated by a consideration of them in the form they take further on in this report, viz., as given separately for each of the groups of villages into which it is proposed to divide the táluka for the purposes of the revised settlement.

25. The figures given in Appendix G were furnished for Government schools by the Educational Department. Those for private schools were collected by the classing establishment.

In the 224 villages of the Khánápur Táluka, dealt with in this report, there are 23 Government schools. Of these 22 are boys' schools with an average attendance of 1,063, and one is a school for girls with an average attendance of 37. There are 9 private schools attended, on an average, by 118 boys. It will be seen, from Appendix D, that the percentage of readers in the population has increased from 2·6 to 5·

In the 6 villages transferred to the Dhárwár Collectarate there is one school for boys with an average attendance of 60. The percentage of readers in the population of these 6 villages has increased from 1·3 to 5·2.

26. The usual information regarding sub-tenures is given in Appendix H. 50·1 per cent. of the total numbers of the 224 villages are cultivated by the occupants themselves or in partnership, 23·1 are sub-let for money, and 10·2

for grain payment.

In the 6 villages transferred to the Dhárwár Collectorate, 34·7 per cent. of the total numbers are cultivated by the occupants themselves, 6·8 are sub-let for money, and 51·8 for grain payment. There are altogether in these 6 villages 662 Government occupied numbers. The unusually high percentage of sub-lettings in the 6 Dhárwár villages is due to the fact that a good deal of land is held by the non-cultivating classes, principally by Bráhmíns and traders of Halyál and Alnávar.

27. Appendices J, K, and L are statements, drawn up from information supplied by the Sub-Registrars of the Khánápur and Dhárwár Tálukás, of all cases of sales, leases, and mortgages effected during the five years from 1881 to 1885. The value of land in the táluka may be, in a measure, judged from them. Transactions in which property other than land was concerned, have been eliminated.

28. The sales recorded in Appendix J for the 224 villages of the Khánápur Táluka are all private sales. There are no sales by decree of Court. The 132 cases of sale, of which particulars are given in the return, involve 1,322 acres with a total assessment of Rs. 1,733, or an average of Re. 1-5-0 per acre. The selling price was Rs. 38,806,—a sum equal to 22·4 times the survey assessment, or an average of Rs. 29-5-8 per acre.

In the 6 villages transferred to the Dhárwár District there were, by the return, 9 cases of sale of land—all by private contract. The area sold was 157 acres, with a total assessment of Rs. 180, or an average of Re. 1-2-4 per acre. The selling price was Rs. 2,785, or 15·5 times the survey assessment, or an average of Rs. 17-11-10 per acre.

29. The 115 cases of sub-letting recorded in Appendix K for the 224 villages of Khánápur affect 1,369 acres with a total assessment of Rs. 1,769, or an average rate per acre of Re. 1-4-8. The aggregate amount for which this land was sub-let, viz. Rs. 40,813, gives a yearly average on the duration of the leases of Rs. 4,407, or 2·5 times the survey assessment, the average sub-letting rate per acre being Rs. 3-3-6.

It will be seen from the return of sub-lettings (Appendix K) and also from the mortgage return (Appendix L) that, in the case of rice land, payment of interest on the debt incurred is, as a rule, made in produce. In calculating payments in produce, which are here made in rice in the husk, the 'Kudav', the measure generally specified, is the twentieth part of a khandi, and is taken as the equivalent of Rs. 5. The 'Kudav' in the Khánápur Táluka equals 120 sers, which at the present market value of uncleaned rice has a money value of Rs. 5, and this value is also assigned to it in the returns.

There is one case only of sub-letting recorded for the 6 villages transferred to the Dhárwár Collectorate. 16 acres with an assessment of Rs. 22, or an average of Re. 1-6-0 per acre, were sub-let for Rs. 200, paid in advance; and a yearly payment of Rs. 11, which together represent an equivalent largely in excess of the Government assessment.

30. In Appendix L are recorded for the 224 villages of the Khánápur Táluka 268 cases of mortgage affecting 3,052 acres with an assessment of Rs. 3,979. The total amount advanced on the security of this land was Rs. 84,577. For the 6 Dhárwár villages there are recorded 5 cases of mortgage affecting 74 acres with an assessment of Rs. 122. The total amount advanced on the security of this land was Rs. 1,640.

31. Appendix M gives a record of prices from 1844-45 to 1885-86 for the markets of Belgaum and Nandgad. There is also a record given for the market of Khánápur, but it is only complete for recent years. The statement for Belgaum

Prices.
Appendix M.

and Nandgad is divided into 4 periods—the first 3 of ten years each, and the last of twelve years. The prices shown for these two markets do not, of late years, differ materially; but it will be as well, for the purposes of this report, to take the prices given for the Belgaum market, as they have been considered in connection with revision settlement proposals for all the western talukás of the Belgaum District.

Taking jowári, náchni, and cleaned rice, the average of each for the periods noted, in the Belgaum market, was as shown below:—

Period.	Jowári.	Náchni.	Cleaned Rice.
Before Set- tlement... } 10 years, 1844-45 to 1853-54	40	44	26
10 years, 1854-55 to 1863-64	27	32	18
10 do. 1864-65 to 1873-74	19	21	10
12 do. 1874-75 to 1885-86	19	23	11

The second and third periods comprise the years of the American Civil War, during which very high prices prevailed, and the fourth period includes the high prices of the famine years. There is in each period a counterbalancing account of low prices, so that the averages given may be accepted as fair.

Taking the figures of the twelve years from 1874-75, and contrasting them with the figures for the first ten years of the settlement, viz., from 1854-55 to 1863-64, the price of jowári may be said to have increased 42·1 per cent., of náchni 39·1 per cent., and of rice 63·6 per cent. during the years of the settlement, which amounts to a very substantial rise. The price of rice, the staple crop of the district, has risen lately, and it seems safe to assume that the opening of the railway will prevent a recurrence of low prices.

32. Appendix N is divided so as to show separately the revenue history of the villages comprised in each settlement. Of the 230 villages under report, 6, formerly of the Kittur Peta, were settled in 1853-54; 113 were settled in 1854-55; 103 in 1855-56; and Goliyáli and Tarvád, lapsed inám villages, in 1856-57 and 1858-59 respectively. The revenue history of the 6 villages transferred to the Dhárwár District, which were settled in 1854-55, is given separately.

The revenue history calls for little comment. Here, as in other talukás, a sudden increase in cultivation followed on the introduction of the survey rates. The increase was at first proportionately greatest in the 103 villages of the settlement of 1855-56, which are situated in the south and west, a portion of the taluka described as formerly mostly covered with dense jungle, and which has since, save for the few clearings near habitations, little altered in character. The area of cultivation in these villages at once rose from 11,395 to 20,058 acres, and the rise continued until 1861-62, in which year cultivation in this part of the taluka reached its highest point. In the few succeeding years some 3,500 acres of land of poor quality was abandoned. During the last twenty years, cultivation and collections have remained much at the same level.

In the other villages of the taluka the rise has been gradual and sustained. There are no outstandings shown for any village during the term of the settlement, and the remissions granted are quite insignificant.

The revenue history of the 6 villages transferred to the Dhárwár District shows a steady and almost unvaried increase in cultivation and collections. There have been no remissions of revenue for the last thirty years, and there are no outstandings.

The record of unoccupied assessed waste, as rendered by the Mámlatdár, exceeds by 2,508 acres that obtained by revision survey, the explanation probably being that the Mámlatdár's return still shows, as unoccupied assessed, some land which has from time to time been included in forest reserves.

33. The following figures, supplied by the Mámlatdár of Khánápur, show the pressure used in collecting the land revenue in the 224 villages during the last three years. The survey holdings in Government land are upwards of sixteen thousand:—

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of Cases in which restraint was resorted to.
1883-84	74	304	8
1884-85	62	150	.....
1885-86	58	138	1

Similar information supplied by the Mámlatdár of Dhárwár is given in the following statement for the 6 villages transferred to the Dhárwár District. The survey holdings in Government land are upwards of 600 :—

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of cases in which restraint was resorted to.
1883-84	2	4	.....
1884-85	2	3	.....
1885-86	1	2	.....

34. In Appendix P is given the revenue history of 20 villages of the Supa Táluka of North Kánara which touch upon the southern boundary of the Khánápur Táluka. Survey rates were introduced for the first time into 3 of these villages in the year 1864-65 and into 17 in 1872-73.

Appendix P also gives the revenue history of 4 villages of the Dhárwár Táluka which adjoin the 6 villages transferred from the Khánápur Táluka. Revised rates were introduced into these 4 villages at the settlement of the Dhárwár Táluka in 1879-80. The remissions recorded are, for the most part, those which it is usual for Government to temporarily concede on the introduction of a settlement, *i. e.*, remissions of enhancements of revenue much in excess of the old rates.

The villages of the Sampgaon Táluka, which adjoin the Khánápur boundary, were settled so recently that there has not been time to judge of the effect of the revision rates, and no account of their revenue history has, therefore, been called for.

35. By the original settlement the villages of the táluka were divided into 6 classes. The first class, with a dry maximum of Re. 1-4-0, comprised 12 villages situated in the north-eastern corner. The villages of the 2nd class, 24 in number, with a dry maximum of Re. 1, were west of those of the 1st class. The remaining villages were divided into 4 classes with rates falling, as they approached the Sahyádris, from 14 annas to 8 annas, which last was the rate fixed for 16 villages on the verge, face, or at the foot of the Ghát range.

It is now proposed to again divide the táluka into 6 groups, which mainly follow the former divisions—the only change being in the grouping of a few villages in the south-east of the táluka. The proposed groups and rates are as follows :—

Group I.—Eighteen villages. Dry-crop maximum Re. 1-8-0. Rice rate, as at present, Rs. 8. These villages are situated in the north-east of the táluka, and include the 6 villages transferred from the Kittur Peta. Fair dry crops are grown in them, they are well situated as regards markets, and are about 10 miles distant from the railway.

Group II.—Twenty-one villages. Dry-crop maximum Re. 1-4 0. Rice rates as at present, *viz.*, Rs. 9 and 8. To the west of the preceding group. Climate less favourable for dry crop. Are well off as regards markets, and within easy reach of the railway.

Group III.—Fifty-eight villages. Dry-crop maximum Re. 1-2-0. Rice rates as at present, *viz.*, Rs. 8, 7, 6, and 5. West and south of the last group, and includes the 6 villages transferred from Khánápur to the Dhárwár Collectorate. Well off for markets, Nandgad, Khánápur and Alnávar being villages of the group. The Bellary-Mormugao section of the Southern Marátha Railway passes through the 6

Dhárwár villages, with a station at Alnávar within the group. The West Deccan section of the same line, branching from Londa, passes through Khánápur and the northern villages of the group. The Khánápur-Halyál road is of great service to the eastern portion of the group. Climate still admits of dry-crop tillage.

Group IV.—Fifty-five villages. Dry-crop maximum 14 annas. Rice rates as at present, viz., Rs. 6, 5, and 4-8-0. To the west of the preceding group. Are within easy reach of the Nandgad and Khánápur markets. Lie near the railway, and have a station at Gunji within the group. Climate not suitable for dry-crop tillage.

Group V.—Sixty-four villages. Dry-crop maximum, as at present, 10 annas. Rice rates, as at present, Rs. 4-8-0 and 4 and 6. To south and west of preceding group. Covered, for the most part, with dense jungle, with here and there clearings. The railway traverses the southern portion of the group, with a station at Londa. Climate unfit for dry-crop tillage.

Group VI.—Fourteen villages. Dry-crop maximum, as at present, 8 annas. Rice rates as at present, viz., Rs. 4. Situated on the verge, face, and at the foot of the Ghát range. Population sparse, and communications poor. Climate unfit for dry-crop tillage.

36. The following statement contrasts separately for each group the statistics which are given for the táluka as a whole in paragraph 23 :—

First Group, 18 Villages.

	Year of Settlement,	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Population	10,394	12,947	2,553	...	24.6
Houses	2,082	2,614	532	...	25.6
Agricultural cattle	3,634	4,431	797	...	21.9
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	5,558	4,211	...	1,347	-24.2
Sheep and goats	145	352	207	...	142.8
Carts	147	622	475	...	323.1
Horses and ponies	62	82	20	...	32.3
Wells and budkis	123	183	60	...	48.8
Tanks... ..	62	57	...	5	-8.1

Second Group, 21 Villages.

Population	8,095	9,666	1,571	...	19.4
Houses	1,526	1,887	361	...	23.7
Agricultural cattle	3,226	3,532	306	...	9.5
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	4,401	2,951	...	1,450	-32.9
Sheep and goats	353	594	241	...	68.3
Carts	150	465	315	...	210.0
Horses and ponies	66	26	...	40	-60.6
Wells and budkis	82	123	41	...	50.0
Tanks... ..	31	34	3	...	9.7

Third Group, 58 Villages.

Population	26,378	34,721	8,343	...	31.6
Houses	5,431	7,237	1,806	...	33.3
Agricultural cattle	9,395	11,592	2,197	...	23.4
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	12,398	8,408	...	3,990	-32.2
Sheep and goats	915	1,458	543	...	59.3
Carts	451	1,519	1,068	...	236.8
Horses and ponies	189	187	...	2	-1.1
Wells and budkis	349	452	103	...	29.5
Tanks... ..	80	78	...	2	-2.5

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of Cases in which restraint was resorted to.
1883-84	74	304	3
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Appendix P also gives the revenue history of 4 villages of the Dhárwár Táluka which adjoin the 6 villages transferred from the Khánápur Táluka. Revised rates were introduced into these 4 villages at the settlement of the Dhárwár Táluka in 1879-80. The remissions recorded are, for the most part, those which it is usual for Government to temporarily concede on the introduction of a settlement, *i. e.*, remissions of enhancements of revenue much in excess of the old rates.

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Group VI.—Fourteen villages. Dry-crop maximum, as at present, 8 annas. Rice rates as at present, viz., Rs. 4. Situated on the verge, face, and at the foot of the Ghát range. Population sparse, and communications poor. Climate unfit for dry-crop tillage.

36. The following statement contrasts separately for each group the statistics which are given for the táluka as a whole in paragraph 23 :—

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Sheep and goats	145	352	207	...	142.8
Carts	147	622	475	...	323.1
Horses and ponies	62	82	20	...	32.3
Wells and budkis	123	183	60	...	48.8
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Houses	1,526	1,887	361	...	23.7
Agricultural cattle	3,226	3,582	306	...	9.5
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	4,401	2,951	...	1,450	-32.9
Sheep and goats	353	594	241	...	68.3
Carts	150	465	315	...	210.0
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Sheep and goats	915	1,458	543	...	59.3
Carts	451	1,519	1,068	...	236.8
Horses and ponies	189	187	...	2	-1.1
Wells and budkis	349	452	103	...	29.5
Tanks... ..	80	78	...	2	-2.5

Fourth Group, 55 Villages.

	Year of Settlement.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Population	10,458	11,760	1,302	...	12.4
Houses	2,070	2,602	532	...	25.7
Agricultural cattle	4,094	6,899	2,805	...	68.5
Cows, buffaloes and their young	5,916	4,840	...	1,076	-18.2
Sheep and goats	605	977	372	...	61.5
Carts	205	391	186	...	90.7
Horses and ponies	21	20	...	1	-4.8
Wells and budkis	45	87	42	...	93.3
Tanks... ..	22	28	6	...	27.3

Fifth Group, 64 Villages.

Population	13,502	10,313	...	3,189	-23.6
Houses	2,722	2,764	42	...	1.5
Agricultural cattle	3,284	6,589	3,305	...	100.6
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	9,174	8,302	...	872	-9.5
Sheep and goats	1,135	910	...	225	-19.8
Carts	53	146	93	...	175.5
Horses and ponies	52	34	...	18	-34.6
Wells and budkis	79	104	25	...	31.6
Tanks... ..	5	5	...	...	...

Sixth Group, 14 Villages.

Population	3,800	2,971	...	829	-21.8
Houses	875	779	...	96	-11.0
Agricultural cattle	214	943	729	...	340.7
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	2,345	2,278	...	72	-3.1
Sheep and goats	763	350	...	413	-54.1
Carts	1	5	4	...	400.0
Horses and ponies	5	...	...	5	...
Wells and budkis	14	16	2	...	14.3
Tanks... ..	...	...	...	...	...

37. The increase in population, which is for the whole taluka 18.2 per cent., is distributed amongst the villages of the first 4 groups, the increase being most marked in the third, which comprises the villages in the centre and south-east of the taluka.

38. The fifth and sixth groups, which show a decrease in population, include the villages of the south and west, a country described as formerly almost covered with dense jungle. While houses have increased in the fifth group, population has decreased by 23.6 per cent. In the sixth group, which contains only 14 villages, there is a decrease in population amounting to 21.8 per cent., but here there is a corresponding decrease in houses. Mr. Francis mentions that the people are deserting the hill villages; they allege as a reason that the prohibition of "Kumri" cultivation leaves them no means of raising any dry crop. The question of kumri cultivation is, I am informed, now under consideration. It will, no doubt, be found that the decrease in population above alluded to, is mainly due to the migration of the people who practised this mode of cultivation.

39. Houses, except in the 14 villages of the sixth group, are shown as having increased, the increase being chiefly in what are classed as middling houses. The following statement shows for each group under the prescribed heads the number of houses inhabited by agriculturists and non-agriculturists:—

Class.				Superior Houses.	Middling Houses.	Inferior Houses.	Agri-cultural.	Non-Agri-cultural.
1st Class	...	...	...	2	2,257	355	1,185	1,479
2nd do.	...	...	...	7	1,513	367	843	1,044
3rd do.	...	...	...	66	4,579	2,592	2,524	4,713
4th do.	...	...	...	3	1,011	1,588	1,491	1,111
5th do.	...	...	...	16	358	2,390	1,682	1,082
6th do.	...	...	...	4	17	758	569	210
Total				98	9,735	8,050	8,244	9,639

40. Working cattle have increased in the whole taluka by 42.6 per cent., and the increase is common to all groups. In milch cattle and their young here, as in the Belgaum and neighbouring talukas, there is a considerable decrease.

41. The proportion of working cattle to cultivated land, calculated in the usual way, comes to one pair to 5 acres. The proportion is even high for an almost purely rice country like Khanapur.

Cultivated land ...	142,381
Deduct 36.4 per cent. for grass and fallow ...	51,827
	90,554

Divide by 16,993 pairs of working cattle = 5 acres.

42. Carts have increased generally by 208.5 per cent., and all the groups share in this increase, which is largest in the third group. The timber trade in the hot weather and the rains gives employment to a large number of carts.

43. There is a large increase in sheep and goats in the villages of the first four groups, while in the fifth and sixth there is a considerable decrease.

44. Horses and ponies, except in the first group, have decreased.

45. Wells and budkis have increased in all the groups, the general increase amounting to 37.9 per cent. On the whole there are the same number of tanks now as at the time of the original survey.

46. The statistics for the 6 villages transferred to the Dhárwár District are given separately in paragraph 26, and they are eminently favourable. With the exception of the usual decrease in milch cattle and their young and a slight decrease in horses and ponies, there is a marked increase under all heads.

47. The total area of garden land recorded by the original survey was 15 acres, of which 10 acres paying Rs. 16, or Re. 1-9-7 per acre, were Government land. The revision survey shows that there are now 163 acres of garden land. Of these 123 acres are Government, with an assessment by the proposed rates of Re. 1-15-3 per acre, or an aggregate assessment of Rs. 240. In the subjoined table I give the division of this area under the heads of well (motasthal) and channel (patasthal) irrigation:—

Description.				Area.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.		
						Rs. a p.		
Motasthal	...	...	...	79	62	0	12	7
Patasthal	...	...	...	44	178	4	0	9
Total				123	240	1	15	3

The orders of Government have been strictly adhered to in assessing garden land. No additional water assessment has been imposed on lands under wells, which have been dug during the term of the present settlement, and lands watered by old wells have been assessed within the maximum dry-crop rate. Wells, however, which derive benefit by percolation from patasthal irrigation or tanks have been assessed up to double the dry-crop rate.

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48. The estimated results of the proposed rates are shown in the subjoined table. According to recent orders received from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner the incidence of assessment on (1) dry-crop, (2) rice, and (3) on all Government land, is separately shown both in this table and in Appendix O :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVENUE SURVEY.								Incidence per Acre on all Government Land.	Increase per cent.
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total.		Average Assessment on Government occupied land.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Incidence per Acre on Dry Crop.	Incidence per Acre on Rice.		
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I	18	1-8	12,666	80,009	12,768	28,932	401	195	13,164	26,127	0 10 9	4 7 6	1 15 9	29-5
II	31	1-4	10,187	18,918	10,284	18,235	225	81	10,509	12,316	0 8 8	4 0 11	1 11 11	31-0
III	63	1-2	44,697	59,554	43,473	46,086	2,470	1,570	48,942	47,656	0 7 10	2 10 2	0 15 7	37-3
IV	55	0-14	16,468	18,688	16,611	16,998	7,237	2,639	23,923	19,637	0 6 4	2 2 1	0 13 2	24-4
V	64	0-10	14,062	7,780	14,146	8,391	16,373	4,118	30,519	12,009	0 8 9	1 9 10	0 6 10	14-6
VI	14	0-8	5,561	695	5,375	772	2,180	428	8,055	1,210	0 1 1	1 9 6	0 2 5	11-1
Total	220	..	108,829	80,602	105,231	1,16,913	29,886	9,041	136,117	1,25,954	0 6 11	2 18 6	0 14 11	30-5

49. The total increase by the proposed rates is thus Rs. 27,311, which is equivalent to 30-5 per cent. The increase comes principally from the villages of the first three groups. The marked progress of these villages, evidenced by the statistics which have been educed, and the great improvement in communications, which has effectually opened out this portion of the táluka, not many years ago without a single made road, fully justifies, I would submit, the enhancement proposed. The poorer villages of the táluka situated in the wild country of the south and west are all placed in the fifth and sixth groups, the present low dry-crop rate of which is not disturbed by these proposals.

50. The group which contributes most to the proposed increase is the No. 23 (third group) Chenevádi ... 71-7 third. The general percentage of increase No. 41 do. Karikatti ... 70-9 of this group, as well as the percentage of No. 47 do. Surápur ... 94-3 increase of the 5 villages marginally noted, No. 49 do. Ninganmat ... 75-7 has gone beyond the limit prescribed by No. 36 (fourth group) Karambal ... 69-2 Government. The increase in these 5

villages is due, for the most part, to increased ricé area, the water advantages of which have now been assessed for the first time. The greatest increase occurs in Surápur, where there are now 268 acres of rice against 64 acres recorded

1. Kakkeri.
2. Maskenhatti.
3. Karikatti.
4. Bhuranki.
5. Ghastoli.
6. Surápur.
7. Kukenhatti.
8. Ninganmat.
9. Pur.

formerly. As a reason for the general increase in the third group, I would explain, that the nine villages marginally noted, formerly of the Kakkeri Karyát, and now included in the third group, get a rise in their dry-crop maximum of 6 annas. These villages are the best placed of the old division just named. They have a climate suitable for the growth of jowári, the typical dry crop, being situated east of the range of hills mentioned in paragraph 13 of this report as marking the divide, west of which dry-crop tillage practically ceases. Colonel Anderson in his draft report (incomplete) on the settlement of the Bidi, now Khánápur, Táluka writes, paragraph 12 :—“ The Kakkeri Karyát comprising 30 villages, was formerly mostly covered with dense jungle. There was a scarcity of good water, and this added to a reputation for unhealthiness caused this part of the district to be almost uninhabited on our obtaining possession of the country. The soil is very good, and the fall of rain ample for rice, and in ordinary years not altogether excessive for dry-crop cultivation. Land was given out at very low rates, wells were dug, and the population gradually increased. This portion of the district is now” (Colonel Anderson writes soon after the survey settlement had been introduced) “ one of the most thriving in the whole táluka.” In another part of the same report, paragraph 27, he adds : “ The land of the Kakkeri Karyát was notoriously very lowly assessed, and the people expressed to me their agreeable surprise at not being now more highly assessed.” It is as well to mention here, that the remaining villages of the Kakkeri Karyát, which all lie further west, are now distributed between the fourth group, for which an increase of 2 annas in

the dry-crop maximum is proposed, and the fifth group, the maximum rate of which it is not proposed to disturb.

51. But the increase in assessment in all the groups and in all villages is due, beyond all other causes, to the treatment of rice land, old and new, at the revision survey.

52. Of the total increase in the revenue collections, *viz.*, Rs. 27,311, which the present proposals would bring about, Rs. 6,433 only falls on dry-crop land.

53. On the other hand, Rs. 20,654 of the total increase is obtained from rice land, and is due, for the most part, to the re-valuation of the water advantages of land which was under rice cultivation at the original settlement, and to the assessment, for the first time, of the water advantages of land, which has been converted from dry to rice during the term of the settlement. It will have been observed that the maximum rates of rice land have been subjected to no advance whatever.

54. The re-valuation of the water advantages of rice land has been carried out thoroughly and with great care, each individual rice holding having been brought under review, with the effect that the assessment for water advantages has been considerably raised to assimilate it to the present standard. The average rate per acre on rice land by the original survey was Rs. 2-5-2, and by the revision survey Rs. 2-13-6.

55. The area now recorded as rice land is 2,237 acres in excess of that formerly recorded; but, for the reasons given in paragraph 55 of Colonel Anderson's report on the revision settlement of the Bankápur Táluka, it is impossible in all cases to distinguish the area converted from dry crop to rice, and, as a consequence, any attempt to apportion the increase in assessment due to the valuation of the water advantages of the converted land would only mislead. It is safe to assume that the average assessment of new rice land falls short of that just shown for rice land generally, *viz.*, Rs. 2-13-6.

56. The mode of classification, soil, and water, of land converted from dry crop to rice during the currency of the lease differs in no way from that followed in the classification of other rice land. The rules for water classification are given in paragraph 53 of Colonel Anderson's report just alluded to.

57. Of the 6 water classes there described, the higher classes are only applied to rice land, which derives its water-supply from such extraneous aids as tanks and streams, or to rice land the situation of which is exceptionally favourable, allowing of so a remunerative crop as sugarcane being grown. Land, in fact, which so far as it derives its supply from tanks and streams is much of a sort with garden land (*pátasthal*) similarly supplied.

58. Pure rice land, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, derives its water-supply from rainfall supplemented by the inherent moisture which results from advantage of situation. The degree of moisture available is assessed by means of the 4th, 5th and 6th water classes.

59. The tables used for rating rice land are so prepared as to give to land coming under the 6th water class the simple dry-crop rate of the villages of the group in which it occurs. Up to the 4th water class, at which the line is drawn between pure rice land and land with superior water advantages, the increase in assessment, which is governed in each group by the maximum rice rate, is gradual, the stress of assessment being made to fall on the land to which the higher water classes are assigned, or, in other words, on the most productive description of land.

60. I may here quote Colonel Anderson's words, which occur in paragraph 56 of his Bankápur Report, as they also apply to the settlement under consideration. "Improvements of lands so as to raise their water-supply above that described as 5th class are, as a general rule, far beyond the scope of private capital; but should such be shown to have been made, they must, of course, be duly respected. By putting the new assessment of 5th class rice at that on favourably situated dry-crop land, and that on 6th class rice land at the simple dry-crop rate, whether the rice land in question is old or new, we effectually provide against putting any extra assessment on what may be fairly

called untaxable improvements. And, further to obviate any difficulty on the score of the soil classification having been improved by the conversion of dry-crop land into rice, I have, in all cases where the present area of rice land materially exceeded that formerly recorded, reduced the present soil classification from half a class to a whole class, if it exceeded the old."

61. It is necessary to bear in mind that a great deal of the so-called new rice has been in existence since any time in the last thirty years. The holders have up to this, for a longer or shorter period, reaped the profits of rice cultivation, and in some places of sugarcane cultivation at dry-crop rates. That an assessment which bears equitably on all rice land should now be levied, seems but fair to all concerned.

62. To prevent hardship from a sudden enhancement in any case, I would respectfully suggest that the orders Government were pleased to issue with regard to the collection of the new rates in the Sampgaon Taluka be made applicable to the villages under report.

G. R. No. 4057, dated 20th May 1885, on the Sampgaon Taluka Revision Settlement Report.

63. The total area of Government unoccupied waste by revision survey is 29,886 acres, which bears an assessment of Rs. 9,041, or 4 annas 10 pies per acre.

64. In the subjoined table the results of the original and proposed settlements are contrasted under every head:—

Description.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Judi or Quit-rent.
	Areas.	Assessment.	Areas.	Assessment.	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	1,03,629	89,602	1,05,231	1,16,913	...
Government unoccupied assessed land	32,394	10,676	29,886	9,041	...
Inám land	36,988	43,815	37,150	54,207	24,566
Unassessed unarable hills, &c. ...	2,20,352	...	2,22,385	...	...
Total ...	3,93,363	1,44,093	3,94,652	1,80,161	24,566

65. The average assessment on Government occupied land was by former settlement Rs. 0-13-10 per acre; by the proposed rates it will be Rs. 1-1-9: *i. e.*, the increase is equal to 3 annas 11 pies per acre.

66. I beg, in conclusion, to bring to notice that the rates and grouping set forth in this report were generally considered and approved by Mr. Stewart before he relinquished charge of the Survey Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. K. DISNEY,

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

Forwarded through the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Survey.

H. K. DISNEY,

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

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall registered at the Mámlatdúrs' and Mahálkaris' Kacheris.

Years.	RAINFALL AT			
	Khánápur.	Chandgad.	Supa.	Haliyál.
	2	3	4	5
	Ins. cents.	Ins. cents.	Ins. cents.	Ins. cents.
1877 ... ..	.....	.....	76 42	38 17
1878	45 30	.....	97 60	55 82
1879	64 86	.....	74 49	69 37
1880	36 4	58 68	74 19	36 77
1881	94 28	86 82	73 8	32 76
1882	94 17	125 82	153 34	64 83
1883	59 92	110 48	105 72	54 69
1884	67 15	105 98	92 45	39 82
1885	75 74	91 19	87 17	41 92
1886	53 96	93 55	84 39	42 77
Total ...	591 42	672 52	918 80	476 92
Average ...	65 71	96 7	91 88	47 69

H. K. DISNEY,

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

APPENDIX B (1).

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. III.

Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1881-82 to 1885-86.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INÁM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Villages of the Kittur Peta, now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka.	Khalsat 6 villages...	Jowári	6.2	6,374	...
		Bájri	0.2	187	...
Villages of the Bidi Táluka now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka.	Khalsat 218 villages ... Total... 224	Túr... ..	0.1	142	...
		Kulti	3.3	3,378	...
		Rice... ..	28.6	29,201	...
		Náchni	11.1	11,310	...
		Sáva	4.8	4,852	...
		Rála	1.5	1,546	...
		Til	2.1	2,099	...
		Miscellaneous	1.0	1,034	...
		Gram	0.5	...	517
		Safflower seed	0.1	...	129
		Vatána	1.1	...	1,117
		Pávta	0.8	...	787
		Massur	0.1	...	124
		Miscellaneous	0.2	...	227
Garden	0.6	...	579		
Grass and fallow	37.7	...	38,407		
	Total ...		100.0	60,123	41,887

N. B.—This return is for Government land only.

H. K. DISNEY,

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

APPENDIX B (2).

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1881-82 to 1885-86.

District.	Surveyed Villages,	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INAM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Villages of the old Bidi Taluka, now belonging to the Dhárwár Taluka.	Khalsat 6 villages...	Jowári	20.5	1,143	...
		Tár... ..	1.9	108	...
		Kulti	3.1	172	...
		Rice	31.9	1,779	...
		Náchni	16.5	921	...
		Sáva	0.4	25	...
		Rála	4.7	260	...
		Til	0.2	10	...
		Miscellaneous	3.6	203	...
		Gram	1.4	...	80
		Miscellaneous	1.1	...	59
		Garden	0.6	...	35
Grass and fallow	14.1	...	784		
		Total ...	100.0	4,621	958

N.B.—This return is for Government lands only.

H. K. DISNEY,

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

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bázárs are held in the Khánápur Taluka.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bázár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief Articles traded in
			Heads of Produce.	Amount of Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Khánápur	... Sunday ...	All kinds of grains .	2,000	Wheat, gram, jowári, rice, pease, &c. Jaggery, supári, salt, spices, chillies, oil, ghee, &c. Cholis, sáris, dotis, pásodis, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
			Groceries	5,000	
			Cloth and clothes ...	400	
			Miscellaneous	100	
			Total	7,500	
2	Nandgad	... Wednesday	All kinds of grains...	5,000	Wheat, gram, jowári, rice, pease, &c. Jaggery, supári, salt, spices, chillies, oil, ghee, &c. Cholis, sáris, dotis, pásodis, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
			Groceries	10,000	
			Cloth and clothes ...	4,000	
			Miscellaneous	150	
			Total	19,150	

APPENDIX C—continued.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief Articles traded in
			Heads of Produce.	Amount of Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Bidi	Saturday .	All kinds of grains . Groceries Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	400 50 50 5 505	Wheat, gram, pease, jowári, rice, &c. Jaggery, supári, salt, spices, chillies, oil, ghee, &c. Cholis, sáris, dotis, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
4	Parasvád	Saturday .	All kinds of grains . Groceries Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	400 50 50 10 510	Wheat, gram, pease, rice, &c. Jaggery, supári, salt, spices, chillies, oil, ghee, &c. Cholis, sáris, dotis, pásodis, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
5	Ghotgali... ..	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grains . Groceries Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	50 50 200 10 310	Rice, &c. Spices, chillies, &c. Dotis, &c. Vegetables, &c.
6	Jamboti	Tuesday... ..	All kinds of grains. Groceries Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 50 200 10 460	Rice, náchni, sáva, &c. Spices, chillis, &c. Cholis, sáris, dotis, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
7	Kankumbi	Friday	All kinds of grains . Groceries Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 50 200 20 470	Náchni, sáva, variya, &c. Spices, chillies, &c. Cholis, sáris, dotis, &c. Vegetables, &c.
8	Itgi	Tuesday... ..	All kinds of grains . Groceries Cotton yarn Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous .. Total ...	200 50 10 100 10 370	Rice, wheat, gram, pease, &c. Jaggery, chillies, spices, &c. Cholis, sáris, dotis, pásodis, &c. Vegetables, &c.
9	Halshi	Friday	Groceries Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 5 205	Jaggery, supáris, salt, spices, chillies, oil, &c. Vegetables, &c.

H. K. DISNEY,

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

APPENDIX D (1).

Year of introduction of original settlement.	Number of Villages.	District.	POPULATION.			Remarks.
			Total Number.	Can read and write.		
				Number.	Per-centage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1853-54 ...	6	Villages of old Kittur Peta now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka ...	3,608	106	2.9	
			3,901	230	5.9	
1854-55 ...	113	Villages of the old Bidi Táluka now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka ...	43,842	1,219	2.8	
			55,900	3,218	5.8	
1855-56 ...	103	Villages of the old Bidi Táluka now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka ...	21,884	467	2.1	
			18,836	500	2.7	
1856-57 ...	1	Village Goliyali of old Bidi Táluka now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka ...	187	1	0.5	
			266	2	0.8	
1858-59 ...	1	Village Tárvád of old Bidi Táluka now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka ...	273	6	2.2	
			127	5	3.9	
	224					

The black lines of figures refer to the year of former settlement, and the lighter ones are for 1885-86.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX D (2).

Year of introduction of original settlement.	Number of Villages.	District.	POPULATION.			Remarks.
			Total Number.	Can read and write.		
				Number.	Per-centage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1884-55 ...	6	Villages of the old Bidi Táluka now belonging to the Dhárwár Táluka originally settled in 1854-55.	2,833	36	1.3	
			3,348	175	5.2	

The black lines of figures refer to the year of former settlement, and the lighter ones are for 1885-86.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX E (1).

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

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.															
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.	
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Villages of the old Kítóór Peta, now belonging to the Khánápur Talúka.	1858-54* Government 6 villages.	2	600	---	172	774	Not separately recorded.				18	60	No record.	28	...	28	427	370	797	368	427	795	1,121	74	No record.	28	...	...
	..	Superior 2	Mid- diling 754	Inferior 98	854	..	18	3	31	188	452	28	3	29	Not separately recorded.			635	Not separately recorded.			658	1,241	90	No record.	24	..	..

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement, and the lower one is for 1885-86.

* Year of introduction of original settlement.

APPENDIX E (2).

Villages of the old Bidl Talúka now belonging to the Khánápur Talúka.	1854-55* Government 11 villages.	20	4,327	20	4,295	8,662	Not separately recorded.				559	719	No record.	277	...	277	3,704	3,191	6,895	6,743	8,417	15,160	16,149	1,482	No record.	46	...	...
	..	Superior 77	Mid- dilling 7,887.	Inferior 3,508	11,417	81	629	112	772	2,307	6,882	245	23	268	Not separately recorded.			5,356	Not separately recorded.			10,807	20,612	1,367	No record.	98	..	..

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement and the lower one is for 1885-86.

* Year of introduction of original settlement.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX E (3).

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

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Villages of the old Bidt Taluka, now belonging to the Khanápur Taluka.	1855-56* Government 103 villages.	43	238	3	4,247	4,531	Not separately recorded.				167	No record.	65	...	65	937	1,024	1,961	5,060	7,059	12,119	5,539	2,274	No record.	5	...	...
		..	Superior 16	Mid-dling 690	Inferior 3,922	4,630	2	136	19	167	867	2,683	31	2	33	Not separately recorded.		1,740	Not separately recorded.		10,213	10,597	1,971	Not separately recorded.	15	..	..

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement, and the lower one is for 1885-86.

* Year of introduction original settlement.

APPENDIX E (4).

Gollrah village of the old Bidt Taluka, now belonging to the Khanápur Taluka.	1856-57* Government.	...	2	...	42	44	No record.				1	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	46	57	103	49	7	No separate record.	...	...	...
		..	Superior ..	Mid-dling 1	Inferior 59	60	..	1	..	1	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	188	130	30	No separate record.	..	..	..

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement, and the lower one is for 1885-86.

* Year of introduction of original settlement.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX E (5).

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

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Ploughs, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
76 old villages of the old Biddi Taluka, now belonging to the Khanapur Taluka.	1852-59* Government.	1	1	1	49	52	...	...	...	1	2	No record.	4	...	4	9	12	21	77	128	205	67	3	Not separately recorded.	..	...	..
		..	Superior ..	Mid-dling ..	Inferior 31	41	..	1	..	1	6	25	..	..	..	No separate record.	1	No separate record.	96	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement, and the lower one is for 1885-86.

* Year of introduction of original settlement.

APPENDIX E (6).

Villages of the old Biddi Taluka now belonging to the Dharwar Taluka.	1851-55* Government	2	287	...	354	643	Not separately recorded.			1	59	No record.	21	...	21	296	235	531	510	683	1,193	922	76	No record.	5
		6 villages	Superior 1	Mid-dling 418	Inferior 487	881	..	4	2	6	218	480	15	4	19	No separately recorded.	522	No separately recorded.	747	1,301	175	No record.	

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement, and the lower one is for 1885-86.

* Year of introduction of original settlement.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX F (1).

Statement showing the Number of Shops, Oil-presses, Looms, &c., and the average Births, Deaths, and Vaccination in the Villages of the old Kittúr Peta and of the Bidi Táluka, now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tálim-khánás.	Dharm-shálás.	TEMPLES.		Cotton Saw-gins.
				Cotton.	Woollen.							Hindu.	Musal-mán.	
6	Villages of old Kittúr Peta, now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka	284	39	45	...	1882... .. 2,930	1882... .. 2,179	1882... .. 1,973	15	5	2	423	58	...
218						1883... .. 2,869	1883... .. 1,896	1883... .. 1,903						
						1884... .. 2,918	1884... .. 2,266	1884... .. 2,068						
						1885... .. 2,851	1885... .. 2,809	1885... .. 1,851						
224						Total ... 11,568	Total ... 9,150	Total ... 7,795						
	Average ... 2,892	Average ... 2,287	Average ... 1,949											

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C

APPENDIX F (2).

Statement showing the Number of Shops, Oil-presses, Looms, &c., and the average Births, Deaths, and Vaccination in the Villages of the old Bidi Táluka, now belonging to the Dhárwár Táluka.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tálim-khánás.	Dharm-shálás.	TEMPLES.		Cotton Saw-gins.
				Cotton.	Woollen.							Hindu.	Musal-mán.	
6	Villages of the old Bidi Táluka now belonging to the Dhárwár Táluka.	17	1882... .. 150	1882... .. 168	1882 100	2	1	...	21	6	...
						1883... .. 167	1883... .. 162	1883 223						
						1884... .. 130	1884... .. 147	1884 105						
						1885... .. 154	1885... .. 302	1885 161						
						Total ... 601	Total ... 779	Total ... 489						
	Average ... 150	Average ... 195	Average ... 122											

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.C.M.

APPENDIX G (1).

Statement showing the Number of Schools, together with average Attendance in 224 Villages of the Khánápur Táluka during the year 1885-86.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6 218	Villages of the old Kittur Peta, now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka. Villages of old Bidi Táluka, now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka	22	1,062.6	1	36.6	9	118.0	
224								

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX G (2).

Statement showing the Number of Schools, together with average Attendance in 6 Villages of the Dhárwár Táluka during the year 1885-86.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Villages of the old Bidi Táluka now belonging to the Dhárwár Táluka.	1	60.0	...	...	...	...

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX H (1).

Statement showing the Proportion of Survey Numbers cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants for produce or money rent, &c., in the villages of the old Kittur Peta and of the Bidi Táluka, now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka.

Number of villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for part produce or grain rent.		Government unoccupied assessed land.	Parampok Numbers.	Total.		Remarks.
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
224	Villages of the old Kittur and Bidi Táluka now belonging to the Khánápur Táluka.	7,092	2,095	716	952	3,134	1,857	1,606	606	2,687	902	16,137	5,510	The lower line of figures shows the proportion.
		32.7	9.7	3.3	4.4	14.5	8.6	7.4	2.8	12.4	4.2	74.5	25.5	

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX H (2).

Statement showing the Proportion of Survey Numbers cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants for produce or money rent, &c., in the villages of the old Bidi Táluka, now belonging to the Dhárwár Táluka.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for part produce or grain rent.		Government occupied assessed land.	Parampok Numbers.	Total.		Remarks.
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	Villages of the old Bidi Táluka now belonging to the Dhárwár Táluka.	216	14	...	...	43	8	323	65	8	42	662	87	The lower line of figures shows the proportion.
		32.9	1.8	...	...	5.7	1.1	43.1	8.7	1.1	5.6	88.4	11.6	

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX I (1).

Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis in the Villages of the old Kittur Peta and of the Bidi Taluka, now belonging to the Khanapur Taluka.

B 571-7

Year of introduction of Original Settlement.	Number of Villages.	Districts.	WELLS IN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUDEKIS.			
			Drinking.		Irrigation.		Drinking.		Irrigation.			Wells dug before last Settlement.	Wells dug since last Settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Paka.		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.				Drink-ing.	Irriga-tion.	Drink-ing.	Irriga-tion.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1853-54.	6	Villages of the old Kittur Peta, now belonging to the Khanapur Taluka ...	18	3	...	...	...	..	...	21	18	3	...	15	..	16	...	...	...	...
1854-55.	113	Villages of the old Bidi Taluka, now belonging to the Khanapur Taluka ...	414	21	1	...	215	86	30	5	772	559	213	11	162	13	158	...	1	...	...
1855-56.	103	Villages of the old Bidi Taluka, now belonging to the Khanapur Taluka ...	87	6	...	..	49	13	2	...	157	112	45	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...
1856-57.	1	Village Goliyali of old Bidi, now belonging to the Khanapur Taluka ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858-59.	1	Village of Tarvad of old Bidi, now belonging to the Khanapur Taluka	1	1	1	
	224																				

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H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX I (2).

Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis in the Villages of the old Bidi Taluka, now belonging to the Dhárwár Taluka.

Year of introduction of Original Settlement.	Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS IN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUDKIS.			
			Drinking.		Irrigation.		Drinking.		Irrigation.			Wells dug before last Settlement.	Wells dug since last Settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Paka.		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.				Drinking.	Irrigation.	Drinking.	Irrigation.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1854-55...	6	Villages of the old Bidi Taluka, now belonging to the Dhárwár Taluka ...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	6	1	5	1	7	1	9	...	6	...	...

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX J (1).

Statement showing the Sales of Lands in Villages of the Khánpur Táluka from the records of the Sub-Registrar from 1881 to 1885.

Date of Transaction.	Number	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALISED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years' multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
	1	Avroli ...	91	Government ...	10 29	23 0 0	1,400	60.9	
	2	Kakeri ...	59	Do. ...	10 35	9 0 0	100	11.1	
	3	Kapoli ...	5	Do. ...	5 24	8 0 0	200	25.0	
	4	Gundpie ...	82	Do. ...	13 6	18 0 0	300	16.7	
	5	Bargaon ...	37	Do. ...	9 1	10 0 0	400	40.0	
	6	Rámápur ...	13	Do. ...	6 12	13 0 0	400	30.8	
	7	Adi ...	3	Do. ...	8 3	32 0 0	700	21.9	
	8	Do. ...	25	Do. ...	8 2	15 0 0	500	33.3	
	9	Avroli ...	66	Do. ...	6 36	8 0 0	100	12.5	
	10	Do. ...	78	Do. ...	7 5	15 0 0	1,000	66.7	
	11	Do. ...	90	Do. ...	3 7	8 0 0	450	56.5	
	12	Atgi... {	12	Do. ...	5 7	16 0 0	300	12.0	
			21	Do. ...	4 34	9 0 0			
	13	Kakeri ...	64	Do. ...	23 12	13 0 0	600	46.2	
	14	Do. ...	106	Do. ...	7 35	11 0 0	360	32.7	
	15	Kasmalgi ...	57	Do. ...	2 26	9 0 0	150	96.7	
	16	Galiballi ...	113	Do. ...	3 32	7 0 0	90	12.9	
	17	Jamboti ...	20	Do. ...	2 12	9 0 0	80	26.7	
	18	Teregali ... {	59	Do. ...	1 1	1 8 0	96	21.3	
			58	Do. ...	2 24	3 0 0			
			274	Do. ...	2 16	5 0 0	450	30.0	
	19	Nandgad ...	277	Do. ...	4 17	10 0 0			
	20	Nanjinkodal ...	15	Do. ...	6 36	16 12 0	2,000	119.4	
	21	Ninganmat ...	57	Do. ...	6 5	10 0 0	300	30.0	
	22	Bidi ...	52	Do. ...	12 15	20 0 0	370	18.5	
			128	Do. ...	14 24	5 0 0	700	29.2	
	23	Bekvad ... {	136	Do. ...	5 1	14 0 0			
			137	Do. ...	6 29	5 0 0			
	24	Bijgarni ...	10	Do. ...	10 22	16 0 0	400	25.0	
			55	Do. ...	14 6	5 0 0	100	1.3	
	25	Kadtan Bágevádi. {	56	Do. ...	11 12	37 0 0			
			57	Do. ...	11 39	31 0 0			
			58	Do. ...	12 28	3 8 0	150	54.5	
	26	Manoli ...	35	Do. ...	1 5	2 12 0			
			35	Do. ...	4 24	3 8 0	400	38.1	
	27	Merda ... {	78	Do. ...	6 25	7 0 0			
	28	Yadvagi ...	31	Do. ...	13 25	29 0 0	50	1.7	
	29	Rámápur ...	1	Do. ...	11 32	5 0 0	60	12.0	
	30	Huli Kotal ...	22	Do. ...	3 4	15 0 0	240	16.0	
	31	Mangyankop ...	46	Do. ...	20 16	8 0 9	100	12.5	
	32	Surápur ...	11	Do. ...	11 15	4 0 0	180	45.0	
			7	Do. ...	18 11	8 0 0	100	7.1	
	33	Do. ... {	8	Do. ...	19 8	6 0 0			
	34	Hindalgi ...	53	Do. ...	9 16	28 0 0	100	3.6	
			135	Do. ...	2 15	5 0 0	200	11.1	
	35	Hebbal ... {	137	Do. ...	16 24	13 0 0			
			1	Do. ...	8 36	3 0 0	200	14.3	
	36	Angadi ... {	6	Do. ...	5 37	11 0 0			
			20	Do. ...	4 4	7 4 0	100	13.8	
	38	A'mbevádi ...	12	Do. ...	14 7	10 0 0	160	16.0	
	39	Karanjal ...	24	Do. ...	9 24	10 0 0	100	10.0	
	40	Kuppatgeri ...	64	Do. ...	5 32	7 0 0	500	71.4	
	41	Kukehatti ...	34	Do. ...	11 32	5 0 0	60	12.0	
	42	Kasmalgi ...	57	Do. ...	2 26	9 0 0	150	16.7	
	43	Karikatti ...	6	Do. ...	20 3	13 0 0	200	15.4	
			70	Do. ...	14 26	5 0 0	100	7.7	
	44	Gunji ... {	118	Do. ...	16 21	8 0 0			
			5	Do. ...	1 6	2 0 0	45	22.5	
	46	Gundoli ...	83	Do. ...	12 13	6 0 0	130	21.7	
	47	Ghosá (Kd.) ...	13	Do. ...	6 8	6 0 0	100	16.7	
	48	Chápaon ...	32	Do. ...	10 31	16 0 0	70	4.4	
	49	Jánkop ...	47	Do. ...	10 29	27 0 0	600	22.2	
	50	Devlatti ...	187	Do. ...	5 35	15 0 0	100	6.7	
	51	Pet Nandgad ...	336	Do. ...	7 24	18 0 0	300	16.7	
	52	Naikol ...	7	Do. ...	1 38	2 8 0	100	40.0	
	53	Parshivad ...	157	Do. ...	9 24	12 0 0	275	22.9	
	54	Bargaon ...	101	Do. ...	7 36	12 0 0	200	16.7	
	55	Bidi ...	80	Do. ...	6 20	2 0 0	400	200.0	

Private sale.

APPENDIX I (2).

Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis in the Villages of the old Bidi Taluka, now belonging to the Dhárwár Taluka.

Year of introduction of Original Settlement.	Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS IN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUDKIS.			
			Drinking.		Irrigation.		Drinking.		Irrigation.			Wells dug before last Settlement.	Wells dug since last Settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Paka.		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.				Drink-ing.	Irriga-tion.	Drink-ing.	Irriga-tion.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1854-55...	6	Villages of the old Bidi Taluka, now belonging to the Dhárwár Taluka ...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	6	1	5	1	7	1	0	...	6	...	...

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX J (1).

Statement showing the Sales of Lands in Villages of the Khánpur Táluka from the records of the Sub-Registrar from 1881 to 1885.

Date of Transaction.	Number	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALISED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years' multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
	1	Avroli ...	91	Government ...	10 29	23 0 0	1,400	60.9	
	2	Kakeri ...	59	Do. ...	10 35	9 0 0	100	11.1	
	3	Kapoli ...	5	Do. ...	5 24	8 0 0	200	25.0	
	4	Gundpie ...	82	Do. ...	13 6	18 0 0	300	16.7	
	5	Bargaon ...	37	Do. ...	9 1	10 0 0	400	40.0	
	6	Rámápur ...	13	Do. ...	6 12	13 0 0	400	30.8	
	7	Adi ...	2	Do. ...	8 3	32 0 0	700	21.9	
	8	Do. ...	25	Do. ...	8 2	15 0 0	500	33.3	
	9	Avroli ...	66	Do. ...	6 36	8 0 0	100	12.5	
	10	Do. ...	78	Do. ...	7 5	15 0 0	1,000	66.7	
	11	Do. ...	90	Do. ...	3 7	8 0 0	450	56.5	
	12	Atgi... {	12	Do. ...	5 7	16 0 0	800	12.0	
			21	Do. ...	4 34	9 0 0			
	13	Kakeri ...	64	Do. ...	23 12	13 0 0	600	46.2	
	14	Do. ...	106	Do. ...	7 35	11 0 0	360	32.7	
	15	Kasmalgi ...	57	Do. ...	2 26	9 0 0	150	96.7	
	16	Galihalli ...	113	Do. ...	3 32	7 0 0	90	12.9	
	17	Jamboti ...	20	Do. ...	2 12	3 0 0	80	26.7	
	18	Teregali ...	59	Do. ...	1 1	1 8 0	96	21.3	
			58	Do. ...	2 24	3 0 0			
	19	Nandgad ...	274	Do. ...	2 16	5 0 0	450	30.0	
			277	Do. ...	4 17	10 0 0			
	20	Nanjinkodal ...	15	Do. ...	6 36	16 12 0	2,000	119.4	
	21	Nanganmat ...	57	Do. ...	6 5	10 0 0	300	30.0	
	22	Bidi ...	52	Do. ...	12 15	20 0 0	370	18.5	
	23	Bekvad ...	128	Do. ...	14 24	5 0 0	700	29.2	
			136	Do. ...	5 1	14 0 0			
			137	Do. ...	6 29	5 0 0	400	25.0	
	24	Bijgarni ...	10	Do. ...	10 22	16 0 0			
			55	Do. ...	14 6	5 0 0	100	1.3	
	25	Kadtan Bágevádi. {	56	Do. ...	11 12	37 0 0			
			57	Do. ...	11 39	31 0 0	150	54.5	
			58	Do. ...	12 28	3 8 0			
	26	Manoli ...	35	Do. ...	1 5	2 12 0	400	38.1	
			35	Do. ...	4 24	3 8 0			
	27	Merda ...	78	Do. ...	6 25	7 0 0	50	1.7	
			31	Do. ...	13 25	29 0 0			
	28	Yadvagi ...	31	Do. ...	13 25	29 0 0	50	1.7	
	29	Rámápur ...	1	Do. ...	11 32	5 0 0	60	12.0	
	30	Huli Kotal ...	22	Do. ...	3 4	15 0 0	240	16.0	
	31	Mangyankop ...	46	Do. ...	20 16	8 0 9	100	12.5	
	32	Surápur ...	11	Do. ...	11 15	4 0 0	180	45.0	
	33	Do. ...	7	Do. ...	18 11	8 0 0	100	7.1	
			8	Do. ...	19 8	6 0 0			
	34	Hindalgi ...	53	Do. ...	9 16	28 0 0	100	3.6	
	35	Hebbal ...	135	Do. ...	2 15	5 0 0	200	11.1	
			137	Do. ...	16 24	13 0 0			
	36	Angadi ...	1	Do. ...	8 36	3 0 0	200	14.3	
			6	Do. ...	5 37	11 0 0			
	37	Do. ...	20	Do. ...	4 4	7 4 0	100	13.8	
	38	A'mbevádi ...	12	Do. ...	14 7	10 0 0	160	16.0	
	39	Karanjal ...	24	Do. ...	9 24	10 0 0	100	10.0	
	40	Kuppatgeri ...	64	Do. ...	5 32	7 0 0	500	71.4	
	41	Kukenhatti ...	34	Do. ...	11 32	5 0 0	60	12.0	
	42	Kasmalgi ...	57	Do. ...	2 26	9 0 0	150	16.7	
	43	Karikatti ...	6	Do. ...	20 3	13 0 0	200	15.4	
	44	Gunji ...	70	Do. ...	14 26	5 0 0	100	7.7	
			118	Do. ...	16 21	8 0 0			
	45	Do. ...	5	Do. ...	1 6	2 0 0	45	22.5	
	46	Gundoli ...	83	Do. ...	12 13	6 0 0	130	21.7	
	47	Ghosá (Kd.) ...	13	Do. ...	6 8	6 0 0	100	16.7	
	48	Chápgaon ...	32	Do. ...	10 31	16 0 0	70	4.4	
	49	Jánkop ...	47	Do. ...	10 29	27 0 0	600	22.2	
	50	Devlatti ...	187	Do. ...	5 35	15 0 0	100	6.7	
	51	Pet Nandgad ...	336	Do. ...	7 24	18 0 0	300	16.7	
	52	Naikol ...	7	Do. ...	1 38	2 8 0	100	40.0	
	53	Parshivad ...	157	Do. ...	9 24	12 0 0	275	22.9	
	54	Bargaon ...	101	Do. ...	7 36	12 0 0	200	16.7	
	55	Bidi ...	80	Do. ...	6 20	2 0 0	400	200.0	

Private sale.

APPENDIX J (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALISED.		Remarks
							Rupees.	Number of years' multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
	56	Balvagi	30	Government	7 0	9 0 0	375	31.7	
	57	Bijgarni	140	Do.	3 26	5 0 0	193	38.6	
	58	Manoli	134 105	Do.	3 10	3 0 0	200	3.1	
	59	Chick Manoli	111	Do.	13 20	62 0 0	2,000	51.3	
	60	Lokoli	16	Do.	11 36	39 0 0	400	17.4	
	61	Simpevádi	26	Do.	24 3	23 0 0	100	10.0	
	62	Sann Hosur	24	Do.	8 8	10 0 0	200	18.2	
	63	Hindalgi	28	Do.	8 11	11 0 0	165	20.6	
	64	Do.	55	Do.	1 39	8 0 0	300	10.4	
	65	Amblikop	21	Do.	8 0	29 0 0	100	11.1	
	66	Itgi	197	Do.	5 9	9 0 0	400	25.0	
	67	Kervád	246	Do.	6 36	16 0 0	50	20.0	
	68	Kápoli	62	Do.	10 12	2 8 0	98	19.6	
	69	Godoli	53	Do.	3 5	5 0 0	50	6.2	
	70	Ghashtoli	11	Do.	5 0	8 0 0	100	14.3	
	71	Junjvád	135	Do.	12 13	7 0 0	200	21.6	
	72	Tárvád	11	Do.	4 35	9 4 0	600	40.0	
	73	Tolgi	93	Do.	13 14	15 0 0	50	7.1	
	74	Teregáli	43	Do.	3 25	7 0 0	150	18.7	
	75	Tavargatti	6	Do.	6 33	8 0 0	30	7.5	
	76	Devlatti	8	Do.	6 38	4 0 0	300	7.1	
	77	Ninganmat	21	Do.	11 9	42 0 0	100	14.3	
	78	Do.	85	Do.	13 29	7 0 0	80	30.0	
	79	Balikodal	36	Do.	0 29	1 0 0	200	9.5	
	80	Do.	51	Do.	16 4	21 0 0	2,000	90.9	
			54	Do.	11 15	2 0 0	600	26.1	
	81	Bhandargáli	45	Do.	8 3	20 0 0	200	33.3	
	82	Manturgi	47	Do.	9 26	18 0 0	440	27.5	
	83	Hire Manoli	82	Do.	15 38	5 0 0	100	15.4	
			87	Do.	4 16	6 0 0	300	37.5	
	84	Do.	1	Do.	7 8	12 0 0	200	20.0	
	85	Rámgurvádi	4	Do.	1 16	4 0 0	500	13.9	
	86	Harshetkop	3	Do.	2 29	6 8 0	1,800	72.0	
	87	Handur	83	Do.	6 30	8 0 0	200	33.3	
	88	Halshi	199	Do.	4 6	7 0 0	400	57.1	
			222	Do.	2 25	2 8 0	200	57.1	
	89	Kápoli	45	Do.	4 16	1 0 0	100	20.0	
	90	Karjgi	8	Do.	4 16	5 0 0	70	16.5	
	91	Kodgai	9	Do.	12 7	5 0 0	300	37.5	
			37	Do.	8 16	4 4 0	80	66.6	
	92	Kervád	221	Do.	9 31	8 0 0	1,000	34.5	
	93	Do.	106	Do.	16 3	12 0 0	280	14.7	
	94	Kámshinkop	54	Do.	18 9	29 0 0	90	7.5	
	95	Karikatti	25	Do.	10 14	19 0 0	200	9.5	
	96	Khairvád	77	Do.	8 13	21 0 0	300	37.5	
	97	Do.	67	Do.	8 18	8 0 0	200	66.7	
	98	Godoli	38	Do.	10 15	3 0 0	400	19.0	
	99	Junjvád	170	Do.	8 5	21 0 0	60	15.0	
	100	Tárvád	5	Do.	0 21	1 0 0	150	7.1	
	101	Pet Nandgad	222	Do.	2 12	3 0 0	10	10.0	
	102	Do.	325	Do.	9 15	10 0 0	200	40.0	
	103	Do.	290	Do.	5 12	10 0 0	75	18.7	
			300	Do.	0 17	1 0 0	275	39.3	
	104	Do.	330	Do.	5 8	5 0 0	275	25.0	
			331	Do.	1 22	2 0 0	100	4.2	
	105	Do.	269	Do.	8 0	2 0 0	199	56.9	
	106	Do.	254	Do.	9 29	7 0 0	160	25.6	
	107	Nersa	19	Do.	9 19	7 0 0	100	16.7	
			33	Do.	10 30	4 0 0	200	25.0	
	108	Pur	31	Do.	10 32	16 0 0	100	4.2	
	109	Do.	13	Do.	3 38	8 0 0	199	56.9	
			21	Do.	1 34	3 8 0	160	25.6	
	110	Bijgarni	112	Do.	2 13	6 4 0	100	16.7	
	111	Bácholi	51	Do.	2 28	6 0 0	200	25.0	
	112	Bidi	41	Do.	3 30	8 0 0	100	16.7	
	113	Do.	42	Do.	6 7	6 0 0	100	16.7	
	114	Do.	45	Do.					
	115	Bhutevádi	7	Do.					

Private sale.

APPENDIX J (1)—continued.

Date of Transac- tion.	Number	Villages.	Survey Num- ber.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALISED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years' multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.		
	116	Mendagali ...	{ 28	Government ...	6 22	10 0 0	} 300	15.0	Private sale.
			39	Do. ...	7 1	10 0 0			
	117	Kasba Manoli ...	142	Do. ...	4 24	13 0 0	370	28.5	
	118	Moishet ...	{ 49	Do. ...	2 31	0 4 0	} 100	26.7	
			50	Do. ...	13 13	3 8 0			
	119	Do. ...	38	Do. ...	1 22	2 0 0	50	25.0	
	120	Kasba Manoli ...	60	Do. ...	24 20	17 0 0	75	4.4	
	121	Do. ...	59	Do. ...	14 8	24 0 0	75	3.1	
	122	Mangyankop ...	5	Do. ...	4 0	6 0 0	80	13.3	
	123	Shendoli ...	40	Do. ...	2 12	3 0 0	100	33.3	
	124	Sávargáli ...	2	Do. ...	13 5	12 0 0	450	37.5	
	125	Surápur ...	{ 10	Do. ...	8 33	3 8 0	} 200	10.8	
			12	Do. ...	24 4	15 0 0			
	126	Do. ...	20	Do. ...	12 33	4 0 0	55	13.7	
	127	Handur ...	39	Do. ...	18 38	6 0 0	100	16.7	
	128	Do. ...	73	Do. ...	12 21	10 0 0	200	20.0	
	129	Hulikotal ...	13	Do. ...	3 28	10 0 0	200	20.0	
	130	Chick Hattiholi...	19	Do. ...	3 32	20 0 0	400	20.0	
	131	Karikatti ...	14	Do. ...	8 24	11 0 0	80	7.3	
	132	Adi ...	22	Do. ...	4 28	23 0 0	700	30.4	

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX J (2).

Statement showing the Sales of Lands in the Villages of the old Bidi Táluka, now situated in the Dhárwár Táluka, compiled from the records of the Sub-Registrar from 1881 to 1885.

Date of transac- tion.	Num- ber.	Villages.	Survey num- ber.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALISED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years' multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.		
1881	1	Mánkápur ...	29	Government.	16 25	8 0 0	190	23.7	Private sale.
	2	Hindasgeri ...	193	Do. ...	15 28	7 0 0	} 200	12.5	
			201	Do. ...	12 1	6 0 0			
			202	Do. ...	9 30	3 0 0			
					39 19	16 0 0			
1882	3	Kadabgatti ...	1	Do. ...	9 1	3 0 0	100	28.6	
1883	4	Alnávar ...	19	Do. ...	9 1	5 0 0	} 400	26.4	
			20	Do. ...	16 11	48 0 0			
					25 12	53 0 0			
1884	5	Kadabgatti ...	26	Do. ...	7 7	8 0 0	200	25.0	
	6	Alnávar ...	97	Do. ...	11 19	30 0 0	200	6.7	
	7	Do. ...	64	Do. ...	5 14	19 0 0	700	36.8	
1885	8	Kadabgatti ...	69	Do. ...	18 36	8 0 0	195	24.4	
	9	Alnávar ...	84	Do. ...	14 12	20 0 0	} 600	17.1	
			85	Do. ...	11 5	15 0 0			
					25 17	35 0 0			

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX K (1).

Statement showing Leases in Villages of the Khánápur Táluka, compiled from the records of the Sub-Registrar from 1881 to 1885.

Date of Transaction	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance, or how.	Government paid by	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
1881...	1	Káralgi ...	35	Government ...	9 34	22 0	1,000 0	10	Yearly instalment of Rs. 100.	Owner ...	If the amount of instalments is not paid in time, interest at the rate of one rupee per cent per mensem will be charged.
"	2	Jankop ...	47	Do. ...	10 29	27 0	5 khandi rice.	5	Yearly one khandi rice.	Lessee.	
"	3	Itgi ...	195	Do. ...	13 35	23 0	300 0	30	In advance ...	Do.	
"	4	Lakkebail ...	51	Inám ...	17 17	24 0	120 0	25	Do. ...	Owner.	
"	5	Tivoli ...	86 90	Government ... Do. ...	Govt. due. 10 6 1 8	19 4 9 0 2 0	12 khandi rice.	12	Yearly one khandi rice.	Do. ...	1½ khandi rice will be levied in default of payment.
"	6	Bhandargali...	38	Government ...	12 12	16 0	300 0	34	In advance...	Lessee.	
"	7	Dodd Hosur...	10	Do. ...	1 23	3 8					
"			37	Do. ...	5 21	4 4					
"			20	Do. ...	8 6	8 0					
"			41	Do. ...	5 3	5 0	60 kudav rice.	4	Yearly 15 kudav rice.	Owner ...	22½ kudav rice will be levied in default of payment.
"			15	Inám ...	20 29	5 8					
"			18	Do. ...	6 32	14 0	Total ...	47 34	40 4		
"	8	Bekvád ...	131	Government ...	Govt. due. 8 8	19 8 8 0	400 0	29	In advance ...	Do.	
1882...	9	Jankop ...	55	Do. ...	2 16	5 0	195 0	5	Yearly instalment of Rs. 39.	Do.	
"			15	Government ...	8 36	12 0	10 khandi rice.	10	Yearly one khandi rice.	Do. ...	1½ khandi rice will be levied in default of payment.
"	10	Tivoli ...	16	Do. ...	5 10	1 0					
"			17	Do. ...	16 4	12 0					
"			18	Do. ...	15 27	7 0						Total ...	45 37	32 0
"	11	Do. ...	79	Government ...	9 14	14 0	22 kudav rice.	2	Yearly 11 kudav rice.	Do.	
"	12	Naikol ...	5	Do. ...	5 29	9 0	175 0	5	Yearly instalment of Rs. 35.	Do.	
"	13	Nandgad ...	291 293	Do. ...	0 20	1 0	900 0	16	Do. of Rs. 60.	Do.	
"				Do. ...	7 8	12 0						Total ...	7 28	13 0
"	14	Itgi ...	15	Government ...	6 6	12 0	331-1-6	15	In advance ...	Do.	5 kudav rice to be given yearly; fail in this, land to go into the possession of lessee.
"	15	Káralgi ...	89	Do. ...	9 34	17 0	300 0	36	Do. ...	Do.	
"			34	Do. ...	7 9	6 0	100 0	14	Do. ...	Do.	
"	16	Karanjal ...	67 68	Do. ...	15 38	8 0 11 27						Total ...	34 34	22 0
"	17	Khairvád ...	33	Government ...	1 10	4 0	100 0	25	Do. ...	Do. ...	19 kudav rice to be given to lessee; less is given in one year. 1½ kudav will be charged each kudav.
"	18	Chanévádi ...	56	Do. ...	5 25	16 0	500 0	10	Do. ...	Do.	
"	19	Talvárkop ...	4	Do. ...	1 36	2 0	50 0	10	Do. ...	Do.	
"	20	Bogur ...	17	Do. ...	6 16	23 0	100 0	20	Do. ...	Do.	
"	21	Hulikotal ...	32	Do. ...	11 27	30 0	700 0	30	Do. ...	Lessee.	
"	22	Haishi ...	33	Do. ...	4 24	10 0	50 0	6	Do. ...	Do.	
"			45	Do. ...	9 26	18 0	500 0	5	Yearly instalment of Rs. 100.	Owner.	
"	23	Bhandargáli...	46	Do. ...	8 20	18 0					
"			47	Do. ...	15 38	5 0						Total ...	34 4	41 0
"	24	Bhandargáli...	17	Government ...	11 21	10 0	35 kudav rice.	5	Yearly 7 kudav rice.	Do.	
"	25	Do. ...	36	Do. ...	6 1	8 0	25 kudav rice.	5	Yearly 5 kudav rice.	Do.	

APPENDIX K (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance, or how.	Government due paid by	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
					A. g.	Ra. a.	Rs. a.					
1682...	26	Gunji	54	Government	3 24	6 0	300 0	25	In advance	Owner	5 kudav rice to be given yearly, failing which 7½ kudav rice yearly will be charged.	
"	27	Halshi	199	Do.	11 3	18 0	800 0	10	Yearly instalment of Rs. 80.	Do.		
1683...	28	Avroli	56	Do.	9 28	20 0	550 0	10	Do. of Rs. 55.	Do.		
"	29	Káralgi	80	Do.	5 0	9 0	35 kudav rice.	5	Yearly 7 kudav rice.	Do.		
"	30	Do.	61	Do.	3 13	5 0	20 kudav rice.	5	Yearly 4 kudav rice.	Do.		
"	31	Khairvád	95	Inám	4 5	10 0	135 0	5	Yearly instalment of Rs. 27.	Lessee.		
					Govt. due.	4 0						
"	32	Gundpi	19	Government	3 35	11 0	400 0	10	Do. of Rs. 40.	Owner		If the amount of the instalments is not paid in time, interest at the rate of one rupee per cent. per mensem will be charged.
"	33	Jankop	47	Do.	10 29	57 0	3 kudav rice.	3	Yearly one khandi rice.	Do.		1½ khandi rice will be levied in default of payment.
"	34	Topinkatti	39	Do.	11 2	8 0	280 0	10	Yearly instalment of Rs. 28.	Do.		If the amount of the instalments is not paid in time, interest at the rate of Rs. 1-3 per cent. per mensem will be charged.
"	35	Pet Nandgad.	265 266 350 351	Do. Do. Do. Do.	0 10 0 13 17 20 6 31	0 8 0 12 6 0 7 0	90 0	2	Yearly instalment of Rs. 45.	Do.	If the amount of the instalments is not paid in time, interest at the rate of Rs. 3-2 per cent. per mensem will be charged.	
			Total		24 34	14 4						
"	36	Do.	336	Government	7 24	18 0	40 0	1	Do. of Rs. 40.	Do.		
"	37	Bálikodal	82	Do.	16 28	28 0	750 0	5	Do. of Rs. 150	Do.		
"	38	Bargaon	100	Do.	6 33	8 0	30 kudav rice.	5	Yearly 6 kudav rice.	Do.	9 kudav rice will be levied in default of payment.	
"	39	Bilki	22	Do.	5 3	10 0	1,000 0	40	Yearly instalment of Rs. 25.	Do.	In lieu of the yearly instalment of Rs. 25, the lessee to give 5 kudav rice, failing which 7½ kudav rice will be charged.	
"	40	Chik Manoli	111	Do.	11 36	39 0	625 0	5	Do. of Rs. 125.	Do.	If the amount of the instalments is not paid in time, interest at the rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. per mensem will be charged.	
"	41	Rámgurvádi	111 179	Inám Do.	5 24 4 1	8 0 1 0	187 8	5	Do. of Rs. 37-8	Do.	Do. do.	
			Total		9 25	9 0						
"	42	Lakkebail	23	Government	Govt. due. 11 1	9 0 22 0	10 kudav rice.	2	Yearly 5 kudav rice.	Lessee	7½ kudav rice will be levied in default of payment.	
"	43	Do.	15	Do.	5 21	9 12						
"	44	Vaddebail	10 35 12	Do. Do. Do.	5 9 5 0 30 32	2 0 20 0 11 0	450 0	5	Do. of Rs. 90.	Owner	27 kudav do. do.	
			Total		41 1	33 0						
"	45	Halshi	170	Government	8 22	7 0	400 0	10	Yearly instalment of Rs. 40	Do.	In lieu of the yearly instalment of Rs. 40 the lessee to pay 8 kudav rice, failing which 12 kudav rice will be charged.	
"	46	Dodd Hosur	7	Inám	4 26	10 0	200 0	10	Do. of Rs. 20.	Do.		
"	47	Do.	7	Do.	Govt. due. 4 26 Govt. due.	10 0 10 0 10 0	39 kudav rice.	7	Yearly 7 kudav rice.	Do.		

APPENDIX K (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance, or how.	Government due paid by	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1893...	48	Hadalgi ...	30	Inám ...	A. g. 4 20 Govt. due.	Rs. a. 7 0 7 0	Rs. a. 326 4	10	Yearly instalment Ra. 32-10.	Owner.	Lessee to give 6 k rice and Ra. 2-1 cash every year, in which 9 k rice will be char and for the am interest at the of 6 pies per 1 per mensem.
" ...	49	Nandgad ...	131	Do. ...	2 14 Govt. due.	6 0 6 0	322 8	10	Do. of Ra. 82-4.	Do. ...	Lessee to give 6 kudav rice and Ra in cash every failing which 1 kudav rice will charged, and to amount, interest the rate of 6 pie rupee per mensem. In default of payr 3½ kudav rice will charged.
" ...	50	Rummevádi ...	20	Government ...	12 10	3 8	62 8	5	Do. of Ra. 12-8.	Do. ...	
" ...	51	Kodchivád ...	8	Do. ...	1 38	2 8	200 0	23	In advance ...	Do.	
" ...	52	Káralgi ...	80	Do. ...	5 0	9 0	398 0	25	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	53	Khairvád ...	20	Do. ...	3 7	7 0	200 0	23	Do. ...	Do.	
" ...	54	Gandigvád ...	146 147 149	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	9 31 8 16 23 25	11 0 9 0 24 0	200 0	6	Do. ...	Do.	If lessee has to the Government land to pass into possession.
				Total ...	41 32	44 0					
" ...	55	Teregáli ...	47	Inám ...	7 24 Govt. due.	11 0 4 0	300 0	24	Do. ...	Lessee.	
" ...	56	Nandgad ...	66 71 76	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	2 12 6 30 7 0	5 0 13 0 9 0	1,000 0	34	Do. ...	Owner.	
				Total ...	16 2	27 0					
" ...	57	Nanjinkodal	33	Inám ...	1 32 Govt. due.	6 0 6 0	180 0	40	Do. ...	Lessee.	
" ...	58	Nersa ...	144	Government ... Do. ...	0 31 0 20 12 30	1 0 0 8 3 0	100 0	19	Do. ...	Owner	
				Total ...	14 1	4 8					
" ...	59	Bargáon ...	28	Inám ...	4 28 Govt. due.	7 0 7 0	200 0	28	Do. ...	Do.	
" ...	60	Bilki ...	22	Government ...	5 3	10 0	250 0	40	Do. ...	Do.	
" ...	61	Bilmari ...	12	Do. ...	14 9	30 0	480 0	15	Do. ...	Do.	
" ...	62	Sagri ...	48	Do. ...	6 16	7 0	200 0	11	Do. ...	Do.	
" ...	63	Sivoll ...	39 40	Do. ... Do. ...	14 27 1 6	11 0 0 4	245 0	12	Do. ...	Do.	
				Total ...	15 33	11 4					
1894...	64	Adi ...	6	Government ...	2 28	14 0	215 0	5	Yearly instalment of Ra. 43.	Do. ...	In lieu of the yearly instalment of the lessee to give kudav rice as cart-load of wood yearly.
" ...	65	Kupatgeri ...	8	Inám ... Government due.	6 8 ...	7 0 7 0	220 0	10	Do. of Ra. 22.	Do. ...	In lieu of the yearly instalment of the lessee to give kudav rice yearly.
" ...	66	Jankop ...	48	Government ...	8 34	27 0	360 0	5	Do. of Ra. 72.	Do. ...	In default of payment of the yearly instalment, land revert to the ow
" ...	67	Do. ...	19 54	Do. ... Do. ...	6 8 3 24	17 0 5 0	360 0	5	Do. of Ra. 72.	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	9 32	22 0					

APPENDIX K (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government due paid by	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
1884...	68	Bargaon ...	46	Government ...	11 26	9 0	39 kudav rice.	6	Yearly 6½ kudav rice.	Owner.	9½ kudav rice will be charged in default of payment.
"	69	Balvagi ...	33 46	Inám ... Do. ...	6 4 2 26	7 0 5 4	98 0	7	In advance ...	Do.	
				Total ...	8 29	12 4					
				Government due.	...	12 4					
"	70	Chik Manoli...	28	Government ...	6 17	16 0	60 0	3	Yearly instalment of Rs. 20.	Do.	
"	71	Sangargáli ...	2	Inám ... Government due.	7 22 ...	12 0 12 0	35 kudav rice.	10	Yearly 3½ kudav rice.	Do. ...	5½ kudav rice will be charged in default of payment.
"	72	Do. ...	20	Inám ... Government due.	4 13 ...	8 0 8 0	60 kudav rice.	10	Yearly 6 kudav rice.	Do. ...	9 kudav rice will be charged in default of payment.
"	73	Halkarni ...	43	Inám ... Government due.	2 20 ...	3 8 0 14	200 0	10	Yearly instalment of 4 kudav rice - Rs. 20.	Do. ...	6 kudav rice=Rs. 30 will be charged in default of payment.
"	74	Do. ...	63	Inám ... Government due.	5 8 ...	3 8 3 8	220 0	11	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	75	Hindalgi ...	51	Government ...	6 10	25 0	4 kudav rice.	4	Yearly 1 kudav rice.	Lessee.	
"	76	Gunji ...	33	Inám ... Government due.	2 4 ...	3 0 3 0	100 0	18	In advance ...	Owner.	
"	77	Gundpi ...	26	Inám ... Government due.	2 17 ...	6 0 6 0	100 0	16	Do. ...	Lessee.	
"	78	Sangargáli ...	13 20 24 35 42	Inám ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	2 14 4 30 5 18 11 39 1 2	0 12 8 0 9 0 19 0 0 12	300 0	15	Do. ...	Do.	
				Total ...	25 23	37 8					
				Government due.	...	37 8					
"	79	Halkarni ...	47 55 63	Inám ... Do. ... Do. ...	10 7 4 30 5 8	9 0 1 8 3 8	200 0	11	Do. ...	Owner.	
				Total ...	20 5	14 0					
				Government due.	...	14 0					
"	80	Hebal ...	126 127	Government ... Do. ...	10 27 10 35	7 0 18 0	800 0	40	Do. ...	Do.	
				Total ...	21 22	25 0					
1885...	81	Kapoli ...	45	Government ...	3 11	6 0	25 kudav rice.	5	Yearly 5 kudav rice.	Do. ...	7½ kudav rice will be charged in default of payment.
"	82	Khánápur ...	36	Do. ...	21 30	23 0	200 0	4	Yearly instalment of Rs. 50.	Do. ...	If lessee fails to pay the yearly instalment, interest at the rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. pensem will be charged.
"	83	Khánápur ...	25 138 140	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	14 25 4 25 3 36	6 4 16 0 21 0	80 0	4	Yearly instalment of Rs. 20.	Do. ...	
"	84	Gandigvad ...	101 109 107	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	18 22 1 29 2 12	18 0 7 0 2 8	24 kudav rice.	1	Yearly 24 kudav rice.	Do.	
				Total ...	31 4	64 8					
"	85	Golyali ...	87	Government ...	4 36	7 0	100 0	5	Yearly instalment of Rs. 20.	Do.	
"	86	Do. ...	113	Do. ...	3 32	7 0	16 kudav rice.	4	Yearly 4 kudav rice.	Do. ...	6 kudav rice will be charged in default of payment.
"	87	Gundoli ...	79	Do. ...	11 9	5 0	42 kudav of the crop sown.	6	Do. 7 kudav.	Do.	
"	88	Do. ...	38	Do. ...	9 20	11 0	200 0	4	Yearly instalment of Rs. 50.	Do. ...	In lieu of Rs. 50, 10 kudav rice will be given yearly.

APPENDIX K (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government due paid by	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
1895...	89	Gundoli ...	34	Government ...	12 38	12 0	208 0	4	Yearly instalment of Rs. 52	Owner.	In lieu of the yearly instalment of Rs. 52 the lessee to give 10½ kudav rice.
			6	Do. ...	8 24	2 8					
			37	Do. ...	5 18	6 0					
			39	Do. ...	2 12	3 0					
			49	Do. ...	5 36	2 0					
" ...	90	Ghosa (khurd)	4	Do. ...	22 10	13 8					
				Total ...	44 20	27 0					
			5	Inám ...	1 7	1 8	2,000 0	10	Do. of Rs. 200	Do. ...	If the amount of the instalment is not paid in time, Rs. 300 or 3 khandis rice will be charged.
			11	Do. ...	8 5	11 0					
			21	Do. ...	12 25	13 0					
			34	Do. ...	6 24	9 0					
			47	Do. ...	2 24	3 0					
			4	Do. ...	10 6	7 0					
				Total ...	41 11	44 8					
				Government due.	...	44 8					
" ...	91	Tivoli ...	22	Government ...	21 6	16 0	80 kudav rice.	10	Yearly 8 kudav rice.	Do. ...	10 kudav rice will be charged in default of payment.
			23	Do. ...	10 2	3 0					
				Total ...	31 8	19 0					
" ...	92	Nandgad ...	115	Inám ...	3 8	7 0	100 kudav rice.	10	Yearly 10 kudav rice.	Do. ...	15 kudav rice will be charged in default of payment.
				Government due.	...	7 0					
" ...	93	Pet Nandgad.	106	Government ...	5 15	9 0	320 0	10	Yearly instalment of Rs. 32.	Do. ...	If the amount of instalment is not paid in time, Rs. 48 will be charged.
" ...	94	Bijarni ...	83	Do. ...	4 3	11 0	500 0	10	Do. of Rs. 50.	Do. ...	If the amount of instalment is not paid in time, Rs. 75 will be charged.
" ...	95	Do. ...	129	Government ...	10 16	16 0	1,050 0	30	Do. of Rs. 35.	Do.	
" ...	96	Chik Manoli	29	Do. ...	6 2	15 0	1,296 0	12	Do. of Rs. 108.	Do.	
" ...	97	Modekop ...	3	Government ...	12 7	4 8	12 kudav rice.	6	Yearly 2 kudav rice.	Do. ...	3 kudav rice will be charged in default of payment.
" ...	98	Lokoli ...	43	Inám ...	9 25	13 0	90 kudav rice.	10	Do. 9 kudav rice.	Lessee.	
" ...	99	Vaddebail ...	5	Government due.	...	13 0	120 0	6	Yearly instalment of Rs. 20.	Owner.	
" ...	100	Vatra ...	66	Government ...	4 22	12 0					
" ...	101	Halsbi ...	224	Government ...	8 3	10 0	30 kudav rice.	5	Yearly 6 kudav rice.	Do. ...	9 kudav rice will be charged in default of payment.
" ...	102	Do. ...	247	Government ...	9 39	15 0	500 0	10	Yearly instalment of Rs. 50.	Do. ...	If the amount of the instalment is not paid in time, land to revert to the owner, and interest at the rate of one rupee per cent. p. mensem will be charged on the amount remaining unpaid.
" ...	103	Handur ...	38	Inám ...	17 15	16 0	8 kudav and 20 paily rice.	...	Yearly 8 kudav and 20 paily rice.	Do.	13 kudav and 6 paily rice will be charged in default of payment.
" ...	104	Sanu Hosur...	29	Government due.	...	16 0	130 0	10	Yearly instalment of Rs. 13.	Do.	
" ...	105	Káralgi ...	52	Government ...	19 29	6 0					
" ...	106	Khárapur ...	66	Government due.	...	1 14					
" ...	107	Do. ...	247	Government ...	5 6	8 0	50 kudav rice.	10	Yearly 5 kudav rice.	Do.	10 kudav rice will be charged in default of payment.
" ...	108	Do. ...	247	Government ...	8 3	10 0	70 0	11	In advance ...	Do.	
" ...	109	Do. ...	247	Government due.	...	1 8					
" ...	110	Do. ...	247	Government ...	3 25	8 0	35 0	7	Do. ...	Do.	
" ...	111	Do. ...	247	Government due.	...	8 0					

APPENDIX K (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government due	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
1885...	107	Khairvád ...	42 6 37 39 49 4	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	7* 6 8 24 5 18 2 12 5 36 22 10	13 0 2 8 6 0 3 0 2 0 13 8	150 0	21	In advance ...	Rs. 10 to be paid by lessee and Rs. 3 by the owner.	
..	108	Ghosa (khurd)	5 11 21 34 47 4	Inám ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	1 7 8 5 12 25 6 24 2 24 10 6	1 8 11 0 13 0 9 0 3 0 7 0	4,000 0	45	Do. ...	Owner.	
..	109	Tolgi...	161	Government ...	14 24	18 0	900 0	18	Do. ...	Half by the lessee and half by the owner.	
..	110	Devlatti ...	149 150	Do. ... Inám ...	0 25 2 4	1 8 1 0	100 0	10	Do. ...	Owner.	
..	111	Nandgad ...	1	Government ...	4 5	6 12	200 0	25	Do. ...	Do.	
..	112	Pet Nandgad.	306	Inám ... Government due.	1 38 ...	3 8 3 8	100 0	25	Do. ...	Do.	
..	113	Bekvád ...	113	Government ...	8 29	3 8	80 0	15	Do. ...	Do.	
..	114	Bijgarni ...	129	Do. ...	10 16	16 0	400 0	30	Do. ...	Do.	
..	115	Mendegáli ...	42	Do. ...	5 11	10 0	300 0	25	Do. ...	Lessee	

H. K. DISNEY,

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

APPENDIX K (2).

Statement showing Leases in villages of the old Bidi Táluka, now situated in the Dhárwár Táluka, compiled from the records of the Sub-Registrar from 1881 to 1885.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance, or how	Government due	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
1885...	1	Alnávar ...	12	Government ...	15 36	22 0	200 0	16	In advance ...	Half by the owner, half by the lessee.	

H. K. DISNEY,

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

APPENDIX L (1)

Statement showing the Mortgage Transactions in Villages of Khánápur Táluka, compiled from the Sub-Registrar's records, from 1881 to 1885.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. s. p.		
1881 ...	1	Abnali ...	18	Government ...	6 20	11 0	200	10	Mortgagee ...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	2	Karalgi ...	149 159	Do. ... Inám ...	4 37 5 7	10 0 5 0	300	5	Do. ..	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ... Government due ...	10 4 ...	15 0 3 4						
" ...	3	Do. ...	74	Government ...	4 32	6 0	75	10	Do. ...	1 4 0	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. If the produce of the land is not sufficient to satisfy the interest on the debt, the owner must make up the deficiency. Any surplus produce to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. Should the mortgagee have to pay the Government due, it will be recovered from the owner together with interest.
" ...	4	Do. ...	11	Do. ...	9 39	12 0	200	2	Owner ...	1 9 0	Do. ...	If the debt is not liquidated within the prescribed time, land to pass into possession of mortgagee until payment of debt and interest.
" ...	5	Kakkeri ...	117 121 144	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	3 12 4 34 14 27	9 0 10 0 7 0	400	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Half the produce of the land to be given to the mortgagee; otherwise the land to lapse to mortgagee.
				Total ...	22 33	26 0						
" ...	6	Kuppatgiri ...	25	Inám ... Government due ...	11 5 ...	11 0 3 7	200	1	Mortgagee...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. If the produce of the land is not sufficient to satisfy the interest on the debt, the owner must make up the deficiency. Any surplus produce to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount.
" ...	7	Kasmalgi ...	65	Government ...	5 32	18 0	200	5	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.

"	8	Kadtabágwadi	25	Do.	3 31	9 12	100	...	Do.	...	Owner	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. Should the mortgagee have to pay the Government due, it will be recovered from the owner together with interest at the rate of Re. 1-9-0 per cent. per mensem.
"	9	Khánápur	26 27	Inám Do.	10 12 10 34	12 0 3 8	600	10	Do.	1 0 0	Do.	...	Should the produce of the land be more than sufficient to satisfy the interest on the debt, the surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. Should the mortgagee have to pay the Government due, interest at the rate of one rupee per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount.
				Total	21 6	15 8							
				Government due	...	15 4							
"	10	Gunji	81	Government	10 4	19 0	500	...	Do.	0 12 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	11	Gundoli	27	Do.	9 11	8 0	150	1	Owner	...	Do.	...	Six kudav rice to be given yearly till the debt is liquidated; otherwise mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Should the produce of the land be more than sufficient to satisfy the interest on the debt, the surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount.
"	12	Do.	27	Do.	9 11	8 0	300	...	Mortgagee	...	Do.	...	Four kudav rice to be given annually in payment of interest. Should the produce of the land be more than sufficient to satisfy the interest on the debt, the surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount.
"	13	Goliballi	304	Do.	2 24	7 0	240	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	14	Do.	9	Do.	5 39	28 0	400	1	Do.	1 4 0	Mortgagee	...	Do. do.
"	15	Godgeri	33 34	Do. Do.	14 21 9 28	22 0 13 0	800	5	Do.	1 9 0	Owner	...	Do. do.
				Total	24 9	35 0							
"	16	Ghotgali	30	Government	3 15	6 0	100	10	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	17	Jánkop	47	Do.	10 29	27 0	200	5	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Do. do.
"	18	Jnnjád	146	Do.	4 17	21 0	300	2	Do.	1 4 0	Owner	...	Do. do.
"	19	Gandigvad	27 54	Do. Do.	22 28 7 1	15 0 9 0	1,200	...	Owner	...	Do.	...	Rupees 100 to be paid annually in payment of the debt; otherwise interest at the rate of Rs. 1-9-0 per cent. per mensem to be charged, and the land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
				Total	29 29	24 0							
"	20	Tolgi	4 175	Government Do.	5 3 8 35	2 8 9 0	200	10	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
				Total	8 38	11 8							
"	21	Do.	36	Government	16 24	21 0	200	M. 2	Owner	1 8 0	Owner	...	If the debt is not liquidated by the date fixed, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1881 ...	22	Ningammat ...	86	Inám ...	3 18	3 0	220	10	Mortgagee...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
				Government due ...		3 0						
" ...	23	Nandgad ...	{ 20 21	Government ...	4 32	6 0	100	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Inám ...	1 34	0 8						
				Total ...	6 26	6 8						
				Govt. due ...		0 8						
" ...	24	Bacholi ...	{ 3 39	Inám ...	5 38	8 0	500	10	Do. ...	0 10 0	Do. ...	If the produce of the land is not sufficient to satisfy the interest on the debt, owner to make up the deficiency. Any surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount
				Do. ...	14 0	11 0						
				Total ...	19 38	19 0						
				Govt. due ...		5 15						
" ...	25	Nandgad ...	{ 1 114 123	Government ...	3 26	1 4	300	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
				Do. ...	4 15	10 4						
				Do. ...	3 13	7 0						
				Total ...	11 14	18 8						
" ...	26	Balvaji ...	30	Government ...	7 0	9 0	200	5	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
" ...	27	Bhuranki ...	23	Do. ...	8 4	10 0	150	5	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
" ...	28	Manoli ...	142	Do. ...	4 24	13 0	270	12	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	29	Mendegali ...	{ 28 39	Do. ...	6 22	10 0	800	10	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Do. ...	7 1	10 0						
				Total ...	13 23	20 0						
" ...	30	Mandurgi ...	1	Government ...	15 12	5 0	155	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	31	Rummevadi ...	57	Do. ...	2 29	6 0	200	10	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	If the produce of the land is more than sufficient to satisfy the interest on the debt, the surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount.

"	...	32	Sangargah	...	21	Do.	...	1	18	2	8	100	...	Do.	...	1	4	0	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	33	Kasba Halshi	...	271	Do.	...	11	5	28	0	1,300	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.
"	...	34	Halga	...	{ 36	Do.	...	8	17	2	0	600	8	Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.
					{ 37	Do.	...	15	14	26	0										
						Total	...	23	31	28	0										
1882	...	35	Akráli	...	90	Government	...	9	19	10	0	100	2	Do.	...	...	...	Mortgagee	...	Do.	do.
"	...	36	Angadi	...	57	Do.	...	2	33	3	8	100	5	Do.	...	...	...	Owner	...	Do.	do.
"	...	37	Itgi	...	197	Do.	...	6	36	16	0	250	1	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	If the debt is not paid within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee until payment in full. Government due to be paid by mortgagee.
"	...	38	Káralgi	...	64	Inám	...	3	39	8	0	400	5	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
						Government due	...	...	6	4											
"	...	39	Do.	...	157	Inám	...	12	32	16	0	350	10	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
						Government due	...	...	...	16	0										
"	...	40	Do.	...	153	Government	...	6	13	13	0	500	10	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
"	...	41	Kápoli	...	90	Do.	...	3	14	5	0	100	10	Do.	...	...	...	Mortgagee	...	Do.	do.
"	...	42	Kervád	...	{ 186	Do.	...	19	13	4	0	90	4	Do.	...	...	...	Owner	...	Do.	do.
					{ 187	Do.	...	16	11	6	0										
						Total	...	35	24	10	0										
"	...	43	Khairvád	...	{ 66	Government	...	12	6	24	0	250	5	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
					{ 67	Do.	...	10	14	19	0										
						Total	...	22	20	43	0										
"	...	44	Gandigvád	...	{ 71	Government	...	7	10	3	0	330	2	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
					{ 108	Do.	...	9	4	21	0										
					{ 116	Do.	...	9	21	30	0										
						Total	...	25	35	54	0										
"	...	45	Gadikop...	...	34	Government	...	23	39	13	0	100	2	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
"	...	46	Gunji	...	49	Do.	...	5	22	9	0	123	5	Do.	...	1	4	0	Do.	...	If the produce of the land is more than sufficient to satisfy the interest on the debt, surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	47	Do.	...	43	Do.	...	4	6	7	0	200	...	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. Should the mortgagee have to pay the Government due, it will be recovered from the owner together with interest at the rate of Ra. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem.

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Ra.	Years.		Rs. a p.		
1881 ...	48	Ghosá Kd. ...	2	Government ...	6 4	8 0	95	7	Owner ...	2 1 4	Owner ...	If the debt is not liquidated by the date fixed, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
...	49	Chappaon ...	28	Do. ...	14 33	24 0	300	2	Mortgagee...	1 0 0	Do. ...	If the produce of the land is more than sufficient to satisfy the interest on the debt, surplus to be applied to reduction of the capital amount. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
..	50	Jamboti ...	13	Do. ...	1 28	1 12	69	2	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
..	51	Jankop ...	5 26	Government ... Do. ...	27 14 11 39	15 0 12 0	400	4	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Government due, and the interest to be met from the produce of the land. Surplus produce to go towards payment of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
				Total ...	39 13	27 0						
..	52	Tivoli... ..	22 23	Government ... Do. ...	21 6 10 2	16 0 3 0	165	5	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	10 kudav rice in husk to be given annually in payment of debt.
				Total ...	31 8	19 0						
1882 ...	53	Teregáli... ..	64	Government ...	4 7	6 0	200	5	Mortgagee...	..	Mortgagee...	Interest and Government due to be met from produce of the land. Surplus produce to go towards payment of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
..	54	Talvárkop ...	1	Do. ...	6 35	9 8	100	2	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
..	55	Naikol ...	10	Do. ...	2 2	3 8	160	...	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
..	56	Nandgad ...	105	Do. ...	9 1	20 0	350	...	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
..	57	Do. ...	128	Inám ...	2 3	8 0	100	3	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Govt. dne.		5 4						
..	58	Do. ...	291 293	Government ... Do. ...	0 20 7 8	1 0 12 0	500	15	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	7 28	13 0						

"	...	59	Do.	...	184	Inám ...	5 36	13 0	} 800	30	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
"	...	60	Do.	...	281	Government	Govt. dne. 14 31	19 0		} 500	10	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
"	...	61	Do.	...	190	Do.	10 31	33 0	} 180		25	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
				...	184	Do.	4 36	13 0					1 4 0	Do.	...	Do.	do.
				...		Total	15 27	46 0								
"	...	62	Do.	...	155	Government	0 37	2 0	} 200	10	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
"	...	63	Pārshivād	...	156	Do.	13 39	48 0		} 400	10	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
				...	157	Do.	9 24	12 0					1 2 8	Do.	...	Do.	do.
				...		Total	23 23	60 0								
"	...	64	Balikodal	...	27	Government	22 4	6 0	} 700	3	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
				...	32	Do.	13 22	6 0								
				...	33	Do.	15 18	48 0								
				...	34	Do.	22 30	5 0								
				...		Total	73 34	65 0								
"	...	65	Bijgarni...	...	18	Government	8 14	11 0	100	1	Owner	...	Do.	...	If the debt is not liquidated within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee.	
"	...	66	Manturgi	...	171	Do.	11 39	24 0	} 500	11	Mortgagee...	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.	
				...	195	Do.	0 24	0 4								
				...		Total	12 23	24 4								
"	...	67	Yadavagi	...	5	Government	2 17	0 12	} 100	5	Owner	...	Do.	...	Interest at Rs. 25 to be paid annually; otherwise land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.	
				...	37	Do.	7 8	4 0								
				...		Total	9 25	4 12								
"	...	68	Vaddebail	...	41	Government	6 0	18 0	300	...	Mortgagee...	1 0 0	Do.	...	Debt and interest to be met from the produce of the land.	
"	...	69	Bhandargali	...	17	Government	11 21	10 0	} 135	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee...	1 0 0	Produce of the land to be sold, and the Government due met from the proceeds. Surplus to be applied to reduction of the capital amount.	
				...	36	Do.	6 1	8 0								
				...		Total	17 22	18 0								
"	...	70	Bālgund...	...	15	Government	12 38	8 0	65	4	Do.	...	Owner	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.	
"	...	71	Do....	...	14	Do.	5 27	1 8	} 67	3	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
				...	5	Do.	9 8	8 0								
				...		Total	14 35	9 8								

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. s.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. s. p.		
1882 ...	72	Mendegali ...	9 11	Inám ... Do. ...	1 19 4 33	3 0 5 0	150	27	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	5 kudav rice to be given annually. If the debt be not liquidated within the prescribed time, the mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land until debt is paid.
				Total ...	6 12	8 0						
				Govt. due.		8 0						
" ...	73	Sávargáli ...	12 22	Government ... Do. ...	4 30 0 32	6 0 1 0	100	20	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	3 kudav rice to be given annually ; otherwise land to pass into the possession of mortgagee until debt is paid.
				Total ...	5 22	7 0						
" ...	74	Sávargáli ...	18	Government ...	3 14	6 0	100	10	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	The mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of land till the mortgage determines.
" ...	75	Surápur ...	110	Do. ...	11 18	4 0	80	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	76	Shendoli (Khurd).	28	Do. ...	7 4	9 0	150	5	Do. ...	1 14 3	Do. ...	The produce of the land to be sold, and interest on the debt to be met from the proceeds. Any surplus to be applied to reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	77	Halkarni ...	1	Inám ...	4 23	7 0	200	10	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee...	Of the sum advanced, Rs. 150 to be written off, in consideration of the mortgagee being given the usufruct of the land for a period of ten years ; on the remaining Rs. 50, interest at the rate of Re. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem to be charged until payment in full.
				Govt. due.		3 8						
" ...	78	Do. ...	38	Do. ...	4 10	7 8	200	5	Do. ...	0 13 4	Owner ...	Land to be cultivated by mortgagee, and 8½ kudav rice to be taken in lieu of interest. The excess produce to be sold at the bazar rate, and the sale-proceeds to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
				Govt. due.		7 8						
" ...	79	Hirchattiheli ...	25	Government ...	2 31	12 0	200	...	Owner ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	Owner to pay interest at the rate of Rs. 38 annually ; otherwise land to pass into the possession of mortgagee until debt is repaid,

...	80	Hattarvád ...	29	Inám ...	1 37 Govt. due.	3 8 3 8	200	10	Mortgagee...	...	Do.	...	Land to be cultivated by mortgagee, and 4 kudav rice to be taken in lieu of interest. The excess produce to be sold at the bazar rate, and the sale-proceeds to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. If the debt be not paid in full by the expiry of the term agreed upon, possession to continue till payment in full.
"	81	Hebbál ...	202 176	Inám ... Do. ...	1 34 5 2	4 0 6 0	400	28	Owner ...	...	Do.	...	6 kudav rice to be given in lieu of interest; otherwise land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
				Total ...	6 36 Govt. due.	10 0 10 0							
"	82	Do. ...	95	Government ...	8 36	18 0	500	27	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	10 kudav rice to be given in lieu of debt; otherwise land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
"	83	Hattargunji ...	42	Do. ...	6 32	12 0	300	9	Mortgagee..	0 13 4	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	84	Halshi ...	344	Do. ...	3 36	7 0	200	9	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	85	Do. ...	199	Do. ...	11 3	18 0	1,100	10	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
1883	86	Adi ...	21	Do. ...	8 13	43 0	700	4	Owner ...	1 0 0	Do.	...	If the debt is not liquidated within the prescribed time, half the produce to be given to the mortgagee in lieu of interest.
"	87	Do. ...	16	Government ...	2 30	17 0	500	...	Do. ...	0 8 0	Do.	...	Rs. 100 to be paid annually till the debt is liquidated; otherwise interest at the rate of annas 12 per cent. per mensem to be charged on the remaining amount.
"	88	Avroli ...	56	Do. ...	9 28	20 0	600	10	Mortgagee...	...	Mortgagee...	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	89	Itgi ...	2	Do. ...	3 10	15 0	400	4	Do. ...	...	Owner	...	Do. do.
"	90	Kámatgi ...	14	Do. ...	9 13	11 0	190	5	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	91	Kervád ...	2	Do. ...	14 5	14 0	400	...	Owner ...	1 0 0	Do.	...	If the interest is not paid in any one year, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
"	92	Kalgiri ...	53 54	Do. ... Do. ...	5 11 2 25	1 4 6 0	40	5	Do. ...	2 1 4	Do.	...	If the debt is not paid within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full. If the mortgagee has to pay the Government due, interest at the rate of 9 annas per cent. per mensem will be charged.
				Total ...	7 36	7 4							
"	93	Khánápur ...	8	Inám ...	6 26 Govt. due.	6 8 6 8	500	5	Mortgagee...	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	94	Gundpi ...	19 55	Government ... Do. ...	3 35 8 25	11 0 13 0	800	10	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
				Total ...	12 20	24 0							

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Village.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1883 ...	95	Galihalli ...	280	Government ...	5 2	10 0	200	2	Mortgagee...	1 8 0	Owner ...	Land to be sub-let by mortgagee, and the produce sold at the bazar rate to satisfy the interest on the debt, owner making up any deficiency. If the debt is not paid within the prescribed time, the land to be sold in satisfaction. If the debt is not paid within the prescribed time, land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency. If the debt and the interest is not paid within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. Do. do. If the debt is not paid within the prescribed time, possession to continue till payment in full. The produce of the land to be sold, and interest to be met from the proceeds. Any surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full. If the debt is not paid within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. Do. do.
" ...	96	Golyáli ...	55	Do. ...	1 28	3 0	20	5	Do. ...	1 4 0	Do. ...	
" ...	97	Gandoli ...	107	Government ...	7 6	3 0	350	2	Owner ...	1 5 4	Do. ...	
" ...			121	Do. ...	7 25	6 0						
" ...			119	Do. ...	10 12	5 0						
				Total ...	25 3	14 0						
" ...	98	Do. ...	85	Government ...	10 32	5 0	100	5	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	
" ...	99	Do. ...	34	Do. ...	12 38	12 0	200	8	Do. ...	...	Do. ...
" ...	100	Ghosa (Khurd)...	2	Do. ...	6 4	8 0	100	10	Do. ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	
" ...	101	Ghotgali...	32	Do. ...	3 22	7 4	50	4	Do. ...	1 4 0	Do. ...	
" ...	102	Chápgaon ...	97	Do. ...	4 31	8 8	100	4	Owner ...	1 10 8	Do. ...	
" ...	103	Do. ...	113	Inám ...	5 24	6 0	200	5	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	
" ...				Government due ...	...	6 0					
" ...				Government ...	14 13	17 0						
" ...	104	Junjvád ...	7	Government ...	14 13	17 0	200	5	Do. ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	
" ...			8	Do. ...	5 9	1 8						
			9	Do. ...	8 21	2 8						
				Total ...	28 3	21 0						

"	...	105	Do.	...	145	Do.	...	4 5	10 0	300	2	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land and the mango trees till payment in full.	
"	...	106	Do.	...	165	Do.	...	5 37	13 12	250	5	Do.	...	1 4 0	Do.	...	Land to be sub-let by mortgagee. The produce to be sold, and interest on the debt to be met from the proceeds, owner making up any deficiency. Any surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment of debt.
"	...	107	Junjvād	...	51	Government	...	3 33	7 0	200	4	Do.	...	1 0 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	108	Jankop	...	7	Do.	...	10 7	13 0	300	2	Do.	...	1 2 0	Do.	..	Do. do.
"	...			...	16	Do.	...	5 24	12 0								
"	...			...	49	Do.	...	2 25	6 0								
						Total	...	18 16	31 0								
"	...	109	Do.	...	18	Inám	...	1 26	5 0	100	5	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
"	...			...		Government due.	...	...	5 0								
"	...	110	Topinkatti	...	62	Government	...	8 9	14 0	200	10	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	...	111	Do.	...	39	Do.	...	11 2	8 0	120	10	Do.	...	2 5 4	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	...	112	Do.	...	60	Do.	...	14 9	16 0	80	...	Owner	...	1 0 8	Do.	...	Ra. 20 to be paid annually; otherwise land to pass into possession of mortgagee.
"	...	113	Tivoli	...	19	Do.	...	14 7	15 0	400	5	Mortgagee	...	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	114	Pet Nandgad	...	105	Inám	...	9 2	20 0	375	5	Do.	...	1 0 0	Do.	...	Land to be sub-let by mortgagee. The produce to be sold and interest to be met from the proceeds. Any surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
"	...			...		Government due	...	...	7 8								
"	...	115	Do.	...	281	Government	...	14 31	19 0	500	10	Do.	...	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	116	Do.	...	29	Do.	...	12 27	5 0	25	5	Do.	...	...	Owner	...	Do. do.
"	...	117	Naikal	...	2	Do.	...	14 27	6 0	50	6	Do.	...	1 8 0	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	...			...	64	Inám	...	6 30	3 8								
"	...	118	Ningsamat	...	88	Do.	...	1 29	3 0	150	10	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
						Total	...	8 19.	6 8								
						Government due	...	...	6 8								
"	...	119	Bálikodal	...	82	Government	...	16 28	28 0	600	5	Do.	...	0 12 0	Do.	...	The produce of the land, valued at Rs. 150 annually, to be taken in lieu of interest. Any surplus amount realized to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
"	...	120	Bargaon	...	74	Do.	...	11 15	13 0	200	4	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	Seven kudav rice to be taken in lieu of interest; any surplus over this to be given to the owner. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	121	Do.	...	46	Inám	...	11 26	9 0	300	10	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.	
"	...			...		Government due	...	...	...					

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages	Surevy Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assesment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1883 ...	122	Bargáon ...	59	Government ...	19 35	13 0	100	5	Mortgagee...	...	Mortgagee...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	123	Do. ...	74	Do. ...	11 15	13 0	300	10	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
" ...	124	Bálikodal ...	{ 27 32 33 34	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	22 4 13 22 15 18 22 30	6 0 6 0 48 0 5 0	1,500	...	Do. ...	1 0 0	Mortgagee...	Do. do.
				Total ...	73 34	65 0						
" ...	125	Balvagi ...	{ 6 49	Government ... Do. ...	6 27 2 38	9 0 5 0	200	9	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	9 25	14 0						
" ...	126	Do. ...	30	Government ...	7 0	9 0	300	3	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	If the debt is not liquidated within the prescribed time, land to be sold in satisfaction.
" ...	127	Do. ...	{ 3 59	Inám ... Do. ...	9 33 3 22	15 0 5 0	200	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Nine kudav rice to be taken in lieu of interest; surplus produce to be sold, and proceeds applied to reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
				Total ..	13 15	20 0						
" ...	128	Bácholi ...	18	Government ...	3 18	5 0	200	10	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	129	Benki Basrikatti.	3	Inám ... Government due ...	8 15 ...	13 0 4 1	400	5	Owner ...	0 12 0	Do. ...	Interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem to be charged till payment in full.
" ...	130	Kadatanbágvádi...	{ 2 1	Government ... Do. ...	53 18 9 38	14 4 21 12	250	5	Mortgagee...	1 4 0	Do. ...	Land to be sub-let by mortgagee. The produce to be sold, and interest to be met from the proceeds, owner making up any deficiency. Any surplus to be applied to reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
				Total ...	63 16	36 0						

"	...	131	Bhandargáli	...	12	Government	...	3	23	4	0	200	...	Do.	...	1	0	0	Do.	...	Do.	do.	do.
"	...	132	Bhendevádi	...	{	Do.	...	21	8	13	0	200	8	Do.	...	...	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.		
					5	Do.	...	0	13	0	4												
						Total	...	21	21	13	4												
"	...	133	Manoli	...	{	Government	...	5	2	13	0	850	...	Owner	...	1	0	0	Owner	...	In default of payment of interest, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.		
					36	Do.	...	3	35	11	0												
						Total	...	8	37	24	0												
"	...	134	Chik Manoli	...	34	Government	...	12	34	8	0	150	5	Mortgagee	...	...	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.		
"	...	135	Chik Manoli	...	{	Government	...	6	2	15	0	909	5	Do.	...	...	...	Owner	...	Land to be sub-let by mortgagee. The produce to be sold and interest to be met from the proceeds, owner making up any deficiency. Any surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.		
					98	Do.	...	7	22	28	0												
						Total	...	12	24	43	0												
"	...	136	Ramgurvádi	...	{	Inám	...	5	24	8	0	250	5	Do.	...	1	4	0	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
					179	Do.	...	4	1	1	0												
						Total	...	9	25	9	0												
						Government due	...	...	...	9	0											
"	...	137	Vankibail	...	10	Inám	...	18	13	13	0	100	5	Do.	...	2	0	0	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
						Government due	...	...	...	13	0											
"	...	138	Vaddebail	...	{	Inám	...	4	1	14	0	800	10	Do.	...	1	4	0	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
					43	Do.	...	0	36	0	4												
						Total	...	4	37	14	4												
						Government due	...	...	...	14	4											
"	...	139	Sangargáli	...	{	Government	...	12	9	10	0	400	...	Do.	...	1	0	0	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
					15	Do.	...	3	25	4	0												
						Total	...	15	34	14	0												
"	...	140	Vaddebail	...	{	Government	...	5	9	2	0	600	10	Do.	...	1	4	0	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.		
					35	Do.	...	5	0	20	0												
					12	Do.	...	30	32	11	0												
						Total	...	41	1	33	0												

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1883 ...	141	Shedegáli ...	1	Government ...	3 17	5 0	150	2	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	Three kudav rice to be given to the mortgagee in the first year, and 3½ kudav in the second year in lieu of interest. If the debt is not paid within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
" ...	142	Shendoli ...	{ 19 50 47 53	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	4 3 4 20 1 9 11 34	5 0 3 0 1 8 12 0	300	...	Mortgagee ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	The produce of the land to be sold at the bazar rate, and interest to be met from the proceeds. Any surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
" ...	143	Halshi ...	{ 271 28	Government ... Do. ...	11 5 4 19	28 0 9 0	800	5	Do. ...	0 12 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	144	Dodd Hosur ...	17	Government ...	6 25	12 0	150	4	Do. ...	0 8 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	145	Do. ...	{ 26 6	Do. ... Do. ...	14 2 8 4	18 0 7 0	275	4	Do. ...	0 8 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	146	Halshi ...	231	Inám Government due ...	15 1	17 0	250	2	Owner ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	If the interest is not paid within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
" ...	147	Do. ...	122	Do. ...	7 15	14 0	600	5	Mortgagee ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	148	Hulginhál ...	22	Do. ...	12 27	16 0	150	6	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.

	149	Hadalgi	29	Do.	4 3	9 0	200	10	Owner	...	Do.	Three kudav ries to be given to the mortgagee in lieu of interest. If the debt be not paid within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
	150	Hebbál	{ 90 99	Inám Do.	2 14 8 33	4 0 19 0	200	5	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee	Land to sub-let by the mortgagee for 14 kudav rice; of these, 4 kudav to be taken in lieu of interest and 10 kudav rice to be given to the owner. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
				Total	11 7	23 0						
				Government due	...	23 0						
	151	Halkarni	{ 61 60	Government Do.	1 5 2 16	2 0 3 0	250	5	Do.	...	Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
				Total	3 21	5 0						
	152	Handur	{ 91 96 103	Government Do. Do.	12 39 6 34 14 12	42 0 11 0 11 0	1,000	1	Do.	1 0 0	Do.	The produce of the land to be sold, and interest to be met from the proceeds. Any surplus to be made over to the owner. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
				Total	38 5	64 0						
	153	Chikk Hattihali	7	Government	6 26	33 0	300	4	Do.	2 0 0	Mortgagee	In lieu of interest mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Possession to continue till payment in full.
1884	154	Itgi	118	Do.	3 14	9 0	300	5	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
"	155	Do.	40	Do.	7 14	18 0	340	8	Do.	...	Owner	Do. do.
	156	Do.	146	Inám Government due	6 32	19 0	200	8	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
	157	Avroli	87	Government	15 34	7 0	55	5	Do.	...	Mortgagee	Possession to continue till payment in full.
	158	Kakkeri	107	Do.	7 26	12 0	200	8	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
	159	Karajgi	42	Do.	4 7	6 0	120	12	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
	160	Itgi	170	Do.	8 36	25 0	400	...	Owner	1 4 0	Owner	If the interest is not paid within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee. The produce of the land to be sold, and the sale-proceeds applied to the payment of interest, owner making up any deficiency. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
	161	Do.	62	Do.	4 22	19 0	200	Mons. 4	Do.	2 0 0	Do.	If the interest and debt is not paid within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee. Government due to be paid by mortgagee while in possession.
	162	Kasmalgi	27	Government	4 39	14 0	200	Years. 5	Mortgages	1 10 8	Mortgages	Produce of the land to be sold, and the Government due to be met from the proceeds, owner making up any deficiency. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1884 ...	163	Karalgi ...	91	Government ...	8 13	19 0	250	11	Mortgagee...	2 1 4	Mortgagee...	Produce of the land to be sold, and the Government due to be met from the proceeds, owner making up any deficiency. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
" ...	164	Kumbharde Barstvad. {	36 21	Do. ... Do. ...	5 38 3 25	9 0 4 0	200	5	Owner ...	0 10 8	Owner ...	If the interest is not paid by the time fixed, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment of debt.
				Total ...	9 23	13 0						
" ...	165	Kabnáli ... {	32 58	Government ... Do. ...	4 10 1 28	8 0 2 8	85	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	5 kudav rice to be given annually in lieu of interest till payment of debt.
				Total ...	5 38	5 8						
" ...	166	Kukkenhatti Urph Rámápur.	67	Government ...	10 24	20 0	400	2	Mortgagee...	0 13 4	Do. ...	The produce of the land to be sold, and interest to be met from the proceeds. Any surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
" ...	167	Khánápur ...	72 {	Inám ... Govt. due ...	7 33 ...	11 0 11 0	180	5	Do. ...	1 5 4	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	168	Gundpi ...	18	Government ...	3 1	9 0	100	8	Do. ...	0 12 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	169	Do. ...	50	Do. ...	3 25	9 0	400	6	Do. ...	0 12 0	Do. ...	The produce of the land to be sold, and interest to be met from the proceeds. Any surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
" ...	170	Golihalli ...	278	Do. ...	3 6	7 0	175	...	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	171	Do. ...	279	Do. ...	5 2	10 0	200	5	Do. ...	1 0 0	Owner ...	Do. do.

"	...	172	Gundoli	...	24 25 26 28 118	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	...	14 22 13 36 23 12 8 15 12 30	6 0 6 0 11 0 4 0 6 0	1,000	6	Owner	...	1 1 4	Do.	...	If the debt with interest is not paid within the time fixed, land to pass into the possession of the mortgagee. The mortgagee to cultivate the land, the produce to be sold, and interest met from the proceeds. Any surplus to remain with the owner. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.	
						Total	...	72 35	33 0									
"	...	173	Chápgaon	...	4	Government	...	5 8	7 0	200	2	Do.	...	1 8 0	Do.	...	Interest to be paid annually; otherwise land to pass into the possession of mortgagee. The produce to be sold, and interest met from the proceeds. Any surplus to be applied to the reduction of capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.	
"	...	174	Jankop	...	7 16 49	Do. Do. Do.	...	10 7 5 24 2 25	13 0 12 0 6 0	600	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	One khandi rice to the given annually in lieu of interest; otherwise 1½ khandi rice will be charged till the debt is liquidated.
						Total	...	18 16	31 0									
"	...	175	Do.	...	47	Government	...	10 29	27 0	900	12	Mortgagee...	...	...	Do.	...	Rs. 75 to be paid annually. The produce of the land to be sold. If the sale realizes more than Rs. 75, the surplus to be given to the owner. If less, the owner to make up the deficiency.
"	...	176	Junjvád	...	155	Do.	...	1 30	4 0	98	2	Do.	...	2 1 4	Mortgagee...	...	Of the yearly interest due equivalent to Rs. 10 to be paid in produce and Rs 14-8-0 in cash. This arrangement to continue till the debt is liquidated.	
"	...	177	Tolgi	...	78	Do.	...	15 2	45 0	300	5	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	...	178	Tivoli	...	22 23	Do. Do.	...	21 6 10 2	16 0 3 0	150	5	Owner	...	1 8 0	Owner	...	If the debt together with the interest is not paid within the time fixed, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee.	
						Total	...	31 8	19 0									
"	...	179	Do.	...	71	Government	...	1 23	2 12	100	5	Mortgagee...	...	...	Do.	...	In lieu of interest the mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land until payment of debt.
"	...	180	Devlatti'	...	198 227	Do. Do.	...	20 37 4 8	18 0 12 0	160	5	Do.	...	1 0 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.	
						Total	...	25 5	30 0									
"	...	181	Devlatti	...	145	Government	...	13 5	3 8	60	3	Do.	...	1 0 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.	
"	...	182	Deminkop	...	20	Do.	...	4 23	13 0	600	15	Do.	...	1 4 0	Mortgagee...	...	Do. do.	
"	...	183	Kasba Nandgad	...	22	Inám	...	12 4	17 0	450	10	Do.	...	...	Owner	...	Do. do.
"	...	184	Pet Nandgad	...	62	Govt. due. Government	...	... 2 11	17 0 7 0	300	5	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	Do. do.

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession	Interest payable per cent, per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Ra.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1884 ...	185	Pet Nandgad ...	58	Inám ... Govt. due ...	9 34 ...	21 0 21 0	1,400	2	Mortgagee ...	0 10 8	Owner ...	Produce to be sold at the bazar rate and interest to be met from the proceeds, owner making up any deficiency. Any surplus to be applied to reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
" ...	186	Kasba Nandgad	157	Inám ... Govt. due ...	1 1 ...	9 8 3 8	120	10	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	187	Kadtanbágevádi	31	Inám ... Govt. due ...	11 36 ...	15 0 4 11	375	22	Do. ...	0 12 0	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt and interest.
" ...	188	Bijgarni...	27	Government ...	5 10	10 0	300	5	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	189	Do. ...	106	Do. ...	5 7	8 0	300	7	Owner ...	0 13 4	Do. ...	Interest amounting to Rs. 10 to be paid annually. If the debt is not paid within the time fixed, land to be sold in satisfaction.
" ...	190	Bacholi ...	89	Inám ... Govt. dne ...	8 39 ...	7 0 7 0	100	...	Mortgagee ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	The land to be sub-let. Produce to be sold, and interest met from the proceeds. Any surplus to be applied to reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
" ...	191	Bekvád ...	101	Government ...	13 12	6 0	80	4	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	192	Bekvád ...	130 135	Do. ... Do. ...	14 0 11 25	4 0 27 0	2,000	10	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	25 25	31 0						
" ...	193	Manturgi ...	158 188 162 396	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	5 33 0 24 1 33 1 14	1 8 1 8 2 8 0 4	80	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	9 23	5 12						

"	...	194	Merda ...	9	Government ...	3 17	6 0	400	5	Do. ...	0 12 0	Do. ...	Of the yearly interest due the equivalent of Rs. 25 to be paid in produce and Rs. 11 in cash. If the debt is not liquidated within the time fixed, this arrangement to continue till payment in full.
"	...	195	Vátra ...	2	Inám ...	11 24	7 0	400	20	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee to have the usufruct of the land for a period of 20 years in consideration of the sum advanced. Should the land in any year produce less than 10 kudav of rice, the owner to make up the deficiency.
					Govt. due ...	...	7 0						
"	...	196	Do. ...	24 34	Inám ...	5 26	6 0	160	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
					Do. ...	5 27	5 0						
					Total ...	11 18	11 0						
"	...	197	Suvátvádi ...	21	Govt. due ...	...	11 0	100	7	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	The land is estimated to produce 4½ kudav of these 4 kudav to be taken in lieu of interest, and the surplus to remain with owner. If the debt is not liquidated in time, possession to continue till payment in full.
					Government ...	10 0	9 0						
"	...	198	Sangargali ...	2 44 46	Inám ...	7 22	12 0	200	15	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
					Do. ...	0 26	1 0						
					Do. ...	12 20	18 0						
					Total ...	20 28	31 0						
"	...	199	Shendoli Khurd	25	Govt. due ...	...	31 0	50	3	Do. ...	1 9 0	Owner ...	Produce to be sold at the bazar rate, and interest to be met from the proceeds. Any surplus to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
					Government ...	2 15	3 0						
"	...	200	Hire Halshi ...	67	Do. ...	11 39	7 0	150	5	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	201	Hire Hattiholi ...	14	Do. ...	4 3	19 0	400	8	Owner ...	...	Do. ...	12 kudav rice to be given in lieu of interest. If the debt be not paid within the time fixed, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
"	...	202	Halkarni ...	13	Inám ...	4 28	6 0	40	...	Mortgagee ...	1 0 8	Do. ...	If the produce of the land more than satisfies the interest on the debt, the excess to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount.
					Govt. due ...	...	6 0						
"	...	203	Do. ...	15 22	Government ...	21 4	5 0	200	6	Do. ...	1 4 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
					Do. ...	10 30	2 8						
					Total ...	31 34	7 8						
"	...	204	Do. ...	43	Inám ...	2 20	8 8	70	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
					Govt. due ...	...	14 0						

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1884	205	Halkarni	{ 33 48	Inám ... Do. ...	19 10 4 39	10 0 4 0	} 100	2	Mortgagee ...	2 1 4	Mortgagee...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
				Total ...	24 9	14 0						
"	206	Haruri	{ 15 26	Govt. dne. ... Government ... Do. ...	... 7 34 6 35	14 0 2 8 13 0	} 200	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	14 29	15 8						
"	207	Hadalgi...	16	Government ...	8 3	13 0	150	10	Owner ...	...	Do. ...	3 kudav rice to be given in lieu of interest; otherwise land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
"	208	Sann Hosur	{ 29	Inám ... Govt. dne ...	5 6 ...	8 0 8 0	} 75	16	Mortgagee ...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	209	Hindalgi	11	Government ...	1 13	3 0	35	5	Do. ...	1 4 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
1885	210	Adi	6	Do. ...	2 28	14 0	250	1	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	211	Algankop	29	Do. ...	13 26	12 0	250	10	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
"	212	Itgi	{ 91 204	Inám ... Do. ...	5 34 4 39	17 0 3 0	} 500	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land and the 50 mango trees standing in it.
				Total ...	10 33	20 0						
				Govt. dne ...	...	20 0						
"	213	Karalgi ...	91	Government ...	8 13	19 0	150	...	Do. ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	If the produce of the land more than satisfies the interest on the debt, the excess to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount.
"	214	Gandigvád	176	Do. ...	2 39	9 0	100	4	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	In lieu of interest 3 kudav rice to be given annually; otherwise the land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment of debt.
"	215	Gandoli...	79	Do. ...	11 9	5 0	140	6	Mortgagee ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	216	Do. ...	38	Do. ...	9 20	11 0	260	4	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.

"	...	217	Do. ...	...	34	Do. ...	12 38	12 0	280	4	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	...	218	Do. ...	...	23	Do. ...	5 39	6 0	300	10	Owner ...	...	Do. ...	Rs. 30 to be paid annually in liquidation of debt, failing which interest at the rate of one rupee per cent. per mensem will be charged.
"	...	219	Godoli ...	...	7	Do. ...	18 38	33 0	900	10	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	220	Chikk Dinnikop.	...	57	Do. ...	16 6	24 0	200	10	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee...	Do. do. do.
"	...	221	Gunji ...	...	64	Inám ...	1 31	3 0						
"	...	221	Gunji ...	...	64	Do. ...	2 29	5 0	170	16	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	If the produce of the land is more than 8 kudav rice, the excess to be given to the owner; if less, owner must make up the deficiency until the mortgage determines.
						Total ...	4 20	8 0						
"	...	222	Chikk Dinnikop.	...	20	Govt. due Government ...	7 35	8 0	200	10	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Rs. 20 to be paid annually in payment of debt, failing which mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	223	Kadatanbágevádi.	...	138	Do. ...	13 11	11 0	100	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Of the produce of the land, 3 kudav of rice to be taken in payment of interest on debt. Any excess to be applied to reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
"	...	224	Do. ...	...	104	Do. ...	10 12	12 0	400	20	Owner ...	...	Do. ...	Rs. 20 to be paid annually, failing which, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee.
"	...	225	Chápgaon	...	100	Government ...	3 2	9 0						
"	...	225	Chápgaon	...	101	Do. ...	5 3	11 0	400	4	Do. ...	1 4 0	Do. ...	Should the owner fail to pay the interest in any one year, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee. If the produce of the land is not sufficient to satisfy the interest, owner must make up the deficiency. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
						Total ...	8 5	20 0						
"	...	226	Jalga ...	...	49	Government ...	7 2	8 0	630	14	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Rs. 45 to be paid annually, failing which land to pass into the possession of mortgagee. If the land produces less than the above sum, owner will have to make up the deficiency.
"	...	227	Janjvád...	...	52	Do. ...	7 33	9 0	150	10	Mortgagee	...	Do. ...	6 kudav rice to be taken from the produce of the land in payment of interest until payment of debt.
"	...	228	Do. ...	...	24	Do. ...	7 34	9 0	100	...	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee	Rs. 20 to be paid annually in liquidation of debt; possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	229	Tárvád ...	...	64	Do. ...	3 12	4 0						
"	...	229	Tárvád ...	...	5	Do. ...	8 15	8 0	300	10	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	4 kudav rice to be taken from the produce of the land in payment of interest. If the debt is not liquidated within the time fixed, land to be sold in satisfaction.
						Total ...	11 27	12 0						
"	...	230	Do. ...	...	46	Government ...	12 33	5 0						
"	...	230	Do. ...	...	45	Do. ...	3 25	2 8	100	1	Owner ...	1 4 0	Do. ...	If the debt is not liquidated within the time fixed, interest will be charged till payment is full.
						Total ...	16 18	7 8						

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.				Rs. a. p.		
1885 ...	231	Teregali ...	41	Government ...	2 29	2 8	300	24	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	5 kudav rice to be given annually in payment of debt, failing which land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
" ...	232	Do. ...	44	Do. ...	10 24	12 0	300	10	Mortgagee .	...	Mortgagee	Government due and the interest to be deducted from the produce of the land ; any excess to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount, owner making up any deficiency. This arrangement to be continued till payment in full.
" ...	233	Talgi ...	36	Do. ...	16 24	21 0	170	10	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	Half the produce to be given annually to the mortgagee in payment of interest. If the debt is not liquidated within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
" ...	234	Tivoli ...	22 23	Do. ... Do. ...	21 6 10 2	16 0 3 0	250	10	Mortgagee .	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
				Total ...	31 8	19 0						
" ...	235	Do. ...	84 88	Do. ... Do. ...	10 30 9 32	8 0 3 0	100	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
				Total ...	20 22	11 0						
" ...	236	Devlatti ...	180	Government ...	4 6	11 0	300	4	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
" ...	237	Doddebail ...	24	Do. ...	10 24	4 0	100	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
" ...	238	Do. ...	38	Do. ...	4 8	9 8	300	4	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
" ...	239	Pet Nandgad ...	119	Inám ...	1 30	3 8	100	10	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
" ...	240	Do. ...	191	Do. ...	Govt due. 6 37	3 8 23 0	600	...	Do. ...	2 0 0	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
" ...	241	Kasba Nandgad. {	113 7 111	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	1 16 10 11 1 24	3 8 3 0 4 0	100	...	Owner ...	1 6 0	Do. ...	In lieu of interest 5 kudav rice to be given annually till payment of debt.
				Total ...	13 11	10 8						

No.	Location	Area	Government	Inám	Govt. due	Total	Mortgagee	Owner	Notes
243	Nanjinkodal	29	Do.	2 1	4 0	100	5	Mortgagee	2 1 4 Mortgagee.. Of the yearly interest due, Rs. 12 to be paid in produce and Rs. 13 in cash. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
244	Navga	40	Do.	5 13	6 0	200	2	Do.	1 4 0 Owner ... If the debt is not liquidated within the prescribed time, possession to continue till payment in full.
245	Bacholi	87 73	Inám ... Do. ...	11 10 15 8	3 0 4 0	100	10	Owner	Do. ... In lieu of interest, 2½ kudav rice to be taken from the proceeds of the land; any excess over this to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
			Total	26 18	7 0				
			Govt. due	8 20	18 0				
246	Bhandargali	46	Government			500	5	Mortgagee	Do. ... Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
247	Do.	38	Do.	12 12	16 0	200	5	Do.	Do. do. do.
248	Bhutevād	7	Do.	6 7	6 0	750	15	Owner	Do. ... Rs. 50 to be paid annually in payment of debt, failing which interest at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount advanced.
249	Mendegali	7	Inám	1 0	2 8	80	4	Mortgagee	Do. ... Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
250	Mantargi	113	Government	9 30	17 0	400	10	Do.	1 8 0 Do. ... The interest to be deducted from the produce of the land. Any excess of produce to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
251	Chikk Manoli	29 98	Do. Do.	6 2 7 22	15 0 23 0	1,200	12	Do.	Do. ... Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			Total	13 24	43 0				
252	Manoli	140	Inám	3 4	10 0	150	5	Owner	1 8 0 Do. ... In default of payment of interest annually, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee and to remain in his possession till payment in full.
			Govt. due		7 4				
253	Merde	8	Government	3 11	6 0	145	20	Mortgagee	Do. ... If the land produces less than 5 kudav of rice, owner must make up the deficiency; if more, excess is to be given to the owner.
254	Volmani	116	Do.	14 24	8 0	100	...	Do.	1 4 0 Do. ... Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
255	Vaddebail	41	Do.	6 0	18 0	700	5	Do.	Do. ... In lieu of interest, 15 kudav rice to be taken from the produce of the land. If the debt is not liquidated within the time fixed, land to be sold in satisfaction.
256	Shendoli	51 54	Inám ... Do. ...	5 6 1 10	5 0 1 0	600	25	Do.	Mortgagee... Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			Total	6 16	6 0				
			Govt. due		6 0				
257	Halshi	224	Government	9 39	15 0	1,000	10	Do.	0 13 4 Owner ... Of the yearly interest due, Rs. 50 to be paid in produce and Rs. 50 in cash. If the debt is not liquidated within the time fixed, possession to continue till payment in full.
258	Do.	247	Inám	17 15	16 0	575	10	Do.	Do. ... Possession to continue till payment in full.
			Govt. due		16 0				

APPENDIX L (1)—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Village.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mansam.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1885 ...	259	Harshetkop ...	7 29	Government ... Do. ...	8 31 14 39	17 0 4 0	600	10	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	15 kudav rice to be given annually in payment of interest; otherwise land to pass into the possession of mortgagee until payment in full.
				Total ...	29 30	21 0						
" ...	260	Do. ...	11	Government ...	4 17	9 0	200	5	Mortgagee...	...	Do. ...	Of the produce of the land, which is estimated at 7 kudav of rice, 5 kudav to be taken in lieu of interest, and the excess produce to be applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
" ...	261	Handur ...	86 19	Do. ... Do. ...	6 16 7 13	18 0 22 0	200	6	Do. ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	262	Hebbal ...	33 54 92	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	15 18 14 32 6 30	18 0 33 0 16 0	4,000	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Of the produce of the land, 60 kudav of rice to be taken in lieu of interest and the remaining produce to be sold at the bazar rate, and the proceeds applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
				Total ...	44 33	89 0						
" ...	263	Do. ...	145	Government ...	6 0	2 8	75	4	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	264	Do. ...	100	Do. ...	8 5	4 0	100	5	Do. ...	0 14 8	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
" ...	265	Sanu Hosur ...	10 12	Do. ... Do. ...	21 16 13 3	24 0 4 0	500	1	Owner ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	If the debt and interest is not liquidated within the prescribed time, land to pass into possession of mortgagee.
				Total ...	34 19	28 0						
" ...	266	Dodd Hosur ...	3	Government ...	14 4	21 0	100	...	Mortgagee...	0 8 0	Mortgages ...	The Government due and the interest to be deducted from the produce of the land, any surplus produce being applied to the reduction of the capital amount. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
" ...	267	Kadtanbágevádi .	84	Do. ...	6 28	19 0	450	5	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to be continued till payment in full.
" ...	268	Kasmalgi ...	55	Do. ...	4 39	14 0	200	6	Owner	Do. ...	5 kudav rice to be given annually in lieu of interest; otherwise land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till payment in full.

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H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey S. M. C.

APPENDIX L (2).

Statement showing the Mortgage Transactions in villages of Dhárwár Táluka compiled from the Sub-Registrar's records from 1881 to 1885.

Date of Transaction.	Number	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.		
1881	...	Alnavár	19 20	Government ...	9 1 16 11	5 48	800	3	Owner ...	1 0 0	Owner ...	If the mortgagee has to pay the Government due, interest at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem, will be charged.
				Total ...	25 12	53						
		Kadabgatti	83	Government ...	6 30	5	90	3	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. interest at
1882	...	Do.	70	Do. ...	20 34	10	100	4	Do. ...	1 5 3	Do. ...	If the debt is not paid within the prescribed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee.
1883	...	Alnavár	34	Do. ...	15 13	35	500	4	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	If the mortgagee has to pay the Government due, interest at the rate of Rs. 1-0-0 per cent. per mensem will be charged.
		Do.	64	Do. ...	5 14	19	150	1	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX N.

Revenue History for 224 villages of the Khánápur Táluka of the Belgáum District and 6 villages of the Dháruvár Táluka of the Dháruvár District in which Survey Settlement was introduced between the years 1853-54 and 1858-59, divided into six parts, which correspond with the different settlements, the figures for the villages included in each settlement being massed separately.

I.

Revenue History for 6 Villages of Kittur Peta, now situated in the Khánápur Táluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1853-54.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY IN A.M.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND IN A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Assessment Total of Columns 2, 8, and 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10, and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
	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.	
1843-44 ..	2,151	5,746	..	..	..	5,746	1,410	..	53	1,765	774	774	5,326	6,520	6,003	..
1844-45 ..	2,110	5,321	..	..	..	5,321	1,454	..	105	1,765	774	774	5,320	6,005	6,200	..
1845-46 ..	1,909	4,234	..	21	21	4,213	1,654	..	201	1,765	774	774	5,328	5,005	5, 88	..
1846-47 ..	1,836	4,128	..	..	..	4,128	922	..	203	1,759	3,302	774	4,517	7,520	..	..
1847-48 ..	2,083	4,650	..	..	..	4,650	1,494	..	401	1,758	3,408	774	5,335	8,007	6,834	..
1848-49 ..	2,329	5,521	..	..	..	5,521	1,256	..	411	1,741	3,393	774	5,317	8,917	6,709	..
1849-50 ..	2,340	5,671	..	..	..	5,671	1,286	..	587	1,762	3,394	774	5,338	9,065	6,832	..
1850-51 ..	2,354	5,781	..	..	..	5,781	983	..	216	1,751	3,360	774	5,048	9,144	6,774	..
1851-52 ..	2,339	5,751	..	..	..	5,751	959	..	257	1,748	3,354	774	5,046	9,108	6,781	..
1852-53 ..	2,263	5,786	..	..	..	5,786	941	1,326	193	1,828	3,100	755	5,084	10,209	6,737	..
1853-54 ..	3,335	5,196	..	321	321	4,860	103	234	63	1,598	2,980	1,014	5,011	8,410	6,946	..
1854-55 ..	2,980	4,958	..	..	..	4,958	324	176	20	1,737	3,274	689	5,041	8,410	6,007	..
1855-56 ..	3,335	5,378	..	4	4	5,360	125	84	52	1,581	2,953	1,018	5,041	8,410	6,439	..
1856-57 ..	3,070	5,006	..	82	82	4,924	236	128	54	1,706	3,270	669	5,041	8,410	6,727	..
1857-58 ..	3,198	5,066	..	19	19	5,047	214	112	61	1,719	3,232	803	5,041	8,410	6,911	..
1858-59 ..	3,198	5,115	..	..	..	5,115	170	88	60	1,708	3,207	603	5,041	8,410	5,984	..
1859-60 ..	3,247	5,161	..	..	..	5,061	80	42	67	1,708	3,207	842	5,041	8,410	6,070	..
1860-61 ..	3,316	5,293	..	..	..	5,293	70	36	71	1,705	3,031	1,255	5,041	8,410	6,019	..
1861-62 ..	3,307	5,430	..	..	..	5,180	70	36	84	1,771	2,938	1,304	5,041	8,410	6,524	..
1862-63 ..	3,413	5,443	..	..	..	5,443	54	29	62	1,574	2,938	1,266	5,041	8,410	6,811	..
1863-64 ..	3,517	5,606	..	..	..	5,606	10	12	59	1,514	2,792	1,167	5,041	8,410	6,352	..
1864-65 ..	3,530	5,628	..	..	..	5,628	10	12	76	1,501	2,770	1,201	5,041	8,410	6,905	..
1865-66 ..	3,533	5,639	..	..	..	5,639	10	12	46	1,498	2,759	1,195	5,041	8,410	6,830	..
1866-67 ..	3,545	5,658	..	..	..	5,658	10	12	61	1,486	2,740	1,316	5,011	8,410	7,035	..
1867-68 ..	3,571	5,710	..	..	..	5,710	83	30	49	1,432	2,661	1,294	5,041	8,410	7,062	..
1868-69 ..	3,017	5,790	..	..	..	5,790	33	30	80	1,380	2,590	1,285	5,041	8,410	7,114	..
1869-70 ..	3,017	5,799	..	..	..	5,799	33	30	51	1,380	2,581	1,286	5,041	8,410	7,136	..
1870-71 ..	3,033	5,805	..	..	..	5,805	38	30	65	1,371	2,575	1,288	5,042	8,410	7,146	..
1871-72 ..	3,018	5,798	..	..	..	5,798	53	37	53	1,371	2,575	1,286	5,042	8,410	7,137	..
1872-73 ..	3,018	5,798	..	..	..	5,798	53	37	75	1,371	2,575	1,280	5,042	8,410	7,159	..
1873-74 ..	3,018	5,798	..	..	..	5,798	53	37	81	1,371	2,575	1,285	5,042	8,410	7,164	..
1874-75 ..	3,018	5,798	..	..	..	5,798	53	37	53	1,371	2,575	1,285	5,042	8,410	7,133	..
1875-76 ..	3,018	5,798	..	..	..	5,798	53	37	60	1,371	2,575	1,297	5,042	8,410	7,155	..
1876-77 ..	3,018	5,798	..	..	..	5,798	53	37	50	1,371	2,575	1,320	5,042	8,410	7,180	..
1877-78 ..	3,018	5,798	..	..	..	5,798	58	37	60	1,371	2,575	1,343	5,042	8,410	7,206	..
1878-79 ..	3,018	5,798	..	..	..	5,798	55	37	47	1,371	2,575	1,316	5,042	8,410	7,193	..
1879-80 ..	3,046	5,816	..	..	..	5,816	25	19	42	1,332	2,575	1,348	5,063	8,410	7,200	..
1880-81 ..	3,047	5,816	..	..	..	5,816	14	7	35	1,371	2,575	1,248	5,032	8,398	7,190	..
1881-82 ..	3,040	5,812	..	..	..	5,812	14	7	35	1,371	2,575	1,251	5,025	8,394	7,198	..
1882-83 ..	3,033	5,810	..	..	..	5,810	21	9	36	1,371	2,575	1,356	5,026	8,394	7,202	..
1883-84 ..	3,033	5,810	..	..	..	5,810	21	9	71	1,371	2,575	1,356	5,025	8,394	7,237	..
1884-85 ..	3,033	5,810	..	..	..	5,810	21	9	48	1,371	2,575	1,356	5,025	8,394	7,214	..
1885-86 ..	3,033	5,810	..	..	..	5,810	31	22	25	1,371	2,575	1,362	5,035	8,407	7,197	..

APPENDIX N—continued.

III.

Revenue History for 103 Villages of old Bidi Taluka, now situated in the Khánápur Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1856-56.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY INA'M.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Remission by Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Total of Assessment Columns 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Ra.		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.	
1845-46 ..	8,808	8,784	..	43	44	8,690	72,466	294	87	5,708	2,351	2,324	87,047	11,379	11,101	..
1846-47 ..	8,410	7,505	..	..	..	7,505	73,128	..	25	7,188	8,834	2,280	88,751	16,339	9,810	..
1847-48 ..	9,162	9,546	..	24	24	9,522	72,659	..	448	5,581	9,298	2,365	87,401	18,754	12,385	..
1848-49 ..	9,008	10,595	..	8	8	10,587	68,160	81	800	5,545	9,001	2,387	83,313	19,647	13,724	..
1849-50 ..	8,432	9,111	..	..	..	9,111	69,084	77	593	5,544	9,280	2,336	83,660	18,477	12,040	..
1850-51 ..	6,460	7,785	..	..	..	7,785	73,724	..	1,083	5,828	9,389	2,335	84,702	17,174	11,153	..
1851-52 ..	7,198	8,075	..	..	..	8,075	74,360	..	1,694	5,560	8,892	2,366	87,122	16,967	12,135	..
1852-53 ..	7,101	8,521	..	..	..	8,521	73,930	..	1,417	5,581	9,013	2,340	86,613	17,534	12,278	..
1853-54 ..	8,651	9,319	..	..	..	9,319	72,385	..	1,091	5,901	9,710	2,398	87,337	19,029	12,808	..
1854-55 ..	12,812	14,067	..	..	..	14,067	71,222	..	1,808	5,927	12,407	2,433	89,961	26,474	18,308	..
1855-56 ..	11,395	9,388	..	1,954	1,954	7,429	27,464	8,004	1,756	10,420	11,138	2,167	49,379	26,925	11,452	..
1856-57 ..	20,058	12,541	..	..	..	12,541	18,748	4,847	3,112	10,439	11,136	2,236	49,245	28,524	17,889	..
1857-58 ..	22,031	13,208	..	..	..	13,208	20,378	5,134	4,159	10,397	11,111	2,256	52,806	29,448	19,598	..
1858-59 ..	23,276	13,799	..	..	..	13,799	19,282	4,745	3,213	10,235	10,902	2,237	52,798	30,446	19,249	..
1859-60 ..	29,327	15,041	..	..	..	15,041	16,193	4,140	3,591	10,285	10,902	2,339	54,655	30,092	20,871	..
1860-61 ..	30,798	14,790	..	..	..	14,970	15,771	3,855	5,836	10,166	10,867	2,236	56,755	29,692	23,042	..
1861-62 ..	31,981	15,388	..	..	..	15,388	20,907	6,229	7,263	9,945	10,636	4,938	62,623	33,253	27,584	..
1862-63 ..	31,582	16,294	..	..	..	15,294	21,147	6,346	7,921	9,923	10,636	4,937	62,632	32,266	27,252	..
1863-64 ..	30,863	15,287	..	..	..	15,287	22,067	6,612	3,611	9,723	10,467	4,993	62,652	32,266	23,691	..
1864-65 ..	30,042	15,033	..	..	..	15,033	22,873	6,759	4,212	9,728	10,468	5,024	62,643	32,262	24,271	..
1865-66 ..	33,681	14,967	..	..	..	14,967	23,429	6,952	4,308	9,512	10,343	5,022	62,643	32,262	24,297	..
1866-67 ..	23,552	14,717	..	25	25	14,692	24,587	7,242	4,086	9,504	10,303	5,006	62,643	32,262	23,784	..
1867-68 ..	28,249	14,611	..	132	132	14,479	21,977	7,404	4,604	9,417	10,447	5,005	62,643	32,262	24,038	..
1868-69 ..	27,707	14,264	..	45	45	14,219	25,557	7,706	4,540	9,383	10,282	4,994	62,647	32,262	23,753	..
1869-70 ..	27,658	14,193	..	..	..	14,193	31,981	9,977	3,957	9,299	10,151	4,989	68,048	34,321	23,139	..
1870-71 ..	27,530	14,133	..	..	..	14,133	32,417	10,166	4,064	9,259	10,133	4,989	69,208	34,434	23,186	..
1871-72 ..	27,551	14,175	..	3	3	14,172	32,861	10,109	1,660	9,257	10,134	4,989	69,169	34,418	20,821	..
1872-73 ..	27,479	14,149	..	..	..	14,149	32,436	10,136	1,571	9,254	10,133	4,997	69,169	34,418	20,717	..
1873-74 ..	27,599	14,209	..	..	..	14,209	32,311	10,076	1,584	9,254	10,133	4,993	69,164	34,418	20,756	..
1874-75 ..	27,509	14,213	..	..	..	14,213	32,311	10,072	1,443	9,254	10,133	4,993	69,164	34,418	20,649	..
1875-76 ..	27,577	14,260	..	..	..	14,260	32,333	10,025	1,376	9,254	10,133	4,997	69,164	34,418	20,633	..
1876-77 ..	27,626	14,306	..	..	..	14,306	32,284	9,979	1,172	9,254	10,133	4,998	69,164	34,418	20,476	..
1877-78 ..	27,623	14,350	..	..	..	14,350	31,630	9,894	824	9,250	10,133	4,998	68,517	34,377	20,172	..
1878-79 ..	27,696	14,382	..	..	..	14,382	32,058	9,894	838	9,234	10,133	4,998	69,038	34,409	20,218	..
1879-80 ..	27,682	14,379	..	..	..	14,379	35,651	9,807	644	9,460	10,133	4,998	69,199	34,409	20,021	..
1880-81 ..	27,073	14,365	..	..	..	14,365	21,380	6,826	644	9,254	10,133	4,997	57,707	31,324	30,006	..
1881-82 ..	27,012	14,335	..	..	..	14,335	21,431	6,847	..	9,254	10,133	5,012	57,697	31,315	19,347	..
1882-83 ..	26,898	14,274	..	..	..	14,274	21,853	6,919	..	9,246	10,122	5,012	57,697	31,315	19,286	..
1883-84 ..	26,779	14,238	..	71	71	14,167	21,800	6,951	..	9,245	10,122	4,995	57,684	31,311	19,162	..
1884-85 ..	27,077	14,333	..	52	52	14,331	24,112	7,327	..	9,258	10,136	4,999	60,447	31,346	19,330	..
1885-86 ..	27,046	14,370	..	40	40	14,330	24,133	7,336	..	9,258	10,136	4,994	60,437	31,342	19,324	..

APPENDIX N—continued.

IV.

Revenue History for 1 village, Goliyali, of old Bidi Taluka, now situated in the Khanapur Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1856-57.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY IN A.M.			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN A.M.				Balance outstanding at close of the year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Treasury.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1846-47 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847-48 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848-49 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849-50 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850-51 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851-52 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852-53 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853-54 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-56 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856-57	147	98	..	28	28	70	928	191	25	280	256	1	1,350	540	90	..	
1857-58	348	117	..	..	..	117	721	167	20	281	256	1	1,350	540	189	..
1858-59	302	121	..	..	..	121	776	175	15	272	244	1	1,350	540	197	..
1859-60	330	128	..	..	..	128	749	170	10	271	242	1	1,350	540	199	..
1860-61	278	116	..	..	..	116	809	195	20	263	229	1	1,350	540	187	..
1861-62	240	114	..	..	..	114	852	205	19	258	221	57	1,350	540	190	..
1862-63	241	115	..	..	..	115	851	204	20	258	221	57	1,350	540	202	..
1863-64	250	127	..	..	..	127	854	207	32	246	206	57	1,350	540	210	..
1864-65	320	164	..	..	..	164	784	170	42	216	206	68	1,350	540	274	..
1865-66	321	167	..	..	..	167	784	170	45	215	208	68	1,350	540	280	..
1866-67	289	161	..	1	1	160	816	175	35	245	203	68	1,350	540	263	..	
1867-68	276	157	..	25	25	132	829	180	65	245	203	68	1,350	540	265	..	
1868-69	232	120	..	..	..	120	874	219	70	243	201	68	1,350	540	258	..
1869-70	224	112	..	..	..	112	883	227	60	243	201	68	1,350	540	240	..
1870-71	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	61	243	201	79	1,350	540	270	..
1871-72	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	33	243	201	79	1,350	540	242	..
1872-73	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	33	243	201	79	1,350	540	242	..
1873-74	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	33	243	201	79	1,350	540	242	..
1874-75	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	33	243	201	79	1,350	540	242	..
1875-76	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	33	243	201	79	1,350	540	242	..
1876-77	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	30	243	201	79	1,350	540	239	..
1877-78	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	16	243	201	79	1,350	540	225	..
1878-79	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	16	243	201	79	1,350	540	225	..
1879-80	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	14	251	201	79	1,357	540	223	..
1880-81	234	130	..	..	..	130	568	132	14	243	202	79	1,045	464	213	..
1881-82	234	130	..	..	..	130	568	132	..	243	202	79	1,045	464	209	..
1882-83	234	130	..	..	..	130	568	132	..	243	202	79	1,045	464	209	..
1883-84	218	126	..	..	..	126	534	136	..	243	202	79	1,045	464	206	..
1884-85	218	126	..	..	..	126	534	136	..	251	202	79	1,053	464	206	..
1885-86	218	126	..	..	..	126	534	136	..	243	202	79	1,045	464	206	..

APPENDIX N—continued.

V.

Revenue History for one village, Tarwad, of old Bili Taluka, now situated in the Khanapur Taluka in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1858-59.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY IN A.M.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND IN A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10, and 12.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1848-49 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849-50 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850-51 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851-52 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852-53 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853-54 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-56 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856-57 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-58 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858-59	128	147	..	18	18	129	11	4	97	98	118	27	230	264	253	..
1859-60	127	161	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	98	118	27	230	264	178	..
1860-61	127	151	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	98	118	27	230	264	178	..
1861-62	208	202	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	92	118	40	300	315	242	..
1862-63	208	202	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	92	113	50	300	315	262	..
1863-64	208	202	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	92	113	58	305	315	260	..
1864-65	200	200	..	..	..	200	213	124	40	92	113	68	305	437	298	..
1865-66	200	200	..	..	..	200	213	124	55	92	113	58	305	437	313	..
1866-67	200	200	..	..	..	200	213	124	75	92	113	68	305	437	323	..
1867-68	200	200	..	..	..	200	213	124	90	92	113	68	305	437	348	..
1868-69	188	183	..	..	..	183	224	141	90	93	113	58	305	437	331	..
1869-70	188	188	..	..	..	188	224	141	00	93	113	68	305	437	331	..
1870-71	187	181	..	..	..	181	225	143	92	93	113	58	305	437	331	..
1871-72	187	181	..	..	..	181	225	143	57	93	113	57	305	437	295	..
1872-73	187	181	..	..	..	181	225	143	37	93	113	57	305	437	275	..
1873-74	187	181	..	..	..	181	225	143	38	93	113	57	305	437	276	..
1874-75	187	191	..	..	..	181	225	143	38	93	113	57	305	437	276	..
1875-76	187	181	..	..	..	181	225	143	36	93	113	57	305	437	274	..
1876-77	187	181	..	..	..	181	225	143	32	93	113	57	305	437	270	..
1877-78	187	181	..	..	..	181	225	143	19	93	112	57	305	437	257	..
1878-79	187	181	..	..	..	181	225	143	15	93	113	57	305	437	253	..
1879-80	187	181	..	..	..	181	225	143	12	96	113	57	308	437	250	..
1880-81	187	181	..	..	..	181	258	145	12	93	113	57	328	439	250	..
1881-82	187	181	..	..	..	181	258	145	..	93	113	57	328	439	238	..
1882-83	187	181	..	..	..	181	258	145	..	93	113	57	328	439	238	..
1883-84	187	181	..	2	2	179	258	145	..	93	113	56	328	439	235	..
1884-85	268	225	..	14	14	211	290	94	..	109	120	55	341	459	266	..
1885-86	268	225	..	12	12	213	290	93	..	105	120	53	328	439	266	..

APPENDIX N—continued.

IV.

Revenue History for 1 village, Goliyali, of old Bidi Taluka, now situated in the Khanapur Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1856-57.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY IN A.M.			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 9, 10 and 11.	Assessment Total of Columns 9, 9 and 12.	Collection Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1846-47 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847-48 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848-49 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849-50 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850-51 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851-52 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852-53 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853-54 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-56 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856-57	147	93	..	23	23	70	923	191	25	280	256	1	1,350	540	96	..
1857-58	348	117	..	..	..	117	721	167	20	281	256	1	1,350	540	126	..
1858-59	302	121	..	..	..	121	716	175	15	278	244	1	1,350	540	137	..
1859-60	330	123	..	..	..	123	749	170	10	271	242	1	1,350	540	139	..
1860-61	278	116	..	..	..	116	809	195	20	263	229	1	1,350	540	137	..
1861-62	240	114	..	..	..	114	822	205	19	258	221	57	1,350	540	190	..
1862-63	241	115	..	..	..	115	851	204	30	258	221	57	1,350	540	202	..
1863-64	250	127	..	..	..	127	854	207	32	246	206	57	1,350	540	216	..
1864-65	320	164	..	..	..	164	784	170	42	246	206	57	1,350	540	274	..
1865-66	321	167	..	..	..	167	784	170	45	245	203	58	1,350	540	280	..
1866-67	289	161	..	1	1	160	816	175	35	245	203	58	1,350	540	295	..
1867-68	276	157	..	25	25	132	829	180	55	245	203	58	1,350	540	265	..
1868-69	232	120	..	..	..	120	874	219	70	243	201	58	1,350	540	258	..
1869-70	224	112	..	..	..	112	883	227	60	243	201	58	1,350	540	240	..
1870-71	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	61	243	201	79	1,350	540	270	..
1871-72	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	33	243	201	79	1,350	540	242	..
1872-73	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	33	243	201	79	1,350	540	242	..
1873-74	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	33	243	201	79	1,350	540	242	..
1874-75	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	33	243	201	79	1,350	540	242	..
1875-76	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	33	243	201	79	1,350	540	242	..
1876-77	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	30	243	201	79	1,350	540	239	..
1877-78	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	16	243	201	79	1,350	540	225	..
1878-79	234	130	..	..	..	130	873	209	16	243	201	79	1,350	540	225	..
1879-80	234	130	..	..	..	130	872	208	14	251	201	79	1,357	540	223	..
1880-81	234	130	..	..	..	130	568	132	14	243	202	79	1,045	464	213	..
1881-82	234	130	..	..	..	130	568	132	..	243	202	79	1,045	464	209	..
1882-83	234	130	..	..	..	130	568	132	..	243	202	79	1,045	464	209	..
1883-84	218	126	..	..	..	126	554	136	..	243	202	79	1,045	464	205	..
1884-85	218	126	..	..	..	126	554	136	..	251	202	79	1,053	464	205	..
1885-86	218	126	..	..	..	126	334	136	..	243	202	79	1,045	464	205	..

APPENDIX N—continued.

V.

Revenue History for one village, Tarvad, of old Bidi Taluka, now situated in the Khánipur Taluka in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1858-59.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY IN A.M.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND IN A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 2, 9, and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10, and 12.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1848-49 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849-50 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850-51 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851-52 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852-53 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853-54 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-56 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856-57 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-58 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858-59	126	147	..	18	18	120	11	4	97	98	118	27	280	264	243	..
1859-60	137	161	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	98	118	27	280	264	178	..
1860-61	137	151	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	98	118	27	280	264	178	..
1861-62	208	209	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	92	113	40	300	315	242	..
1862-63	208	202	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	92	113	58	300	315	262	..
1863-64	208	202	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	92	113	58	605	315	260	..
1864-65	200	200	..	..	..	200	313	124	40	92	113	58	605	437	298	..
1865-66	200	200	..	..	..	200	313	124	55	92	113	58	605	437	313	..
1866-67	200	200	..	..	..	200	313	124	75	92	113	58	605	437	323	..
1867-68	200	200	..	..	..	200	313	124	90	92	113	58	605	437	348	..
1868-69	188	183	..	..	..	183	324	141	90	93	113	58	605	437	331	..
1869-70	188	183	..	..	..	183	324	141	90	95	113	58	605	437	331	..
1870-71	187	181	..	..	..	181	325	143	92	93	113	58	605	437	331	..
1871-72	187	181	..	..	..	181	325	143	57	93	113	57	605	437	295	..
1872-73	187	181	..	..	..	181	325	143	37	93	113	57	605	437	275	..
1873-74	187	181	..	..	..	181	325	143	38	93	113	57	605	437	276	..
1874-75	187	181	..	..	..	181	325	143	38	93	113	57	605	437	276	..
1875-76	187	181	..	..	..	181	325	143	36	93	113	57	605	437	274	..
1876-77	187	181	..	..	..	181	325	143	32	93	113	57	605	437	270	..
1877-78	187	181	..	..	..	181	325	143	19	93	113	57	605	437	257	..
1878-79	187	181	..	..	..	181	325	143	15	93	113	57	605	437	253	..
1879-80	187	181	..	..	..	181	325	143	12	96	116	57	608	437	250	..
1880-81	187	181	..	..	..	181	358	146	13	98	113	57	638	439	250	..
1881-82	187	181	..	..	..	181	358	146	..	99	113	57	638	439	238	..
1882-83	187	181	..	..	..	181	358	146	..	98	113	57	638	439	238	..
1883-84	187	181	..	2	2	179	358	145	..	93	113	56	638	439	235	..
1884-85	203	226	..	14	14	311	269	94	..	109	120	55	641	439	266	..
1885-86	203	225	..	12	12	318	269	93	..	105	120	53	638	439	266	..

APPENDIX O.

O.

BY REVISION SURVEY.

Table with columns: Total Area for cultivation, including fruiting, Total Area not available for cultivation, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND (Dry-crop, Rice, Garden, Total), Government Unoccupied Assessed Land, Average Assessment on Government Occupied Land (Incidence per Acre on Dry-crop, Incidence per Acre on Rice), Incidence per Acre on all Government Land, Increase or Decrease of Assessment per cent., Remarks. Rows contain numerical data for various plots.

O-continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.

Total Area for cultivation, including Islam.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Government Unoccupied Assessed Land		Average Assessment on Government Occupied Land.		Incidence per Acre on all Government land.		Remarks.
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.	Incidence per Acre on Dry-crop.	Incidence per Acre on Rice.	Rs. a. p.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per cent.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1,051	3,858	340	86	52	84	1	4	402	174	428	113	0 3 11	1 9 10	0 5 7	31.8	
624	1,224	230	57	65	109	..	..	295	166	188	47	0 4 0	1 10 10	0 7 1	28.7	
401	2,510	78	20	46	73	..	..	122	99	244	80	0 5 6	1 9 5	0 8 3	22.2	
848	7,317	100	81	59	88	6	10	171	129	872	182	0 4 8	1 7 10	0 6 8	34.4	
677	5,145	88	32	22	40	1	1	106	63	489	128	0 4 3	1 13 1	0 6 7	40.0	
1,108	6,150	87	31	159	224	..	..	246	245	714	146	0 3 10	1 4 7	0 6 6	24.4	
400	2,098	96	23	93	113	2	1	191	187	137	40	0 3 10	1 3 6	0 8 11	2.2	
432	3,170	80	24	65	103	..	..	154	127	199	54	0 4 4	1 9 4	0 8 2	5.9	
636	2,640	108	37	62	83	..	..	170	110	401	92	0 4 0	1 5 5	0 5 8	1.8	
1,419	6,365	259	64	158	223	3	11	415	298	841	223	0 3 11	1 7 4	0 6 6	12.5	
427	1,401	41	10	20	35	1	1	62	46	216	49	0 3 11	1 12 0	0 5 6	17.9	
222	637	90	24	51	97	1	2	142	123	219	62	0 4 8	1 14 5	0 8 2	23.0	
323	302	51	12	23	39	..	..	74	51	141	37	0 3 9	1 11 2	0 6 7	18.6	
650	1,213	82	14	81	120	..	..	163	134	366	89	0 2 9	1 7 8	0 6 9	23.8	
330	396	62	17	69	88	..	..	122	105	160	40	0 4 5	1 7 6	0 8 3	8.3	
352	270	60	15	45	68	..	..	105	78	153	49	0 4 0	1 6 5	0 7 11	14.7	
207	222	46	12	51	76	..	..	96	68	60	18	0 4 3	1 7 10	0 10 4	18.9	
363	680	62	21	101	134	..	..	183	155	69	18	0 4 1	1 5 3	0 11 0	6.0	
56	165	5	1	14	21	..	..	19	22	24	8	0 3 2	1 8 0	0 11 2	15.8	
311	620	90	21	63	99	..	..	153	106	43	11	0 3 10	1 11 0	0 7 10	10.5	
307	812	154	37	39	67	2	1	195	186	132	30	0 4 2	1 1 10	0 9 11	39.4	
245	1,134	42	11	78	87	10	35	130	133	173	60	0 3 11	1 12 10	0 9 0	5.3	
644	800	144	36	112	202	..	..	250	237	273	60	0 3 2	1 7 7	0 9 11	57.9	
65	119	10	2	19	28	..	..	29	30	29	20	0 3 9	1 11 6	0 9 7	12.7	
441	2,958	148	35	80	148	3	12	237	166	165	46	0 4 0	1 3 2	0 10 2	14.2	
185	222	72	18	61	73	..	..	133	91	25	25	0 3 5	1 4 3	0 7 9	4.1	
413	578	149	32	26	109	..	..	235	141	108	25	0 4 1	1 5 11	0 7 8	32.2	
280	316	101	26	68	82	..	..	169	119	107	42	0 4 6	1 14 3	0 9 6	2.6	
350	1,344	62	17	66	106	..	..	118	123	219	67	0 4 0	1 14 3	0 9 6	10.6	
297	6,298	71	20	44	97	2	1	117	118	132	44	0 4 6	2 3 3	0 10 6	4.7	
250	1,636	125	35	26	46	..	..	104	61	104	40	0 4 6	1 12 4	0 7 7	10.6	
200	520	116	29	63	104	..	..	184	133	90	27	0 4 0	1 8 6	0 9 4	6.7	
539	1,610	140	37	71	138	..	..	271	175	253	71	0 4 3	1 0 10	0 7 6	6.7	
421	2,906	180	52	136	198	..	..	318	250	24	7	0 4 7	1 7 4	0 12 1	12.1	
205	54	127	22	23	52	..	..	149	74	36	4	0 2 7	1 5 10	0 7 2	20.8	
818	1,054	42	11	27	40	..	..	69	61	193	62	0 4 2	1 7 8	0 6 3	41.7	
2,244	5,704	331	72	98	141	16	13	435	226	1,707	336	0 3 6	1 7 0	0 4 2	37.8	
240	2,893	115	31	53	93	1	4	154	128	648	170	0 4 4	1 12 1	0 5 10	54.2	
613	8,197	126	28	8	13	..	..	144	41	447	104	0 3 7	1 10 0	0 3 10	20.6	
357	1,625	3	1	8	11	..	..	11	12	267	66	0 6 4	1 6 0	0 4 6	9.1	
660	1,453	300	57	34	53	11	26	851	136	222	43	0 3 0	1 8 11	0 5 0	7.1	
990	6,450	389	36	14	30	1	3	384	60	260	68	0 1 7	2 2 3	0 3 4	1.4	
414	321	94	18	..	..	..	..	94	18	316	72	0 3 1	..	0 3 6	..	
2,356	1,055	1,047	225	191	442	3	10	1,241	677	816	235	0 3 5	2 5 6	0 7 1	31.2	
1,457	107	563	132	90	153	..	..	659	275	656	146	0 3 6	1 9 6	0 8 1	1.9	
1,477	226	614	162	60	116	2	5	676	273	408	119	0 4 0	1 14 11	0 5 9	17.2	
664	134	287	67	64	130	..	..	351	197	21	5	0 3 9	2 0 6	0 8 8	13.9	
626	323	341	101	83	122	..	..	414	263	86	39	0 4 11	1 15 3	0 9 8	28.3	
546	9	141	32	34	75	..	..	175	107	230	51	0 3 8	2 3 4	0 6 1	17.6	
704	218	401	96	78	169	..	..	479	285	115	26	0 3 10	2 2 8	0 7 10	12.8	
264	631	73	15	39	61	..	..	102	76	..	..	0 3 8	2 1 8	0 11 11	11.8	
550	1,316	122	22	57	84	1	1	180	107	301	84	0 2 11	1 7 7	0 5 8	12.6	
103	1,859	13	3	33	66	..	..	46	69	4	4	0 3 8	2 0 0	1 7 4	16.9	
289	2,798	61	15	74	126	..	..	135	141	101	34	0 3 11	1 11 3	0 11 10	31.6	
347	2,044	74	18	77	152	..	..	151	170	7	8	0 3 11	1 15 7	1 2 0	18.9	
701	2,909	129	36	69	96	2	5	175	137	648	98	0 4 10	1 13 0	0 5 2	9.6	
1,098	1,469	551	136	154	215	1	1	716	352	189	61	0 3 11	1 6 4	0 7 4	14.9	
231	319	88	23	30	45	..	..	127	63	57	14	0 4 2	1 2 6	0 7 2	1.6	
299	1,143	40	9	61	80	..	..	91	89	163	39	0 8 7	1 9 1	0 8 1	35.8	
414	814	53	14	66	104	..	..	110	118	220	61	0 4 8	1 9 3	0 8 5	1.7	
51	2,070	2	12	24	34	..	..	20	26	18	2	0 4 0	2 9 0	0 13 7	21.2	
1,682	435	187	41	48	163	2	4	237	148	677	129	0 3 6	2 2 4	0 5 5	17.5	
592	270	180	37	28	48	..	..	208	65	199	44	0 3 3	1 11 5	0 5 1	14.9	
35,957	1,08,036	10,182	2,369	3,942	6,371	72	151	14,146	8,891	16,373	4,118	0 3 9	1 9 10	0 6 10	14.6	
918	4,825	594	41	22	35	..	..	616	76	284	60	0 1 1	1 9 5	0 3 5	13.4	
548	5,620	520	84	2	2	..	..	622	36	16	3	0 1 1	1 0 0	0 1 2	5.9	
908	3,424	6	6	25	35	..	..	65	41	820	143	0 2 5	1 6 5	0 3 4	18.9	
255	6,372	40	1	50	71	..	..	55	72	194	69	0 3 2	1 6 9	0 9 1	1.4	
180	2,917	189	11	3	4	..	..	172	15	4	8	0 1 0	1 5 4	0 1 8	..	
383	1,983	378	24	..	..	..	..	373	24	..	..	0 1 0	..	0 1 0	..	
261	4,014	227	15	16	30	6	9	246	64	1	1	0 1 1	1 14 0	0 2 7	35.0	
49	3,434	2	1	8	13	..	..	10	14	8	1	0 8 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	..	
230	1,417	13	2	7	10	..	..	20	12	138	26	0 2 6	1 6 10	0 2 11	20.0	
1,904	8,050	1,496	103	5	4	..	..	1,501	197	104	40	0 1 1	0 12 10	0 1 5	13.8	
745	7,681	593	34	5	10	..	..							

APPENDIX P.

Years of Settlement.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND (INA'M).			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10, and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Revenue History for 4 villages of the Dhárwár Táluks which adjoin the 6 villages transferred from the Khánápur Táluks the Dhárwár Collectorate.																	
1879-80	4,060	4,917		23	23	4,894	1,091	386	110	555	1,073	563	5,715	6,376	5,567		
1880-81	3,929	4,808				4,803	1,232	500	119	555	1,073	563	5,716	6,376	5,485		
1881-82	3,870	4,750		33	33	4,717	1,231	553	9	555	1,073	563	5,715	6,376	5,239		
1882-83	3,755	4,043		2,107	2,107	2,536	1,406	090	18	555	1,073	563	5,716	6,376	3,117	69	
1883-84	3,659	4,503			32	32	4,471	1,502	800	7	555	1,073	5,716	6,376	5,097		68
1884-85	3,357	4,194			129	129	4,065	1,303	1,109	8	555	1,073	5,715	6,376	4,892		70
1885-86	3,184	4,015			77	77	3,938	1,977	96	555	1,073	610	5,715	6,370	4,053		68
Revenue History for 3 villages of the Supa Táluks of North Kánara, which adjoin those of the Khánápur Táluks of Belgaum District.																	
1884-85	1,639	2,610				2,610	90	31	61				1,729	2,641	2,671		
1885-86	1,638	2,609				2,609	107	36	26				1,743	2,645	2,635		
1886-87	1,638	2,610				2,610	104	35	31				1,742	2,645	2,641		
1887-88	1,638	2,610				2,610	104	35	26				1,742	2,645	2,638		
1888-89	1,638	2,610				2,610	104	35	28				1,742	2,645	2,638		
1889-90	1,638	2,610				2,610	104	35	41				1,742	2,645	2,651		
1890-91	1,623	2,582				2,582	120	62	40				1,748	2,644	2,622		
1891-92	1,611	2,563				2,563	132	80	34				1,743	2,643	2,607		
1892-93	1,611	2,563				2,563	132	80	8				1,743	2,643	2,671		
1893-94	1,606	2,563				2,563	30	46	8				1,636	2,609	2,671		
1894-95	1,606	2,563				2,563	30	46	7				1,636	2,609	2,670		
1895-96	1,606	2,562				2,562	30	46	34				1,636	2,608	2,596		
1896-97	1,614	2,579				2,579	22	20	5				1,636	2,608	2,634		
1897-98	1,614	2,579				2,579	22	20	4				1,636	2,608	2,633		
1898-99	1,614	2,579				2,579	22	20	5				1,636	2,608	2,634		
1899-00	1,614	2,579				2,579	22	20	5				1,636	2,608	2,634		
1900-01	1,614	2,579				2,579	22	20	6				1,636	2,608	2,634		
1901-02	1,629	2,607				2,607	11	4	482				1,636	2,608	2,626		
1902-03	1,658	2,617				2,617							1,640	2,611	2,680		
1903-04	1,658	2,617				2,617							1,658	2,617	2,617		
1904-05	1,601	2,628				2,628							1,691	2,628	2,628		
1905-06	1,601	2,628				2,628							1,691	2,628	2,628		
1906-07	1,601	2,628				2,628							1,691	2,628	2,628		
Revenue History for 17 villages of the Supa Táluks of North Kánara, which adjoin those of the Khánápur Táluks of Belgaum District.																	
1872-73	2,223	3,275				3,275	435	454	102				2,656	3,729	3,977		
1873-74	2,228	3,282				3,282	431	448	81				2,659	3,730	3,363		
1874-75	2,247	3,311				3,311	411	418	129				2,658	3,729	3,440		
1875-76	2,254	3,317				3,317	405	413	119				2,659	3,730	3,436		
1876-77	2,273	3,335				3,335	387	395	79				2,660	3,730	3,414		
1877-78	2,296	3,351				3,351	364	379	95				2,660	3,730	3,446		
1878-79	2,296	3,356				3,356	364	374	135				2,660	3,730	3,541		
1879-80	2,232	3,335				3,335	373	395	175				2,660	3,730	3,510		
1880-81	2,248	3,271				3,271	412	459	656				2,660	3,730	3,927		
1881-82	2,241	3,261				3,261	220	248	218				2,467	3,509	3,479		
1882-83	2,235	3,240				3,240	232	269	68				2,467	3,508	3,498		
1883-84	2,185	3,161		29	29	3,132	262	325	124				2,447	3,486	3,256		
1884-85	2,157	3,114		84	84	3,030	290	372	145				2,447	3,486	3,225		
1885-86	2,154	3,109				3,109	293	377	358				2,447	3,486	3,467	51	

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

No. 1228 OF 1887.

From

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,
 Superintendent, Poona and Násik and
 Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
 Poona, 24th August 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of Government, a report by Mr. Disney, Acting Deputy Superintendent of the Southern Marátha Country Survey, on the revision settlement of the Khánápur Táluka. The proposals embrace 230 villages in all, 224 of which are in the Khánápur Táluka, while 6 have been transferred to the Dhárwár Collectorate since the original settlement. The information referring to these 6 villages has been separately treated in the report, and I would beg the favour of your passing on these papers to the Collector of Dhárwár, so that the comments of both Collectors on the proposals for their respective villages may reach Government simultaneously.

2. The proposals embodied in this report were generally considered and approved by Mr. Stewart before giving over charge of the Survey Department ; and as I have had full opportunity of discussing the subject with Mr. Disney during the preparation of his report, which includes all the information usually given, it will not be necessary for me to add much in the way of forwarding remarks.

3. Paragraphs 1 to 4 give the former constitution of the táluka and the changes which have occurred in it up to the present time, together with the dates and authorities for the existing settlements.

Mr. Disney's paragraphs
1 to 4.

4. The operations preparatory to revision settlement have been the same as with the approval of Government have been employed in all the recent revisions in the Southern Marátha Country. It was found necessary to remeasure only 34 per cent. of the old survey numbers and 17 per cent. of area in the course of preparing the new record, for the old measurement work proved to have been most carefully carried out, and may be said to have needed little more than bringing up to date ; this operation in an intricate country adjoining the Gháts, which has made great advance during the expiring settlement, must under other circumstances have entailed much greater labour. In classification the proportion actually done afresh in the field amounted to 29 per cent. of the new survey numbers and 16.2 per cent. of area.

Revenue operations.
Mr. Disney's paragraphs 5
to 9.

5. The conformation of the country, its natural beauty, and the favourable moistness of its climate are dealt with in the 12th and succeeding paragraphs, and call for no further comment. With regard to crops, the areas quoted by Mr. Disney refer to Government land only as compiled in average from the village papers, but the proportions indicated by these areas may be fairly taken as characteristic of the tract, and are, therefore, worth quoting ; they may be summarised thus :—

Mr. Disney's paragraphs
12 to 14.

Crops.
Mr. Disney's paragraphs 15
and 16.

							Kharif.	Rabi.
<i>Cereals</i> .—Jowári, Bájri, rice, Náchni, Sáva, Rála							52.4	...
6.2	0.2	28.6	11.1	4.8	1.5	...	...
<i>Pulses</i> .—Tur, Kulthi, gram, Watána, Páuta, Masur							3.4	2.5
0.1	3.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.1	...	...
<i>Oil-seeds</i> .—Kárla, 2.1, safflower 0.1							2.1	0.1
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...							1.0	0.8
							58.9	3.4
Total ...							62.3	37.7
Grass and fallow ...							37.7	
Grand Total ...							100.0	

As is usual in moist Ghát districts, grass and fallow covers a very large proportion of the occupied area, in about half of the remainder of which rice is sown, [*viz.*, 28.6 of the whole occupied area], while náchni with its companion grains, sáva and rála, make up together 17.3 per cent. Jowári covers but 6.2 per cent., and is grown only in the eastern villages, where the climate is least moist. The pulses grown are not important—kulthi, the one most grown, covering but 3.3 per cent., and the only oil-seed raised in any quantity is kárla or gingelly seed. Thus almost the whole produce of the country depends on the early harvest—only about 3½ per cent. of the occupied area being devoted to late crops.

6. On the question of communications and markets I have nothing to add to Mr. Disney's detailed information. The táluka, which possessed no made roads at the time of the original settlement, is now well opened up—not by cart roads merely, but by a railway with four stations within its limits.

7. It will be best to consider in one place the whole subject of the statistics before passing on to speak of the proposed rates of assessment, the suitability of which of course depends on the condition in which the district is demonstrated to have arrived at the conclusion of the expiring lease. The tables in paragraph 23 give the total results for the whole district, while the same figures are used in paragraph 36 compiled separately for each group of villages on which it is proposed, later in the report, to place separate rates of assessment. These groups each possess a different degree of advantage with respect to climate and communications combined, and it is important, therefore, to be able to compare them individually with the general result. They will be easily distinguished on reference to the map.

8. It is plain, from a consideration of the figures given in paragraph 36, that there has been great progress throughout the district: working cattle and carts, which more perhaps than anything else indicate advance in prosperity, have largely increased in number in every group without exception; but it will be seen that population—which has largely increased in the first three groups, *i.e.*, in the open part of the táluka, and moderately in the fourth, which lies intermediate between that part and the Gháts—has in the country actually adjoining the Gháts decreased very appreciably. Mr. Disney attributes this to the prohibition placed on kumri cultivation, and quotes a remark by Mr. Francis, the Assistant Superintendent, who did the classification of the táluka, to that effect. With a view to throwing some further light on the subject, I have obtained from the Mámlatdár for the 78 villages of the two last groups the figures summarized below:—

	Year of Settlement.	1874-75.	1877-78.	1882-83.	1885-86.
		17,302	13,790	12,560	13,598	13,284
Population ...					
Houses...	Superior } 3,597	270 } 3,291	332 } 3,179	1,100 } 4,284	395 } 3,543
	Inferior. }	3,021 }	2,847 }	3,184 }	3,148 }
Working cattle.	3,498	4,041	4,110	7,320	7,532

Here, then, whatever may be the cause of the decrease shown to have taken place in population, it is seen not to be altogether of recent occurrence, and the fluctuating nature of the population usually found in Ghát districts is also evidenced by these figures. The head of working cattle, however, has steadily increased, specially of late years, and the inference would seem to be that the people who have left these villages were not among the regular cultivators. The incidence of occupied land per head of population in these two groups is 1·9 and 2·1 acres as compared with 1·7 acres in the remainder of the district; but, including waste land available for cultivation, the proportions are 3·5, 2·8, and 1·8 respectively.

Considering, however, that there is proportionately* much less rice land in the two western groups, the pressure of population cannot at present be very much less there than in the rest of the taluka. It is observable that non-working cattle are proportionately more numerous in these western groups than elsewhere, though there is a small decrease in the year of settlement even here; in these two groups the non-working cattle are in proportion of ·8 per head of population, in the remainder of the district the proportion is ·3, and a difference in the same direction is seen with regard to working cattle, which are in proportion of ·6 and ·4 per head of population in the two western groups together, and in the remainder respectively.

9. On the whole, therefore, there seems no reason to suppose that the villages of the two western groups have made less progress proportionately than the rest of the taluka, and the decrease in their population cannot be attributed to any difficulty in obtaining the means of existence. On the other hand, if it is due to the migration of those who subsisted on kumri alone, there seems, at all events, no reason to regret their departure, for it is clear, from the figures under discussion, that a sufficient population can live and thrive in Ghát villages in spite of the practical prohibition of this most objectionable form of cultivation. Another cause, however, may have recently affected the floating population of these villages, and that is the railway works which for the last few years have been in progress on the Tinai Ghát. In similar cases, people who have taken to railway work have sometimes made their home near the work, and even settled there after the work was finished; but I have not been able to ascertain whether this has been the case in the present instance, or whether even there has been any considerable flow of labour to the railway from the villages now in question.

10. The appendices containing the abstract, for the last five years, of all cases registered, of sale, lease, and mortgage, in which land value of land. alone was concerned, show that land bears a very high value in the district. With regard to the average letting value shown in paragraph 29, Mr. Disney has omitted to point out that as of the total sum paid, viz., Rs. 40,813, no less than Rs. 15,537 was paid in advance—many cases being for long periods—the real letting value must be very considerably more than 2·5 times the Government assessment, for in his calculation the sums paid in advance have been merely divided by the number of years which the payment covered, and the quotient taken as an annual payment. It will be too elaborate a calculation to estimate here, in detail, the real equivalent of all these advance payments, but it is important to note the fact that so large a sum was paid in advance.

11. I have nothing to add to Mr. Disney's remarks on the subject of prices, and agree with what he has written regarding the revenue history of the expiring lease. There are in the Appendices given some noticeable fluctuations under the head of unoccupied waste, which, it may be presumed, are due to the inclusion or exclusion of areas for forest purposes.

Prices—Mr. Disney's paragraph 31.
Revenue History—Mr. Disney's paras. 31 to 33.
In Table II, *e. g.* against the years 1861-62, 1869-70, and 1880-81.
In Table III, 1859-60, 1861-62, 1869-70 and 1880-81.

Mr. Disney's paragraph 34.
Appendix P.

12. With regard to the remissions shown against the 4 Dhárwár villages in Appendix P, the Mámlat-

dár explains that they are due to certain orders* of Government which related to that Collectorate generally, and not to any local cause.

*Government Resolutions Nos. 3062 and 2663 of 1882.

13. The grouping and rates proposed were, as already mentioned, generally considered and approved by Mr. Stewart before handing over charge; but some slight modifications in the grouping were suggested by Mr. Disney with regard to certain villages east of the range of hills mentioned in his paragraphs 13 and 50, in which I entirely concur. The new railway has followed lines of existing communications; and until it has familiarised itself to the people, and we can see in some detail what changes its presence will bring about, we should be ill-advised to count too freely on, and discount its beneficial effects in a country so unprepared for it as that which lies close along the line of railway. The effects of the free communication with the sea-coast now opening to the whole Southern Marátha Country must be great and immediate; but, as regards the Khánápur Táluka, its influence will be felt sooner in the more open villages somewhat removed from the course of the railway, than in the uncleared country through which a way has been cut. In the main, therefore, the old arrangement of groups is proposed to be followed, and the rates are graduated from the north-east corner of the táluka, whose climate and communications alike are most advantageous to the south and west, where they are least so. For rice cultivation the climate is equally good throughout the táluka, but for dry crops it is only fairly favourable in the first group, and deteriorates as one proceeds southward and westward, until in the two last groups only náchni and the coarse grains proper to a Ghát country can be raised in unirrigated land.

14. There is but a small area recorded as garden under the revision survey, though considerably more than under the existing settlement. It is confined almost to the western villages, and in nature resembles that of Kánara, in that it depends chiefly on the natural moisture of the situation and on water obtainable close to the surface of the soil or from small rills: garden land of this description is capable of bearing very valuable crops if properly attended to, and is particularly profitable, because little or no labour is needed to utilise the water-supply. In the Khánápur villages, however, the cultivation of these natural garden lands has not yet been fully developed, and coffee, limes, mango, and jack trees are the usual produce. A low rate, therefore, not exceeding Rs. 4 per acre, has been generally imposed; but in a few cases, where cultivation is more advanced, and cocoa and supári palms are grown, the rate has reached Rs. 6.

15. It will be noted that of the total increase proposed, which amounts to 30·5 per cent., the principal stress falls on the four eastern groups, while in the comparatively uncleared country of the two western groups the increase is but 14·6 and 11·1 per cent. respectively. On the same principle the chief weight of the increase has been made to fall on the rice lands, which are very productive; and the dry-crop lands, which are generally poor in quality, are thus comparatively relieved.

16. The increase in Group III, rising above the limit of 33 per cent., calls for special explanation, which is found in the facts explained in the 50th paragraph of the report. It is in this group that the principal increase in rice cultivation has taken place, the rice area being now greater by 20 per cent. than at the former settlement; I concur entirely with Mr. Disney in the necessity for placing in this group the 9 villages of the old Kakkeri Karyat, which he shows to have been formerly far too lowly assessed. Under the circumstances explained it is unavoidable that the increase of this group should slightly exceed the limit usually-observed, and I trust that Government may be pleased to approve.

17. In this settlement, as in the Belgaum Táluka proposals for which are now before Government, and as before that in a portion of Sampgaon Táluka, it has been found that from the mere rectification of the former too low valuation of the water-supply of the rice lands the revenue would

Treatment of rice land.
Mr. Disney's paragraphs 51 to 61.

be increased as much as seemed desirable without making any enhancement to the maximum rates; the maximum rate for rice land has accordingly been retained in every village as it was at the original settlement. The increase in the area of rice land in this taluka is not important, amounting to only 9 per cent. on the former recorded acreage,—a difference which might indeed be due merely to inaccuracies in the old measurement. A wish, however, was expressed by the Survey Commissioner, that more detail should be given, if possible, in future reports regarding the extent and assessment of new rice land—land, that is which has been converted from dry-crop into rice during the currency of the expiring settlement. Mr. Disney has, therefore, dealt with this point more fully than would otherwise have been necessary, though it was not possible he should add anything to the full and clear explanation of the subject given by Colonel Anderson in his Bankapur Report, on which Government accorded their approval to the system ever since adhered to in all Southern Marátha Country settlements.

18. As a matter of fact, in the Southern Marátha Country, as elsewhere, it is not practicable accurately to separate, on the ground, the area that was formerly rice from that which may have been added during the thirty years that have elapsed since the measurements were made, and a system was, therefore, needed which would not depend in any way on such a separation, but which would yet provide for the assessment of natural advantages only, without trenching on improvements made by private capital; this is attained by putting the assessment on *all* rice land, which has moisture insufficient to raise a second crop, at rates which do not exceed those found suitable for plain dry-crop land in exceptionally favourable situations: there is no doubt under this system some loss of revenue on original rice land, which might often be assessed at higher rates, if it were not for the necessity above explained; but simplicity in practice and, above all, the avoidance

* Cf. paragraph 55 of the Bankapur Revenue Settlement Report.

of much petty and vexatious inquiry* must be held to fully compensate any loss thus incurred. The whole subject, however, is so exhaustively disposed of in Colonel Anderson's report, that I should not have thought it necessary, but for the reason explained, to say more than that his system has been strictly adhered to.

19. I have nothing more to add to Mr. Disney's remarks further than to explain that these proposals have been delayed partly by the unusual pressure of settlement work this year in the Southern Marátha Country, where Mr. Disney has had hard and unaccustomed work in disposing of it, while his office was somewhat crippled by sickness, and partly because it seemed desirable to discuss, as fully as was practicable, the doubtful points in the statistics of the western villages for which further figures were necessary.

I have, &c.,

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Poona and
Násik and S. M. C. Revenue Survey.

No. 3403.

FROM

J. FAIRLIE MUIR, ESQUIRE,
COLLECTOR, BELGAUM DISTRICT ;

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Belgaum, dated 29th September 1887.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward* the proposals of Mr. Fletcher, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for the revision of the land revenue settlement of the Khánápur Táluka. I fully concur in these proposals.

*Separately through the Collector of Dhárwár.

2. Some time ago, I submitted† to you the Superintendent's proposals for the revised settlement of the Belgaum Táluka. This táluka lies along the northern length of the Khánápur Táluka. The circumstances of the two tálukás are similar to a considerable extent; Khánápur, however, has more hill and considerably more forest. My above letter applies also, generally, to the Khánápur Táluka.

†Letter No. 1071, dated 29th March 1887.

3. The papers, that I forward, show to what extent it has been found necessary to alter the original survey record of measurement and classification. This record has now been made sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Materials, taken from it, are available to make an assessment; that will, in all future operations, be treated as the "initial assessment."

4. The original survey was fair. Experience proves it to be so. This is shown by the revenue history of the táluka and the account of the present condition and the progress of these villages—more especially of the cultivating classes—that are here given in detail.

5. In connection with this matter, only two points appear to call for notice from me. The first is fully stated in my letter‡ mentioned above. Here,§ as in the Belgaum Táluka, cattle have increased somewhat in numbers. The decrease in non-agricultural cattle is more than made up for by the increase in agricultural cattle. This increase has fully kept pace with the extension of cultivation. My remarks|| on this subject apply equally to the Khánápur Táluka;—with this addition, that the Tinai Ghát road completed in 1865-66 is, in the Khánápur Táluka, the chief cause of the decline of the traffic by pack-bullock and the consequent falling off in the numbers of non-agricultural cattle. The construction, of late years, of the Amboli Ghát and other made roads has, too, done much to lessen this traffic. While the completion of the railway to Goa must ere long give it its death-blow.

‡Sections 4 to 13.

§See Mr. Disney's Sections 40 and 41.

|| Sections 4 to 13, of my above letter.

6. The other point calling for notice is the decrease¶ in the population of the villages of the fifth and sixth groups. This is not, I consider, due to the causes conjectured. It was, I hold, wholly caused by the epidemic fever of 1863-64 and subsequent years. This fever, of a virulent type, caused great mortality over the whole of the tract in question. It was more fatal and lingered longer in the hilly and wooded parts, shown in the map as groups 5 and 6.

¶Mr. Disney's Section 38 and Mr. Fletcher's Sections 8 and 9.

7. I have not, indeed, been able to discover, in the English records of my own office, any allusion to this epidemic. But people all over the táluka now tell one of it. I have, too, come on a correspondence in the vernacular about

* Revised Settlement of the Supa and Yellapur Tálukás, page 7, Sections 8 to 12; page 137, Section 16; and page 129, Section 8.

† The figures differ, though not materially, from those given by Mr. Disney.

‡ Excluding the 6 villages (group 3) of the Dhárwár District.

§ In the years of settlement—51,928.

|| In the year of settlement—13,324.

¶ In the year of settlement—3,112.

large sums, spent by Government in the years 1866 and 1867 on the purchase of quinine for distribution to the fever-stricken people. Further, mention is made in Government Selection No. 187* of the prevalence of this epidemic in the tract in question, known at the time as the Bidi Táluka.

8. The village returns,† that may be looked on as roughly correct, show how fatal the fever was all over the táluka, especially to the west and south. If the first four groups,‡ that lie in the more open country to the north-east, the population was 51,608 in §1863. In 1866 it had fallen to 49,168. Thereafter it rose, little by little, to 65,745 in 1886. In groups 5 and 6 the decrease was longer continued; the epidemic lasted there up to 1870. In group 5 the population in ||1863 was 13,356. It had fallen to 8,100 in 1870. Thereafter it rose, year by year, to 10,334 in 1886. In the sixth group the population in ¶1863 was 3,212. It fell year by year to 937 in 1870. It then gradually rose to 2,971 in 1886. In these two groups the mortality was, it will be seen, very great; nor, up to date, have they recovered themselves. These comprise the villages in which the kumri form of cultivation formerly prevailed to a considerable extent. The restrictions on this kind of cultivation, coupled with the poorness of the villagers and their barren land, may be held to account for the fact that their recovery has been thus slow; and is not yet fully established.

Except, however, in the matter of population, these villages cannot** be said to have retrograded. The standard of comfort—if so it can be called in their case—has risen. This has been so, especially during the last few years. Large numbers of the villagers have of late years found employment near their villages on the railway works, forest cuttings, &c.

9. The decrease is no way due to the pressure of the land assessment. The fact, that the 16 inám villages in the táluka also fell off in population in the fever years goes to show that this is so. These inám villages lie, for the most part, immediately to the north-east of group 5; being situated more in the open country, where the fever was less severe than to the south-west. Their population was 3,280 in 1863. It fell thereafter, year by year, to 2,592 in 1868. The figures for 1869 and 1870 are not forthcoming. Thereafter it rose gradually to 3,259 in 1886.

10. I note, with reference to the last sentence of Section 32 of Mr. Disney's letter, that the Mámlatdár's record of unoccupied assessed land appears to be correct. In his records the forest reserved land is separately and correctly shown. Without the detailed returns, however, I cannot offer any explanation of the difference of 2,508 acres that Mr. Disney draws attention to. I have asked Mr. Disney to let me have these returns. I shall report, hereafter, if on their receipt I am able to explain the matter.

11. Mr. Fletcher draws†† attention to "some noticeable fluctuations" in the entries concerning land in Appendix N, "which it ††Section 11. "may be presumed are due to the inclusion or exclusion of areas for forest purposes." This is not so. Up to 1879-80 there was practically no alteration in the amount of forest land. It was for the first time shown separately in that year in the revenue accounts. The area has not since been altered.

12. In addition to those, noted by Mr. Fletcher, there are a number of other remarkable fluctuations in the entries in columns 2, 8 and 11 of Appendix N. The causes of these are fully stated in the annual talebands. They are mainly as follows. Up to the introduction of the survey, and also to some extent thereafter, extensive areas were given out for kumri cultivation. These were given out on varying conditions and, generally, only for periods of two years. The entries in question were materially affected in consequence. Then, some

twenty-five years ago or so, a good deal of land was transferred from column 11 to 2, in consequence of the decisions of the Inám Commission. Further, in several years, more especially soon after the original settlement, large areas of unassessed land were assessed; and thereon either given out for cultivation or else retained as unoccupied assessed land. These are the principal causes.

13. The details of cultivation are given* for the five years ending 1885-86.

*Mr. Fletcher's Section 5. But, owing to an alteration in the form of the revenue returns, complete figures cannot, I think, well be given for more than three years. I show below the percentages of the various crops during these three years. This is for the whole of the occupied land† of the 224 villages in question. Its yearly average area is 1,34,844 acres; 3,494 acres of which are returned as twice cropped:—

Name of Crop.	Percentage of Cultivation.	Total.
Rice ... ..	...	33·8
Sugarcane	·4	
Other garden crops	·2	·6
Rági (náchni)... ..	11·3	
Great millet (jola)	5·0	
Chenna (vari)... ..	4·1	
Kulthi (húrle)... ..	3·3	
Sesamum seed (yellu)	2·0	
Italian millet (navani)	1·2	
Other khárf crops‡	1·3	28·2
Common pea (batgadli)	1·05	
Other rabi crops‡	1·45	2·5
Grass, woods and fallow ... ..	...	34·9
		100·

‡These are made up of a large number of crops; the separate figures for each of which are less than 1·0 per cent.

14. As in the Belgaum Táluka, so here, rice and rági are the staple crops throughout the táluka. The great millet, too, is grown to a considerable extent in the north-east of the táluka. Its cultivation may be said to be confined to the first three groups.

15. The original assessment, shown to be fair, has now to be revised. The profits of cultivation,—i.e. the money equivalent thereof,—have increased. Prices have risen; but it cannot, I think, be safely assumed that they have risen to the extent, estimated§ by Mr. Disney. Allowance must be made for the scarcity prices of 1876-77 and following years.

§ Section 31 of his letter.

16. Mr. Disney, rightly I consider, bases his calculations on the prices of the ruling bázár of Belgaum-cum-Sháhpur. Belgaum lies only 14 miles distant from the northern boundary of the táluka, and is connected with it by three good roads. The prices|| of the larger local bázárs—Nandgad and Khánápur—rise and fall as the Belgaum prices do. The Khánápur price-list is defective for the earlier years; while the prices given for Nandgad, which is not the Mámlatdár's head-quarters, are not altogether reliable. The prices at Belgaum, on the other hand, have been carefully kept and checked all through the period in question. It may, then, be safely held that the rise and fall of prices in the tract in question are for all practical purposes those of the Belgaum bázár.

17. Appendix M gives the prices, separately, for each of the last four decades. In the fourth decade the years 1876-77, 1877-78 and 1878-79 are

included. This is a mistake, I think. The prices of these years must be looked on as "scarcity prices." They ought accordingly to be struck out of the calculation. I have fully commented on the Belgaum prices in my letter,* above mentioned, about the Belgaum revision settlement. I need not, I think, repeat here what I wrote. I may, however, give again the table of prices. It is as follows :—

Periods of ten years.	Sers per Rupee.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE ON THE PRICES.	
		Of the first period.	Of the second period.
<i>Rice.</i>			
1st	25		
2nd	20	20	
3rd	10	60	50
4th	12	52	40
<i>Great Millet.</i>			
1st	38		
2nd	31	18.4	
3rd	18	52.6	41.9
4th	20½	46.05	33.9
<i>Rági.</i>			
1st	43		
2nd	35	18.6	
3rd	21	51.2	40.0
4th	25	41.9	28.3

The first period is from 1842-43 to 1851-52; the second from 1852-53 to 1861-62; and the third from 1862-63 to 1871-72. The fourth period is of eleven years from 1872-73 to 1885-86; excluding the three years 1876-77, 1877-78 and 1878-79.

18. The increase in the profits of cultivation cannot be held to be altogether in the proportion of the rise of prices. The costs of cultivation have undoubtedly increased; and must be allowed for. I consider them to have risen some 5 to 10 per cent. I have explained in my report† on the Chikodi revision settlement how I arrive at this estimate. I am not, however, able to hazard a conjecture as to what percentage of the former net profits they have eaten up.

†Sections 22 to 27, page 100, Government Selection No. 188.

19. Then allowance must be made for the rise in the standard of comfort of the cultivating classes, that has assuredly taken place. Allowance, too, must be made for the rise in the future, that may confidently be expected.

20. I assume, too, that the profits of cultivation will, during the next thirty years, remain what they have been during the last period. It cannot be predicted with confidence or any great show of probability whether they will rise or fall. But the railway‡ through the taluka will doubtless affect them.

‡ Quite recently opened. It will give ready access to Poona and the country to the north and north-east; to Hubli and the south and south-east; and to Goa and the sea. It will lessen the cost of carriage to foreign markets of rice, the staple of the taluka. It will open out markets, hitherto practically closed. It may, I think, be expected to increase the profits of cultivation.

21. The villages in question were settled towards the earlier part of the second§ period, given above; i.e., 6 in 1853-54, 113 in 1854-55, 103 in 1855-56 and one in each of the years 1856-57 and 1858-59.

§ 1852-53 to 1861-62.

22. "The general enhancement of the tract under revision" is 30·5 per cent. This, on a comparison of the prices* of the first period with those of the fourth and after allowance is made for the matters stated above, cannot be held to be otherwise than fair to all concerned.

* i. e. "the initial prices" on which the original assessment was based.

23. The increase appears, too, to be fairly distributed over the various villages. I had the advantage, some months ago, of discussing in detail with Mr. Disney the grouping and rating. The villages seem to me to be properly grouped; and the maximum rates relatively fair. My only doubt is with reference to the increase of the rates of the fifth and sixth groups. These groups have fallen off in population during the term of settlement; the decrease, however, being in no way due to the pressure of the Government assessment. Their circumstances are poor; those of the wilder Ghát villages (i. e. group 6) especially

† e. g.—agricultural cattle, the chief wealth of these forest villagers, have largely increased in numbers.

so. Still I do not think that there is sufficient reason for exempting them from sharing in the general enhancement of the very moderate assessment, that they pay. In their case the enhancement is small; it is 14·6 per cent. in the case of the fifth group and 11·1 per cent. in that of the sixth; "their present low dry-crop rate is not disturbed by these proposals."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. FAIRLIE MUIR,

Collector.

No. 3456 OF 1887.

Dhárwár, 20th October 1887.

Forwarded to the Survey Commissioner.

The undersigned is only concerned with this revision so far as it affects 6 villages in the Mugad Petha of the Dhárwár Táluka which formerly belonged to the Bidi Táluka under Belgaum. These villages are included in Mr. Disney's third group, and there can be no doubt regarding the advance they have made in every way since the original assessment. The only doubt that the undersigned has, is regarding the water classification of rice land. In his 15th paragraph Mr. Disney states that in these 6 villages the late crops are of little importance, there is a fair amount of jowári and náchni grown, but here again rice largely predominates over any other crops. Again, from his 52nd and 53rd paragraphs it is clear that out of an increase of Rs. 27,311 in the assessment of his group No. III; in which these villages are included, no less than Rs. 20,654 is due to the revaluation of the water advantages of land which was under rice cultivation at the original settlement, and to the assessment for the first time of the water advantages of land which has been converted from dry to rice during the term of the settlement. In his paragraphs 54—61 Mr. Disney has defended his water classification, and has stated that it has been carried out according to the principles laid down by Colonel Anderson in his report on the revision settlement of the Bankápur Táluka, which was approved by Government. Now, on consulting Appendix O to Mr. Disney's report, it will be found that in the village of Hindasgeri (No. 54) the rice land has increased from 382 to 660 acres. This is a very large increase, amounting to very nearly 75 per cent. Now Colonel Anderson in paragraph 55 of his report on the Bankápur revision settlement points out that we must be very careful against putting an extra assessment on rice land which comes under the definition of an improvement. He goes on to say:—"Of course if an excess of area was found now to be rice land above that recorded at the first survey, the presumption would be that the excess was the result of an improvement; this would, however, be by no means a certainty, &c. &c." Now it appears to the undersigned that when the excess is so very large, as in the present instance, it would have been advisable to show exactly how much of the assessment was due to soil and how much to water classification. If the rayats have only taken advantage of the natural position of land, and have at some labour and expense converted it into rice land so as to take advantage of the naturally existing supply of

water which drains from neighbouring slopes, it does not appear just that they should be taxed for their improvements. It may further be remarked that Mr. Fletcher in paragraph 8 of his report on the revision settlement of the Dhárwár Táluka, in which these villages are now included, and to which they were always contiguous, states that "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.*" Colonel Anderson's arguments in his report on the Bankápur revision regarding the difficulty of separating new rice land from old, and the extent to which the water-supply to the new land should be taxed, may be very true, and his solution of the difficulty may have been a very fair one on the whole, but it was a solution founded on expedience, and apparently admittedly not on the facts of each case. At the time the Colonel Anderson's report was written (January 1876) the discussion regarding the taxation of improvements that led to the amendment of Sections 106 and 107, Land Revenue Code, by Act IV of 1886, had not taken place. In accordance with the orders of Government, the petitions made by the rayats of the villages objecting to the new rates of assessment are forwarded herewith. The only forcible argument brought forward is that the rayats have converted dry-crop into rice by their own labour and at their own expense, and that such improvements should not be taxed. In Kadabgatti it will be seen that the rate on rice has been raised from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 5. The Survey Department may be able to show that the increased assessment is entirely due to water, and not to soil, classification, and that improvements carried out by rayats have not been taxed; but, owing to the passing of Act IV of 1886, it seems to the undersigned that it is not now open to the Survey Department to refer to a system which was sanctioned for Bankápur so far back as 1876. It must be shown, regarding old rice land, that the water advantages were undervalued at the original survey, and have now been placed at their proper valuation, and regarding new rice land that it is not an improvement due to the rayat himself, and that the water advantages are not natural, but due in some way to the State. This does not seem to have been done in the papers before the undersigned.

(Signed) J. K. SPENCE,
Acting Collector.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

No. 2203 of 1887.

FROM

A. S. BULKLEY, Esquire,
ACTING SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Camp Kanjari, 22nd December 1887.*

SIR,

The papers which I have the honour to forward herewith relate to the revision settlement of 224 villages of the Khanápur Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate and 6 villages formerly of that táluka, but transferred since the original settlement to the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

2. The proposals for the revised grouping and maximum rates of these villages, which, with one slight subsequent modification therein, are those which Mr. Stewart when Survey Commissioner himself decided upon in concert with Mr. Disney, Acting Deputy Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey, have been submitted by Mr. Fletcher, Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Surveys, with forwarding remarks thereon, to the Collectors of Belgaum and Dhárwár, and have been reviewed by these officers in due course with respect to the villages with which they are respectively concerned. These groupings and rates are entirely approved of by both the Collectors.

3. The remeasurement operations have been conducted on the partial system which has been approved of by Government in the case of all recent

revisions in the Southern Marátha Country. The result is that the old measurement work has been confirmed in nearly 80 per cent. of the gross area and 21,020 old survey numbers have been converted into 22,396 revision survey numbers. The difference in the gross areas by the two surveys amounts to only 0·33 per cent., and as regards areas of individual survey fields also the old measurement has proved to be exceedingly accurate. It is true that, in 6½ per cent. of the old survey fields, differences exceeding 5 per cent. of area have been exhibited, but this result does not indicate incorrect work, but is due chiefly to the small areas of a large proportion of the fields which came under revision measurement, and in whose cases even a trifling increase or decrease worked out into a high percentage of difference.

4. Under the revision classification, which was also made on the partial system, 29 per cent. of the new survey numbers, comprising 16 per cent. of the gross area, have been reclassified. The water-supply of all rice land (old and new) and of all garden land irrigated by channels from streams was reclassified. The existing soil classification was found to be well done, and the valuation in force has been to a large extent confirmed.

5. The geographical position and physical features of the táluka are described in paras. 12 and 13 of Mr. Disney's report. Throughout its area the rainfall is certain, and well suited to the cultivation which prevails in the several differing tracts. Rice, which is the staple cereal (raised either by drill sowing or planting out), is grown in 37 per cent. of the net cultivable area according to the figures given in Mr. Disney's 10th para. The Collector of Belgaum (his 13th para.) gives for rice cropping in the three years 1883-84 to 1885-86 an area percentage of 33·8 on all the occupied land of the 224 villages of the táluka in his Collectorate. The small difference in these percentages is due to all the cultivable area being taken in the former case and the cultivated in the latter. Náchni (or rági) covers the next largest percentage of cultivated area, and is grown chiefly in the eastern villages of the 224 of Khanápur Táluka proper. Of the gross occupied area a yearly average, in round numbers, of about 60 per cent. is under early (*kharif*) cultivation,—3 per cent. under late (*rabi*) crops, and 37 per cent. is kept in grass and fallow. So large a proportion of cultivable land reserved for pasturage and fallow is usually met with in tálukás along the Gháts with a moist climate.

6. The táluka is now well provided with roads, of which three are provincial, and used by carts throughout the year. There were none such at the original survey settlement. Several cleared roads have also been made out of Local Funds, and the state of the táluká's communications with markets of some importance both within and beyond its own limits and also with the two sections of the Southern Marátha Country Railway, which traverse a portion of its area, is decidedly good. The Collector of Belgaum (see his 20th para.) is of opinion that the result of the railway when in regular working will be to increase the profits of cultivation over the whole táluka, and in this view I concur, although it is probable that the effect will be evidenced earlier in those parts of it which are situated somewhat distant from the actual line of the railway. The population of the villages is for the most part agricultural, and the only local industry of importance is that of making a preparation of rice grain, called "churmuri," and exporting it in large quantities over an extensive area, and to places at long distances beyond the táluka.

7. In Mr. Disney's 36th para. an analysis is given for the 230 villages (as now proposed to be grouped), of the statistics of population and agricultural stock and resources for the whole táluka which are to be found embodied in his 23rd para. and detailed in Appendices D and E to his report, which relate to the 224 and 6 villages separately. In the 224 villages the increase of population since the original settlement is 13·2 per cent., and in the 6 villages it is 18·2 per cent. If comparison of these results be made with the figures given in the report of the revision settlement of the Sampgaon Táluka, which district is considered by Mr. Stewart to be most analogous to the Khanápur Táluka, it will be seen that the figures of increase in the two coincide closely. In the case of the 5th and 6th groups of the Khanápur villages a decrease in population is shown. Mr. Muir differs somewhat in his explanation of its causes from that stated by Mr. Disney and Mr. Fletcher, and attributes the result mainly to the non-recovery, up to date, from the heavy mortality from virulent fever which prevailed, (especially in the tract occupied by these two groups), in the years from 1863-64 to 1869-70 inclusive. He agrees, however, in the explanation offered by the

two survey officers, so far as he attributes the slowness of what recovery has been made to the fact that the population chiefly practised "*kumri*" cultivation, and owing to its restriction latterly have migrated elsewhere. A reference to the 7th para. of Mr. Stewart's report No. ^A₆₅₈ dated 11th April 1885, on the revision settlement of the Sampgaon Táluka, shows that the prevalence, during the period above mentioned, of severe epidemic fever in the western part of the Belgaum Collectorate, especially in the Kittur Mahál of Táluka Bidi, was noted by that officer as naturally accounting for the non-increase of population in them during the term of the survey settlement, which was found to be the case. As regards the villages of the present 5th and 6th groups, it is satisfactory to note that all the officers who have considered and pronounced upon the subject, admit that the decrease in their population is not due to the burden of the existing survey assessments.

8. Reviewing the statistics of the other subjects, it is found that in the 230 villages there is an increase of 21 per cent. in houses, chiefly of the middling class. Only in the 14 villages of the new 6th group is there a decrease. Working cattle have increased in the whole táluka by 42½ per cent., the increase being largest in the 4th, 5th, and 6th groups. The decrease in non-agricultural beasts is covered by the total increase in the agricultural cattle. This decrease appears to be correctly attributed by Mr. Muir (his 5th paragraph) chiefly to the completion of the roads by the Tinai and Amboli gháts, which has made the employment of pack bullocks for traffic less needful. The proportion of working cattle to cultivated area is one pair to 5 acres, and this is high even where the proportion of wet cultivation is so large as it is in the tract under report. Sheep and goats have increased by 18 per cent., and the area available for pasturage is doubtless utilized by them to a great extent. Carts show a very large increase for the whole 230 villages, amounting to 208½ per cent. The general increase is, no doubt, mainly due to the improved state of the communications throughout the táluka. Wells and budkis show a total increase of nearly 38 per cent. The increase in the area under irrigation by both appliances has been at the rate of 1,130 per cent. in Government land and 700 per cent. in alienated land.

9. The abstract, given in Mr. Disney's 26th para., of the figures of Appendix H relating to subtenures shows that 50 per cent. of the total occupied survey numbers in the 224 Khánápur Táluka villages are cultivated by the occupants alone or in partnership, and that 23 per cent. of them are sublet for money and 10 per cent. for grain payments. In the 6 Dhárwár Táluka villages the figures are, respectively, nearly 35 per cent., 7 per cent., and 52 per cent. In them the relatively large proportion of survey fields sublet for grain payments is doubtless due, as Mr. Disney remarks, to the fact that much of such land is held by non-cultivating classes. A similar state of things has been remarked upon by Mr. Stewart as prevailing in the neighbouring Sampgaon Táluka.

10. The statements compiled from figures supplied by the Sub-Registrar's office, relating to sales, leases, and mortgages of land in the villages of the Khánápur Táluka and of the Dhárwár Táluka during the five years 1881 to 1885, indicate that land of fair quality bears a generally high market value. The subjoined summary of cases of subletting for payment of a fixed yearly rent in cash illustrates this :—

Number in List Appendix K (1).	Assessment of Lands sublet.	Period of Lease.	Yearly Rent payable to Lessor during the Lease.	Government Due paid by
	Rs. a. p.	Years.	Rs. a. p.	
9	5 12 0	5	39 0 0	Lessor.
12	9 0 0	5	35 0 0	Do.
23	41 0 0	5	100 0 0	Do.
27	18 0 0	10	80 0 0	Do.
34	8 0 0	10	28 0 0	Do.
35	14 4 0	2	45 0 0	Do.
39	10 0 0	40	25 0 0	Do.
40	39 0 0	5	125 0 0	Do.

Number in List Appendix K (1).	Assessment of Land sublet.	Period of Lease.	Yearly Rent payable to Lessor during the Lease.	Government Due paid by
	Rs. a. p.	Years.	Rs. a. p.	
41	9 0 0	5	37 8 0	Lessor.
43	9 12 0	2	20 0 0	Lessee.
45	7 0 0	10	40 0 0	Lessor.
64	14 0 0	5	43 0 0	Do.
66	27 0 0	5	72 0 0	Do.
67	22 0 0	5	72 0 0	Do.
82	23 0 0	4	50 0 0	Do.
83	6 4 0	4	20 0 0	Do.
85	7 0 0	5	20 0 0	Do.
88	11 0 0	4	50 0 0	Do.
89	12 0 0	4	52 0 0	Do.
93	9 0 0	10	32 0 0	Do.
94	13 8 0	10	50 0 0	Do.
95	16 0 0	30	35 0 0	Do.
96	43 0 0	12	108 0 0	Do.
101	15 0 0	10	50 0 0	Do.
103	6 0 0	10	13 0 0	Do.

Mr. Fletcher has correctly noticed (in his 10th para.) that about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total sum paid by the lessees of the 1,369 acres of land sublet in the Khánápur villages were advanced for periods of which many were of considerable length, and that this element in the transactions enhances the letting value beyond that which has been calculated by Mr. Disney and stated in his 29th para. It will be seen, by a reference to the 12th para. of Mr. Stewart's letter on the revision settlement report for Táluka Sampgaon, that a similar system of making such payments in advance prevailed in that district.

11. The figures relating to lease transactions during the same period in the 6 Dhárwár Táluka villages appear to indicate a lower letting value of land, but it is possible that the cases are comparatively too few to enable a correct general comparison to be drawn.

12. In Appendix M will be found a record of prices in the two markets—Belgaum and Nandgad—during the forty-two years ending with 1885-86. The record for the purely local market Khánápur is too recent and incomplete to be valuable for comparison. Taking Belgaum as the chief market, and dealing here with the three staple products of the táluka,—namely, jowári, náchni, and cleaned rice,—it is found (see Mr. Disney's 31st para.) that a contrast of their prices for the first ten years of the existing settlement (1854-55 to 1863-64) with those for the twelve years 1874-75 to 1885-86, shows an increase per cent. of 42 in jowári, 39 in náchni, and nearly 64 in rice. Mr. Muir has (see his 17th para.) questioned the propriety of including the three years of exceptional high prices (1876-77 to 1878-79) in the period taken by Mr. Disney for contrast with the earliest decade of the existing survey lease, as tending to give an incorrect figure of the average of prices and, therefore, furnishing an unsound basis of argument from the rise exhibited thereby. I do not, however, myself question the propriety of their inclusion. It is a fact that the high prices of the three years in question are counterbalanced by the comparatively low prices of the three years succeeding them. Even were it not so, however, it is, I think, only right to admit the give-and-take of such fluctuations in prices as may be expected to occur during the liberally long period of a thirty-years' lease.

However this may be, I concur in Mr. Muir's opinion that, if every thing bearing on the subject be duly considered, there is sufficient reason to expect that the prices of these staple products will not fall, and may rise during the next survey lease.

13. The revenue history of the táluka during the expired lease is to be found in paras. 32 to 34 of Mr. Disney's report, and tabulated in the two parts of Appendix N, which are for the 224 and the 6 villages separately.

The chief features indicated in the case of the Khánápur Táluka proper are the advances of cultivation and revenue ; sudden and rapid immediately on the introduction of the survey rates in the southern and western villages mainly, and more gradual and sustained throughout in the remaining villages. In the 6 villages now of the Dhárwár Collectorate the increase in cultivation and revenue has been early, steady, and almost unvaried.

Mr. Disney in his para. 32 states that there is a difference between the area of assessed waste as recorded by the revision survey and that rendered by the Mámíatdár, and explains that this difference is due to the inclusion, in the Mámíatdár's return, of certain area included in forest. No other explanation of this difference appears possible, as the Collector in a subsequent memorandum states that he has not been able to trace out this difference.

The "noticeable fluctuations" in unoccupied waste, referred to by Mr. Fletcher in his para. 11 as presumably resulting from inclusion or exclusion of forest reserved areas, are explained by the Collector to be really due almost entirely to other reasons, since, in the years noted by Mr. Fletcher as showing them, no such areas were separately shown in the revenue accounts, and since the first year (1879-80) of such recording the forest reserve area has remained unaltered. The explanation of these fluctuations, given by the Collector, appears to be correct.

14. For the whole 230 villages it may be said that, during the survey lease, outstandings of revenue have been *nil*, and remissions quite insignificant, while pressure in collecting the Government demand has been almost altogether unnecessary. These facts and all the other previous information regarding the condition of the táluka, and its population during the term of the expiring lease clearly show that the original survey rates have proved to be successful, and have resulted in a large measure of prosperity.

15. The question of the extent to which it is advisable and equitable to raise these rates has now to be decided. The modifications proposed in the constitution of the original groups are few. The same number of classes (6) will be retained as at the original settlement.

The 18 villages of the proposed group I include 12 of those of the original first class and the 6 transferred from the Kittúr Peta. They are in the north-east of the táluka, are well situated in respect of markets, and lie within reach of the line of railway. The 21 villages of group II are also those of the original second class. They lie to the west of new group I, are well off for market conveniences, and have easy access to the railway. In group III are 58 villages (including the 6 villages transferred from Khánápur to the Dhárwár Collectorate), and they lie to the west and south of group II. The considerable markets of Khánápur and Nándgad (beside the smaller one of Alnávar) are in the group, and a section of the Southern Marátha Country Railway traverses the 6 villages, having a station at Alnávar, while the West Deccan section passes through Khánápur (a station) and the more northern villages. In group IV are 55 villages lying to the west of group III, within easy reach of the 2 chief local markets, and near the line of railway, of which a station (Gunji) is within their limits. In group V are 64 villages, lying to the west and south of group IV. A large portion of their area is covered with jungle, with occasional clearings. A station of the railway (Londa) is within its limits. In group VI are 14 villages lying on and under the ghát, with poor communications. The arrangement of all these groups is practically that which was decided on by Mr. Stewart ; and as the only changes therein now proposed by Mr. Disney are approved of by Mr. Fletcher, and the Collectors concerned have, after full opportunity for criticism, expressed their entire concurrence in their arrangement, Government may be assured that they are altogether suitable for adoption. The respective maximum rates, both for dry-crop and rice lands, proposed to be applied to the villages in these groups and the corresponding maximum rates under the existing settlement are shown in the subjoined table :—

Class.	UNDER REVISION SURVEY.		CORRESPONDING RATES UNDER ORIGINAL SURVEY.	
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.
I.	Re. 1-8-0	Rs. 8	Re. 1-6-0, 1-4-0	Rs. 8
II.	" 1-4-0	" 9, 8	" 1-0-0	" 9, 8
III.	" 1-2-0	" 8, 7, 6, 5	" 0-14-0	" 8, 7, 6, 5
IV.	" 0-14-0	" 6, 5, 4-8-0	" 0-12-0	" 6, 5, 4-8-0
V.	" 0-10-0	" 6, 4-8-0, 4	" 0-10-0	" 6, 4-8-0, 4
VI.	" 0-8-0	" 4	" 0-8-0	" 4

As these rates were decided upon by Mr. Stewart in consultation with Mr. Disney, and are approved of by both the Collectors who have had to pronounce on their suitability or otherwise, it is not necessary for me to advance arguments in their favour, but sufficient to express my belief, that they may be sanctioned by Government without hesitation. For garden lands irrigated from Government streams and tanks, a maximum combined rate (for soil and water) ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 will be applied, such cultivation being as yet but moderately developed and deserving of encouragement by the imposition of light rates. Lands watered from wells, old and new alike, will bear no irrigation rate, but have been treated as dry-crop lands, in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1028 of 25th February 1874.

16. The table subjoined shows the result of the application of the proposed rates to the area of each main description of cultivated land, and the average rate per acre of each :—

Description of Land.	Acres.	Proposed Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Dry-crop	75,661	32,860	0 6 11
Rice	29,447	83,813	2 13 7
Garden (wells)	79	62	0 12 7
" (channels)	44	178	4 0 9
Total	105,231	1,16,913	1 1 9

The general average rate per acre of Government occupied land under the existing settlement is Re. 0-13-10. By the revised settlement it will be nearly Re. 1-1-9, and the increase (Re. 0-4-0, or about 30 per cent.,) results partly from the increases in the maximum rates of the dry-crop lands, but chiefly from the classification of the rice lands, and more especially from the revaluation of their water advantages on a more correct standard.

17. In connection with this subject I will here review the remarks contained in the memorandum No. 3456, dated 20th October last, by the Collector of Dhárwár (among the accompanying papers) in relation to the rice lands of the 6 villages transferred from the Khánápúr Táluka to the Mugúd Petha of the Dhárwár Táluka, and included in the villages of group III. It has to be noted preliminarily that Mr. Spence appears to have erroneously taken the figures of increase of assessment of rice area for the whole táluka for those of the particular group in question. The correct figures of increase of assessment for group III are Rs. 12,531, being Rs. 46,085 against Rs. 33,554; of this sum Rs. 8,324 are due to the altered state of things resulting from expansion of area under rice cultivation and its revised assessment. The proportion of the total enhancement due to this is 66 per cent. Mr. Spence specifies the increase of rice land area in one village (Hindasgeri) as nearly 75 per cent. This is so; but it is right to note that if the assessment of the rice area at the original survey be compared with that of the rice area at revision survey, and the average rate per acre of each be calculated, the result shows practically no increase in the average rate. The figures are: original survey rice area=382 acres, assessed at Rs. 909, giving

an average rate of Rs. 2-6-0 per acre ; revision survey, rice area=Rs. 660 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,564, giving an average rate of Rs. 2-6-0 (nearly) per acre. It is not understood from what figures Mr. Spence has obtained the result of increase in the (average) rate of rice land in village Kadabgatti, which he states to be Rs. 3 and Rs. 2½ respectively ; that is, Rs. 5 as against Rs. 2 and Rs. 2½. The correct figures in relation to this subject show that the average rice rate in this village has been raised from Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-0-0, which equals a percentage rise of 14½, instead of (as Mr. Spence's figures show) 150 and 100. Such increases in assessment of the rice land areas as will result if the revised rates are applied, are not due to any thing else but to the valuation and assessment, for the first time, of water advantages enjoyed by land formed from dry crop into rice land since the original survey, and to an improved valuation of the water advantages enjoyed by land already cultivated as rice. The general undervaluation, at the original survey, of these latter advantages has been stated and set forth in former reports of revision settlements in the Southern Marátha Country, and is within the knowledge of Government ; it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat and enlarge on the subject in the case of the present revision settlement, which is that of the last táluka to be dealt with. The advantages of naturally existing water-supply first mentioned, whether they be solely the drainage from neighbouring slopes, or in addition thereto the water derived from Government tanks and streams are such as, in my opinion, are legitimately assessable in the case of new and old rice land alike without contravening the provisions of the amended sections of the Land Revenue Code quoted by Mr. Spence. The proposed increase in assessment of the new rice land is not due to the increased valuation of its soil, for the classification rules of the revision survey have provided that the original soil valuation shall not be exceeded in such cases, although, on its present merits, a higher valuation may appear to be warranted for it, since it is possible that the apparent improvement in quality is due to the conversion from dry-crop land to rice land. It is, of course, not to be gainsaid that the argument advanced by the rayats of the 6 villages in Mr. Spence's charge in their petitions against the revised rates is forcible if it be the case that the increased assessment which will be imposed on the converted dry-crop areas is due to the valuation of any thing but the existing natural advantages of water-supply utilised by the land after being so converted. Such, however, is not the case ; and although Mr. Spence questions whether the system of valuation, which has been carried out, is justifiable, I am of opinion that a discussion of the point in the present instance is not called for, and that Government may feel satisfied that all due care has been taken to deal with rice land in these villages, old and new alike, strictly by the rules referred to by Mr. Disney in his 56th paragraph, and in accordance with the principles advocated by Colonel Anderson in his report on the Bankápur Táluka, and adopted with the sanction of Government on past occasions.

18. The general financial results of the proposed revised rates in the several classes are shown in the subjoined table :—

Class.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.		Increase.	Percentage Increase.
	Revenue by former Survey.	Revenue by Revision Survey.		
I. ...	20,009	25,932	5,923	29.6
II. ...	13,918	18,285	4,317	31.0
III. ...	33,554	46,085	12,531	37.3
IV. ...	13,666	16,998	3,332	24.4
V. ...	7,760	8,891	1,131	14.6
VI. ...	695	772	77	11.1
	89,602	1,16,913	27,311	30.5

The immediate increase of revenue, which is Rs. 27,311, is 30½ per cent. on the revenue now obtained.

Class.	UNDER REVISION SURVEY.		CORRESPONDING RATES UNDER ORIGINAL SURVEY.	
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.
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III.	" 1-2-0	" 8, 7, 6, 5	" 0-14-0	" 8, 7, 6, 5
IV.	" 0-14-0	" 6, 5, 4-8-0	" 0-12-0	" 6, 5, 4-8-0
V.	" 0-10-0	" 6, 4-8-0, 4	" 0-10-0	" 6, 4-8-0, 4
VI.	" 0-8-0	" 4	" 0-8-0	" 4

As these rates were decided upon by Mr. Stewart in consultation with Mr. Disney, and are approved of by both the Collectors who have had to pronounce on their suitability or otherwise, it is not necessary for me to advance arguments in their favour, but sufficient to express my belief, that they may be sanctioned by Government without hesitation. For garden lands irrigated from Government streams and tanks, a maximum combined rate (for soil and water) ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 will be applied, such cultivation being as yet but moderately developed and deserving of encouragement by the imposition of light rates. Lands watered from wells, old and new alike, will bear no irrigation rate, but have been treated as dry-crop lands, in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1028 of 25th February 1874.

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	89,602	1,16,913	27,311	30.5

The immediate increase of revenue, which is Rs. 27,311, is 30½ per cent. on the revenue now obtained.

Of the total enhancement proposed to be imposed, the main portion falls on the four groups which lie in the eastern tract, and amounts on the average to 32.2 per cent. In the remaining two groups in the western tract the respective enhancements are 14.6 and 11.1 per cent. In the case of group III the increase slightly exceeds the prescribed limit of 33 per cent. The explanation of this result, given by Mr. Disney in his 50th para., is entirely satisfactory. Mr. Fletcher concurs in the arrangement by which the 9 villages of the tract, locally known as the Kakkeri Karyat, have, by being included (as it is natural they should be) in this group, had their own maximum dry-crop rate raised from 12 annas to 18 annas, the former being, as stated by Colonel Anderson, considered by the village people at the time of the original settlement to be extraordinarily moderate. At the same time the result has tended to increase the general enhancement in the group slightly in excess of the strict standard. In the case of the 4 villages of this group and the one village of group IV, which are named in Mr. Disney's 50th para., the individual increases in excess of the limit of 66 per cent. result chiefly from the expansion of the area under rice cultivation and its assessment on the system already referred to and described, and must under the circumstances be accepted. As already stated, the Collector of Belgaum has expressed his approval of the maximum rates proposed, and is of opinion that the general enhancement is appropriately distributed over the villages comprised in the groups, and that the relative differences in the rates are, on the whole, suitable. He appears to be somewhat in error in understanding, (as stated by him indirectly), that the rates (it is presumed "maximum rates" are meant) of the 5th and 6th groups have been increased. That this is not the case, will be seen from Mr. Disney's 35th paragraph, which shows that, as groups, the maximum rates of both dry-crop and rice land are the same as they were for the 5th and 6th groups of the original settlement. It may, however, be meant that in some individual villages, as now proposed to be grouped, these rates have been somewhat raised. The actual increases in these groups, which are trifling, arise entirely from adjustments of classification, which have been made with due care and discrimination; and since, as the Collector properly observes, their existing assessments are very moderate, and as, moreover, the statistics, which have been collected, indicate considerable progress in some respects, I do not hesitate to concur in Mr. Muir's conclusion, that "there is not sufficient reason" for proposing to exempt their villages from sharing to that extent in the general enhancement.

19. I respectfully ask for an early consideration of these papers by Government, so that the revised rates may be announced to the people within the current revenue year. I would recommend that the guarantee for the continuance of these rates, as sanctioned, should be given for thirty years beginning with that of the first levy, and that the concessions in respect of payments, which Government were pleased to direct to be granted in the case of the revision settlement of the Sampgaon Taluka by the Government

No. 4057 R. D., dated 25th
May 1885.

Resolution marginally quoted, may be made applicable to the villages under report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. S. BULKLEY,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. 472 of 1888.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 22nd February 1888.

Submitted to Government.

2. The principles adopted in the settlement of the Khánápur Taluka and 6 villages of the Mugad Petha of the Dhárwár District, the history of the progress of these villages under the expiring settlement, their physical features and other statistics, have been very fully discussed in these papers, and the undersigned has little to add to them.

3. In paragraph 38 of Mr. Disney's report, it has been suggested that the decrease in the population of the fifth and sixth groups of villages is due to the prohibition of kumri cultivation. Mr. Fletcher, however, in paragraphs 8 and 9 of his letter has shown good grounds for supposing that the decrease is not in the agricultural population. The Commissioner S. D. believes that the decrease is due to the migration of the agricultural labourers to seek more profitable employment on the railway works in progress in the vicinity of the tract in notice. But, taking it for granted that the decrease in population under notice is really due to the restrictions imposed on kumri cultivation, there is no reason to deplore the result, inasmuch as no complaints about the destitute condition of the old kumri cultivators have been received.

4. The Commissioner S. D. has carefully considered the objections raised by Mr. Spence, the Acting Collector of Dhárwár, to the new assessment of the additional rice lands, which in many cases may be considered as improvements effected by the people during the period of the existing survey settlement, and besides giving much attention to the explanation on the subject recorded in the Survey Commissioner's No. 2203 of 22nd December last, has had the advantage of personally consulting Mr. T. H. Stewart regarding the method adopted, and Mr. Propert now finds that although at first sight there might seem to be some grounds for the doubts which arose in Mr. Spence's mind, the system applied to Khánápur and the Mugad Petha of Dhárwár has in previous cases been fully sanctioned by Government, and further that the rates imposed do not in any way contravene the provisions of Section 107, &c., of Land Revenue Code as amended by Bombay Act No. IV of 1886. The papers are, therefore, submitted with a recommendation that the new rates be in every case sanctioned.

W. H. PROPERT,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of Revision Survey Settlement into 224 villages of the Khánápur Táluka of the Belgaum District and into 6 villages of the same Táluka which have been transferred since the first Settlement to the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár District.

No. 2713.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1888.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 472, dated 22nd February 1888—Submitting the papers noted in the margin, relating to the introduction of revision survey settlement into 224 villages of the Khánápur Táluka of the Belgaum District and 6 villages of the same táluka which have been transferred since the first settlement to the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár District.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, No. 299, dated 12th May 1887.

Letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, No. 1223, dated 24th August 1887.

Memorandum from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 3456, dated 20th October 1887.

Letter from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 3403, dated 29th September 1887.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2203, dated 22nd December 1887.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3769, dated 27th December 1887—Submitting one No. 2177, dated 17th idem, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who forwards with his remarks 105 petitions from the rayats of the Khánápur Táluka, complaining against the revised rates proposed for their villages.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 59, dated 7th January 1888—Submitting, in continuation of his office No. 3769, dated 27th December 1887, a memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 42, dated 3rd January, on the above subject.

RESOLUTION.—The papers now before Government mark the close of the revision survey operations in the Southern Marátha Country; their immediate subject being proposals for its introduction into 224 villages of the Khánápur Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, and 6 transferred since the original survey to the Dhárwár Táluka of the district of that name. The original settlement was introduced into these villages at various periods between the years 1853-54 and 1858-59, so that whilst in the case of the majority the period of the 30 years' guarantee has already run out, in that of the most recently settled it expires at the close of the current year.

2. Re-measurement has been carried out upon the partial system in all the villages save one, in which the changes in boundaries were so great as to necessitate its being done *de novo*. The results show an area of 394,652 acres in the 230 villages combined as against 393,363 under the old survey, with an increase of 1,376 in the survey numbers into which they are divided. The gain in area however is entirely under the head of "unrable hills, &c.," cultivable land of all kinds showing a falling off in extent amounting to 744 acres.

3. The táluka, which comprises the south-west portion of the Belgaum Collectorate, is of a varied character, hilly and well-wooded over a great area, but spreading out in parts into open and well-tilled plains. The rainfall is heavy and certain, and very suitable to rice, which is the staple crop and covers more than half the cultivated area. Jowári and náchni are grown in moderate quantities for home consumption, but rice (including a preparation of the grain called "churamuri") alone forms an article of commerce and export.

4. The history of the district during the currency of the now-expiring settlement presents many features indicative of material progress and of the present prosperity of the agricultural population. Thirty years ago roads were unknown, while to-day in addition to the railway there are three provincial roads in the táluka open for cart traffic at all seasons, besides several constructed from Local Funds, and passable for vehicles at any rate during the fair season. As a natural consequence the supply of carts has increased by over 200 per cent.

Other statistics furnished are of an equally satisfactory nature: cattle used for agricultural purposes have increased in number by 42.6 per cent. and sheep and goats to a smaller though appreciable extent: while in spite of the ravages of fever, which have apparently done much to throw it back in one portion of the taluka, population has on the whole steadily advanced, together with the number of houses, and extent of occupied land. The decrease in the numbers of non-agricultural cattle, horses, and ponies would seem to be due to the disuse of pack animals consequent upon the introduction of carts, and is only what was under the circumstances to have been expected. But undoubtedly the most noticeable feature in the annals of the taluka, and that most likely to influence its future condition, is the opening of the Poona-Londa and Bellary-Marmagao sections of the Southern Marátha Railway, which traverse it for 18 and 21 miles respectively, the latter branch more particularly giving an easy outlet for trade upon the coast 84 miles distant. What will be the exact effects upon the agricultural conditions of the district of the construction of the railway it is perhaps premature to predict, but it may safely be assumed that by reducing the cost of carriage and facilitating the distribution of produce, and perhaps also by giving a stimulus to new forms of agricultural enterprise, it will tend to increase the profits of cultivation.

5. It is proposed to maintain the already existing six-fold grouping of the villages, mainly upon the old lines, though with some changes in the grouping of a few in the south-east portion of the taluka. To these changes no objections are offered by any of the officers consulted, and they are approved. No change in the maximum rates of the two lowest groups is now suggested, but in the other four it is proposed to raise the maximum rates for dry-crops while leaving undisturbed those for rice-land, as shown in the subjoined table:—

	MAXIMUM RICE RATES.		MAXIMUM DRY-CROP RATES.		Increase.
	Under old Survey.	Under new proposals.	Under old Survey.	Now proposed.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Group 1	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	1 4 0	1 8 0	4 0
Do. 2	„ 9 & 8	„ 9 & 8	1 0 0	1 4 0	4 0
Do. 3	„ 8, 7, 6 & 5	„ 8, 7, 6 & 5	0 14 0	1 2 0	4 0
Do. 4	„ 6, 5 & 4½	„ 6, 5 & 4½	0 12 0	0 14 0	2 0
Do. 5	„ 6, 4½ & 4	„ 6, 4½ & 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	None.
Do. 6	„ 4	„ 4	0 8 0	0 8 0	None.

The estimated results from the proposed rates are as follows:—

	Number of Villages.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.				Increase per cent.
		Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Group 1	18	12,666	20,009	12,763	25,932	401	195	29.6
Do. 2	21	10,187	13,918	10,284	18,235	225	81	31.0
Do. 3	58	44,697	33,554	45,472	46,085	3,470	1,570	37.3
Do. 4	55	16,456	13,666	16,691	16,998	7,237	2,639	24.4
Do. 5	64	14,062	7,760	14,146	8,891	16,373	4,118	14.6
Do. 6	14	5,561	695	5,875	772	2,180	438	11.1
Total	230	103,629	89,602	105,231	1,16,913	29,886	9,041	30.5

6. The total increase of assessment upon occupied land will, if the proposed rates be sanctioned, amount to Rs. 27,311, or an average of 30·5 per cent. upon the present annual payments. This percentage of increase is somewhat higher than those sanctioned in 1885 and 1887 for the adjoining talukas of Sampgaon and Belgaum, which were 27·9 and 24·2 respectively. On the other hand it is considerably less than that imposed in 1879 at the revision survey of the adjoining Dhárwár Taluka, to which 6 of the villages now under consideration belong. The percentage in this case was as high as 39·8, or 9 more than the increase now proposed. Moreover, the lightness of the existing assessment is attested by the trifling amount of the remissions which have been granted during the currency of the settlement, and the ease with which the annual collections have been made, distraint having only in 4 cases been resorted to during the 3 years for which full statistics are given. A reference too to the course of the prices of the staple grains during the last 30 years shows an increase of 63·6, 42·1 and 39·1 per cent., respectively, in the money value of rice, jowári and náchni, a fact which would of itself justify an enhancement of the Government demands. That now proposed has the concurrence of the revenue officers in charge of the districts concerned, and is within the prescribed limit of 33 per cent., and His Excellency in Council has no hesitation in according it his complete approval and sanction. In the case of only one group is the maximum percentage above quoted exceeded, and in it the reasons given at paragraph 50 of Mr. Disney's report seem sufficient to justify the somewhat large increase of assessment. In five villages the limit of a 66 per cent. enhancement has been exceeded: four of these belong to the group just referred to, while in the fifth the excess amounts to only 3·2 per cent. The increase is in all five cases due to the assessment for the first time of the water-advantages of land.

7. It is to be noted that Rs. 20,654 of the total increase of Rs. 27,311 in the revenue is obtained from the re-valuation of the water advantages of land. This fact calls forth some criticism adverse to the proposals now before Government on the part of the Acting Collector of Dhárwár, who seems to regard this re-valuation in the case of land newly prepared for rice cultivation as often likely to include a tax upon improvements, and to be therefore contrary to the policy of Government which has been legally binding since the passing of Act I of 1865. But Mr. Spence's remarks seem to be based partly upon wrong data, partly upon an imperfect appreciation of the system pursued, which is fully discussed in paragraphs 54 to 60 of Mr. Disney's report, and which has been followed in previous revision surveys with the full concurrence of His Excellency in Council, and partly upon a misapprehension of the principles which do not require that advantages which raise the rental value of land should remain un-taxed unless they are "due in some way to the State." In the settlement now proposed there does not appear to have been any deviation from the principle that the assessment of newly created rice-lands is only to be enhanced when it appears that it was fixed at the original survey without sufficient allowance for their natural water-advantages.

8. As a result of the notifications published in accordance with Government Resolution No. 7447 of 21st October 1886, 105 petitions have been presented by inhabitants of the villages under report. They have been forwarded together with reports from the District and Survey Officers, and disclose objections to the new rates based partly upon a general and natural opposition to all enhancement, and partly upon misapprehensions as to their incidence in particular cases; the baseless nature of many being evidenced by the fact of their having been presented from villages in which *decreases* of assessment are now proposed. Only one petition seems to call for special remark, that presented by an inhabitant of Khánápur, and entered at III. 4 in the *précis* of petitions submitted, concerning whose case it appears from the report of the Acting Survey Commissioner that further consideration is necessary, which should be given, and the result duly reported to Government.

9. The proposed rates are therefore sanctioned, and should be introduced during the current year, with a guarantee of their continuance for 30 years from the ensuing year, in which they will first be levied, except in the case of the 6 villages now included in the Mugud Petha in which the settlement is guaranteed.

until the year 1908-9 so as to expire concurrently with that of the other villages in that sub-division. The date up to which notices of relinquishment of land may be accepted should be extended to the 30th of June. Mr. Disney further proposes, and in his proposal the Acting Survey Commissioner concurs, that the orders passed as to the temporary remission of enhancements in excess of 25 per cent. in Government Resolution No. 4057 of 20th May 1885, sanctioning revised rates for the Sampgaon Taluka of Belgaum, should be made applicable to the present case. Those orders were based upon a consideration of the hardships which might arise to holders in certain villages in which the assessment had been considerably raised, and as in the present instance similar claims to indulgence seem to exist, the proposal is accepted.

E. LAWRENCE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Belgaum,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
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.—Copies of the Selection will be forwarded direct to the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys.