

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLXXXV.—NEW SERIES.

98

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF THE REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT
INTO 28 VILLAGES

OF THE

SIRSI TALUKA

OF THE

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1886.

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MAP
of
PART OF THE SIRSI TALUKA
of the
KANARA COLLECTORATE



Scale of Miles

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Camp Gárgoti, 30th January 1886.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit proposals for the survey settlement of 28 villages of the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara District.

2. The villages do not form a very compact group. They lie in separate small clusters—some to the south of Sirsi, along the Sirsi-Siddápur road: others are intersected by the road to the Nilkund Ghát and thence to Honávar: the remainder are on or near to the main road leading from Sirsi to Kumta. All the villages are within an easy day's journey of the town of Sirsi.

3. The subjoined statement gives the area hitherto recorded as under occupation, with the full assessment, the remissions, and the net collections for the past 20 years. The fluctuations in the revenue during that period have been quite unimportant. The statement refers to 18 villages only, the remaining 10 being hamlets of villages not for present settlement, and for which there are no separate accounts. The appendix attached to this report distinguishes between the villages whose revenue accounts are available and the hamlets for which separate information is not forthcoming:—

Years.	Area in Acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remission.	Net Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1865-66	1,638	11,220	2,147	...	9,073
1866-67	1,638	11,230	2,143	...	9,087
1867-68	1,638	11,239	2,131	...	9,108
1868-69	1,638	11,264	2,119	...	9,145
1869-70	1,638	11,264	2,082	...	9,182
1870-71	1,638	11,264	2,001	...	9,263
1871-72	1,638	11,264	1,993	...	9,271
1872-73	1,638	11,264	1,992	...	9,272
1873-74	1,638	11,264	1,980	...	9,284
1874-75	1,638	11,264	1,980	...	9,284
1875-76	1,638	11,296	1,987	...	9,309
1876-77	1,638	11,296	1,989	...	9,307
1877-78	1,638	11,309	1,989	...	9,320
1878-79	1,638	11,309	2,027	...	9,282
1879-80	1,638	11,309	2,092	...	9,217
1880-81	1,638	11,309	2,092	...	9,217
1881-82	1,638	11,309	2,096	...	9,213
1882-83	1,638	11,309	2,096	...	9,213
1883-84	1,638	11,309	2,104	...	9,205
1884-85	1,638	11,309	2,106	...	9,203
Total	32,760	2,25,601	41,146	...	1,84,455
Average	1,638	11,280	2,057	...	9,223

4. The rates which have been applied to villages of this taluka already settled, and facilities as regards communication with markets, are the two principal factors in determining suitable rates in the present settlement. The climate is alike throughout, a certain and heavy rainfall being eminently suited to the cultivation of rice and sugarcane; while the moist forest tract in which all the villages lie contains all the requirements for the production of the best garden produce on a large scale.

5. I propose to divide the villages under report into two classes, and rate them as shown below :—

1st Group.—Fifteen villages situated on or close to one or other of the made roads leading to Sirsi: a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0 for rice and Re. 0-14-0 for dry-crop.

2nd Group.—Thirteen villages somewhat less advantageously situated than those of the first group: a maximum of Rs. 4-0-0 for rice and Re. 0-12-0 for dry-crop.

6. For garden lands a maximum of Rs. 14 is proposed throughout. The gardens in this district are exceedingly good and productive, many of them bearing from 1,000 to 1,200 full-grown betel-nut trees to the acre, besides being planted with cardamoms and other valuable spices. The assessment of each garden holding throughout the 28 villages has been fixed by myself, after a careful consideration of all the information regarding soil, water-supply, planting, &c. recorded by the classing establishment.

7. The total area of the villages under report is 24,995 acres, or 39 square miles. The population is returned at a total of 2,803, which shews an average of 72 to the square mile. Of the whole area the arable acres amount to 3,167, the remaining 21,828 being unculturable, chiefly forest. The population to the square mile of culturable area is thus 561, which is much the same figure as we usually find in Kánara above Gháts. The incidence of cultivated area per head of the population is close upon 1 acre and 2 gunthás.

8. The area of each description of land, occupied or waste, is tabulated below, with the average rate of assessment according to the proposed rates :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rates.		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1st	15	0 14 0	4 8 0	472	5,955	12 9 10	781	2,022	2 6 2	427	186	0 7 0
2nd	13	0 12 0	4 0 0	314	3,938	12 8 1	769	1,968	2 8 11	224	79	0 8 8
Total	28	..	..	786	9,893	12 9 8	1,550	4,170	2 12 6	651	265	0 6 6

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rates.		GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1st	15	0 14 0	4 8 0	7	39	5 9 1	74	174	2 5 7	61	31	0 9 9
2nd	13	0 12 0	4 0 0	3	14	4 10 8	18	41	2 4 5	77	32	0 6 8
Total	28	..	..	10	53	5 4 10	92	215	2 5 5	138	63	0 7 10

9. The following statement gives the estimated results of the proposed rates, and contrasts those results with the collections of last year :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	By Survey Accounts											
		By old accounts.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total Government Occupied and Unoccupied.		Inām.		Total Government and Inām.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1st	8	892	5,925	1,316	6,614	97	185	1,415	6,799	..	..	1,415	6,799
2nd	10	745	8,908	1,119	5,316	66	68	1,185	5,384	..	..	1,185	5,384
Total entire villages ..	18	1,638	9,833	2,437	11,930	163	253	2,600	12,183	..	..	2,600	12,183
Total of 7 hamlets belonging to villages already settled and not yet settled, which are now included in the 1st class.	7	..	..	312	1,727	35	59	347	1,786	..	..	347	1,786
Total of 3 hamlets belonging to villages already settled and not yet settled, which are now included in the 2nd class.	3	..	..	188	664	32	19	220	683	..	..	220	684
Grand Total of both entire villages and hamlets.	28	1,638	9,833	2,937	14,321	230	331	3,167	14,652	..	..	3,167	14,652

10. The result for 18 entire villages is an increase of Rs. 2,097, which is equal to 21.3 per cent. In only two individual villages does the enhancement amount to an approach to 100 per cent. These are Kambigar and Barasguni, in both of which the new assessment on the garden land alone exceeds the whole amount of the revenue hitherto collected. As above remarked, the accounts for the remaining 10 villages are incomplete, and no comparison can be made between their past and estimated revenue.

11. The amount of waste land is inconsiderable, except perhaps in the case of two or three villages. The whole area of available dry-crop will perhaps not be occupied in the immediate future: it is not much sought after, at however low a rate the assessment may be fixed; and the crops raised thereon are of no great value at the best. The unoccupied rice land may, however, be expected to be taken up under the very moderate rates at which it is obtainable. (See columns 13 and 14 of the Appendix.) The waste garden land is insignificant in extent, and is rated at a very low figure.

12. The villages under report resemble in every respect those of the same taluka which have already come under a survey settlement. The statistics of 21 villages reported on last year, and of the 28 which form the subject of the present proposals, are contrasted below :—

Year of report.	Culturable Area per Cent. of Total.	Population to Square Mile.	Number of Acres of Culturable Land for which one pair of oxen is available.	Average Number of Inmates to each house.	Number of Acres of Culturable Dry-crop and Rice Land for which one plough is available.
1885	16.7	95	11	5	10
1886	12.7	72	8	5	8

The principal difference in the general condition of the two groups is in the larger proportion of forest in the villages of this year's report. The same villages possess an advantage over those of last year in the number of ploughs and cattle available for working the land. Carts are very few in number in spite of the excellent roads which traverse so many of the villages. It appears probable that the people find it more economical to hire wheeled conveyance when they require it than to invest their wealth in purchase.

13. The following statement shows under every head the area and assessment of the 28 villages now reported on :—

				Acres.	Assessment.
					Rs.
Government occupied land	...	...	...	2,937	14,321
Government unoccupied land	...	...	...	230	331
Unarable unassessed, hills, &c.	...	...	...	21,828	.....
Inám land	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total				24,995	14,652

14. In cases of large increase of assessment under the proposed rates the usual concessions under Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, will prevent sudden embarrassment to individuals; and the rules under that Resolution will, of course, be applied where necessary.

15. The map, which accompanies this report, shows the proposed grouping in different colors. Villages of the 1st class are colored blue, and those of the 2nd class pink.

16. I have only to add the request that these proposals may receive your early attention, as it is hoped that the new rates may be announced, if sanctioned, as early as possible in May next.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. M. WARD, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

Statement showing the Acres, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population and past and proposed assessment of 28 villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate. Reported on in Survey Superintendent's No. 78 of 1886.

2 1254-2

Class and Maximum Rate.	Number.	Name of Villages.	Total Area in Acres.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.												Past Collection on Cultivated Land.	SURVEY KANAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increases or Decrease of Assessment per Cent.		
				Cultivated.						Waste.							On Cultivated Land.	On Waste Land.	Agricultural.	Others.	Total.	Small.	Large Hallaudis.	Total.						
				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.																
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
First Class Maximum Rate— Dry-crop..Ra. 0 14 0 Rice ..Ra. 4 8 0	1	Surgikop	858	8	2	84	116	..	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	Included in Tarehalli not yet settled.	118	7	11	21	32	..	..	..	18	4	5	..
	2	Hire Kal (of Tyagli) ..	1,088	6	8	40	126	..	..	8	2	16	48	..	..	..	Included in Tyagli settled last year.	129	80	1	6	7	..	..	..	20	8	..	..
	3	Hangarkhand	124	9	8	..	..	16	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Included in Tarehalli not yet settled.	201	..	..	15	16	..	..	..	16	6	..	..
	4	Gubigon	95	1	1	1	9	12	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	179	..	8	12	15	..	..	..	17	8	1	..
	5	Hisalok	984	89	14	159	487	27	319	..	1	1	6	13	..	..	478	819	14	37	99	135	..	..	..	75	20	16	+79.1
	6	Adwall	844	18	10	32	94	98	624	..	..	1	8	4	24	..	408	722	27	17	58	75	..	..	..	119	12	8	+55.6
	7	Kukert	612	60	24	41	154	41	538	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	461	711	1	31	105	136	..	..	..	161	23	17	+57.9
	8	Bampkhand	1,194	15	6	65	183	62	707	..	2	1	2	8	..	..	647	960	9	30	78	114	..	..	..	118	20	11	+47.9
	9	Batwall	1,800	186	50	98	78	190	1,608	..	2	2	2	9	..	..	1,491	1,687	12	2	96	98	..	..	..	350	64	..	+58.8
	10	Kondalgi	420	5	3	21	76	21	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,491	1,091	39	52	81	..	..	..	41	18	13	..	
	11	Sholur	645	19	10	65	216	39	405	..	4	2	15	38	..	..	1,808	781	37	44	118	162	..	..	..	97	25	14	Incom- plete.
	12	Kugtimani	462	1	1	6	21	23	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	806	..	..	0	32	38	..	..	..	81	9	5	..
	13	Bekkop	518	88	18	44	137	59	527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	682	..	17	107	124	..	..	..	..	161	28	6	..
	14	Kaiphali	158	6	8	35	110	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	112	..	2	7	10	17	..	..	..	21	4	3	..
	15	Kursi	3,470	74	32	175	402	21	264	21	12	22	68	8	16	..	402	682	25	25	151	266	8	8	216	42	24	+48.9
Total First Class ..			18,066	427	186	781	2,202	472	3,958	51	51	74	174	7	39	..	3,295	3,841	244	236	689	1,215	6	..	..	1,479	289	132	..
Second Class Maximum Rate— Dry-crop..Ra. 0 12 0 Rice ..Ra. 4 0 0	16	Mudhali	629	21	8	82	221	..	..	30	16	..	..	..	..	..	Included in Yellogar not yet settled.	229	16	30	80	125	..	..	..	58	18	11	..
	17	Hire Kal	306	6	1	0	29	22	275	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	174	305	8	7	66	73	..	..	..	65	18	4	+76.8
	18	Gavangudi	1,228	8	3	44	122	22	278	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	408	..	8	31	98	127	..	..	..	63	21	15	..
	19	Halkani	554	2	1	28	77	41	581	6	1	4	11	1	5	..	611	600	17	8	70	78	..	..	..	67	19	2	+0.2
	20	Maiwa Belgar	64	1	1	10	31	32
	21	Badgi	1,566	29	11	101	245	33	414	2	1	4	10	..	..	..	549	670	11	52	129	225	..	..	..	174	26	..	+22.0
	22	Hosala	682	5	2	36	109	36	444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	655	11	11	55	66	..	..	..	82	18	6	+42.8
	23	Nawalgar	1,506	25	8	70	210	44	552	2	1	2	5	2	9	..	689	770	15	48	122	171	..	..	..	140	36	21	+20.6
	24	Manjgani	1,449	59	19	157	317	5	24	16	6	2	6	..	..	..	301	990	10	92	210	308	..	..	..	304	72	32	+19.6
	25	Kambigar	609	29	11	80	152	28	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	459	..	25	59	83	..	..	..	79	14	12	+62.9
	26	Barasgani	1,177	6	2	64	131	17	219	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	179	352	6	0	48	57	..	..	..	48	0	3	+98.6
	27	Kalagar	539	8	3	23	90	12	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	223	..	19	35	52	..	..	..	46	0	9	+20.7
	28	Kalhalli	1,728	25	9	87	284	59	760	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	661	1,008	6	28	154	237	..	..	..	149	28	58	+64.1
Total Second Class ..			11,029	224	79	789	1,068	814	3,083	77	32	18	41	3	14	..	3,008	5,980	87	421	1,191	1,612	4	1	6	1,324	278	151	..	
Grand Total ..			29,095	651	265	1,570	4,170	786	9,886	128	68	92	215	10	53	..	9,893	14,821	331	747	2,180	2,927	10	1	11	2,803	567	283	..	

T. M. WARD, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

No. 694 of 1886.

FROM
THE COLLECTOR OF KA'NARA ;
To
THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Camp Nilcund, 18th February 1886.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a report containing proposals for the settlement of 28 villages of the Sirsi Taluka submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Ward, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

2. The result of the measurement and classification of the 18 old entire villages and the 10 hamlets of certain settled and unsettled villages proposed to be constituted into separate villages shows a total area of 2,937 acres on account of occupied lands with a survey assessment of Rs. 14,321. The unoccupied assessed waste aggregates 230 acres with a proposed assessment of Rs. 331. A comparison of the figures for the 18 villages for which there are old measurement accounts gives on the whole an increase on account of both occupied and unoccupied lands of 962 acres and assessment Rs. 2,350 in favour of the proposed settlement.

3. I am of opinion that the rates proposed for rice and dry-crop are moderate. The garden cultivation is superior in these parts, and the maximum rate proposed is the same as in previous settlements. The villages proposed for settlement are, moreover, fairly situated, in respect to means of communication, for the transport of produce, and I have no hesitation in recommending the proposals as a whole for the sanction of Government.

4. The concessions sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 1874 will be applied as usual, and the necessary declaration about the reservation of trees will be made at the time of effecting the settlement.

5. I beg that the 5th of July 1886 may be fixed as the date within which the relinquishments of land may be made under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) C. G. BLATHWAYT,
Collector of Kánara.

No. 337 of 1886.

FROM
T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;
To
THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 21st February 1886.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit a report, No. 78 of 30th ultimo, containing proposals for the survey settlement of 28 villages of the Sirsi Taluka.

2. The villages dealt with in this report lie within a radius of about 14 miles from the large market town of Sirsi, and are surrounded by, or adjacent to, villages

the rates for which have already been approved and sanctioned by Government. I regret that it has been attempted to prepare the map, which accompanies the report, on too small a scale; the consequence is that the limits of villages cannot be distinctly traced, and the entry of the names of a number of petty hamlets increases the confusion. As next year there will be a further settlement of villages in this part of the taluka I hope to prepare a clearer map from which we shall be able to judge with more confidence of the position of the villages and the suitability of the classification.

3. Colonel Ward is correct in observing that there is nothing to choose between the villages now under consideration in the matters of climate and rainfall. The only valid cause for differentiation of the rates is the facility of communication with markets, and a slight superiority has been assigned to those villages immediately situated on the road from Sirsi to Siddapur *via* Tyagla, and to those on the roads to Kumta *via* the Devimaní Ghát, and to Honávar *via* the Nilkund Ghát. The maximum rice rates of Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 4-0-0 have been commonly used for neighbouring villages of this taluka having similar advantages, and the result of the imposition of those rates in the case of the two classes into which the villages have been divided are exceedingly moderate, the average assessment per acre being Rs. 3-0-2 and Rs. 2-8-11 respectively. The average dry-crop rates are equally moderate in both.

4. The garden lands in these villages, like all in the vicinity of Sirsi, are exceedingly fine, being thickly planted with betelnut trees, in the midst of which cardamoms and other valuable spices are raised. They are usually situated in the cool valleys between the hills with natural moisture in the soil, which is sufficient to bring the produce to maturity without the aid of any means of irrigation. The large profits made from this kind of cultivation in Sirsi may be judged from a reference to the returns of a careful crop experiment made by Mr. Todd, Assistant Collector, in 1883-84, reported at pages 88 to 91 of the Director of Agriculture's report on the crop experiments of that year. The rates for garden lands have been graduated, as hitherto, on a maximum rate per acre of Rs. 14, taking into consideration all the advantages of soil and water-supply recorded by the classers. The general excellence of the gardens in these villages is shown by the average resulting rate, which in both classes is in excess of Rs. 12-8.

5. In the survey operations of this part of the Kánara Collectorate it has been necessary, with a view to simplify the revenue administration, to make many old hamlets into new villages on account of their distance from the parent villages, and in consequence there is often much confusion in comparing the revenues under the survey settlement with past collections. The difficulty is experienced in this settlement, as hamlets belonging to villages either formerly settled or to be settled hereafter appear as completely separate villages in the list accompanying Colonel Ward's report. Thus the general percentage enhancement of revenue in the whole area under settlement cannot be ascertained, and in the case of 18 villages only can it be clearly shown. The increases produced in these villages are not greater than are usually found in the Kánara District when the survey rates are imposed upon a careful measurement and valuation. In the absence of the means of ascertaining the total increase of the burden of the Government demands for each whole group, the only plan by which we can satisfy ourselves as to the moderation of the rates is to compare the average assessments per acre of each description of cultivated land with those of groups included in former settlements. If this is done it will be found that there is every reason to believe that the present assessments are fair and equitable.

6. The villages included in this settlement, although the cultivation is sparse and the forest area large, are well provided with agricultural stock, there being one pair of oxen available for every 8 acres of cultivated land. The same scarcity of carts which has been shown in nearly every Kánara settlement, is a prominent feature in these villages also. Colonel Ward suggests that the people find it more economical to hire wheeled conveyance than to purchase it. But, if the returns of this tract are to be credited, there can be exceedingly few carts which are available for hire. The fact is, that the cart as a conveyance is not yet familiar to the people of Kánara. The traffic is usually carried on by bullock and

head-load, and as the chief exports of Kánara are of a very costly description, a bullock-load or a head-load represents produce of considerable value. In all parts of the Presidency the accumulation of carts has immediately followed the survey settlement; and I see no reason to doubt that the result will be the same in the Kánara District, which is intersected by many excellent roads.

7. If these proposals, which are fully approved of by the Collector of the district, are sanctioned by Government, I beg to recommend that the rates be introduced during the current fair season for levy next year, and that they be guaranteed for 13 years, from 1886-87 up to 1898-99, the date on which the rates sanctioned for the first settled villages in the táluka expire, according to the arrangement sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 6150 of 19th October 1881. The date for receiving resignations of land may be extended up to the 5th July next.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 248 of 1886.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Gadag, 28th February 1886.

Submitted to Government.

2: Undersigned confidently recommends the Survey Commissioner's proposals for the sanction of Government.

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of a survey settlement into twenty-eight villages of the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

No. 2867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 248, dated 28th February 1886—For-

Letter from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, No. 78, dated 30th January 1886.

Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 694, dated 18th February 1886.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 337, dated 21st February 1886.

warding the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the survey settlement of twenty-eight villages of the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The villages of the Sirsi Táluka which it is now proposed to bring under the survey settlement either adjoin or are near to other villages in which the settlement is in force and the suitability of the scale of rates recommended may therefore be said to have been already determined. A distinction is drawn between the villages on or close to roads and those at some distance from the roads, a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per acre and dry-crop rate of Re. 0-14-0 being proposed for the former and a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4 and dry-crop rate of Re. 0-12-0 for the latter. The difference is not very great, but it probably represents fairly the comparative value of proximity to roads, which at present is not very great. Most of the rice and dry-crops grown in this part of the district are consumed locally, the exports consisting principally of garden produce. The maximum rate recommended for garden land in all the villages is Rs. 14 per acre, which is the same as has been adopted for other villages of the táluka. As the average assessment proposed for this class of land is over Rs. 12-8-0 per acre, it would appear that most of it is of very high quality. It is observed that the average assessment of the garden land in the village of Gubigon is according to the figures in the statement appended to Lieut.-Colonel Ward's report (12 acres assessed at Rs. 176) 10 annas 8 pies in excess of the maximum rate. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be requested to furnish an explanation on this point.

2. As ten of the villages are newly constituted, having been hitherto hamlets for which separate accounts were not kept, the effect of the rates proposed can be shown for eighteen villages only. The enhancement in them will amount to 21·3 per cent., which is moderate. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, points out that in two villages in which the increases approximate to 100 per cent. the assessment of the garden land is in excess of the total revenue hitherto paid. This is also the case in most of the other villages in which the assessment recommended will result in a large enhancement. It is probable that the gardens in them have been extended by clandestinely bringing under cultivation land—before unoccupied—for which no assessment has hitherto been paid, but the rate of assessment of that class of land is also sufficiently high to give a considerable increment of revenue. There can be no doubt about the very large profits from garden cultivation in this part of the district.

3. The proposals of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, including those regarding the term of guarantee and the extension of the time for the receipt of notices of relinquishment in the current year, are sanctioned.

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,*
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation.

The Secretary of State for India, }
The Government of 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 papers will be supplied direct to the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey.

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