

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLXIX.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 40 VILLAGES

OF THE

HONÁVAR TÁLUKA

OF THE

KÁNARA COLLECTORATE.


Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1885.

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SETTLEMENT OF 40 VILLAGES OF THE HONÁVAR TALUKA
OF THE KÁNARA COLLECTORATE.**

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From
MAJOR T. M. WARD,
 Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C. ;
 To
THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
 Camp Bijapur, 9th March 1885.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the survey settlement of 40 villages of the Honavar Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate.

2. These villages comprise a large portion of the taluka, and are situated, some quite close to Honavar itself, some at a considerable distance up the Shiravati River, others again inland, with no direct communication with the sea, and some as far south as the Venktapur River.

3. The annexed statement shows the revenue history, for the past twenty years, of these 40 villages. As has been often remarked before in the case of Kanara villages, the revenue has been very steady :—

Years.	Area in Acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remission.	Casual Remission.	Net Collection. Rs.
1864-65	...	47,963	7,058	...	40,905
1865-66	...	48,075	7,048	...	41,032
1866-67	...	48,101	7,025	...	41,076
1867-68	...	48,203	6,980	33	41,190
1868-69	...	48,215	7,001	38	41,176
1869-70	...	48,224	6,974	38	41,212
1870-71	...	48,240	6,990	...	41,250
1871-72	...	48,254	7,031	...	41,223
1872-73	...	48,272	7,095	...	41,177
1873-74	...	48,276	7,101	...	41,175
1874-75	...	48,293	7,123	...	41,170
1875-76	...	48,296	7,129	...	41,167
1876-77	...	48,346	7,152	...	41,194
1877-78	...	48,365	7,165	...	41,200
1878-79	...	48,399	7,202	...	41,197
1879-80	...	48,388	7,646	...	40,742
1880-81	...	48,695	8,077	...	40,618
1881-82	...	48,700	8,154	...	40,546
1882-83	...	48,731	8,180	...	40,551
1883-84	...	48,755	8,194	...	40,561
Total	...	966,791	1,46,320	109	820,362
Average	...	48,339	7,316	5	41,018

4. For these villages I propose the following grouping and rates :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For 4 villages of the 1st group, a rice maximum of	6	8	0
Dry-crop maximum of	0	12	0
For 24 villages of the 2nd group, a rice maximum of	6	0	0
Dry-crop maximum of	0	12	0
For 10 villages of the 3rd group, a rice maximum of	5	0	0
Dry-crop maximum of	0	10	0
For 2 villages of the 4th group, a rice maximum of	4	8	0
Dry-crop maximum of	0	10	0

5. The garden land throughout will bear a maximum rate of Rs. 12 for the very best gardens of fully mixed cocoanut and supari trees, with pepper and other produce. For gardens containing cocoanuts only a maximum of Rs. 10 is proposed.

6. The 4 villages which I have placed in the 1st group are those situated nearest to the large market town of Honavar, and with good communication with it. The 2nd group includes the villages on or near the sea-coast, and those conveniently situated on the Shiravati River. The 3rd comprises all the rest of the villages, with the exception of 2, which lie at some distance inland, and in the matter of communications are at a disadvantage as compared with the villages of the first three groups.

7. The following statement shows, for Government occupied land, the result which will be effected by the application of the proposed rates :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.													
		MAXIMUM RATES.		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.			Pulaa.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1st	4	0 12 0	6 8 0	104	1,892	9 12 0	617	8,167	5 2 2	127	46	0 5 10	43	74	1 11 6
2nd	24	0 12 0	6 0 0	1,448	11,931	8 3 10	7,339	24,769	4 10 6	1,974	693	0 5 11	555	991	1 12 7
3rd	10	0 10 0	5 0 0	94	882	9 6 2	636	2,358	3 11 4	256	78	0 4 11	2	2	1 0 0
4th	2	0 10 0	4 8 0	5	43	8 9 7	108	865	3 6 1	24	8	0 5 4	..	..	..
	40	..	..	1,741	14,748	8 7 6	8,700	40,059	4 9 6	2,231	825	0 5 9	600	1,067	1 12 5

8. The result, as regards Government unoccupied arable waste, is given below :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.													
		MAXIMUM RATES.		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.			Pulaa.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1st	4	0 12 0	6 8 0	..	..	..	7	12	1 11 3	294	99	0 5 5	118	196	1 11 4
2nd	24	0 12 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	111	269	2 6 9	751	256	0 5 5	289	470	1 10 0
3rd	10	0 10 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	14	41	2 14 10	101	34	0 5 5	..	..	..
4th	2	0 10 0	4 8 0	..	..	..	4	15	3 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40	..	..	..	..	..	136	337	2 7 8	1,146	389	0 5 5	406	666	1 10 5

The amount of unoccupied rice, pulaa, and dry-crop in the 2nd group is rather noticeable, but is not large in any individual village.

9. The estimated result of the proposed rates is contrasted in the following statement with the collections of 1883-84 :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.													
		BY OLD ACCOUNTS.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total Occupied and Unoccupied.		Inam.		Total Government and Inam.			
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1st	4	No record.	5,492	981	5,179	417	309	1,398	5,488	..	..	1,398	5,488
2nd	24	No record.	32,789	11,216	47,784	1,151	966	12,367	48,779	..	..	12,367	48,779
3rd	10	No record.	2,120	968	3,330	115	75	1,108	3,395	..	..	1,108	3,395
4th	2	No record.	150	137	416	4	15	141	431	..	..	141	431
	40	..	40,561	12,322	56,699	1,687	1,364	15,009	68,093	..	..	15,009	68,093

10. The old assessment of Rs. 40,561 thus becomes by the proposed survey rates Rs. 56,699 on the occupied land. This is an increase of Rs. 16,138, or very nearly 40 per cent. The increase is, however, very uneven if individual villages are looked at. This is what usually occurs, not only in Kánara, but in all districts where the survey settlement is introduced for the first time. It has been often commented on, and merely shows the inequality of the former system of land assessment. I give below a few instances of villages where the assessment will now be largely increased, and a few of those whose payments will be lowered.

Villages showing Increase of Revenue.

Villages.	Old Collection.	Survey Assessment.	Percentage Increase.	Average Garden Assessment.	Average Rice Assessment.	Average Dry-crop Assessment.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Shiráli	2,822	6,243	121·2	7 9 8	4 7 9	0 5 9
Kaikini	3,612	6,248	72·9	8 0 10	4 9 11	0 6 3
Telgin Manigi	46	92	100 0	11 9 7	5 8 0	0 8 0
Kot	1,239	2,473	99·4	7 12 9	3 7 4	0 5 1
Adkikuli	150	378	152·0	8 12 0	3 6 4	0 4 10

Villages showing Decrease of Revenue.

Villages.	Old Collection.	Survey Assessment.	Percentage Decrease.	Average Garden Assessment.	Average Rice Assessment.	Average Dry-crop Assessment.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gunwanti	2,450	1,905	22·2	10 7 3	5 5 9	0 6 6
Hegar	184	139	24·4	8 12 0	5 11 7	0 3 2
Karki... ..	899	765	14·9	8 5 4	5 5 11	0 4 11

It is noticeable that in most cases the decrease and light increase occur in villages within easy distance of Honávar itself, while the large increases are most marked in those villages at a considerable distance from the head-quarter town. The concession granted by Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, regarding the gradual introduction of the revised assessment in cases of large individual increase, will be applied to these villages.

11. The total area of these 40 villages is 52,980 acres, or very nearly 83 square miles. The table given below shows the division of the land into occupied and unoccupied, with the amount of assessment under each head :—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land	13,322	56,699
Government unoccupied land	1,687	1,394
Unarable unassessed hills, &c.	37,971	.....
Inám land ... ..	.....	.....
Total	52,980	58,093

12. I have only to add that the survey and proposed assessment of these villages have been carried out on exactly the same principles as have guided this department in the settlement of adjoining villages, and the rates which I propose are, judging from those of already settled villages, suitable in every case. If they are sanctioned, I see no reason to doubt that this settlement will be as successful as those which have preceded it in the Honávar Táluka.

13. I much regret that I am unable to append to this report the usual táluka map, with the groups shown thereon in different colors. I have not yet received it from the Photozinco Office. I have written to the Superintendent of that department, requesting him to despatch a colored copy to you as quickly as he can possibly arrange to do so.

14. With the request that these proposals may receive your early attention,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. M. WARD, Major,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and past and proposed Survey Assessment of 40 Villages in the Honavar Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate reported on in Survey Superintendent's No. 265 of 9th March 1885.

P 1490-2

Class and Maximum Rate.	Number.	Villages.	Total Area in Acres.	By Survey Accounts.								Past Collection on Cultivated Land.	SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per Cent.	
				Cultivated.				Waste.					On Cultivated Land.	On Waste Land.	Agricultural.	Others.	Total.	Small.	Large or Half-bands.	Total.					
				Dry-crop, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Pulan, Acres.	Garden, Acres.	Dry-crop, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Pulan, Acres.	Garden, Acres.														14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1st Class. Maximum Rate, Rs. a. Dry-crop .. 0 12 Rice .. 6 8	1	Helganur	1,210	82	285	42	54	65	6	116	..	Rs. 2,016	Rs. 2,006	Rs. 226	181	456	687	..	..	..	919	162	69	0.6
	2	Nagre	548	61	72	1	70	24	..	..	..	1,026	1,038	8	56	816	872	..	..	..	687	111	16	0.6
	3	Gunwanti	2,511	54	252	..	51	205	1	..	..	2,450	1,905	75	206	513	519	..	..	..	688	114	85	32.8
	4	Mandalkurve	55	..	8	..	19	..	..	..	..	Included in village No. 5.	285	..	8	45	53	..	..	..	90	17	8	..
		Total 1st Class ..	4,319	127	617	43	194	294	7	116	..	5,492	4,944	309	451	1,130	1,581	..	..	..	2,234	404	173	9.9
2nd Class. Maximum Rate, Rs. a. Dry-crop .. 0 12 Rice .. 6 0	5	Karve	2,108	128	866	7	247	41	2	..	..	3,058	4,005	4,330	21	230	738	868	..	..	1,929	349	101	9.4
	6	Mandalkurve	1,205	87	234	4	92	12	..	..	..	1,994	2,110	2,207	7	173	338	511	..	..	818	150	80	10.7
	7	Balkur	487	13	103	..	24	12	..	..	..	699	765	4	63	121	184	..	..	..	258	51	30	14.9
	8	Gudimaki	256	5	18	..	4	7	..	..	..	184	189	2	16	60	76	..	..	..	189	28	7	24.4
	9	Karki	2,160	19	38	1	20	14	..	..	..	441	402	4	42	71	118	..	..	..	842	53	28	8.9
	10	Hogar	2,180	89	314	..	98	57	..	..	..	1,802	2,508	20	153	363	545	..	..	..	851	158	78	31.5
	11	Anigod	2,181	170	880	141	82	81	5	70	..	2,873	4,728	153	415	329	744	..	..	..	1,493	266	182	64.5
	12	Belur	3,188	332	1,002	135	193	37	44	74	..	3,822	6,245	235	891	867	1,723	..	..	..	8,194	371	466	121.7
	13	Shirali	3,477	191	1,199	80	114	239	31	69	..	3,946	6,251	239	755	497	1,252	..	..	..	2,411	469	395	53.4
	14	Bengre	3,222	191	1,199	80	114	239	31	69	..	3,946	6,245	154	594	404	1,058	..	..	..	2,173	400	235	72.9
	15	Kaikini	3,477	211	1,071	67	156	39	14	68	..	3,912	6,745	55	661	1,016	1,877	..	..	..	4,120	810	822	39.0
	16	Mawli	4,056	334	905	41	208	87	3	9	..	4,131	6,745	55	661	1,016	1,877	..	..	..	4,120	810	822	39.0
	17	Karwal	304	31	44	2	18	21	1	..	..	469	433	10	58	70	128	..	..	..	265	48	27	7.5
	18	Melinmudkani	586	35	147	..	23	20	..	..	..	583	971	5	57	105	162	..	..	..	188	40	35	66.6
	19	Herangadi	1,672	62	851	37	52	11	3	..	..	1,816	2,321	10	164	211	376	..	..	..	622	119	69	48.6
	20	Telgin Mudkani	292	21	97	3	12	5	..	..	..	402	602	1	56	77	138	..	..	..	228	34	16	49.7
	21	Bisangod	796	18	43	3	6	18	1	..	..	138	276	11	10	15	25	..	..	..	48	12	5	46.8
	22	Uponi	506	24	99	18	39	12	..	..	..	569	847	5	67	101	168	..	..	..	842	73	27	48.8
	23	Beranki	479	25	87	1	28	14	..	..	..	668	745	5	57	119	169	..	..	..	811	42	20	11.5
	24	Telginmanigi	70	2	6	..	5	2	..	..	..	46	92	1	6	25	81	..	..	..	64	10	2	100.0
	25	Kodani	1,048	28	128	9	36	14	1	7	..	1,068	1,024	1,265	24	90	112	202	..	..	339	56	46	20.0
	26	Adkar	201	7	21	1	6	..	..	..	..	178	..	..	33	22	55	..	..	..	93	12	17	..
	27	Balembu	Entered in the 3rd Class.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	Hinnur	1,008	12	92	..	20	8	683	..	3	60	68	128	148	31	34	37.7
	29	Tumbelhi	821	19	56	1	6	233	..	23	11	7	18	34	7	3	..
	30	Sulebali	1,038	19	87	1	166	..	1	11	18	27	34	7	5	..
		Total 2nd Class ..	81,250	1,874	7,339	555	1,448	751	111	239	..	82,789	47,793	995	4,671	5,804	10,475	1	..	1	20,418	3,859	2,246	45.6	

5

Class and Maximum Rate.	Number.	Villages.	Total Area in Acres.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.								Past Collection on Cultivated Land.	SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.			CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per Cent.		
				Cultivated.				Waste.					On Cultivated Land.	On Waste Land.	Agricultural.	Others.	Total.	Small.	Large or Halli-bandia.	Total.							
				Dry-crop, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Pulan, Acres.	Garden, Acres.	Dry-crop, Acres.	Rice, Acres.	Pulan, Acres.	Garden, Acres.																
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			
3rd Class. Maximum Rates. Rs. a. Dry-crop .. 0 10 Rice .. 5 0	29	Kot...	1,280	47	161	..	5	12	..	..	..	1,289	611	2,473	4	116	191	287	..	..	..	198	45	46	99.4		
	30	Herali ..	1,821	53	87	..	1	12	..	1	..		..	819	..	6	38	37	75	..	..	..	78	31	14	..	
	31	Adukallu ..	1,688	36	122	..	22	15	..	..	..		..	672	..	6	57	81	138	..	..	..	200	87	20	..	
	32	Hadikallu ..	1,730	10	48	..	..	1	..	7	..		..	169	..	24	16	14	30	..	..	..	24	8	8	..	
	33	Sampoli ..	1,427	10	24	..	..	..	10	..	..		..	103	..	8	25	36	61	..	..	..	78	18	12	..	
	34	Kochodi ..	958	20	46	..	..	2	..	5	..		..	172	..	14	21	36	47	..	..	..	92	19	0	..	
		Hasikeri ..	Entered in the 4th Class.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Tumbeli ..	Entered in the 2nd Class.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Suleball ..	Entered in the 2nd Class.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35	Melinmanigi ..	801	66	68	..	2	44	10	1	..		..	583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36	Balemetu ..	1,726	8	13	..	..	4	6	..	..		..	Included in No. 24.	66	768	..	41	123	164	..	..	..	206	38	14	31.7
	37	Qudimaki ..	187	7	14	..	..	5	17	..	..		..	Do. in No. 6.	97	..	2	12	16	26	..	..	..	78	14	5	..
38	Dabad ..	483	14	58	..	..	10	19	..	..	..	308	..	6	59	67	126	..	..	..	122	19	23	11.3			
	Total 3rd Class ..	11,976	256	636	..	2	94	101	14	..	..	2,130	3,584	75	406	544	950	..	..	..	1,105	227	170	68.3			
4th Class. Maximum Rates. Rs. a. Dry-crop .. 0 10 Rice .. 4 8	39	Adkikuli ..	3,717	23	99	..	4	..	..	..	..	150	578	..	78	129	207	..	..	..	263	61	38	152.0			
	40	Hasikeri ..	1,718	1	9	..	1	..	4	..	..	Included in No. 29.	38	..	15	7	15	22	..	..	..	34	8	3	..		
	Total 4th Class ..	5,435	24	108	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	150	378	15	85	144	229	..	..	..	297	69	41	152.0			
Grand Total of all Classes..	52,986	2,281	8,700	600	1,741	1,146	136	465	..	..	..	40,561	56,699	1,394	5,613	7,632	13,235	..	..	1	24,054	4,589	2,624	36.3			

T. M. WARD, Major,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

No. 1138 of 1885.

Camp Yellapur, 14th March 1885.

From
R. E. CANDY, ESQUIRE,
Collector of North Kánara;

To
T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,
Survey Commissioner.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward Major Ward's letter No. 265 of 9th instant, containing proposals for the settlement of 40 villages of the Honávar Táluka, 5 of them lying within the limits of the Bhatkal Peta.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Beilur. | 4. Shiráli. |
| 2. Mavli. | 5. Bengre. |
| 3. Kaikini | |

I do not deem it necessary to wait for the arrival of the map, as fortunately I am acquainted with all that the map should shew me.

There is very little for me to remark upon.

The rates are those which have been approved of already, and are being levied in the settled portions of the táluka without any difficulty. No comparison of the present ascertained area can be made with the old area, as no measurements were made in the Honávar Táluka under the Madras Government.

All large increases of the assessment are, however, beyond doubt due to encroachments and the bringing under cultivation of tracts of waste land. I would only venture to take exception to the placing of the villages of Mávli and Kaikini in Class 2 instead of Class I. They are known to officers under the name of Murdeshwar.

They lie along the sea-shore, have an excellent climate, abundant supply of labor, and a port where pattenars can remain in safety, and whence they export produce to Malabár, Bombay, or elsewhere. Mávli has 810 houses with a population of 4,120. Kaikini has 400 houses with a population of 2,173. They are on the main road to Mangalore, with daily postal communication. In fact, they stand pre-eminent as the most prosperous villages we have to deal with this year.

Bengre and Shiráli are just sufficiently inferior to be placed in a lower class.

It is also to be noted that the hamlets, of which village No. 29, Kot, was comprised, have been made into independent villages. I do not see, however, any objection to this, as the area in each village is large, and comprises much forest. The settlement and demarcation work will thus be facilitated. I beg to propose that the 5th of June may be fixed as the date up to which relinquishment of land may be made under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code. The usual concessions under G. R. No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, will prevent any large increase of assessment in individual cases being felt as too great a burden all at once. The usual notification of reserved trees will be published at the time of settlement. I have no hesitation in thinking with Major Ward that this settlement will prove as successful as those which have preceded it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Kánara.

(True Copy)

R. E. CANDY,
Collector, Kánara.

No. 485 of 1885.

From

T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Bombay, 19th March 1885.

SIR,

I beg to forward, for favor of your early consideration and submission to Government, the proposals of the Superintendent of Survey, Southern Marátha Country, for the survey settlement of 40 villages of the Honávar Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, 5 of which fall within the limits of the sub-division of that táluka known as the Bhatkal Peta. The proposals have received the approval of the Collector of the district.

2. The settlement is a continuation of two settlements which have gone before. The first, dealing with 27 villages, was introduced by the late Survey Commissioner just before his retirement in 1881, and the second, relating to 9 villages, by me in the succeeding year. Sanctions were given under the Govern-

No. 2494, dated 4th May 1881.	ment Resolutions noted in the margin. In the present scheme, which was drawn up by Major Ward and myself in consultation, the principles of grouping and rating adopted by Colonel Anderson in the past, and contemplated by him for the future, have been strictly followed.
No. 4509 dated 3rd August 1881.	

3. The villages which are dealt with in this report are, for the most part, rich and prosperous. Their general condition may be judged from the statistical statement appended to the report, but it is desirable in future that the Superintendent should enter into greater detail on this point in the body of his report. The entire cultivated area of the villages is 13,322 acres, as shown in the margin,

	Acres.	and the agricultural cattle available to work this area
Dry-crop	2,281	number 5,613. There is, therefore, 1 yoke of oxen to
Rice	8,700	every 4.7 acres, which would be a sufficiency even if the
Pulan	600	whole cultivated area were rice land. Carts are not
Garden	1,741	used by agriculturists, in these parts for two reasons :
	<u>13,322</u>	(1st) because with few exceptions the villages have inter-
		communication between themselves and large markets

by sea or river, and (2nd) because the cultivators in Kánara, as a rule, reside on their own homesteads with their cattle and servants, and there are no long distances to fetch and carry manure as is the case in other parts of the Presidency, where the population clings to the village sites. The population is 24,054, or about 290 to the square mile, and of houses there is one to every 5.2 souls. Many of the isolated houses in this part of Kánara are fine residences surrounded with gardens, which would hold in comfort a much larger household than 5 or 6 persons.

4. I need not dwell at length on the revenue system which has been in force up to the present time in these villages, as the ground has already been fully gone over by Colonel Anderson in his report No. 309 dated 28th February 1873; and, if any thing were wanting to complete the information, it will be found in the admirable account contained in the recently published Gazetteer and in a valuable pamphlet by Mr. C. F. Chamier, M. C. S., which I have lately had reprinted at the Photozincographic Type-press at Poona. No one can read the account of the system without perceiving that it is one which offered a premium to dishonest underlings in the service of Government to practise corruption, and that it afforded no security whatever for the development of the revenue in proportion as cultivation increased and the country itself developed. It is little more than a conventional step in settlement routine to compare the assessments proposed under the survey with the assessments which have been levied hitherto, because the latter are founded on no measurement, and the detailed survey has shown the areas actually under cultivation to be much greater than what they

were supposed roughly to be. It was usual to assess fresh cultivation (Hosa-sagmi) when it came to light, but it was in the interest of the Shánbhogs to keep the Government in the dark as much as possible with respect to what was going on in their respective villages, and acre after acre of land outside the warg or estate came to be encroached upon without any recognition in the public accounts.

5. It is proposed to group the 40 villages into four classes with maximum rates for rice of Rs. 6-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 5, and Rs. 4-8 respectively. In the first class are placed 4 villages near and within ready access by water of the sea-port town of Honávar. The proposed second class consists of 24 villages on or near the sea-coast and on the Gersapa River which have the full advantages of communication by native craft of all kinds with Bombay on the north and Mangalore and other ports on the south. The third class includes 10 villages removed from communications by sea or creek, while in the fourth are placed 2 villages among the hills and more remote from all the advantages enjoyed by the rest. A glance at the map will show that the grouping dovetails in with that of former settlements, and is in accordance with the natural advantages which the villages are known to enjoy.

6. It will be observed that the Collector pleads for one small correction in the grouping, being of opinion that the villages Mávli and Kaikini in the second group, generally known as Murdeshwar, should be classed with the villages of the first group, as they possess a small, but safe, port from which produce can be readily shipped to all the best markets. It is curious that the grouping of these very villages was a moot point between the Superintendent and myself when we were planning the assessment circles. It will be observed that very thin partitions divide the first and second classes, the maximum rates being Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 6 respectively, and I was led to decide to place these villages in the second group, because the port at Murdeshwar cannot compare in importance with that at Honávar, the one counting its exports by hundreds of rupees while the latter counts them by thousands. Nevertheless as these villages do possess a convenient harbour I think, considering the assurance as to their distinctively prosperous condition given by Mr. Candy, that it will be as well to give them the slight distinction sought for, and to put them in the first class. The result of the change will be noticed hereafter.

7. For the dry-crop cultivation, which is insignificant throughout, it is proposed to fix a maximum rate of Re. 0-12-0 for the first two groups of villages and Re. 0-10-0 for the last two groups. The distinction is not on account of any matter affecting productiveness, but is simply due to the position of the villages with regard to markets and communications.

8. For the garden lands, which are chiefly found in the villages of the first two classes, the maximum rate fixed is Rs. 12 for mixed cocoanut and supári gardens and Rs. 10 for pure cocoanut gardens. These are the rates hitherto followed in the Honávar settlements. The rates for each separate plot have been carefully worked out from the information recorded by the classers, by myself in half the villages, and by Major Ward in the rest, and I have much confidence that in the assessment of individual holdings there will be no ground for complaint.

9. Accepting the slight alteration recommended by the Collector the financial result of the settlement will be as follows :—

Class	Number of Villages.	Revenue by old Accounts.	Revenue by Survey Settlement.	Increase.	Increase per Cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1st class	6	18,235	17,936	4,701	35.52
2nd class	22	25,046	35,800	10,754	42.94
3rd class	10	2,130	3,534	1,454	68.26
4th class	2	150	378	228	15.20
Total	40	40,561	57,698	17,137	42.25

The average rates per acre will be :—

Class.	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Pulan.			Garden.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st class	0	5	10	5	1	0	1	11	6	9	12	0
2nd class	0	5	11	4	10	6	1	12	7	8	3	10
3rd class	0	4	11	3	11	4	1	0	0	9	6	2
4th class	0	5	4	3	6	1	.....			8	9	7

10. The total increase of assessment is equivalent to 42.25 per cent. on the past collections, which is a moderate increase for a large group of villages in Kánara. As has always been the case in settlements in these parts, the new rates tell very differently on the assessments of single villages. In some cases there are large increases, while in others there are considerable decreases. It will be noticed that the decreases are commonest in the villages near Honávar itself, and it will be remembered that in the villages near that town, which were formerly settled, it was found impossible to increase the revenue materially. It was predicted that larger increases would result in villages more removed from the chief town of the táluka, and the prediction has proved correct. Honávar was till a comparatively late date the head-quarters station of the district, and, owing to the immediate presence of the higher revenue officials, those encroachments, to which much of the increases resulting from the survey in Kánara are attributable, could not so easily pass undetected. The rules sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 5573 dated 21st October 1874, by which large increases of assessment in Kánara settlements are gradually brought into force, will prevent any inconvenience to individual cultivator from the sudden levy of an increased demand.

11. I hope I may be excused if I venture to ask Government for an early consideration of the scheme now laid before them, and the communication of the result by telegraph to Major Ward at Dhárwár if sanction be accorded. I am aware that Government desire that they may not be hurried in the consideration of weighty matters of this kind, but there is no help for it in this case. The fair season closes early in the southern part of Kánara, and the settlement should, if possible, be introduced before the end of April. No unnecessary delay has occurred in the submission of proposals. The classification of the villages was finished last season, and during the rains the returns were examined, and correct registers framed under the superintendence of the Assistant Superintendent. The garden-land statements had then to be drawn out field by field, and the assessment of each field carefully worked out by the Superintendent and myself. When I assure Government that some of the statements for single villages are closely written volumes of great bulk, the amount of labour which has to be gone through before the results can be totalled, can easily be imagined.

12. In conclusion, I would strongly recommend the proposed settlement for the approval of Government, and would ask for leave to introduce the rates during the current season with a guarantee of 27 years up to 1910-11, according to the scheme proposed by me in paragraph 4 of my report No. 1322 dated 10th September 1881 and sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 6150 dated 19th October 1881. I would also ask that the period for receiving resignations under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code be extended up to 5th June next.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

(Letter No. 485 of 19th March 1885 from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, with accompaniments.)

No. 915 of 1885.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

31st March 1885.

Submitted to Government for the favour of early orders.

2. The proposals relate to the settlement, for the first time, of 40 villages in Honávar Táluka of the Kánara District. Twenty-seven villages of this táluka were brought under settlement in 1881, and the second group of 9 villages was settled in the succeeding year. The principles of rating, &c., adopted in the two preceding settlements have been proposed to be made applicable in the case of the villages which have now come on for settlement.

3. The Superintendent proposes to divide the villages into four groups according to their facilities of communication with the port towns. The Survey Commissioner approves of the grouping, but has, on reconsideration, accepted the recommendation of the Collector to transfer the villages of Mávli and Kaikini from the 2nd to the 1st class. The reasons for this change appear sound, and the Commissioner thinks the grouping finally settled by Mr. Stewart may be accepted as correct.

4. The maximum rates for dry-crop and rice are the same as have been actually adopted and found to work well in the adjoining villages. They may, therefore, be accepted without hesitation. The rates are:—

	I Group.	II Group.	III Group.	IV Group.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
Dry-crop	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Garden, Rs. 12 for best cocoanut and supári gardens, and Rs. 10 for pure cocoanut gardens.				

5. Neither the report of the Superintendent nor the covering letter of the Survey Commissioner contains any information as to the principle of assessment followed in assessing the Pulan lands. It is hoped this omission will be made up in future reports. In the present case the assessment proposed to be levied (Rs. 668) may be accepted, as the area of Pulan is small (being acres 405), and the average rate (Rs. 1-10-5) is a moderate one considering the fertility of this description of land.

6. The financial result of the settlement is given in paragraphs 7 to 9 of Major Ward's report, and amended figures are given by Mr. Stewart in paragraph 9 of his letter. As no modification is proposed by the Survey Commissioner as regards the groups Nos. 3 and 4, the reason for the difference in figures

Groups.	Major Ward's figures.	The Survey Commissioner's figures.
III ...	3,320	3,584
IV ...	416	378

between the Superintendent's report and the Survey Commissioner's letter is not apparent. According to the Superintendent's original proposals, the amount of assessment on occupied lands would have come to Rs. 56,699, while the Survey Commissioner calculates the amount will be Rs. 57,698, or exactly 1,000 rupees more; this is due mainly to the transfer of 2 villages from the 2nd to the 1st group. The old collections amounted to Rs. 40,561; therefore the increase of assessment on the whole is Rs. 17,137, or 42.25 per cent. When, however, the increases and decreases in individual villages are looked at, the results appear startling (*vide* paragraph 10 of Superintendent's letter), but they have been satisfactorily accounted for by the Survey Commissioner. It is also to be remembered that, under the system of gradual enhancement directed by Government, the increased burden would not fall suddenly on the cultivators. Considering the prosperous condition of the villages as indicated by the agricultural returns, the Commissioner feels confident that the rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner are very moderate, and would recommend that they be sanctioned by Government for 27 years.

7. A copy of these remarks will be sent direct to the Central Press for being printed. It is presumed the Survey Commissioner has sent a copy of his letter and that of the Superintendent to the Central Press in accordance with the orders of Government.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Survey Settlement of 40 villages of the Honávar Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

No. 3610.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 915, dated 31st March 1885—Submitting

Letter from the Acting Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, No. 265, dated 9th March 1885.

Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 1138, dated 12th March 1885.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 485, dated 19th March 1885.

correspondence noted in the margin containing proposals for the survey settlement of forty villages of the Honávar Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, five of which fall within the limits of the sub-division of that

táluka known as the Bhatkal Petha.

RESOLUTION.—The forty villages to which these proposals relate are in the Honávar Táluka, five of them being in the Bhatkal Sub-division, and are similarly situated to those for which survey rates were sanctioned in Government Resolutions Nos. 2494, dated 4th May 1881, and 4509, dated 3rd August 1881. These rates have been favourably received and have been found, so far as experience has gone, to be suitable. It is proposed to apply similar rates to the villages now reported upon.

2. Little information is given regarding the condition of the cultivating classes, but they are known to be generally prosperous. Cattle do not thrive in the coast tálukás of Kánara, but in the villages in question there are sufficient—a pair of oxen for every 4·7 acres of occupied land—for the proper cultivation of the soil. Carts are not used for agricultural purposes, partly, as the Survey and Settlement Commissioner states, because there is water communication between many of the villages and the market towns and because the homesteads of cultivators are generally on their holdings, and more especially because there are few or no roads fit for cart traffic. The country is so much intersected by creeks that it is improbable that carts will ever be much used for agricultural purposes.

3. Some of the villages are close to Honávar, which was formerly the head-quarters of the district; others lie along the Shirávati, commonly called the Gersappa, river and along the coast, while a few are at some distance from either the sea or the river. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner proposes that the villages be divided into four groups, the first consisting of four in the vicinity of Honávar and two adjoining the Murdeshvar harbour, with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 0-12-0 and a maximum rice-land rate of Rs. 6-8-0; the second consisting of twenty-two villages on the Shirávati River and the coast, with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 0-12-0 and a maximum rice-land rate of Rs. 6; the third consisting of ten villages more inland, with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 0-10-0 and a maximum rice-land rate of Rs. 5; and the fourth consisting of two hilly villages, which are least accessible, with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 0-10-0 and a maximum rice-land rate of Rs. 4-8-0. Mr. Stewart has acceded to the recommendation of the Collector that the two villages (Mavali and Kaikini) adjoining the Murdeshvar harbour should be placed in the first group, and the fact that the harbour, although small and fit for the accommodation of small craft only, is convenient for the export of the surplus produce of these villages, justifies the adoption of this course, the only effect of which is a slight increase in the assessment of rice land. The other ground mentioned by Mr. Candy, that the villages are on the main road to Mangalore, is not important, as the road is of little use for the carriage of produce. It is proposed that a maximum rate of Rs. 12 be adopted in all the groups for mixed cocoanut and supári gardens and a maximum rate of Rs. 10 for cocoanut gardens.

4. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the grouping is very judicious and the rates, which, as already stated, are similar to those which have been successfully introduced into adjoining villages, are sanctioned.

5. The Commissioner, S. D., states that it should have been explained on what principle *pulan* land is assessed. It is sandy ground, on which however with a copious rainfall rice can be produced. The Survey Commissioner, it may be noticed, has in paragraph 4 of his letter referred to the report by his prede-

cessor, No. 309, dated February 28th, 1873, in paragraph 49 of which a description is given of *pulan* land and its treatment.

6. Mr. Crawford remarks on a supposed discrepancy between the figures given by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and those given by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to show the effect of the rates proposed, after allowing for the transfer of two villages from the second to the first group. Column 14 however of the statement appended to Major Ward's report shows that no real discrepancy exists. The figures given in the statement embodied in paragraph 9 of the Superintendent's report do not tally with those given in the detailed statement, but the explanation is that the former figures represent the survey assessment of occupied land of the villages as now constituted by the survey, while the latter display the assessment of occupied land in the villages as formerly constituted. The survey has re-arranged villages to a considerable extent, and where the area of hamlets of villages was large the hamlets have now been created separate villages. The aggregate increase as shown by Mr. Stewart is 42.25 per cent., but as is usual in the Kánara settlements the result varies very widely in different villages. In the different groups the increase is as follows:—

First group	35.52 per cent.
Second „	42.94 „
Third „	68.26 „
Fourth „	152 „

Thus the increase rises according as the villages are distant from the headquarters town for a reason which has been repeatedly pointed out, viz., that when there was no check on the village officers encroachments were made without additional assessment. It appears from paragraph 10 of Major Ward's report that in some villages near Honávar the assessment will be reduced. In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, only 50 per cent. of the increase will be levied in the ensuing year and 75 per cent. in 1886-87 in villages in which the new assessment exceeds the old by 30 per cent.

7. Sanction to the assessment proposed has been communicated by telegram, as requested, but it is hoped that it will be found possible in future to submit proposals for settlement at an earlier period. It is undesirable that Government should be hurried in the consideration of important questions, and it is but fair that occupants should have ample time before the cultivating season commences to decide whether they will continue to occupy lands on the new assessment. Mr. Stewart is fully aware of the serious objections to the late submission of settlement papers and on his part endeavours to avoid it, but delay always occurs in some office and the practice continues. Notices of relinquishment received in the current year on or before the 5th June should be accepted. The rates may, as recommended, be guaranteed for twenty-seven years, which period will expire concurrently with that for which rates have been guaranteed in adjoining villages.

J. MONTEATH,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

{ 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.

The Secretary of State for India, } By letter.
The Government of India.

* NOTE.—Copies of the papers will be supplied direct to the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey.