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(Dharwar Collectorate)

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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCLXXXII—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THREE VILLAGES

OF THE

DHÁRWÁR TÁLUKA

OF THE

DHÁRWÁR COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1899.

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From
THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,
 Deccan Revenue Survey ;
 To
THE COLLECTOR OF DHA'RWA'R.

Poona, 20th August 1898.

SIR,

Niralgi.
 Udavanaglavi.
 Inamati-Hebli.

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revised settlement of the three villages named in the margin of the Dhárwár Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. The bulk of the villages of the Dhárwár Táluka were brought under revision survey in 1879. The villages under report were originally settled in the years noted in the margin and it would appear that the first two villages completed their term of guarantee according to rule 90 under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code and, therefore, should have been revised with the bulk of the villages, but there is nothing on record to show why they were not dealt with. The third village naturally remained over, its period of guarantee not having expired then. The villages are interspersed with the villages dealt with in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.'s revision settlement report of the Dhárwár Táluka, No. 374 dated 19th April 1879 (Government Selection No. CLXI, New Series) which contains full information regarding climate and all other necessary details, and as this report is only a supplementary one to that, it will suffice if I mention briefly a few particulars. It must be mentioned that the Southern Marátha Railway was opened subsequent to the date of the report referred to.

3. Niralgi and Udavanaglavi are situated in the south-west of the taluka, the former 10 miles west of Dhárwár and the latter 4 miles south of Niralgi; Inamati-Hebli consists of lands scattered around the Jahágir village of Hebli, which is situated on the eastern border of the táluka, 8 miles from Dhárwár. The two former were inhabited villages at the time of the original settlement, they are now uninhabited. Inamati-Hebli is now, as it was formerly, uninhabited. The cultivators of Niralgi reside in Mugad and those of Udavanaglavi in Kalkeri, adjoining villages, while the lands of Inamati-Hebli are cultivated by the people of Talwai and Hebli.

4. The remeasurement was carried out according to the partial system in 1890-91, with the result that 156 numbers and Pot numbers with an area of 3,634 acres have now become 109 numbers and Pot numbers with an area of 3,644 acres.

5. There are no numbers showing differences of over 15 per cent. in individual fields.

6. Reclassification was done in 1890-91 according to the partial system and of 109 survey numbers it was found necessary to re-class 52 representing a percentage of 49.5 of the numbers and 19.6 of the acres.

7. The area found by revision survey is contrasted below under all heads with that recorded by the original survey :—

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	1,226	1,253	27	...
Garden	7	14	7	...
Rice	70	62	...	8
Unarable, unassessed	2,331	2,315	...	16
Total	3,634	3,644	34	24

The difference (10 acres) in the total area is insignificant.

8. The villages under report being uninhabited the usual statistics regarding population, cattle, &c., showing their present and original condition are not given.

9. Their revenue history is satisfactory, showing neither outstandings nor remissions. There is a reduction in the occupied area of two villages (Niralgi and Udavanaglavi) from 817 to 332 acres, due to the transfer of 501 acres to the forest area.

10. A reference to the map, and the report alluded to before in my paragraph 2, will show that the villages under report fall naturally, Inamati-Hebli into the 2nd group, Niralgi into the 5th group, and Udavanaglavi into the 6th group. There appears to be no objection to impose on these villages the same rates as have been sanctioned and in force since 1879 in the villages of these groups respectively. The original and proposed rates are shown below :—

Villages.	OLD RATES.		REVISION RATES.	
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
1 Inamati-Hebli	2 0 0	.....	2 10 0	.....
2 Niralgi	1 1 6	7 0	1 10 0	7 8
3 Udavanaglavi	0 14 0	7 0	1 4 0	7 8

There was no pátasthal at original settlement, nor is there any now. At original settlement there were 7 acres motasthal assessed at Rs. 20. There are now 14 acres assessed at Rs. 31 at dry crop rates.

11. Owing to improved communications (Southern Marátha Railway, &c.) I would have been justified in proposing higher rates certainly for the lands of Inamati-Hebli, but I think it is better to propose the rates of the adjacent villages previously revised and thus make it easier at next revision to raise the rates of all uniformly.

12. The rice area by original and revision settlement is the same, viz., 15 acres, assessed at Rs. 38.

13. The estimated result of the proposed rates is contrasted below with the assessment of the original settlement :—

Group.	Maximum Rate for Dry-crop.	No. of Villages.	BY ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.		BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.						Percentage Increase.
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total Occupied and Unoccupied.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ...	2 10	1	353	464	351	606	...	...	351	606	30.6
II ...	1 10	1	248	174	249	228	335	263	584	491	31.0
III ...	1 4	1	84	35	84	49	114	65	198	114	40.0
Total...		3	685	673	684	883	449	323	1,133	1,211	31.2

14. Assessment according to original and revision settlements under each head is contrasted below :—

Description.	By ORIGINAL SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land	685	673	684	883	...
Do. arable waste	422	265	449	328	...
Inám land	196	209	196	258	62
Unassessed, unarable	2,331	...	2,315	...	...
Total ...	3,634	1,147	3,644	1,469	62

The average incidence per acre according to original settlement is Rs. 0-15-9 against Rs. 1-4-8 according to the proposed rates.

15. Under Rule 89 of the rules under the Land Revenue Code the guarantee will be restricted to the unexpired portion of the period for which the assessments in the first settled portion of the taluka were fixed.

16. Appendices B, J, O, O⁽¹⁾, Q and Q⁽¹⁾ accompany.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRED. YOUNG,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in three villages of the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.
Average for the five years from 1888-89 to 1892-93.

Táluka	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.													Crops.												
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.							Cereals.						Pulses.						
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			Jowári.	Bájrí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	
	Number.	Area Square Miles.	Number.	Area Square Miles.	Number.	Area Square Miles.				Cropped (N-t).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for Cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.											Total.
										Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.				Forest.	Others.										
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
Dhárwár	3	6	...	...	3	6	3	8,632	100.0	1	563	347	911	408	2,238	75	2,721	183	...	7	15 8	63	...	431	16	14
Percentage of Cultivated Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	61.8	38.1	100.0	...	...	...	...	20.1	...	0.8	17.3	9.1	...	47.8	1.8	1.5

Táluka.	CROPS—continued.																										
	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder Net Area cropped.
	Mung and Uddid.	Moth and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit Trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Seams.	Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.				
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Dhárwár	9	...	27	66	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	18	...	32	...	35	1	36	...	565	1	564
Percentage of Cultivated Area ...	1.0	...	3.0	7.3	0.2	...	...	0.2	...	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	0.4	2.0	...	2.4	...	3.8	0.1	3.9	...	62.0	0.1	61.9

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks, and other Sources of Water-Supply in the three Government villages of the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate for the year 1891-92.

B 752-2

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS, AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								REMARKS.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
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
3	Dhárwár...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...

ABSTRACT.

No.	Details.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.		TANKS.		OTHER SOURCES.		REMARKS.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For Irrigation ...	2	2	The number of Villages to which this return relates is as follows:— Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ... 3 Other Government villages Alienated villages Total ... 3
2	For drinking supply of human beings only ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	In disuse ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	...	1	...	3
	Total of wells &c., used for Irrigation recorded at the Original Settlement ...	3		1		3		

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APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for Inamati-Hebli Village, situated in the Dhárwár Talúka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1856-57.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balances outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.			
	Cultivated Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.				17	18	19
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.																
1846-47 ...	201	178	...	...	...	178	180	288	8	48	77	...	388	523	184	...	...	...
1847-48 ...	238	108	...	...	...	165	107	202	27	48	77	...	388	474	222	...	...	...
1848-49 ...	294	248	...	...	...	248	46	65	10	48	77	...	388	500	278	...	...	...
1849-50 ...	294	248	...	...	...	248	46	65	9	48	77	...	388	590	257	...	...	...
1850-51 ...	294	248	...	...	...	248	46	65	9	48	77	...	388	500	257	...	...	...
1851-52 ...	294	248	...	...	...	248	46	65	9	48	77	...	388	590	257	...	...	...
1852-53 ...	294	248	...	...	...	248	46	65	9	48	77	...	388	590	257	...	...	...
1853-54 ...	294	248	...	...	...	248	46	65	9	48	77	...	388	590	257	...	...	...
1854-55 ...	288	248	...	...	...	248	52	98	11	48	77	...	388	590	257	...	...	...
1855-56 ...	334	340	...	...	...	340	6	6	3	48	77	...	388	423	348	...	...	...
1856-57 ...	352	468	...	124	124	339	...	...	...	48	67	...	400	530	359	...	...	...
1857-58 ...	352	463	...	...	...	403	...	...	...	48	67	...	400	530	463	...	...	...
1858-59 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	...	400	530	463	...	...	...
1859-60 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	...	400	530	463	...	...	...
1860-61 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	...	400	530	463	...	...	...
1861-62 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	...	400	530	464	...	...	...
1862-63 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1863-64 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1864-65 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1865-66 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1866-67 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1867-68 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1877-78 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	49	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	352	463	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	48	67	21	400	530	464	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	352	464	...	...	...	464	...	...	...	48	67	21	401	531	465	...	...	...

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 2 villages, viz., Niralgi and Udavanaglav, situated in the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, into which the Surrey Settlement was introduced in 1865-66.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IMAM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IMAM.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount daily remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 3.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1855-56 ...	857	553	...	...	...	553	951	152	215	310	333	27	2 118	1,038	795	...	...	...
1856-57 ...	891	578	...	...	...	578	917	127	215	310	333	27	2,118	1,038	820	...	...	...
1857-58 ...	995	706	...	...	...	706	813	33	460	310	338	27	2,118	1,072	1,193	...	...	...
1858-59 ...	954	614	...	...	...	614	156	64	...	293	270	27	1,403	948	641	...	...	...
1859-60 ...	954	614	...	...	...	614	156	64	...	293	270	27	1,403	948	641	...	...	...
1860-61 ...	950	622	...	...	...	622	160	55	110	293	270	27	1,403	947	769	...	...	...
1861-62 ...	995	720	...	...	...	720	117	1	25	291	268	61	1,403	989	806	...	...	...
1862-63 ...	1,112	722	...	...	...	722	...	...	...	291	268	61	1,403	990	783	...	...	...
1863-64 ...	1,112	722	...	...	...	722	...	...	...	291	268	61	1,403	990	783	...	...	...
1864-65 ...	1,112	722	...	...	...	722	...	...	...	291	268	67	1,403	990	789	...	...	...
<hr/>																		
1865-66 ...	817	472	...	...	...	472	295	225	4	291	268	67	1,403	965	543	...	...	...
1866-67 ...	806	455	...	...	...	455	306	242	4	291	268	67	1,403	965	526	...	...	...
1867-68 ...	806	455	...	...	...	455	306	242	4	291	268	67	1,403	965	526	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	806	455	...	...	...	455	306	242	4	291	268	67	1,403	965	526	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	822	461	...	...	...	461	290	286	4	291	268	67	1,403	965	532	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	800	451	...	...	...	451	312	246	4	291	268	66	1,403	965	521	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	643	381	...	...	...	381	469	316	75	291	268	66	1,403	965	522	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	663	398	...	...	...	398	576	402	56	164	165	39	1,403	965	498	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	663	398	...	...	...	398	576	402	42	164	165	39	1,403	965	479	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	663	398	...	...	...	398	576	402	32	164	165	39	1,403	965	469	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	663	398	...	...	...	398	576	402	29	164	165	40	1,403	965	467	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	630	382	...	...	...	374	369	307	15	164	165	41	1,163	854	430	...	...	...
1877-78 ...	601	365	...	...	...	365	398	324	15	164	165	49	1,163	854	429	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	601	365	...	...	...	365	398	324	29	164	165	49	1,163	854	443	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	601	365	...	...	...	365	398	324	22	164	165	49	1,163	854	436	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	601	365	...	...	...	365	398	324	22	164	165	49	1,163	854	437	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	534	329	...	...	...	329	465	360	...	164	165	49	1,163	854	378	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	463	294	...	...	...	294	536	395	...	164	165	49	1,163	854	343	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	463	294	...	...	...	294	291	179	...	147	142	41	901	615	385	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	463	294	...	...	...	294	291	179	...	147	142	41	901	615	385	...	...	...
<hr/>																		
1885-86 ...	380	237	...	...	...	237	374	236	...	147	142	41	901	615	278	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	360	226	...	...	...	226	394	247	...	147	142	41	901	615	267	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	360	226	...	...	...	226	394	247	...	147	142	41	901	615	267	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	367	232	...	...	...	232	387	241	...	147	142	41	901	615	273	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	367	232	...	...	...	232	387	241	...	147	142	41	901	615	273	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	332	208	...	...	...	208	422	265	...	147	142	41	901	615	249	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	332	208	...	...	...	208	422	265	...	147	142	41	901	615	249	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	332	209	...	...	...	209	422	265	...	148	142	41	902	616	250	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government Occupied

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Inamati-Hobli ...	...	2 0 0	...	...	346	444	1 4 6	...	...	...	M 7	20	2 12 9	653	464	1 5 0
	Miralgi ...	...	1 1 6	7	...	234	137	0 9 4	14	87	2 10 3	...	...	...	248	174	0 11 3
3	Udavanagiavi ...	...	0 14 0	7	...	88	34	0 6 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	64	35	0 6 6
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	668	615	0 14 10	15	88	2 8 6	M 7	20	2 12 9	665	673	0 15 9

Explanation.

M = Motasthal.

Q.

Land in 3 villages of Dhárwár Taluka of Dhárwár Collectorate.

By ENVISION SURVEY.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
3 10	...	...	537	575	1 11 6	.....	...	...	M 14	31	2 3 5	351	606	1 11 7	30.6	Inamati-Eebli ...	1
1 10	7 8	...	235	103	0 13 3	14	85	2 8 0	...	...	...	249	238	0 14 8	31.0	Nirajgi ...	2
1 4	7 8	...	83	46	0 8 10	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	64	49	0 9 4	40.0	Udvanaglavli ...	3
...	...	...	655	814	1 3 11	15	88	2 6 6	M 14	31	2 3 5	684	883	1 4 8	31.2	Total.	

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing Area of Villages for settlement, with details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Táluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.					By REVISION SURVEY.					Popula- tion.
			Gross area including Inám.	Of which not avail- able for cultiva- tion.	Government assessed Land.			Gross area including Inám.	Of which not avail- able for cultiva- tion.	Government assessed Land.			
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.		
						Area.	Asses- ment.				Area.	Asses- ment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Inamati-Hebli ...	Dhárwár	404	3	353	...	...	409	10	351	...	...	Deserted.
2	Niralgi ...		1,325	649	248	336	208	1,333	656	249	335	263	Do.
3	Udavanaglavi ...		1,905	1,679	84	86	67	1,902	1,649	84	114	65	Do.
		Total ...	3,634	2,331	685	422	265	3,644	2,315	684	449	328	...

No. 6264 of 1898.

27th August 1898.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division, for favour of any remarks he may have to make.

E. L. CAPPEL,
Collector, Dhárwár.

No. 767 of 1898.

Belgaum, 3rd September 1898.

Returned to the Collector of Dhárwár with compliments. Undersigned is of opinion that the rates proposed are suitable.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture,
Southern Division.

No. 8977.

Dhárwár, ^{20th November}
^{and December} 1898.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

The proposed rates are hardly open to much question, as they have been assimilated with those of neighbouring villages, where the rates have been accepted as correct. Villages 2 and 3 are perhaps less able to bear the increase than the rich land of Inamati Hebli, but the Acting Deputy Superintendent points out that the latter village is under-assessed. The proposals are recommended for acceptance.

E. L. CAPPEL,
Collector.

Through the Survey Commissioner.

No. ^{8.}₂₀₂₃ of 1898.

Poona, 26th December 1898.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The undersigned approves of the proposals submitted by Mr. Young which have the concurrence of the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, and the Collector of Dhárwár, and would recommend them for sanction.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 103 of 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Kárwár, 11th January 1899.

Submitted to Government.

2. The undersigned's opinion about the proposed rates has been expressed in his memorandum No. 8977 of the ^{20th November}
^{and December} 1898, which is among these papers.

E. L. CAPPEL,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Introduction of revision settlement in the villages of Niralgi, Udavanáglavi and Inamati Hebli, Táluka and District Dhárwár.

No. 854.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 103, dated 11th January 1899—Submitting the papers, noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the villages of Niralgi, Udavanáglavi and Inamati Hebli in the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár District ; and making remarks.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 868, dated 20th August 1898, and its accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., No. 767, dated 3rd September 1898.

Memorandum from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 8977, dated 20th November 1898.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8.—2022, dated 26th December 1898.

ting the papers, noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the villages of Niralgi, Udavanáglavi and Inamati Hebli in the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, which are supported by all the officers through whom the papers have passed, are sanctioned. The rates should be guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the táluka previously settled.

G. W. HATCH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Collector of Dhárwár,
 The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land
 Records and Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 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.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCC—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE
OF INAMATI-RAMDURG

IN THE

NAVALGUND TALUKA

OF THE

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1900.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF INAMATI-RA'M-
DURG IN THE NAVALGUND TALUKA OF THE DHA'RWA'R
COLLECTORATE.**

	Pages.
Letter No. 947, dated 3rd August 1899, and accompaniments from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Dhárwár submitting proposals for the revision survey settlement of the village of Inamati-Rámdurg in the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate... ..	1—8
Endorsement No. 4238, dated 14th August 1899, from the Collector of Dhárwár forwarding for remarks the above proposals to the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.	9
Endorsement No. 939, dated 26th August 1899, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., returning with his remarks the above proposals to the Collector of Dhárwár	<i>ib.</i>
Endorsement No. 4799, dated 12th September 1899, from the Collector of Dhárwár submitting with his remarks the above correspondence to the Commissioner, S. D., through the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture	<i>ib.</i>
Endorsement No. S—2003, dated 9th November 1899, from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, submitting with his remarks the above correspondence to the Commissioner, S. D.	<i>ib.</i>
Endorsement No. 4125, dated 18th November 1899, from the Commissioner, S. D., submitting with his remarks the above correspondence for the orders of Government	10
Government Resolution No. 9220, dated 22nd December 1899, passing orders on the above correspondence	10—11

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,
Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR, OF DHA'RWAR.

Poona, 3rd August 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith my proposals for the revision settlement of the Government village of Inamati-Rámdurg in the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

2. The village is composed of lands scattered in 13 villages belonging to the Rámdurg State. The accompanying map shows all such villages with Government portions separately delineated within them.

3. The village was originally settled in 1861-62 and its guarantee expired in 1884-85. The measurement operations were carried out in 1880, 1881 and 1882, and classification in 1887, when the State lands were originally surveyed by this Department. The work was done according to the partial system.

4. The original and revision survey areas under different heads of cultivation are contrasted below:—

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	1,360	1,351	...	9
Garden ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unarable, unassessed	32	27	...	5
Total	1,392	1,378	...	14

N.B.—These figures are exclusive of the lands dealt with under paragraph 6.

5. At the time of the original settlements the lands of the village were uniformly rated at Rs. 1-5-0, but no reasons are forthcoming for the imposition of this uniform rate. It is now proposed to rate them according to the circumstances of the villages in which they are included. For this purpose they are divided into three groups—the first coloured red, the second blue and the third green on the accompanying map, rated, respectively, at Rs. 2-0, Rs. 1-14-0 and Rs. 1-8-0. The proposed grouping and rating are identical with Mr. Fletcher's.

* Addressed to the Survey Commissioner.

In his No. 2433,* dated 8th December 1888, Mr. Fletcher, the then Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey, submitted his proposals for the State lands, based upon the rates in force in the adjoining British villages. These rates were not accepted by the State as being too low. The rates introduced by the State, on its own responsibility, are Rs. 2-2-0 for the first group, Rs. 2-0 for the second and Rs. 1-14-0 for the third. The Government lands now under report pay Local Fund cess on assessments worked out according to the rates fixed by the State. It appears just, however, that the Government lands should be given the rates based upon those in force in the adjacent Government villages; I have, therefore, adhered to Mr. Fletcher's grouping and rating.

6. Three villages, noted in the margin, contain Ját-Inám lands paying Judi to Government. Survey assessment on these lands was not recorded at time of original settlement. It is on record that the lands in question were measured, but that further operations were abandoned. The reasons for this are not recorded. A special report, however, does not appear necessary in their case as their inclusion or exclusion from the present proposals does not in any way affect the question of rating. The proper full assessment on these lands ought to have been fixed at time of the original settlement, and the omission seems to be an error. The following statement shows the details as regards area and assessment of these lands :—

Description.	* Area.	Assessment.	Quit-rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Rs	Rs.	
Dry-crop	464	} 810	250	* These lands have been measured and classed in detail.
Garden	4			
Rice ... ..	...	...	...
Unarable, unassessed ...	12	...	...
Total ...	480	810	250	

7. The result of the proposed rates is given below :—

Group.	Maximum rate for dry-crop.	Number of villages.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.				Percentage Increase.
			By Original Settlement.		By Revision Settlement.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a.			Rs.		Rs.	
I ...	2 0	6	392	317	389	524	65.3
II ...	1 14	6	733	681	734	1,129	65.8
III ...	1 8	1	5	5	5	6	20.0
Total...	...	13	1,130	1,003	1,128	1,659	65.4

The rates imposed by the State on the villages detailed in the subjoined statement are higher than those proposed to be applied to Government lands included in them, and if the Government lands are rated according to the rates fixed by the State, the increase in the revenue will be as noted against them :—

No. in Appendix Q.	Names of Villages.	ACCORDING TO ORIGINAL SURVEY.			ACCORDING TO THE RATES IMPOSED BY THE STATE.			Percentage Increase.
		Maximum dry-crop rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a.		Rs.	
7	Hadli ...	} 1 5 }	493	453	} 2 2 }	494	913	101.5
8	Kalápur ...		81	76		82	135	77.6
9	Surebán ...		20	25		20	41	64.0
10	Jialikoti ...		21	27		21	33	57.1
11	Kalhál ...		66	61		65	78	27.9
13	Halgop ...	5	5	5	8	60.0		

In the case of other villages the rates now proposed and the rates fixed by the State are identical.

8. The assessment under all heads is contrasted below :—

Description.	BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ..	1,180	1,003	1,128	1,659	...
Do. arable waste ...	...	...	...	...	...
Inám land ...	230	202	223	348	108
Unassessed unarable ...	32	...	27	...	...
Total ..	1,392	1,205	1,378	2,002	108

9. The average incidence of assessment per acre is Rs. 1-7-6 against Rs. 0-14-2 at original settlement.

10. Should the rates proposed be approved of by Government, I recommend that they be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with the rates sanctioned for the taluka, *i.e.*, in 1903-04.

11. Appendices O, Q and Q' accompany.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 FRED. YOUNG,
 Acting Deputy Superintendent,
 Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 10 Villages situated in the Navalgaṃd Taluka of the Dhūrvar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1861-62.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLOCATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment - Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
1851-52	1,010	1,936	1,457	..	1,457	479	..	..	..	325	480	..	1,341	2,416	479	..	..	..
1852-53	1,010	1,936	1,457	..	1,457	479	..	..	..	325	480	..	1,341	2,416	479	..	..	..
1853-54	1,016	1,936	1,457	..	1,457	479	..	..	..	325	480	..	1,341	2,416	479	..	..	..
1854-55	1,016	1,936	1,457	..	1,457	479	..	..	..	325	480	..	1,341	2,416	479	..	..	..
1855-56	1,016	1,936	1,457	..	1,457	479	..	..	..	325	480	..	1,341	2,416	479	..	..	..
1856-57	1,016	1,936	1,457	..	1,457	479	..	..	..	325	480	..	1,341	2,416	479	..	..	..
1857-58	1,016	1,936	1,457	..	1,457	479	..	..	..	325	480	..	1,341	2,416	479	..	..	..
1858-59	1,016	1,936	1,457	..	1,457	479	..	..	..	325	480	..	1,341	2,416	479	..	..	..
1859-60	906	1,826	1,426	..	1,426	470	21	40	2	325	480	..	1,341	2,416	472	..	..	..
1860-61	935	1,826	1,426	..	1,426	470	21	40	4	325	480	..	1,341	2,416	474	..	..	..
1861-62	827	769	..	..	..	760	193	115	22	325	291	..	1,360	1,205	791	..	..	..
1862-63	1,016	897	..	..	..	897	19	17	3	325	291	..	1,360	1,205	800	..	..	..
1863-64	1,035	914	..	..	..	914	..	..	..	325	291	..	1,360	1,205	914	..	..	..
1864-65	1,025	914	..	..	..	914	..	..	..	325	291	89	1,360	1,205	1,013	..	..	..
1865-66	1,035	914	..	..	..	914	..	..	..	325	291	106	1,360	1,205	1,120	..	..	..
1866-67	1,035	914	..	..	..	914	..	..	..	325	291	100	1,360	1,205	1,020	..	..	..
1867-68	1,035	914	..	..	..	914	..	..	..	325	291	106	1,360	1,205	1,120	..	..	..
1868-69	1,035	914	..	..	..	914	..	..	..	325	291	108	1,360	1,205	1,022	..	..	..
1869-70	1,025	914	..	..	..	914	..	..	..	325	291	108	1,360	1,205	1,022	..	..	..
1870-71	1,025	914	..	..	..	914	..	..	..	325	291	108	1,360	1,205	1,022	..	..	..
1871-72	1,135	914	..	..	..	914	58	54	..	267	237	108	1,360	1,205	1,023	..	..	..
1872-73	1,093	968	..	..	..	968	..	..	..	267	237	108	1,360	1,205	1,076	..	..	..
1873-74	1,093	968	..	..	..	968	..	..	..	267	237	108	1,360	1,205	1,076	..	..	..
1874-75	1,093	968	..	..	..	968	..	..	..	267	237	108	1,360	1,205	1,076	..	..	..
1875-76	1,112	986	..	..	..	986	..	..	..	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	1,094	..	..	..
1876-77	1,112	986	104	..	104	882	..	..	..	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	990	186	..	..
1877-78	1,112	986	..	..	..	986	..	..	..	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	1,094	117	..	..
1878-79	1,112	986	..	..	..	986	..	..	..	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	1,094	127	..	..
1879-80	901	816	..	..	..	816	211	170	8	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	939	313	..	..
1880-81	876	803	..	..	..	803	236	183	16	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	927	..	..	..
1881-82	876	803	..	..	..	803	236	183	17	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	928	..	..	..
1882-83	1,004	102	..	..	..	902	126	101	10	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,020	..	..	..
1883-84	1,062	956	..	..	..	956	68	47	7	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,071	..	..	..
1884-85	1,086	969	..	..	..	969	44	34	6	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,062	..	..	..
1885-86	1,196	986	..	..	..	986	24	1	1	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,196	..	..	..
1886-87	1,130	1,003	..	..	..	1,003	..	..	..	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	..	..	..
1887-88	1,130	1,003	..	..	..	1,003	..	..	..	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	..	..	..
1888-89	1,130	1,003	..	..	..	1,003	..	..	..	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	..	..	..
1889-90	1,130	1,003	..	..	..	1,003	..	..	..	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	..	..	..
1890-91	1,130	1,003	..	..	..	1,003	..	..	..	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	..	..	..
1891-92	1,120	1,003	..	..	..	1,003	..	..	..	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	..	..	..
1892-93	1,130	1,003	..	..	..	1,003	..	..	..	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	..	..	..
1893-94	1,130	1,003	..	..	..	1,003	..	..	..	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	..	..	..
1894-95	1,130	1,003	..	..	..	1,003	..	..	..	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	..	..	..

APPENDIX Q.

APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government Occupied Land

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. s. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1	Manlhal	I	1 5 0	...	...	17	14	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	0 13 3
2	Aurvadi		1 5 0	...	...	209	140	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	140	0 10 9
3	Chikop		1 5 0	...	...	167	163	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	163	0 15 7
4	Sangal	Inam land paying Judi to Government.															
5	Ketar																
6	Gonsgar																
6	Total of Group I ...					392	317	0 12 11							392	317	0 12 11
	<i>Group II.</i>																
7	Hadli	I	1 5 0	...	...	493	453	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	453	0 14 8
8	Kalapur		1 5 0	...	...	81	76	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	76	0 15 0
9	Sureban		1 5 0	...	...	20	25	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	1 4 0
10	Jialikati		1 5 0	...	...	21	21	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	1 0 0
11	Kalhal		1 5 0	...	...	66	61	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	61	0 14 9
12	Lakhnalkankop ...		1 5 0	...	...	52	45	0 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	45	0 13 10
6	Total of Group II...					733	681	0 14 10							733	681	0 14 10
	<i>Group III.</i>																
13	Halgop	I	1 5 0	...	...	5	5	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1 0 0
18	Grand Total					1,130	1,003	0 14 2							1,130	1,003	0 14 2

Q.

in one Village Inamati Rāmdurg of the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhārwar Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.			
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice. ..			Garden.			Total.								
Dry-crop.	Eloc.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.						
2 0 0	31	25	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	25	1 3 10	65.7	Manihāl	1		
2 0 0	310	258	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	258	1 3 8	94.3	Anrvādi	2		
2 0 0	158	240	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	240	1 3 4	47.2	Chikop	3		
2 0 0	} Inām land paying Judi to Government.																			
2 0 0																			Sangal	4
2 0 0																			Kitur... ..	5
2 0 0																			Gouāgar	6
...	389	524	1 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	524	1 5 7	65.3	Total of Group I ...	6		
<i>Group II.</i>																				
1 14 0	494	306	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	306	1 10 1	77.9	Hndli	7		
1 14 0	82	119	1 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	119	1 7 3	56.6	Kakpur	8		
1 14 0	20	38	1 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	38	1 14 5	22.0	Sureban	9		
1 14 0	21	31	1 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	31	1 7 7	47.6	Jialikati	10		
1 14 0	65	73	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	73	1 2 0	19.7	Kalbāl	11		
1 14 0	52	62	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	62	1 3 1	37.9	Lakhnāikankop ...	12		
...	734	1,129	1 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	734	1,129	1 5 7	65.8	Total of Group II ...	6		
<i>Group III.</i>																				
1 3 0	5	6	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1 3 2	20.0	Hālgop	13		
...	1,128	1,659	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,128	1,659	1 7 6	65.4	Grand Total ...	13		

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.					By Revision Survey.					Population.	Remarks.	
			Gross Area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.					
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	<i>Group I.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.			
1	Manihál	Navalgund.	68	12	17	...	...	61	6	21	...	...	...
2	Aurvádi		220	6	208	...	...	220	5	210	...	...	...
3	Chikop'		172	5	167	..	...	164	6	158	...	...	...
4	Sangal		Inám land paying Judi to Government.												
5	Kitur														
6	Gonágar														
6	Total of Group I...		460	23	392	...	...	445	17	389	...	...	...
	<i>Group II.</i>														
7	Hadli	Navalgund.	682	4	498	...	...	683	5	494	...	...	...
8	Kalápur		88	2	81	...	...	83	1	82	...	...	...
9	Sureban		20	...	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...
10	Jialikati		21	...	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...
11	Kalhál		68	2	66	...	...	68	3	65	...	...	...
12	Lakhnaikankop		53	1	52	...	...	53	1	52	...	...	...
6	Total of Group II...		927	9	733	...	...	928	10	734	...	...	...
	<i>Group III.</i>														
13	Hálgop		5	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
	Grand Total ... ..	...	1,392	32	1,130	...	...	1,378	27	1,128	...	...	...

No. 4238 OF 1899.

14th August 1899.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., for favour of any remarks he may have to make.

J. McNEILL,
Collector of Dhárwár.

No. 939 OF 1899.

Belgaum, 26th August 1899.

Returned with compliments to the Collector of Dhárwár.

2. The rates proposed appear suitable, as they are rather higher than those sanctioned for the adjoining Government villages as long ago as 1874-75.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Superintendent of Land Records,
and Agriculture, S. D.

No. 4799 OF 1899.

12th September 1899.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D. The proposed rates are suitable. More than half the total acreage will, if the rates are approved, be assessed at a lower rate than that of the adjoining land of the same class in the same villages of the Rámdurg State. The fact that the rates will be slightly higher than those imposed on adjoining Government villages before the Southern Marátha Railway was opened, or local communications improved, is obviously not a serious objection.

2. If the rates are accepted, they may be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with the rates sanctioned for the Táluka, *i.e.*, in 1903-4, as suggested by the Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

J. McNEILL,
Collector of Dhárwár.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. $\frac{a}{2003}$ OF 1899.

Poona, 9th November 1899.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The proposals for the revision settlement of the Government village of Inámáti-Rámdurg may be submitted to Government for favour of sanction.

3. The proposals relate to lands which nominally belong to one village, but which are scattered over 13 villages of the Rámdurg State. The rates proposed by the Deputy Superintendent are those originally proposed by Mr. Fletcher for the lands of the State villages, but are lower than those which were adopted. They are slightly higher than the rates in the neighbouring Government villages, but under the circumstances this seems justifiable. The proposed increase over the assessment fixed at the original settlement is 65.4 per cent.,

which does not appear excessive. The rates if approved may be guaranteed to expire at the same time as those sanctioned for the Navalgund Táluka.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 4125 OF 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 18th November 1899.

Submitted to Government.

2. These proposals relate to the revision settlement of the so-called village of Inámati-Rámdurg in the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár District. They are supported by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., the Collector and the Survey Commissioner.

3. The lands which are scattered over 13 villages of the Rámdurg State have been divided into three groups with maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 2, Rs. 1-14-0 and Rs. 1-8-0, respectively; resulting in an increase of 65 per cent. over the original assessment. The proposed rates are less than those levied in the adjoining State villages, and only slightly higher than those of the neighbouring Government villages (Rs. 2 for the 1st group, Rs. 1-12-0 for the 2nd and Rs. 1-8-0 for the 3rd). The Inámati-Rámdurg lands have hitherto escaped the increase imposed on the Navalgund Táluka in 1874, and have since then profited by the introduction of the railway. The undersigned, therefore, agrees with the Collector and the Survey Commissioner in thinking that the proposals made by the Deputy Superintendent are suitable and may be sanctioned.

E. L. CAPPEL,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Revision settlement of the Government
village of Inámati-Rámdurg, táluka
Navalgund.

No. 9220.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 4125, dated 18th November 1899—

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 947, dated 3rd August 1899, and its accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., No. 939, dated 26th August 1899.

Memorandum from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 4799, dated 12th September 1899.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—2003, dated 9th November 1899.

Rámdurg in the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Government village of Inámati-

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, which are supported by all the officers through whom these papers have passed, are sanctioned. The new rates should be introduced this year and should be guaranteed until 1903-1904 so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the táluka previously settled.

2. In submitting these proposals the Deputy Superintendent or the Survey Commissioner should have explained why the village, the guarantee of which expired in 1884-85, should not have been revised till now.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land
Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General, **
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.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXXXIX--NEW SERIES.

"PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT
OF 80 VILLAGES

OF THE

HUBLI TALUKA

OF THE

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1907

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DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.**

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No. 1 OF 1904.

From

G. MONTEATH, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Assistant Collector, Dhárwár;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHA'RWAR.

23rd May 1904

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Hubli Revision Settlement. revision of the settlement of the villages comprised in the Hubli taluka.

2. There are 7 inám villages, and of the Government villages 4 are without cultivable lands, being included in the city of Hubli. The remaining Government villages, to which these proposals apply, are 80 in number.

3. Proposals for the first revision of the original settlements of these villages were sanctioned with reference to different groups thereof as follows:—

(i) Fifty-four villages of Hubli taluka in the year 1874-75 together with 74 villages of the old Navalgund taluka.

(ii) Two villages of Hubli in the year 1880-81 together with 80 villages of Bankápur, 52 of Karajgi and 4 of Hangal.

(iii) Twelve villages of Hubli in the year 1880-81 together with 119 villages of Hangal, 65 of Bankápur, 12 of Karajgi and 7 of Kalghatgi.

(iv) One village of Hubli in the year 1880-81 together with 129 villages of Dhárwár, 2 of Kalghatgi and 2 of Parasgad.

(v) Eleven villages of Hubli in the year 1880-81 together with 16 villages of Gadag and 2 of Navalgund.

4. That these villages were thus dealt with in batches is due to the fact that the original boundaries of the talukas differed very considerably from the present ones, Colonel Anderson's proposals for the first revision of settlement following the order of the original settlement proposals. According to the guarantees given by Government, the current settlements of all villages in the taluka are to terminate on the same date.

Position, Physical Features and Soils.

5. The taluka, the total area of which is 311 square miles, lies towards the south-west of the northern half of the Dhárwár district, being bounded on the north, north-west, and west by the talukas of Navalgund, Dhárwár and Kalghatgi, and on the north-east, east and south by the Navalgund and Gadag talukas, territory belonging to Sánгли and Jamkhandi, and a small part of the Bankápur taluka.

6. Hubli is situated at a considerably less height above sea-level than Dhárwár, but a line running through the former town nearly parallel to the Poona-Bangalore road, is about coincident with the top of the water-shed along which the western portion of the district lies. (To the east of the water-shed there are several nalas, three of which are of fair width though shallow (the Bennihala and two tributaries), while to the west thereof only one stream, which traverses most of the western portion of the taluka, is worth notice.)

None of these streams contains flowing water long after the end of the rains, and most of them even during the rains cease to flow after a break of some duration. The largest contain water in pools, or not far below the surface of the bed, till the end of the dry weather.

7. Practically all that part of the táluka which lies to the east of the water-shed is an unbroken and nearly treeless plain of black soil, of full depth for the most part, and varying little in consistency. This black soil plain constitutes much the larger portion of the táluka, that lying along and to the west of the water-shed being in comparison but a narrow strip. There is, as was pointed out by Colonel Anderson, remarkable diversity of soils in this western strip, including the lands in the immediate vicinity of Hubli. The whole of it is hilly, and every variety of soil is met with, from black (mostly mixed with red) of good depth and quality in the lowest levels, alternating with the best kind of pure red soil, to gravelly and stony ground which on the highest slopes and tops of the hills or uplands is generally without depth and for the most part uncultivable. Lands of the best and poorest kinds often lie close together with little or no gradation to modify the contrast. The villages in the west may, generally speaking, be called red soil villages in contradistinction to the black soil villages of the greater part of the táluka.

Communications.

8. In respect of large roads the condition of the táluka is much the same as it was 30 years ago. The Poona-Bangalore road runs nearly north and south, passing through the town of Hubli, and the Bellary-Kárwár road nearly west as far as Hubli, and thence south-west. The road from Kumta and Sirsi joins the Poona-Bangalore road on the border of the táluka near Trimalkop. From Kotkundhuni (about 3 miles south of Hubli), another road diverges south eastwards from the Poona-Bangalore road, touching several important villages and passes through the Kundgol táluka towards Savanúr. Yet another road now fallen into disrepair, but once intended to connect Hubli with Sholápur, runs from Hubli to Byahatti: and from this a road of somewhat later construction (1876-77) than the date of Colonel Anderson's first revision settlement in this táluka, diverges, near Hubli, and passes through Kusugal, joining the Dhárwár-Annigeri road at Hebsur up to which point it is in good order. Of less importance to the villages under resettlement are the road from Annigeri to Dhárwár, which passes through the large villages of Hebsur and Byahatti, and the short road from Sherewad to Kundgol.

9. We have thus a number of roads, metalled or murrumed so far as they lie within the Hubli táluka with the exception of that from Hubli to Byahatti and Navalgund and kept for the greater part in fair order, all of which converge on Hubli. These main communications divide up the táluka very equally, so that there are but few villages which are not within easy reach of Hubli. Of smaller branch roads there are plenty, all available for cart traffic in fair weather, and also during the first part of the rains, except for some days after an appreciable fall. In the west of the táluka, however, these fair weather tracks want improvement, some few of the villages in this part being but poorly off in the matter of communication with the main road. Of those I have mentioned the Poona-Bangalore, Bellary-Kárwár and the so-called Hubli-Sholápur are provincial roads, though the last named has not been maintained since its commencement as a famine work. The Táluka Local Board maintains about a dozen roads and cart tracks including the remainder of those enumerated, so far as they lie within the táluka.

10. At the time of the last revision of settlements it was expected that the construction of a railway from Bellary to Gadag or Hubli in connection with the Madras Railway Company would be sanctioned before long, but "such a railway," Colonel Anderson says, "could hardly be expected to pay as would a direct line to Kárwár or Kumta on the coast," the construction of which was hoped for but had been postponed at the time Colonel Anderson submitted his Revision Settlement proposals for parts of Hubli, Navalgund and Gadag tálukás in 1874.

11. Those parts of the line which traverse the Hubli táluka were opened for public traffic on 1st July 1885. The direction taken is different from what was at first expected, namely, that the line would follow one of the old trade routes, the Kárwár and Kumta roads, to the coast, whither most of the export traffic of Hubli had been carried for many years for shipment to Bombay. The

two lines which connect at Hubli—one the Bellary branch running *viâ* Gadag, with another branch line northwards from Gadag to Bijápur ; and the other the Bangalore branch, pass respectively through the middle and near the western edge of the great cotton and wheat growing area of the district. By the line running from Hubli northwards raw cotton and such articles of export as are destined for Bombay reach their destination, whether *viâ* Pooa or by sea from Goa, as the greater portion apparently now goes, probably little less conveniently than would have been the case had the line been taken to Kárwár or Kumta ; and for such exports as are carried south and east there is equal facility by the lines running in those directions. Besides the very important railway junction of Hubli itself, the only stations in the táluka are those at Amargol, opened in the second half of the year 1889, and at Kusugal, opened only last year, that is too recently for consideration.

Markets.

12. A statement of markets and one of annual fairs are given in Appendix C. That Hubli is practically the only market that needs be considered for the purpose of grouping the villages will appear to some extent from the figure given against it in the statement—Rs. 10,000—compared with those given against other bázár towns. This figure represents only the sales on the weekly bázár day. The market is open, and much buying and selling go on therein and in the numerous shops every day amounting to a weekly total, so far as I can gather, of not less than Rs. 40,000. The only other market in the táluka that requires notice is that of Hebsur, a large village on the junction of the Hubli-Navalgund and Dhárwár-Annigeri roads, and near Dundur Railway Station. It is thus a convenient halting place between Annigeri and Navalgund, and Hubli, Dhárwár and the large Jághir village of Hubli, and is within convenient distance of some other important villages. The total value of sales at the weekly bázár is put at Rs. 1,700, which figure probably represents the greater part of sales over the whole week, little but casual sales of fodder, grain and the like, being likely to take place on other days. Besides Hebsur, however, may be mentioned the village of Misrikot, which, being situated within the limits of the Kalghatgi Táluka, is not entered in the statement. A considerable weekly bázár is held at this place and a few of the western villages of Hubli (*e.g.*, Rámápur, Thagral, Chavradgud) which are situated close to it, ordinarily use Misrikot as their market for want of good communication with the main road leading to Hubli.

13. For cotton, Hubli is the only market for the greater part of the district. During the busy season, March to May, two or three hundred carts laden with cotton arrive daily at the cotton market, and throughout the year a certain amount continues to be imported, cleaned, pressed, and exported.

14. I may point out in this connection, and with reference to the subject of Railway communication, that proximity to the smaller stations on the line of rail up to a considerable distance from the main market and export depôt—that is for the purpose of these proposals up to and beyond the borders of the táluka—confers only a limited advantage on the cultivator as cultivator. The matter is not one of special importance as far as the grouping of villages in the Hubli táluka is concerned, since the minor stations in the táluka are only two, and being situated close to main roads leading directly to Hubli would not in any case affect the grouping. It is however worth attention and will require consideration when the resettlement of other tálukas in this district is taken up, and may be noticed here once for all.

15. The general benefits that have resulted from the opening of railway communication will be sufficiently illustrated. The statement made in the last paragraph is borne out by statistics of export of agricultural produce supplied to me by the Audit Department of the Southern Marátha Railway Company, which show that the quantity of cotton exported from Amargol and Dundur Stations (the latter station just outside the eastern border of the Hubli táluka) is insignificant, and I have found by personal enquiry that as a matter of fact practically all the cotton that arrives in Hubli from a considerable distance beyond the limits of the táluka comes by road. Whether it is brought by cultivators in their own or hired carts, or is sent in by sub-agents, brokers, or small

independent dealers, who buy in the villages, this is the cheapest form of transport from nearly as far as half-way to the south-east limit of the district, even if it comes from villages possessing fair communication with a railway station, and from still farther if from villages at some distance from the line. The cotton must come to Hubli, for it has to be pressed in any case, and in the case of indigenous cotton has generally to be both cleaned and pressed.

16. The case of grain and other produce is somewhat different. Wheat, oil-seeds, etc., can be exported direct to Bombay or elsewhere from minor stations and much is thus exported, being bought in the villages, or at stations within convenient reach of them, by sub-agents, brokers and independent dealers. Exports of wheat from Dundur are considerable, while those from Amargol are insignificant. It is however safe to say—and I have satisfied myself on the point by careful enquiry—that all the wheat and other produce that is brought to Hubli from within the limits of the táluka, as well as much that is brought from considerable distances beyond those limits, is brought by road.

Trade.

17. The Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company has furnished me with figures showing the total quantities and value of exports and imports at the stations of Hubli and Amargol for each year since the date of construction to the end of 1902. The following extract gives the total values of exports and imports at these stations in 1885-86, 1895-96 and 1901-02.

Year.	Hubli.	Amargol.
(i) Exports—		
	Rs.	
1885-86 	62,701	<i>Nil</i>
1895-96 	2,21,570	57
1901-02 	2,09,663	501
(ii) Imports—		
1885-86 	2,31,984	<i>Nil</i>
1895-96 	1,76,836	99
1901-02 	2,16,370	153

18. A fairly steady increase in exports is observable up to about the year 1895-96, after which the figures are on the whole pretty constant though occasionally the fluctuations from year to year have been considerable. No regular increase in imports is apparent.

19. Cotton is, as it has been from of old, much the most important item of trade. Next in importance as an article exported out of India, though the trade therein falls by a long way short of that in cotton, is wheat.

20. The Agent of the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers has given me the following information regarding cotton and wheat marketed in Hubli and exported thence *via* Bombay (for the most part out of India) from 1895 and 1896 respectively and regarding the proportion locally consumed to that exported.

(i) Cotton—

Year.	Total arrivals.	Total Exports.
Bales of 364 lbs. each.		
1895	65,000	60,000
1896	45,000	43,000
1897	50,000	42,000
1898	40,000	32,000
1899	55,000	53,000
1900	45,000	39,000
1901	30,000	22,500
1902	65,000	61,000
1903	47,000	Not known.

(ii) Wheat—

Year.	Arrivals.	Tons of 2,240 lbs. each.	
		Consumed locally and exported to different parts of India.	Exported out of India.
1896	...	Unknown	4,500
1897	...	4,500	500
1898	...	5,600	2,600
1899	...	6,000	3,500
1900	...	3,000	500
1901	...	1,200	Nil
1902	...	3,700	Nil
1903	...	4,000	2

21. It may be interesting to notice what proportion of the quantities marketed are brought to Hubli by rail; according to figures supplied by the Audit Department of the Railway Company, the quantities of cotton and wheat imported into Hubli by rail in 1894-95 and 1902 were—

	...	...	Raw cotton.	Wheat.
			Tons.	Tons.
1894-95	...	...	7,302	270
1902	...	...	15,274	98

It is to be observed that the figures of arrival as well as exports obtained from Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agency represent the quantities of cotton after ginning, whereas the figures of rail-borne imports represent for the most part seed cotton imported loose: if the former figures be multiplied by some figure between 3 and 4, and the required reduction into tons made, the rail-borne arrivals of cotton in 1902 would appear to have been between half and a third of the total arrivals. I am unable to state the proportion more exactly since the proportion of American (saw-ginned) cotton imported by rail is not known. The amount of the total quantity of wheat marketed which comes in by rail is, you observe, insignificant.

I notice this point merely in support of my remarks in paragraphs 14 and 15.

22. The annual average of 10 years (1892—1902) of cotton pressed in Hubli is 45,924·7 bales, according to a statement furnished by Mr. Grabham, Agent of West's Patent Press Company. This may be taken to be the annual average of cotton exported to Bombay, a portion of which is used by the Bombay and Ahmedabad Mills. Besides this quantity, that used locally by the spinning mills, and that exported out of Hubli unpressed, amount annually to about 5,000 bales.

23. The annual local consumption of wheat is, I am informed, from 1,000 to 1,500 tons. The quantities exported to Bombay vary from year to year, sometimes very largely. It may be noticed in addition to the factors of the actual demand in any year in Bombay and the varying demands elsewhere, that the Dhárwár wheat, which requires little or no rain, but dry and cold weather for some months after sowing, is much more susceptible of injury than cotton—at any rate than indigenous cotton. Thus while in 1896-97—a famine year, though this district for the most part escaped famine conditions,—buyers found it more profitable to export the greater quantity (second column) to various places in India, and in 1900 the quantity exported out of India (third column) was also small; from 1901 to 1903 no wheat to speak of was sent to Bombay, though the quantities marketed in the last two years were considerable. This was to some extent on account of bad quality. The greater part not consumed locally was stored in pits. Rayats who can afford to do so occasionally store more wheat than they would ordinarily keep for home consumption, in years of unsatisfactory harvest, or of low prices.

24. In supplement of these statistics I give the following extract from details supplied by the Audit Department of the Southern Maratha Railway

Company, showing quantities of raw cotton and wheat exported by rail from Hubli in 1885-86, 1894-95 and 1902 :—

Station.	Year.	Raw cotton.		Wheat.
			Tons.	
Hubli	1885-86	...	1,608	No details.
	1894-95	...	15,833	2,623
	1902	...	14,209	2,988

Any differences between the quantities shown here and those given by Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agent are sufficiently explained by the fact that the latter indicate exports *via* Bombay while the railway figures include exports to whatever distance and in whatever direction.

25. Allowance being made for the probability that in the first year or so of establishment of railway communication, a good deal would still go by the old routes, a steady increase in the quantity of cotton exported by rail up to the year 1896—from which year to 1901 no figures are available—is apparent. The quantities increase from 1,608 tons exported in 1885-86 to 6,000 and 7,000 tons in 1889—1892 and over 10,000 tons in 1892-93, after which year the annual quantity exported appears—so far as figures are available—to have remained above 14,000 tons. Though this increase may indicate an increase in the quantity of cotton produced in the district, it will appear later that the increase of production within the *táluka* has not been very large compared with the increase of production of other crops.

26. Details in regard to wheat are given only from the latter half of 1889, and indicate, as far as I can judge, little more than differences in the character of the season from that year on. But the increase in exported quantities under the general heading "Other grains" between the years 1885 and 1889 in the statistics of rail-borne traffic in food-grains supplied to me, without doubt indicates an increase in the quantity of wheat exported since the date of the opening of the railway. Thus

Station.	Year.	Other grains.	
			Tons.
Hubli	1885-86	...	3,825
	1886-87	...	4,560
	1887-88	...	4,171
	1888-89	...	8,771

As a matter of fact it would appear from Colonel Anderson's first revision settlement report that, at the time he wrote it, there was little trade in wheat from this part of the district beyond local trade, "the cotton trade" as he says "absorbing the whole of the carrying power of the country." One consequence of the extension of railway communication has been the revival of the export trade in wheat, which is now bought in Hubli and throughout the east of the district for export, as the case may be, to Europe *via* Bombay, or in certain years, to other parts of India, where prices are ruling high.

27. The production of other kinds of export crops up to a considerable distance from Hubli is insignificant, and their export from Hubli is not important so far as this *táluka* is concerned. The following statement shows, for example, exports and imports by rail of oil-seeds in 1885-86, 1894-95 and 1902. Three kinds are important in themselves as articles exported out of India, though the extent to which they are grown within the Hubli *táluka* is very small. They are however exported in larger quantities from the south and south-east of the district.

Station.	Year.	Oil seeds.	
		Exported. Tons.	Imported. Tons.
Hubli	1885-86	...	317
	1894-95	...	943
	1902	...	8,231
			156
			557
			506

28. If the amount of cotton seed exported from Hubli in 1902—as being merely a bye-product of the raw cotton imported—be deducted from the total figure, the latter is at once reduced to 1,623 tons; and the greater part of this

quantity probably represents exports of safflower, which is not sent to long distances. It is much used in and near the district and is an export crop only to this extent. The exports from Hubli of sesamum, linseed and castor-seed, which are sent to Bombay, amounted in 1902 to only 611 tons. It may be noticed that at the time Colonel Anderson submitted his proposals cotton seed was not, apparently, an article of export at all; and in fact there was little or no export of oil-seeds to any distance, the trade in them, like that in wheat, having been supplanted by increased trade in cotton. Cotton seed (except 25 tons in 1902) is naturally not among the imported quantities.

29. The total quantities of sesamum (*til*) and safflower (*kardai*) imported into Hubli in the current year were according to figures supplied by the Municipality:—

Sesamum.	Safflower.
Tons.	Tons.
448	4,104

I am informed that local consumption all over the district of oil-seeds amounts roughly to about a quarter, on the average, of the quantity exported.

30. The traffic in food-grains other than wheat—*e.g.*, jowári, rice and pulses—is ordinarily not to long distances, and varies according to comparative prices here and elsewhere. I think the following statement showing exports and imports of these staples at Hubli Railway station in 1902 (details for other years are not available) is worth recording:—

	Imported.	Exported.
	Tons.	Tons.
Jowári	1,996	476
Rice	335	2,710
Gram and pulses	2,462	710

31. The large excess of imports over exports of jowári and pulses is noticeable. It is sufficiently accounted for by the great increase in the non-agricultural population, with which the increase of supply of these food-grains in the vicinity of Hubli has scarcely kept up. The figures relating to rice are deceptive. Practically all the rice imported comes by road, the rice-growing area, except at a distance from which the import of rice to Hubli is ordinarily not profitable, lying south and west. Imports of rice by rail are occasional only, are in comparatively small quantities, and are, I am informed, from the direction of Guntur and Hospet.

32. Rice is now, I believe, consumed to a greater extent than was formerly the case, by the fairly well-to-do in places at considerable distances from rice-growing country. It was however always exported to longer distances than other grains, being light in proportion to its bulk. These facts, together with the circumstance that Hubli is conveniently situated for the purpose of wholesale export as regards a considerable part of the rice-growing area of this district and Kanára, explain the comparatively large quantity of rice exported.

33. The following figures, which represent the total imports into Hubli of jowári, rice and gram in 1897-98 and the current year, show still more plainly how comparatively large is the proportion of food-grains, except wheat, imported. (The statistics of rail-borne export and import of these articles include, be it noted, other kinds of pulses with gram).

	1897-98.	1903-04.
	Tons.	Tons.
Jowári	4,177	4,553
Rice	3,912	4,052
Gram	1,340	2,134

34. I have so far noticed trade in agricultural produce only. Other kinds of exports may be dealt with briefly. Cotton yarn manufactured by the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, to the extent of from 18 to 30 lakhs of pounds a year, is for the most part exported southwards, but some is used locally by weavers. Of the cotton and silk goods manufactured in Hubli, the greater portion of what is exported goes southwards, mainly, I am

informed, to the Malabar Coast. Copper and brass vessels, which are also articles of local manufacture, are mostly exported southwards and eastwards. I have been unable to obtain figures for these exports, but the information relating to industries and manufactures given later will perhaps to some extent supply the deficiency.

35. The following table shows the quantities and value of the most important articles, other than those already noticed, imported into Hubli in 1897-98 and the current year. The information was obtained from the Municipality :—

Article.	1897-98.		1903-04.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Betel-leaf	271	11,103	345	14,143
Betel-nut	238	1,17,288	232	1,14,480
Cocoanuts	524	85,872	785	1,28,670
Vegetables (onions, brinjals, potatoes, etc.)	1,208	85,267	1,310	39,144
Chillies	318	77,859	246	60,480
Jagri	1,549	1,90,386	1,188	1,46,016
Timber	767	62,862	1,013	83,025
Firewood	8,030	82,213	8,410	86,106
Cotton cloth	194	2,65,400	192	2,62,850
Silk cloth	303	6,63,600	351	7,78,000
Copper	127	1,87,380	179	2,64,708
Brass	169	1,65,752	293	2,88,648

36. The value of raw silk imported annually for weaving has been estimated by the Mámílatdár to be about Rs. 40,000. I should think this figure is too small.

37. No particulars in regard to trade are given in the reports dealing with the first revision settlements in the táluka. Nor are the details relating especially to Hubli which are given in the Dhárwár Gazetteer such as can conveniently be compared with the statistics of present trade supplied to me; but this item of information relating to the most important item of trade may be noticed, that the average quantity of cotton which left the whole district during the five years ending 1883 was 9,500 tons. The quantity exported from Hubli alone by rail in 1902 was, as already stated, 14,209 tons; and the quantities exported thence from 1890 to 1895 averaged 10,626 tons.

38. The following statement furnished by the Mámílatdár shows the number of persons engaged in different kinds of trade :—

	Number.
Dealers in cotton	59
" grain	576
" cloth	295
" groceries	508
" leather goods	31
" stationery and European-made articles	42
" copper and brass vessels	90
" fuel	38
" timber	23

39. Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agency was established in Hubli over 12 years ago. They are much the largest buyers and exporters of cotton, wheat and oil-seeds in the district. In a few cases the agents or managers of factories are buyers on behalf of their firms.

40. Some idea of the extent of retail trade may be gathered from the figures given in the second column of Appendix G, which relate to shops. The total number of shops in the táluka, liquor shops excluded, is given by the Mámílatdár as 849. Most of these are in the municipal limits of Hubli, the number in other villages in the táluka being 250. In Majidpur alone (Hubli City) there are, among others, 60 grain shops, and 30, where vegetables and garden

produce are sold, 10 for the sale of coconuts only, and 30 for the sale of betel-nut and betel-leaf. There are only 15 liquor shops—country and European liquor both included—in the whole taluka.

Industries and Manufactures.

41. Some attempt had been made, before the first revision of the settlement took place, to establish both ginning and pressing factories in Hubli, but the result had been small at the time of the publication of the Gazetteer, in which it is stated that there were one ginning factory and two presses working at Hubli in 1884.

42. Colonel Anderson in submitting his first revision settlement proposals says:—"European firms have gone into all other parts of the country, and set up cleaning establishments, where railway communication exists, but without ready railway or other similarly trustworthy communication they will not go, or in such small numbers, under such difficulties, and with such small means, as to do little good."

43. Of the 19 factories now established within the Hubli municipal limits and Keshvapur, of which I give a list in the appendices, all but four (the Railway workshops, the two mills of the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, and a Bone mill) are concerned with ginning or pressing and baling the cotton brought into the town for export to Bombay. Thus:—

Steam cotton presses ...	...	...	...	6
„ ginning factories	...	...	...	7
„ „ and pressing factories	...	...	...	2
			Total ...	15

Of which two also express oil, principally, I believe, for local consumption. The Spinning mills, it is to be noted, do their own ginning, but I have not included them in the 7 ginning factories given above.

44. The average for the last 10 years of cotton annually pressed is, as I have stated, nearly 46,000 bales of 364 lbs. each. The quantity ginned is probably not very much more than half this amount, since the American cotton, the average annual quantity of which brought into Hubli amounts to somewhat over half the quantity of indigenous cotton marketed, has for the most part already been saw-ginned before arrival, and requires only to be pressed: and to this must be added as much of the indigenous cotton as may have been cleaned (by foot rolling or otherwise): I cannot state the amount.

45. You will observe that in all cases with the exception of No. 17 in the list (in existence I believe since 1877) the dates of establishment of the factories are subsequent to that of the latest of the revision settlements in the taluka, and that in all cases except two (Nos. 2 and 17, the former the older of the two Spinning mills), the dates are subsequent to that of the opening of railway communication. The majority have been established during or after the '90s.

46. The total number of persons to whom employment is given by the factories (if it be supposed that the number for each of the six in regard to which this information has not been supplied is between 40 and 50) amounts to about 4,000, of whom the Railway Workshops employ nearly half; and the Spinning mills from 1,300 to 1,400. During the greater part of the year, however, the ginning factories are not working, and maintain a permanent staff of only a few individuals. During the two or three months of the busy season the number of hands employed in them increases very greatly.

47. The number of ginning factories is stated in column 7 of Appendix G to be 12. Of these two are in Halihal, a village about four miles from Hubli. The others are those enumerated in the separate statement of factories. The Spinning mills are counted in this appendix as one ginning factory. I do not know exactly when the factories at Halihal were built, but believe they have been in existence about 14 years.

48. The total number of hand-gins in the taluka is only 29. These are saw-gins, for the purpose of cleaning American cotton, and exist only in some of the black soil villages, and I observed while inspecting these villages that a number of

the saw-gins were out of repair. The proportionate quantity of American cotton grown in the taluka is not large. One saw-gin, I am informed, gives employment to six coolies, during the short time it is worked, at 5 annas each per diem.

49. It is noticed in the Gazetteer that the hand-spinning of cotton yarn had been on the decline for some years, owing to the more extended use of machine-spun yarn in weaving. It is probable that hand-spinning as an industry has still further declined, save perhaps in villages at a distance from large towns or from the railway. The hand-spun yarn is used for making strong coarse cloth.

50. The older of the two mills of the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, established in 1882, is mentioned in the Gazetteer as being a promising enterprise. The new mill was established in 1897. According to details for each year from 1893 to 1902, supplied by the Manager, the quantity of cotton purchased annually by the Company during that time has been from nearly 16 to over 36 lakhs of pounds, value from Rs. 3,50,454 to Rs. 11,19,514, and the quantity of yarn produced annually by both mills from nearly 18 to about 36½ lakhs of pounds.

51. The yarn produced is both used locally and exported southwards. As yet the mills do no weaving.

52. Hand-weaving both of cotton and silk goods has been, from of old, the main industry of Hubli. In column 4 of Appendix G, 2,535 is given as the total number of cotton and silk looms in the taluka, of which 54 are silk weaving looms only.

53. The following figure, supplied by the Mámlatdár, shows the number of persons (heads of families) employed in weaving :—

Weavers 4,082

The great majority are residents of the city: the number residing elsewhere throughout the taluka being only 354.

54. The manufacture of brass and copper vessels is the only other industry of importance. The number of makers of brass and copper vessels is 434. All these (the number represents heads of families) are resident within the municipal limits.

I have referred to both these industries in the last section dealing with trade.

55. Referring again to the Gazetteer for the purpose of comparison, I observe that there has been since 1882 a large increase in the number of persons employed in weaving; cotton and silk weavers numbering in that year, according to the Gazetteer, 1,425 families in Hubli town. The increase in the number of workers in copper and brass seems to have been small, since the Gazetteer gives 400 as the number of families supported by this industry in Hubli.

56. The number of looms for weaving woollen garments (principally I take it country blankets) is given in column 5 of Appendix G as 73. As stated in the Gazetteer this industry is practically confined to the villages.

57. There are 52 oil presses, all worked by hand, and besides these, two of the steam factories in Hubli, as I have already noticed, express oil in addition to their main work.

Population.

58. Appendices D and E contain details of the population of the taluka according to occupation, religion and education.

59. I will in the first place show the increase of population in the whole taluka, and its increase within the municipal limits of Hubli separately, as follows :—

	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.
Taluka	91,997	118,182	124,258
Municipal limits	36,641	52,595	60,212

60. Two facts are immediately apparent from these figures. In the first place the great increase in the population during the last 20 years: the total population of the taluka having in that period increased by close on 35 per cent. : while the increase in the villages within Municipal limits has been over 64 per cent. Secondly, that during the 10 years 1891—1901, while the population of these villages has increased by 7,617, the total population has increased by only 6,076: that is, that although the Municipal population can show a considerable increase during the last decennial period, despite the repeated visitation of plague during the latter portion of it, the opposite is the case with the population of the remaining villages of the taluka. It is of course natural that the effects of these recurring epidemics should be less apparent in the population figures of a prosperous town where business enterprise is still being developed, and a steady and still increasing demand for labour attract a corresponding supply, than in the villages where most of the population lives on the land.

61. In 1881 the incidence of the population was about 295 to the square mile; now it is as nearly as possible 400, showing an increase of about 35 per cent. If from the Municipal population in each of the years 1881 and 1901 about two-thirds be subtracted, as being purely urban population, and a corresponding deduction of about five square miles—which is ample—made from the total area, then the increase in the incidence per square mile in the rest of the taluka will be about 25 per cent. (220 in 1881 against 274 in 1901) which I think is about correct. To subtract the whole of the Municipal population and the area of the lands of all villages within Municipal limits from the total population and total area respectively would give a misleading result.

62. Much comment is not required on the details given in the appendices. In regard to Appendix D the most noticeable point is the large proportion the non-agricultural bears to the agricultural population—60·46 as against 39·54: the percentage indeed of skilled labourers (nearly 37) approaching that of the total agricultural population. Mr. Robertson gives the percentage of agriculturists on the total population of 47 villages, including the town of Hubli, in 1874 as 10·4 only; and excluding the town population, as 22. It is impossible to say how far this estimate is accurate, but evidently Colonel Anderson considered the proportion of the non-agricultural population to be much lower: information in this respect is not forthcoming from the Gazetteer as regards Hubli taluka separately; but it is stated that according to the 1881 census agriculture supported 68 per cent. of the population of the whole district.

63. A comparison of some of the figures given in Appendix E with the figures which represent the same classes in the 1881 population shows that the increase in all classes has been more or less considerable. The total number of Hindus has increased by nearly 27 per cent. and that of Mussalmans by over 50 per cent.; among the former, Brahmans have increased by over 82 per cent., Marathas by over 96 per cent., and Lingayats, who number over a third of the population and include not only the great majority of land-holders, but also the larger proportion of merchants, by somewhat over 36 per cent. The remaining classes, like Mussalmans and Marathas, are pretty nearly all non-agriculturists, and have increased in numbers to a greater or less extent; not least those among the Hindu population whose hereditary occupation is weaving. I may notice here that many of the latter obviously do not follow their hereditary occupation, for of the total number of persons (see last section) employed in weaving nearly half are Mahomedans and some few are Christians. The great increase in the number of Christians is noticeable. It is no doubt mainly due to the establishment at Hubli of the head-quarters of the Locomotive Department of the Railway Company, with the Railway Work-shops. Parsis, who numbered 6 in 1881, now number 90. Many of the factories have Parsi managers, foremen or engineers.

Education.

64. 9·05 per cent. of the total population are said to be able to read, or learning to do so. The proportion twenty years ago was nearly the same, so that the actual number of persons able to read and attending school would appear to have increased about *pari passu* with the total population.

65. The number of schools with the average attendance at each is shown in Appendix H.

66. There are altogether 18 Municipal schools, with an average attendance in 1901-02 of 1,753·11 boys and girls, and 26 Government village schools with an average attendance in the same year of 901·9 boys and girls; besides 7 private or non-Government schools including a flourishing English school in Keshvapur (St. Mary's School), the total average attendance being 312; and two schools under the Basel Mission (also within Municipal limits) with a total average attendance of 203.

67. It appears from the Gazetteer that in 1882-83 there were 14 schools, with an average attendance of 1,347, in Hubli Municipality. The number of Municipal schools has therefore increased by 4, and the average attendance by somewhat over 30 per cent., while the average attendance at the Basel Mission schools has increased by over 34 per cent. As regards attendance at the village schools the Gazetteer gives no figures: but the total number of such schools in 1882-83 is said to have been 25. The present number, including one girls' school, is 26, and in 1896-97 was 27, one boys' school having been closed since then.

68. The very marked falling off in attendance since 1896-97 (over 36 per cent.) is I believe entirely attributable to plague, which has recurred since 1898, with varying severity. Nowhere is its effect more plainly observable than in the attendance at schools, which have to be closed sometimes for months together, in successive years; while the attendance after they are re-opened takes some time before it comes back to its former numbers, and much of the teaching, in these rural schools, has to be started all over again.

69. I infer from Colonel Anderson's report that the proportion of Lingayats—that is roughly speaking cultivators' sons—attending school has probably increased since the time he wrote.⁴ It was on the increase at that time. No comparison however by means of figures is possible as regards either the attendance of cultivators' sons or the total attendance, between the date at which he wrote and the present time; but it can be gathered from the statistics which relate to the 47 villages first resettled that the percentage of total attendance on the total population has fallen instead of improving. On the whole it would appear that the school attendance, and education generally—at any rate if the town population be left out of consideration—are the least satisfactory item in the general condition of the taluka. How the attendance in rural schools compares with that in other parts of the Presidency I am not in a position to say; but as regards education among cultivators I observe that the great majority of Patils here can read and write, whatever the fact may be worth.

Births and Deaths.

70. Most of the information contained in Appendix G has been dealt with, but the figures given in columns 8 and 9 thereof demand some special attention.

The number of births and deaths is stated for five years ending with 1901, the latest year for which this information was available. The annual averages for this period are respectively:—

Births.	Deaths.
3,753	7,466·4

71. I have once or twice alluded to the plague. In order to find out how far the birth and death rates had altered since its first appearance, I obtained from the Mamlatdar a statement showing births and deaths in each Government village in each year from 1892 to 1901 (inclusive). 1898 was the year in which the first epidemic occurred in Hubli. Dividing the period into two, namely 1892 to 1897, and 1898 to 1901, and totalling the village figures, I find that the annual averages for the taluka (Inám villages excluded) in these two periods are as follows:—

	Births.	Deaths.
1892—97	4,803	3,548
1898—1901	3,637	8,373

72. Much comment on these figures is hardly needed. Up to 1897 the average birth rate was considerably in excess of the death rate; from 1898 the birth rate has decreased by over 1,000 a year, while the death rate has a good deal more than doubled.

73. The plague has recurred with greater or less severity every year since its first appearance, and I suppose there is scarcely a village in the district which has not by this time experienced one epidemic or more: and many have suffered grievously. There is no sign of its abatement. It is true that the panic, which for some time after it first arrived caused very considerable obstruction to business and trade, has disappeared; and the annual recrudescence is now looked on by the people as a matter of course. Nevertheless the effect of these recurring epidemics has already begun to be apparent. I have noticed their effect on the attendance in village schools, but that is one example only. Another, which will be noticed later, is visible in the gradually increasing tendency to higher wages for agricultural labour. Inasmuch as it is the poorest of the population that have suffered most proportionately from plague—that is in the villages for the most part agricultural labourers—it is plain that such an increase in wages is only what one might look to find as a consequence of an appreciable decrease in the supply of labour, while as yet no decrease in the demand for it is apparent. As yet, as will be shown, there is no sign of deteriorated cultivation, or contraction of the area cultivated, or of any decrease in the value of land. Rather the contrary; while trade is still being developed. But perhaps these results may yet occur. If mortality at the present rate with the present decreased birth rate were to continue it would not be long before the country became depopulated. It is impossible to think that there will not be a cessation of the plague long before such a result becomes imminent, but one can make no forecasts about its duration, and it is obvious therefore that as against the many unmistakable evidences of increased prosperity one must still in making a settlement of assessment rates, allow for a factor which is so emphatically of the opposite kind.

74. I now come to the statistical information which relates more directly to the agricultural condition of the taluka.

Rainfall and Seasons.

75. Appendix A, furnished by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, gives figures showing the rainfall in different months during the past 10 years.

76. The average total rainfall during that period was 29·12 inches, varying from 16·17 inches in 1900 to over 40 inches in 1898. Of the total average rainfall the average of the kharif and ante-monsoon fall amounts to 16·27 inches and that of the rabi and late rainfall to 12·85 inches.

77. The average rainfall for the 10 years ending 1881 is given in the Gazetteer as 28·25 inches, varying from 14·58 inches in 1876 to 43·55 in 1874.

78. Some account of the distribution of the rainfall over the taluka, which is by no means equal, appears necessary.

79. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon is normally abundant for dry-crop cultivation up to a few miles beyond the water-shed, east and north-east of which it diminishes very rapidly. The heaviest fall during this monsoon is in the villages to the south and south-west of Hubli. The north-east monsoon, which ordinarily begins to set in in September, is looked to by the inhabitants of the most easterly villages as much as, or more than, is the early rainfall, about which there is in these villages some element of uncertainty; though but little light rain, if it be timely, in supplement of the heavy showers which usually occur towards the end of April or in May, is sufficient to keep early crops growing in soil so retentive of moisture as is this black soil. What would be an insufficient fall in the western villages is, as long as it is timely, an ample one in the eastern tract.

80. To the extent indicated, the villages east of Kusugal may be said to touch the area of uncertain rainfall. A deficiency of late (rabi) rain is rare,

but an excessive fall at the end of the season is less infrequent. There is sometimes considerable variation from year to year in the proportion of kharif and rabi crops grown: the former mainly represented by the red jowari and its subordinate crops. In the event of excessive late rain, wheat is of all the crops grown that which is most liable to damage. It is noticeable that in the villages furthest east the rainfall is at times very local, varying considerably from village to village: the evidence of which fact is clear in the varying proportions of different kinds of crops, especially the late and early jowari, grown in the same year in villages which adjoin one another.

81. But these villages are in so far more fortunate than those of still more easterly parts of the district, and than those to the north-east, that they get, as Colonel Anderson remarked, a double chance. Normally they get a sufficiency of both monsoons, but it is more than can be expected where the chief crops grown in not very widely differing proportions are sown and ripen at different times and require for their perfection sufficiency of rain in certain months and no excess in others, that the rainfall in most years will suit them all alike. The rayats assert that they look for not more than one all round good season in three or four years—a statement which is to some extent supported by the account of the seasons from 1892 to 1902, supplied to me by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Such an all round good season in this taluka was the year 1898. On the other hand an unsatisfactory season for one kind of crop or one class of crops is practically always compensated in other kinds, so that a failure of all alike hardly appears to be known. Even in the years 1876-77 and 1899-1900 nothing like famine conditions appears to have prevailed in the Hubli taluka.

82. The villages in the middle of the taluka—those along the Poona-Bangalore road, and those within some 5 miles or so of Hubli on the east and north-east—are the most favourably situated in the taluka in regard to rainfall, and among the most favourably situated of dry-crop villages in the district. The early rainfall is ample and certain and the rabi rain is also little less in quantity than is the case further east. The main element of danger to the crops in this part of the taluka lies, as far as I am able to judge, in the chance of a heavy fall at the wrong time, *e. g.*, the end of November or December.

83. The villages west of the water-shed, in which both wet and dry crops are grown, are not so well situated in respect of the latter as those already noticed: since ordinarily the rainfall is somewhat too heavy for the best dry-crop cultivation, that is, for the black soil lands: though not more than sufficient for dry-crop cultivation in red soil. On the other hand, in respect of rice, these villages, and especially those of the northern part of this area, may be said to be liable to uncertainty of rainfall. Deficiency of rain for the purpose of dry-crop cultivation is practically unknown, but the rainfall has nevertheless begun to diminish rapidly when it reaches the border of the Hubli taluka, so that while we have a few miles west and south, in the Kalghatgi and Bankapur talukas, an almost purely rice growing tract, with a generally regular and heavy rainfall, the western portion of Hubli is neither pure wet-crop, nor, as I have said, as well situated as other parts, in respect of dry-crops. These villages are moreover well within the influence of the north-east monsoon. Heavy rain at the end of October or in November occasionally does more or less damage to rice, which is just then ready for reaping, though jowari which ripens later is benefitted if the fall does not last too long. The Kalghatgi and Bankapur villages, which are more properly speaking a wet crop area than the western Hubli villages, appear also to be less liable than the latter to suffer from heavy rain about harvesting time. It is apparent from the remarks on the seasons, already referred to, that the rice crop has suffered from time to time during the past 10 years from both the causes noticed: that is, deficiency of kharif rain and untimely late rain.

84. The climate of the taluka is probably as good as that of any part of the district. Compared with the talukas on the Kánara and Mysore borders there is very little malaria. During the rains and up to the end of February the weather is pleasantly cool, and the hot weather is modified by cool nights, and by the showers that usually come down towards the end of April and in May.

Cultivation and crops.

85. Details for the years 1890 to 1902 of cultivation and crops are contained in Appendix B, supplied by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

86. The average of these years (with the exception of 1896-97 and 1899-1900 which have been excluded) of land occupied and cultivated is as follows:—

Occupied for cultivation.	Net area cropped.		Fallow.
	Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
180,604	1,784	162,595	16,225

The average areas under the chief kinds of crops are:—

Jowari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
51,811	3,974	31,100	18,239	7,386	45,594

87. Cultivation has without doubt been considerably extended during the currency of the existing settlement. Even since 1884-85, the earliest year for which returns of agricultural statistics are forthcoming, the total area of uncultivated land available for cultivation has decreased from 2,111 acres to an average for the four years 1898—1902 of only 573 acres. Most of this uncultivated area is probably scarcely cultivable land in the west of the taluka or such as, being close to Hubli, it is more profitable to dispose of for building whether immediate or prospective. I think it is safe to say that practically all the land in the taluka that is capable of cultivation is now cultivated.

88. Exact comparison, however, with the extent of cultivation existing at the time of the introduction of the revision settlement is difficult. The piecemeal manner in which the first revision settlements in this district were perforce effected obviates such comparison with what statistics are given in the settlement reports.

89. If, however, the figures before me for 1880-81 (the year in which the last of the Hubli revision settlements were introduced) are correct it would seem that between that year and 1884-85 an increase in the net cropped area of the Government villages alone took place to the extent of 46,618 acres. To what so large an increase within so short a time can be attributed other than the favourableness of the revised rates, I do not know. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to discuss to what extent the commencement of railway construction and attendant circumstances affected the extension of cultivation: how far such extension had been retarded by the unsatisfactory seasons of 1876-77, or whether the greater part of the increase in population, which took place between 1881 and 1891, took place in the first half of the decade. The considerable remissions granted in 1881-82 and 1882-83 may have had an accelerating effect.

90. I do not suppose much change has occurred in the proportionate areas sown with different kinds of crops further than such as may be due to difference in the proportions in which increase of cultivation has taken place in the west or red soil portion and in the east of the taluka.

91. A comparison between the proportions of different kinds of crops, as stated in Appendix B, and the percentage given (for the 47 Hubli villages resettled in 1874-75) in Colonel Anderson's first report would be of little use, for the proportion of black soil lands in these 47 villages is considerably smaller than their proportion to the whole of the taluka. For instance the percentage area under wheat is given in Colonel Anderson's report as only 5.21. But, as comparatively little wheat is sown west of Kusugal, this figure is useless for comparison with the present percentage area.

92. It is noticeable, however, that there has been only a comparatively small increase in the area under cotton despite the general extension of cultivation.

93. Cotton is, of course, grown in all parts of the táluka wherever black soil occurs. The usual rotation in the villages east of Kusugal is cotton, jowári and wheat: in other parts of the táluka where wheat is not grown to a large extent, jowári for two years in succession, and cotton in the third year. In some of the best lands cotton is grown in alternate years, but the general practice is as I have stated. It is, I think, certain that a considerable extension of the area sown with cotton took place in consequence of the great rise in prices due to the American War. It is probable that some of this extension was effected by means of sowing cotton in alternate years instead of in every third year: and that with the return of more normal prices this practice, somewhat exhausting as it must have been to land of ordinary quality, was abandoned in favour of the ordinary rotation. If I am right, the comparatively small increase in the area under cotton would be thus explained. On the other hand the area sown with wheat and that sown with jowári have increased considerably; the latter naturally most, since wheat, as I have observed, is not largely grown west of Kusugal. *Pari passu* with these crops, the sowing of their subordinate crops, usually tur and mug, in the case of jowári in black soil lands, and invariably in this táluka, so far as I have seen, kusumba (safflower) in the case of wheat, has been extended.

94. With regard to the rotation of crops I may observe here that though fallows have a large share in the rotation in red soil land, whether inferior rice land or dry-crop, black soil land is practically never allowed to lie fallow.

95. The area under export crops other than cotton and wheat, *e.g.*, sesamum, linseed, sugarcane and garden crops, is inconsiderable, the first named occupying the largest area of those grown in the táluka.

96. The figures given in the Gazetteer relating to areas under different kinds of crops in 1881-82 appear to be for the Government villages only. Assuming this to be the case, I have obtained statistics of the same kind for the areas under different kinds of crops in 1901-02 in the 80 Government villages only. A statement of the percentage increase of area under the principal kinds of crops may be instructive. Thus—

Crops.	Percentage increase in area in 1901-02 over that in 1881-82.				
Jowári	58.01
Wheat	23.39
Rice	78.9
Cotton	18.08
Pulses	168.6
Oil-seeds	56.5

Of oil-seeds the greatest increase has been in til (sesamum) and safflower; the area under linseed is little over half what it was in 1881.

97. Of the two main varieties of jowári the red or early jowári is that which is practically exclusively grown throughout the táluka. Late jowári—a rabi crop—takes its place in some of the most easterly villages, only, as a rule, in occasional years of insufficient early rain. The villagers, as far as I have been able to find out, always attempt to grow the kharif crop if there is the smallest chance of success, among other reasons because it yields twice the amount of fodder obtained from the late or white variety. It is only as a subordinate crop with the latter, I may notice, that linseed is grown here.

98. Both the American and indigenous varieties of cotton are grown; but mainly the latter. I have observed, however, that in a few of the most easterly villages the American kind is in certain years somewhat in excess of the other. But for the most part the soil of this táluka does not suit it.

99. Rice is grown in the villages to the west and south of Hubli, but in most of them the area sown with it is less than half that sown with jowári, and under a seventh of the total cropped area, and even in the few villages nearest the rice growing tract of Bankapur and Kalhatgi tálukas, is not more than equal to the area under jowári, or a quarter of the total cropped area. Ragi and other coarse grains, the staple dry-crops of true rice growing tracts, are sown in these villages, but to an insignificant extent as compared with jowári.

100. It is, moreover, noticeable that in a certain number of these western villages—more especially in the northern half of this part of the táluka—there has been a more or less appreciable decrease in the quantity of rice sown of late years; so that a certain amount of land classed as “tari” and paying rice rates* has been for some years regularly sown with dry-crops. The villagers allege a diminution of the rainfall, but this is a complaint which they have, I gather, been making from time immemorial, and does not seem to be supported by facts. As I have already remarked, however, the rainfall, though ample for dry-crop cultivation, and perhaps rather too heavy for the black soil lands, is not continuous enough nor heavy enough within the limits of the táluka to make this tract a very good one for rice cultivation. The fact that not only is jowári the staple dry-crop grain of these villages but that cotton is successfully grown in all but one or two which have no black soil lands, is an almost sufficient indication that this is the case. Of course, with the extension of cultivation in the last 20 or 30 years, the percentage increase in the area under rice has been large; but its total extent in proportion to the whole cultivated area, even of the villages in which it is grown, is still very small.

101. I do not think there is any appreciable difference in different parts of the táluka in the degree of skill applied to cultivation. I should have been inclined to call the cultivation generally throughout the táluka good and clean, and it certainly compares well with cultivation in other parts of the district. In fact both the excellence of the Hubli lands and the quality of their cultivation are always cited as the nearest approach to perfection that obtains in the district by the rayats of other tálukas that I have seen. Colonel Anderson, it is to be observed, was of the opinion that the cultivation at the time he wrote was good and clean, but Mr. Robertson, who was Collector in 1874, disagreed with him, and compared the cultivation of this district very unfavourably with that of Guzerát. I am not in a position to make any comparison from experience of my own between the cultivation here and that of the same kind in other parts of the Presidency. It is plain, however, that the large increase in the population that has taken place since the time Mr. Robertson wrote has removed, at any rate to a very considerable extent, the cause to which he attributed deficiencies in cultivation, namely, under-population of the district, regard being had to the capabilities of the land. On the other hand there is as yet no undue pressure of population on the land.

Agricultural Stock.

102. Before examining the statistical information given in Appendix F, I will quote Colonel Anderson's remarks on the subject of the agricultural stock in existence in 1874-75 in the Hubli and Navalgund villages resettled by him in that year.

103. “Agricultural cattle have decreased in numbers, but have much improved in quality. Formerly the abundance of cheap grazing encouraged the people to keep a number of miserable beasts which might be called working cattle, but had never done and never could do a day's work. In any part of the country where grazing is abundant and cheap, the same state of things may be observed, and if the herd of cattle returning to the village from the grazing grounds at night be examined, two-thirds will be seen to be beasts of the most worthless description, which serve only to continue a race as worthless as themselves. The agricultural cattle in the tract under report are now of the most excellent quality. It costs money to feed cattle now, and none are kept which cannot earn their keep. The decrease in cows, buffaloes and sheep is assignable to the same cause as the decrease in the number of agricultural cattle.”

104. These remarks apply also to the present time. The extension of cultivation has resulted in a still further contraction of the area of grazing land available. An indication of this fact is very plain in the great decrease that has taken place during the currency of the settlement in the realisations from auction sales of grazing. The figures are given in Appendix O. Moreover rayats now for the most part stock no more fodder than is sufficient for the mainten-

* Not merely rates equal to the ordinary dry-crop rates, i. e., not merely land, in all cases, of the lowest rice class.

ance of the cattle it is necessary to keep, just as they do not now retain large stocks of grain as formerly they did. Conversely they do not now invest spare money in superfluous cattle: at any rate not to the same extent as formerly, nor keep those that are past work.

105. I have made enquiries on this subject in nearly every village in the taluka and have found the rayats notorious grumblers though they are unanimous in assigning the decrease in the number of cattle to the causes above stated, while they admit that formerly a large proportion of the cattle kept were superfluous animals, unnecessary or useless either for agricultural work or as milch cattle. I have never heard any villager in this taluka adduce the decrease in the number of cattle kept as a sign of diminished prosperity, though I have given them plenty of opportunity of doing so.

106. The statistics given in Appendix F are for two years—1891-92 and 1900-01. It would appear that a decrease took place in the numbers of most kinds of live-stocks enumerated in these 10 years. Thus—

Plough cattle—					Percentage decrease.
(1) Oxen	...	...	...	...	6.69
(2) Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	33.79
For breeding—					
Bulls	...	...	...	...	6.24
Milch cattle—					
Cows	...	...	...	...	18.6
					Percentage increase.
For breeding—					
Bull-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	166.6
Milch cattle—					
She-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	1.55

107. Some statistics of agricultural stock for the year 1832-83 are given in the Gazetteer. I do not know whether they are quite accurate, but they are probably more so than those obtainable from the Mamlatdar's office for 1880-81. The year 1882-83 is close enough to that of the introduction of the latest of the revision settlements of villages in this taluka to be taken for the purpose of comparison with the present time, in order to show what change has taken place during the current settlement.

108. The following figures then show the extent to which the numbers of some of the different classes of live-stock in 1832-83 exceeded their numbers in 1900-01 :—

					Percentage decrease in 1900-01.
Oxen (for all purposes)	...	...	...	...	28.76
Cows	...	...	...	...	55.09
He-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	67.5
She-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	24.27
Horses	...	...	...	...	34.09
Sheep and Goats	...	...	...	...	32.84

109. It must be observed, however, that 1900-01 is not a very fair year to take for comparative purposes. Owing to the unsatisfactory season immediately preceding, with the consequent considerable diminution in the quantity of fodder available, a certain number of superfluous animals were sold off in 1900. This of course is the usual temporary effect of a bad season in villages in which there is no grazing land, such as the greater part of Hubli consists of. In the year 1901-02 the number of cattle had, so far as I observed, again risen, and judging by the figures for Government villages only, was not less than their number in 1891.

110. The decrease since 1882-83 is not, however, greater than one would expect to find looking to the circumstances noticed in paragraph 104: and not I believe greater than it is usual to find at the revision of settlements in talukas in which cultivation has increased to the extent to which it has increased in Hubli. The decrease is largest in the number of cows and of male buffaloes. It is, in the largest proportion, of the former that the herds of useless cattle that

Colonel Anderson mentions consist, as one may notice in any of the talukas where grazing is still extensive ; while buffaloes are now scarcely at all used for ploughing, except in rice land, the old heavy plough of the black soil lands having practically gone out of use nor are they used to any considerable extent for draught. The decrease since 1882 in the number of horses is of little importance, nor does the small increase in their number since 1891 call for remark. The decrease is doubtless one of the consequences of railway extension, but in this district horses have never been much used, and it would matter little if the whole number of the miserable little animals dignified by this name disappeared. The decrease in the number of sheep and goats is of course a direct consequence of the contraction of the grazing area.

111. On the other hand the quality of cattle in all parts of the taluka, but especially in the black soil tract, is very good. This is not a cattle-breeding area and the majority of the working cattle used here come from Mysore and the Krishna valley. Sums of upwards of Rs. 150 a pair are paid for plough cattle of these breeds, and naturally such animals are well cared for.

112. From village statistics I gather that the decrease in numbers of cattle has been proportionately considerably smaller in the western or red soil villages than in the east of the taluka. In the west there is still a certain amount of grazing land though the grazing is not very rich ; and a good many useless animals are probably still kept, though not the proportion that one may observe in talukas where grazing is plentiful. On the other hand the use of the plough is comparatively more necessary in the red soil villages, where a pair of bullocks can manage but a small area of land compared with the area of black soil land they can deal with.

113. The only other point noticeable is the larger proportion among milch cattle of she-buffaloes to cows, compared with the former proportions. In a number of the western villages the actual number of she-buffaloes appears to have increased since 1880, though the number of cows is still larger than that of buffaloes, and has not decreased in the same ratio as in the black soil villages, where, judging by the village statistics, the decrease in the number of buffaloes is small—in some villages there is no decrease ; while cows have both decreased largely in actual numbers and are also much less numerous than she-buffaloes. These facts are themselves an indication that the decrease in the number of cattle is due to no other cause than the contraction of grazing. Buffalo milk is much preferred by the rayats to cow's milk, and a buffalo yields far more milk than does a cow, at any rate than one of the kind bred here. One buffalo yields in fact enough for the wants of a pretty large family, besides allowing some profit to be made by sale. Milch buffaloes are therefore well looked after ; they are stall fed (which is not generally the case with cows), are of good quality, and sell for considerable sums of money.

114. In agricultural dead-stock the following changes appear to have taken place between 1891-92 and 1900-01 :—

					Percentage decrease.
Small ploughs	...	...	...	...	2.3
Large ploughs	...	...	...	...	60.4
Carts for passengers	...	...	...	...	27.48
					Percentage increase.
Carts for produce	...	...	...	...	2.05

115. There is nothing very remarkable in the above figures, except in those relating to large ploughs and riding carts ; and these are less remarkable of the actual numbers be considered. Thus—

Large ploughs—					
1891-92	...	...	...	...	96
1900-01	...	...	...	...	38
Riding carts—					
1891-92	...	...	...	...	131
1900-01	...	...	...	..	95

116. The figures, however, indicate a continuance of the tendency, whether towards increase or decrease, observable in the following comparison between the statistics for 1882-83 given in the Gazetteer and those for 1900-01 :—

					Percentage decrease.
Small ploughs	...	...	...	...	14.2
Large ploughs	...	...	...	...	88.69
Riding carts	...	...	...	...	41.8
					Percentage increase.
Carts for produce	...	...	...	...	15.35

117. The large plough, drawn by from four to eight bullocks, has now, as I have observed, almost entirely disappeared from use. It was mainly used in bringing waste land under cultivation, and in digging up deep rooted weeds such as "nutt" grass. The former object practically no longer exists; and the latter—which is also much less necessary than it used to be, since most land has been once for all pretty completely cleared of deep growing weeds—is more effectually attained by the practice now in vogue in all the black soil portion of the district, of employing manual labour for their eradication. Large sums of tagai are granted annually for this purpose, especially in years following seasons of heavy late rain.

118. The next largest decrease is in the number of riding carts. The decrease like that in the number of horses may, I think, be put down safely enough as one result of the opening of railway communication. Passenger carts were apparently not very much in evidence even as long ago as 1880 in most villages, but it is not easy to know how the distinction between these and carts used for produce is drawn. The latter are, it is to be supposed, used for both purposes. The increase in their number is noticeable, the more so that the railway has long since put an end to the carriage of cotton by road to the coast. It is no doubt not only a direct result of the increased cultivation of the export crops cotton and wheat, but also an indication of the fact that the rayat now finds it profitable to take most of his surplus produce to market; and it is to be inferred in consequence that notwithstanding the decrease in the total number of bullocks kept there are still enough for the increased carriage of produce.

119. There is a comparatively small decrease since 1882 in the number of two-bullock ploughs—about 14 per cent—another indication, if this decrease be compared with that in the number of bullocks, that this is still sufficient for the work required of them. In most of the red soil villages there has been according to my observation an increase, sometimes considerable, in the numbers of this kind of plough. In other parts of the taluka there has generally been a decrease, though nowhere a very large one, and some villages show exceptions to this rule. Annual ploughing of red soil and of rice land is necessary, and more laborious than the same kind of work in black soil, so that of the latter a pair of bullocks can plough as much as six times the extent, or even more, that they can plough of the former kind of soil. It is natural therefore that with the increased area now under cultivation in the red soil part of the taluka there should be a larger number of ploughs. On the other hand deep ploughing of black soil takes place only at intervals of some years, over-frequent ploughing being looked on as bad for the land. The ordinary annual operation is little more than hoeing, and consists mainly in removing the remains of the previous crop and surface weeds and grass; any subsequent growth of the latter being again removed when the crop has grown to a certain height. This work and the other operations of breaking up the clods of earth and making the ground smooth, sowing the seed and the like, for which different implements with a variety of names are used, can be done by a pair of bullocks over 40 acres of good black soil land, now that the ground throughout the taluka has been pretty well permanently cleared of all but surface growing weeds. It is obvious therefore that the small proportion of 25 acres of cropped land to a pair of plough bullocks, which is the average stated for 1900-01 (though as I have observed the number of cattle has since somewhat risen) indicates that there is no deficiency of working cattle for the purpose of cultivation. The smallness of the proportion further shows that cultivation in this taluka, to all intents and

purposes entirely a dry-crop area, must be careful and good : as I think it is ; and the figures will probably compare favourably with those of other dry-crop *tálukas* where little or no cultivable waste land exists. The village figures illustrate these facts still more clearly. In the west of the *táluka* the average extent of cropped land to a pair of plough bullocks varies in different villages from 12 acres to 6 acres—probably according to the comparative area of rice land. In other villages the average varies from 16 to about 30 acres. In one village only—Halihál—is the average as much as 40 acres : and it is significant that this is one of the richest and best situated of all the villages, being close to Hubli, and possessing some of the best black soil land in the *táluka*, the cultivation of which is probably inferior to that of no other village.

120. I have perhaps gone into unnecessary detail in this part of my report, but I thought it desirable to show as conclusively as I could that an inference from the agricultural stock statistics that they indicated any deterioration in the condition or resources of the cultivators would be an erroneous one. Such an inference, however, would possibly have been sufficiently completely contradicted by the many evidences forthcoming of increased prosperity.

Proportion of land cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants.

121. The statistics given in Appendix I were furnished by the *Mámlatdár*. I obtained them for 25 villages only, in different parts of the *táluka* : since it would have taken too much time to get accurate statistics for all the villages. I do not suppose the figures in the appendix to be quite accurate, but I have checked them as far as I was able to do so, and think they represent the facts fairly well. It would of course have been comparatively easy to obtain accurate information for the whole *táluka* had the record of rights been introduced when I called for these statistics.

122. Taking the figures as they are, I find that of the whole area (waste and *parampok* numbers deducted) 55·36 per cent. is cultivated by the actual occupants or *Inámdárs* : 8·47 is cultivated by them in partnership with others : 35·86 is sub-let to tenants for rent in money ; and 49 per cent. only is sub-let for rent in kind. The percentage of Government land cultivated by the registered holder, either without help or in partnership with others, is considerably larger than is the case with *Inám* land : 60·3 and 8·3 in the former, and 35·8 and 7·3 in the latter case. This difference is of course no more than what one would expect to find.

(123. There is nothing in the figures that would call for special remark, were it not for Mr. Robertson's observations on this subject in 1874.

124. He considered the sub-letting of land as a ground for serious alarm : an indication that the "land speculators or superior holders" (terms apparently employed as being legitimately interchangeable) were taking advantage of the favourableness of the survey rates in order to acquire land and make a profit out of it by rack-renting their tenants. In order to provide a remedy for this state of things Mr. Robertson proposed that there should be two scales of assessment : the ordinary rates for simple cultivators, and other rates for superior holders who did not themselves cultivate, high enough to ensure that the difference between these rates and any rents they could obtain should be insufficient to make profitable the acquisition of land for the purpose of sub-letting it.

125. The proposal did not commend itself to higher authority, and it would be unnecessary to do more than refer to it, but for Mr. Robertson's inference from the proportion (upwards he says, of 25 per cent.) of land "alienated" as he calls it in 1874, that in another 30 years from the time at which he wrote all the land would be in the hands of speculators, "who would rack-rent the agriculturist and render his position more lamentable than that of the tenants of the Bengal *Zamindárs*."

126. It is, I think, obvious that there is no appreciable difference between the extent to which alienation of land—to use the term in the sense in which Mr. Robertson used it, as including letting and sharing of occupancies—has taken place at the present time, and the extent to which it prevailed 30 years ago,

If however a somewhat larger proportion is sub-let than was formerly the case, it is not easy to understand why it should be assumed that the superior holders ordinarily represent creditors, who hold the land that once belonged to their tenants, and it would be easy to show that such is not the case.

127. Of rack-renting there is, so far as I know, none. The matter of rents ordinarily obtainable for the lease of different kinds of land will be dealt with in detail later; but it may be stated here that the rent of the best dry-crop land does not in most parts of the táluka exceed a third of the value of the produce: in many villages it is ordinarily a good deal less; and the proportion in the case of land of inferior quality is still smaller. If in the case of the best rice land and of good dry-crop land close to Hubli, the amount of rent sometimes approaches half the value of the produce, still this is not an approximation to rack-renting, and indicates only that tenants are willing to pay well for the "wahiwat" of good land. Their actual profits are still substantial despite the higher proportion the rent bears thereto.)

128. On the other hand, the ordinary sale prices prevailing show that the possession of land is not parted with save for very substantial consideration. Unless all transfers of the kind are to be looked on as speculation on the part of the buyers and all sub-letting of occupancies by rayats who are able to engage in other avocations besides that of agriculture, as alienation, there is no justification for applying these terms to the present state of things. (Superior holders of non-agricultural classes are scarce here; ordinarily the superior holder is a cultivator who has enabled himself or whose father has enabled him to follow some other business in addition to cultivation; and even the big sowkárs in this part of the country belong for the most part to the Lingáyat or cultivator caste.) That occupants can, if they wish it, find tenants—many of whom it must be noticed also have occupancies of their own, or shares in occupancies—willing and able to pay good rents for the right to cultivate their land can hardly be looked on as an indication of diminished prosperity.)

129. It is true that there is speculation in land close to Hubli, on account of the largely increased and still increasing demand for building sites. It is hard to see what harm there is in this or how an occupant who parts with his land for a sum much exceeding its value as ordinary cultivable land, incurs any disadvantage by the fact that the buyer hopes to make subsequent profit out of the transaction.

130. Alienation of land, in the sense in which the word is ordinarily used, does not for the most part include more than 25 per cent. of the number of holdings, and in many villages—I think in the majority—has not gone so far as this; nor does it seem that the proportion tends to increase. Of sales most are, I understand, from agriculturists to agriculturists; and of mortgages much the larger number appears to consist of simple mortgages. Unless all lending and borrowing on the traditional lines are to be discountenanced I cannot see in these facts any ground for alarm on behalf of the cultivator. The mortgage value of land in this táluka is, as will be shown, very high; in other words the cultivator's credit is good. Everything goes to show that, whether occupant or tenant, he is thrifty and prosperous: that he is in no way nearer to the lamentable condition that Mr. Robertson foresaw for him now, than when that prediction was uttered; that his prospects (save for the plague) continue to improve. He stands in no need of interference either by means of the expedient above described or by any other means.

Water-supply.

131. The details given in Appendix J show the number of wells, tanks, and the like, in existence in 1896-97 and in 1901-02. There has been some increase in the number under most heads between these two years. The decrease in the number of "kacha" wells and tanks may be attributed to the fact that so many of these have in the interval been converted into "pakka" ones.

132. The following statement is an abstract of the details for 1901-02:—

For drinking supply of human beings—

(i) Wells, budkis, etc.

(a) pakka	432
(b) kacha	171

(ii) Tanks.

(a) pakka	20
(b) kacha	134

(iii) Other sources

...	5
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For cattle, washing, etc.—

(i) Wells, budkis, etc..

(a) pakka	300
(b) kacha	243

(ii) Tanks.

(a) pakka	26
(b) kacha	208

(iii) Other sources

...	24
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For irrigation—

(i) Wells, budkis, etc.

(a) pakka	28
(b) kacha	143

(ii) Tanks.

(a) pakka	9
(b) kacha	47

(iii) Other sources

...	13
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133. The drinking water-supply in the greater part of the taluka is good and sufficient. In most of the black soil tract tanks are used in preference to wells: the water in the latter being usually brackish, and when the supply becomes low, not fit to drink. In some of the eastern villages the water-supply towards the end of dry seasons is deficient, and the people have to go, at the end of the hot weather, sometimes to considerable distances, either to nalas or to tanks in neighbouring villages. Each village in the black soil tract has one tank or more than one, such wells as there are being for the most part used for washing or for supplying cattle with drinking water. In the west of the taluka, and in fact west of Kusugal, the drinking water-supply is ample.

134. The Taluka Local Board maintains 20 wells and 23 tanks, the latter presumably all drinking-water tanks.

135. The total extent of land cultivated with the assistance of irrigation is not large, and it is confined to the western part of the taluka. The area has however increased steadily since 1885-86, allowance being made for dry seasons like that of 1900. Thus—

				A.	g.
1885-86	...	...	...	1,385	32
1891-92	...	...	...	1,641	0
1901-02	...	...	...	1,842	0

The average irrigated area during the years 1890-1902 was 1,784 acres.

136. Nearly the whole of the irrigated area is cultivated with rice. Of sugarcane cultivation there is next to none, nor are second crops grown on irrigable land to any extent worth considering.

137. Of garden land Patasthal Bagayat exists (according to the Patasthal Taktas, in which no changes have been recorded during the currency of the settlement) in only 59 Survey Numbers, of 7 villages. In its area, however, the following changes appear to have taken place :—

Increase	...	...	...	*5	10
* Motasthal irrigation converted to Patasthal.					
Decrease	...	...	...	†20	32
† Patasthal irrigation converted to Motasthal.					
				§10	26

§ The beds of two tanks from which irrigation was formerly derived are now cultivated and the former Bagayat cultivation has ceased to exist. This change has taken place in one village only.

The net decrease is therefore 26½ acres.

133. Mesthral Buryal tanks exist in 29 villages and number in all 204 according to the Survey Records.

132. Of five land irrigated by means of tanks there are reported to be 1171 Survey Numbers in 29 villages. In 28 of these, the following addition to the area of irrigated rice lands has taken place, owing to the conversion by means of irrigation from tanks of dry-crop lands to wet crop :—

Survey Numbers.	Acres.
138	A. c.
	133 14

140. I understand that all irrigation tanks in the district are in the course of being put in good repair. In the case of Mesthral irrigation converted to Mesthral; or Buryal cultivation changed to dry-crop owing to tanks having been destroyed: the alterations necessary can be recorded in the Mesthral Tanks at once, and this I have directed to be done. But if in any cases Pits have ceased to flow on account of tanks being out of repair it will be well to wait till the whole work of repairs has been completed, before recording any permanent alteration in the assessments leviable. In the mean time, however, the assessments should, I think, be reduced in accordance with the circumstances in each case.

Value of lands.

141. The information which is contained in Appendices K, K', L, L' and M has been supplied by the Inspector General of Registration, and relates to the two quinquennial periods ending 1895-96 and 1900-01, respectively. It has been compiled by taking as haphazard from the registers 100 entries of each kind of documents, for each quinquennial period, where available, and distributing them among the different classes, deeds relating to buildings as well as lands being excluded. It has been the practice to supply information of this kind for one quinquennial period only, but on the present occasion it has been supplied for two periods in order to enable a comparison to be made between the normal condition of things and the condition during a time when plague has been prevalent, and in which years of unsatisfactory crops have occurred.

142. No decrease, however, such as might have been expected to result from these circumstances is observable in the proportions which the sale, mortgage or letting values, as the case may be, bear to the assessment. On the contrary, there is in every case an increase, greater or less.

143. In ordinary sales in the 5 years ending 1900-01, the average of prices was 32 times the survey assessment, against 27 times in the 5 years ending 1895-96. The average of prices (measured by the assessment) was higher in every class except the third in the quinquennial period 1896-97 to 1900-01 than in the period 1891-92 to 1895-96: and in the third, fourth and fifth classes the percentage of cases was appreciably higher and the aggregate prices paid considerably higher, in the period ending 1900-01 than in that ending 1895-97. The solitary case in the period ending 1896-97, in which the price paid was over 100 times the assessment should be left out of consideration, for looking to the assessment and the price—300 times the assessment—it is probable either that the land was bought as a speculation, *e. g.*, for the purpose of building, or that the figure represents a previous liability of the seller as well as the actual value of the land.

144. Sales by Civil Courts are rare, only 37 cases being forthcoming in the period 1891-92 to 1895-96, and only 37 in that ending 1900-01. The difference is still more marked in this kind of sale, the prices realised in the period 1895-97 to 1900-01 averaging, measured by the assessments, just double that realised in the period 1891-92 to 1895-96 and the average in each class separately being higher during the former than during the latter period. In the 5 years ending 1895-96, there was no case of sale where the price was over 50 times the assessment, while in the period ending 1900-01 there were 14 such cases, the aggregate of prices amounting to Rs. 12,620.

145. In simple mortgages the average mortgage value was 16 times the assessment in the 5 years ending 1900-01 against 14 times in the years 1891-92 to 1895-96, the average in each of the classes representing values over 25 times the

assessment being in the first-mentioned period especially during the first period 1995-96 even if the second class, in which the land value is 100 is preferred in both periods, in all the circumstances.

146. In contrast with assessment the difference is less marked, but it is more in favour of the period 1996-97 to 1998-99. The difference there in this period is that the assessment, which is lower than assessment in the 3 years ending 1995-96. The average in each class nearly always comes under the first-mentioned period is because the land, just the percentage of cases where the value was over 25 times the assessment is more than in the period 1996-97 to 1998-99.

147. Lastly, in cases, the value for one year in the 3 years 1996-97 to 1998-99 averages 4 times the assessment, and only 3 times the assessment in the period ending 1995-96. The averages in the first two classes are the same in both periods, but lower in the period 1996-97 to 1998-99. In cases representing nearly half of over 10 times the assessment, and in this period the number of cases out of 10's assessment being in each class above the first, when in the 3 years 1996-97 to 1998-99, being more than 10 times the value of cases in the first class 25 times the assessment, while in the period 1996-97 to 1998-99 the percentage of cases in the second class is 1. Presumably cases in which the value is so high have to arise as the result of errors, or else the latter indicate some discrepancy between land value and value over the above single cases.

148. These figures illustrate the high value of land throughout the district since the assessment takes more account of value in all cases in all parts thereof and shows besides that there is still a tendency towards an increase in value. But besides that the value of land in various places varies according to the soil and quality of the soil, the value of land of the same kind will vary greatly from one part of the district to another part of the district.

149. In order to be able to give a general idea of the selling price and value of land in different parts of the district, I have now taken the classification of a number of villages in each of which I have taken the value of land, from the lowest to the highest class, with the selling price and value of land, taking the figures of assessment as a basis for the first 10 years, and checking my impression by looking at the village themselves.

150. I find that—

(1) The value in the first-mentioned class (class 1) of land will vary with soil, is about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 an acre in the villages situated from Haveli towards the west up to the first village, about Rs. 5 an acre over the greater part of the district; and is about Rs. 10 and over Rs. 15 an acre near Haveli. The selling price of assessment below which the assessment was made will also rise up by very much very from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 in different places. The average value for the greater part of the district may be taken to be about Rs. 5 an acre or more land. The selling price varies from about Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 an acre in the villages situated near Haveli, to be about Rs. 200 an acre to Haveli, and in the greater number of villages is between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20.

(2) The quality of the soil and value greatly vary the assessment and from two or three acres an acre to about Rs. 1. The selling price correspondingly. In most of the villages the selling price for half an acre of land is about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 an acre, where a half an acre is taken; and the first class village in the case of such lands is to say that in Haveli. I have taken in villages along the Poonah-Sambhal road, where the selling price in the first class of the first-mentioned class (class 1) was Rs. 5 an acre and is about Rs. 10 an acre near Haveli, and in some cases where the selling price varies in the second-mentioned class, to represent higher value than average land. The lowest selling price for the greater part of the district is about Rs. 1 an acre where there is soil in Haveli. The selling price varies from less than Rs. 10 to about Rs. 10 an acre, except near Haveli, where it is about Rs. 200.

(iii) The average assessment for all rice lands is Rs. 4-5-0 an acre. The average rates in different villages vary from under Rs. 2 to about Rs. 5 an acre. The annual rental varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12, and occasionally more, per acre: the highest rates being of course for lands which have the advantage of irrigation. It is only in a small proportion of the lands of a few villages, that the soil and water-supply are such that sugarcane, or a second crop, can be grown. The actual assessment on such land may be as much as Rs. 6 an acre. Generally speaking, where money rents are paid, the rental is about twice the Government assessment: and the selling price varies in the western villages from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75 an acre; that is, it is sometimes not more than the price obtainable for fair red dry-crop land. In the comparatively few villages where there is really good rice land the selling price runs from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and sometimes Rs. 200 or more, per acre.

(iv) The circumstances vary so much in the case of garden lands that I cannot give information of this kind in respect of them; and their total extent in this taluka is so small that they may well be neglected.

151. These facts I think furnish good evidence that the pitch of the current assessments in the great majority of cases is very moderate. No system of classification short of one that would give extravagant maxima rates of assessment can bring together lands of the best and worst quality so that the profits in both will be similar. The incidence of assessment on the rental of the best dry-crop land—and the greater part of the taluka consists of dry-crop land of good quality—is obviously very light. In the case of the poorest lands the ratio is apparently not very different, but of course the actual profit to the owner is in comparison small.

152. Mr. Robertson, it has been observed, in commenting somewhat unfavourably on the state of cultivation in the taluka at the time of the first revision of settlement attributed deficiencies to under population, regard being had to the capabilities of the land. The incidence of population per square mile is now as nearly as possible 400. But if it be recollected that about half the total population of the taluka is concentrated in and close to the city of Hubli, it will be evident that there is as yet no such pressure of population, and resulting competition, as to warrant an assumption that prices and rents are higher than economically they ought to be, save perhaps sometimes in the immediate vicinity of Hubli.

153. I have been reminded that information derived from the Sub-Registrar's offices is liable to be vitiated by extraneous circumstances affecting the terms of the agreements, that is by the existence of previous transactions between the parties. Before showing how far the average value of land differs in different parts of the taluka I will record somewhat exactly how my information has been obtained.

154. I have taken all instances of sale and lease available from the Sub-Registrar's records of the past 10 years, for every Government village in the taluka, and have struck out—besides, of course, cases in which buildings as well as lands have been disposed of—all cases in which from the high price or rent paid it appeared likely that the figures included some previous transaction, or that the land had been bought or taken on lease as a speculation such as for building; as well as on the other hand cases in which land was sold for prices so low, judged by its quality, as also to indicate that it represented only the final stage in the settling of a debt. This where the document did not disclose the full nature of the transaction. But cases where lands have been leased for sums considerably below the normal rental have not for the most part been excluded, because in such cases the rental is frequently low in consideration of the fact that the tenant will have to expend money in cleaning and improving the land. I did not think it desirable to attempt to make allowance for such cases in calculating the averages. Cases of land bought or rented as a speculation are practically confined to the neighbourhood of Hubli.

155. I have then checked the surviving information by enquiry in nearly every village of the taluka, both generally as regards prices or rents to be expected for good and indifferent lands, and also in reference to the instances

obtained from the Sub-Registrar's office: and I find that the average prices and yearly rents prevailing in each village according to these instances fall short of the prices and rents estimated by the villagers to be obtainable. I am therefore confident that the averages arrived at are not too high. Had a record of rights been in existence in the Hubli taluka it would have been easier to arrive at definite results, and it is probable that in future settlements this part of the work will be much facilitated by means of such records. It is often sufficiently difficult to judge of the probability of the existence, not disclosed by the recorded transactions, of circumstances by which the amounts may have been affected, in the cases of sale and lease taken into consideration, and it would have been still harder to decide had mortgages been considered. I have therefore confined my attention to sales and leases.

156. There is considerable variety of practice, not only in different parts of the district, but also in the taluka under consideration, in the matter of leases. In the greater part of the taluka a usual term is five years, and a frequent one ten years, where good dry-crop land is concerned: but the largest number of agreements on the whole are now-a-days for one year only: and this is almost the only term prevalent in the western and southern villages. As a rule leases for one year are not registered, whether the rent is to be paid in money, or, as is the usual practice in respect of rice and red dry-crop lands in villages west of the water-shed, in kind. In the last-mentioned cases the lessee ordinarily pays half the produce to the landlord as well as half the assessment: but sometimes the owner pays the whole assessment. When a lease is granted for a term of years, it is frequently the case that a premium—the rent for the whole period or part of it in a lump sum—is paid down in advance. As regards the payment of Government assessment the wording of the agreements varies a good deal. In about a quarter of the recorded transactions it is stated to be included in the amount named as rent; in some 30 per cent. or so the tenant agrees to pay it, or a specified part of it, in addition to the sum fixed as rent: and in the remainder it is to be paid by the owner. Probably the sum called rent is adjusted so that in similar circumstances the whole amounts paid by the tenants do not greatly vary: but I may note here that I have not included the amount of Government assessment or specified portion of it, in cases in which it is stated that the tenant is to pay this in addition to the sum paid as rent. Such instances appear, as far as the registered documents show, to be confined to the black soil villages. The averages of rentals arrived at in respect of these villages might therefore strictly speaking be somewhat raised without going beyond the mark.)

157. I may further premise that the pressure of the population, the City of Hubli excluded, is pretty evenly distributed over the taluka. We have in the east villages with large populations, and large areas of cultivated land. In the west villages are smaller, and village lands less extensive, but the former are proportionately more numerous than in the east. A cultivator can manage much more land in the black soil country than in that part of the taluka where red soil and rice land form a large portion of the cultivated area: so that the ratio of population to cultivated land is much the same on both sides of the water-shed.

158. The average sale prices and annual rentals then I have ascertained to be as follows, in five roughly defined groups of villages:—

(i) Of lands in the vicinity of Hubli, within a distance of from two to five miles from the city, the average sale price is Rs. 134 an acre, and about 75 times the assessment; and the average of annual leases is nearly Rs. 9 per acre, and between 4 and 5 times the assessment.

(ii) In other villages along the water-shed and immediately to the east of it, as far south as Chabbi, the average of sale prices is Rs. 78 per acre, and 49 times the assessment, and of yearly rents between Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 an acre, and over $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment.

(iii) In the black soil villages lying along the Nargund, Navalgund and Gadag roads, the average of sale prices amounts to Rs. 68 an acre, and 45 times the assessment and that of rents to Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, and 4 times the assessment.

(iv) In those towards the extreme east of the taluka, south of the Gadag road, the sale price averages Rs. 48½ per acre and 31 times the assessment; and the annual rental Rs. 5 per acre, and nearly 4 times the assessment.

(v) In most of the villages so far considered registered transactions of both kinds, but leases more especially are pretty numerous. (The remainder are villages on the west of the water-shed, extending to the extreme south of the taluka: a large proportion of the land of which is red soil and is—as much of it as is dry-crop—of poorer quality on the whole than that of the rest of the taluka. Registered cases of sale and lease from these villages are less numerous, occasionally for individual villages not enough being forthcoming to afford a fair average for such villages.) (Still, there are sufficient to give a fair average for the whole number of these villages: but two things must be remembered: namely, in the first place, that the proportion of land of good quality and considerable depth to poor and indifferent classes of red soil land varies greatly from village to village (the variety of soil in the western portion of the taluka has already been commented on); and secondly, that in many of the villages, in all those along the Kalghatgi border, the general practice in sub-letting both rice lands of ordinary quality and red soil dry-crop lands is to take a share of the produce, and not a money rent; so that the majority of the instances of lease from these villages represent leases of the better classes of dry-crop and to a smaller extent of rice land. The latter, if of superior quality (the quality of course in this case depending more on the water advantage than the class of soil) commands high selling prices and high actual rates of money rent (these are not so high if measured by the assessment); but the total extent of such lands is, as already observed, small.) If these facts were not borne in mind, the figures, namely average selling price Rs. 52½ per acre, and about 40 times the assessment, and average rental slightly over Rs. 4 an acre and about 2½ times the assessment, might be a little misleading. The prices paid for land average in different villages in this part of the taluka from Rs. 17 an acre (in one village) to as much as Rs. 93 an acre (also only in one village): and the average annual rents vary from Rs. 2 an acre and twice the assessment to Rs. 5 an acre, and somewhat over 4 times the assessment.

159. It will be well to compare these figures with the rates of annual rent and sale price prevailing at the time of the first revision of settlement, and it may be remarked that both Colonel Anderson and Mr. Robertson commented on the extraordinarily high value attaching in 1874-75 to land in the Hubli and Navalgund Taluka, which “30 years ago,” the former says, “had no saleable value whatever.”

160. (i) Colonel Anderson gives 21 instances altogether of sale and lease, all of which relate to lands in the immediate vicinity of Hubli, except three cases which refer to villages in the second of the groups I have made for the purpose of this part of my report.

Including the amount of the Government assessment in cases in which it is stated that this was paid by the lessee, I find that the annual rents average for all the instances of lease given by Colonel Anderson about Rs. 3½ an acre, and rather less than 3½ times the assessment; while the average of prices paid in the cases of sale given by him (one case excluded in which Government land recorded as unarable was broken up into survey numbers and sold by auction for an average amount of Rs. 14½ an acre) is Rs. 34½ an acre, and about 30 times the assessment.

(ii) Mr. Robertson gives two statements, one showing sales, and the other leases, containing information regarding every transaction of both kinds registered in the Sub-Registrar's office during the 3 years immediately preceding his report. The great majority of these relate to villages in the first group of those which I have roughly classed, that is villages close to Hubli, and the small remainder to a few villages in my second and third groups.

161. The 21 instances of sales given for villages of the first group contain only three in which the price was over Rs. 50, and, these included, the average

price comes to rather less than Rs. 32 an acre, and 24 or 25 times the assessment: while the average in cases relating to villages of the second group is a little over Rs. 24 an acre and about 24 times the assessment.

162. The averages of annual rents for villages in the first and second groups amount to $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{2}{3}$ times the assessment respectively, while the few cases that relate to villages in the third average only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment. The actual amounts are low in comparison because the assessment rates were then much lower than the current rates. In only two villages of the first of my groups do the rents according to Mr. Robertson's list (three instances in each village) average much over 4 times the assessment: namely Yellápur $6\frac{1}{2}$ times; and Madnaikan-arlikatti $8\frac{2}{3}$ times. Mr. Robertson states that he gives every case of sale and lease available from the Sub-Registrar's office, in order that no particular view may be said to be favoured, and I think it possible, judging by the low rate of assessment, that some of these instances may not relate to land simply and solely. Be that as it may, the average rentals in these 2 particular villages, calculated on the numerous instances forthcoming of leases registered during the last 10 years, from which, as I have explained, were carefully excluded not only all cases that related to buildings as well as land, but also all that presented any appearance of the land having been leased for the ultimate purpose of building, are Rs. 9 and Rs. 11 per acre respectively, while the averages according to the instances given by Mr. Robertson are little over Rs. 8 an acre for each of these two villages.

163. Captain Godfrey also submitted a long list of sales, leases, and mortgages; but the instances I have taken from Colonel Anderson's and Mr. Robertson's reports are I think ample for the purpose of comparison, and sufficiently well illustrate the great increase in the value of land which has taken place during the term of the current settlement.

164. Naturally the rates both of sale price and rent are highest in the vicinity of Hubli, the difference between the first and second groups being considerably more marked than differences among the remainder. The variety of soils in many of the villages of the first group operates less than might be expected to lower the average of these rates, since even comparatively poor red soil land commands fairly high actual prices or rentals in some of these villages.

165. If, however, of the remaining groups, account be taken of the variety of soils in some of the villages of the second, and especially of the presence of rice land in some of them: as well as of the circumstances I have noticed in regard to the rates of sale price and rent in the fifth group, it will, I think, be evident that there is a distinct variation in the value attaching to land in different parts of the táluka (more apparent in the actual amounts than in the ratio they bear to the assessments): and that this variation corresponds in the main with the two elements principally taken into consideration in fixing maxima rates for different classes of villages relatively to each other; that is distance from the main market, and rainfall: both matters which have been dealt with.

Crop Experiments.

166. I find records of only 5 experiments conducted within the limits of this táluka during the currency of the expiring settlement, 1 on cotton, 2 on jowári with subordinate crops, 1 on rice, and 1 on ragi.

167. I give these according to the kinds of crops they relate to, and annex records of experiments conducted in two villages of the Navalgund Táluka (Dundur and Annigeri) which are situated near the eastern limit of the Hubli Táluka, were settled and grouped together with a number of the Hubli Táluka villages, and possess soil and general conditions similar to those of the Hubli black soil villages. I annex these because otherwise no information would be forthcoming about wheat.

Village	Taluka.	Local estimate of crop in annas.	Assessment per acre.	Incidence of assessment on value of gross produce.	Remarks.
		Annas.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Cotton (indigenous), 1889-90.</i>					
Keshvapur ...	Hubli ...	10	2 14 6		The incidence of assessment on value of gross produce is not shown as the experiment relates to the first picking only. Land manured by cowdung, and by means of folding sheep. Value of produce per acre (1st picking) Rs. 11-2-4.
<i>Jowári mixed with green gram and madki.</i>					
(i) 1890-91.					
Keshvapur ...	Hubli ...	12 (each crop.)	2 15 0	10-89	The gross produce includes all three crops. Manuring insufficient.
<i>Jowári mixed with green gram and madki.</i>					
(ii) 1890-91.					
Keshvapur ...	Hubli ...	18 (each crop.)	2 1 9	5-57	The jowári is stated to have been better than the subordinate crop. In this case amount of seed sown was twice the amount sown in case of experiment last recorded.
<i>Rice (Santali), 1892-93.,</i>					
Chhabbi ...	Hubli ...	11	5 10 1	26-05	Good black soil, unmanured. Irrigable from tank. Seed sown by drill. Rate for seed low. High incidence attributed to lowness of prices.
<i>Ragi, (i) 1894-95.</i>					
Anchatgeri ...	Hubli ...	12	0 14 9	6-68	Red soil. Manured three years previously to date of experiment. Rotation during last 3 years, (i) ragi, navni, sava, kulthi, bájri; (ii) jowári; (iii) ragi, kulthi, tur, and sava. Rainfall deficient.
<i>Ragi, (ii) 1893-94.</i>					
Dundur ...	Navalgund ...	12	0 12 2	3-53	Red soil; no manure. Crop mixed with tur and green gram in every sixth row. Rotation jowári and ragi in alternate years, each with pulse as subordinate crop. Value of subordinate crop not included in this experiment. Rainfall slightly deficient, but field, though not manured, has the advantage of being close to the village.
<i>Wheat and Safflower, (i) 1885-86.</i>					
Annigeri ...	Navalgund ...	8	1 13 4	19-08	Incidence of assessment on value of <i>wheat only</i> . Deep black soil, unmanured for several years. Rotation cotton, wheat, jowári.

Village.	Taluka.	Local estimate of crop in annas.	Assessment per acre.	Incidence of assessment on value of gross produce.	Remarks.
		Annas.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Wheat and Safflower, (ii) 1887-88.</i>					
Annigeri ...	Navalgund .	9	1 15 5	8.46	Proportion of wheat to safflower is as 8 to 1, but proportionate area under each not noted. Black soil, unmanured. Rotation cotton, jowári, wheat.
<i>Wheat and Safflower, (iii) 1899-1900.</i>					
Annigeri ...	Navalgund .	6	1 6 9	9.90	Black soil, unmanured. Rotation wheat, late jowári, cotton. Proportion of wheat to safflower is as 8 to 1. The incidence of assessment is on value of wheat only.
<i>Sesamum (til), 1896-97.</i>					
Annigeri ...	Navalgund .	10	1 11 7	17.53	Black soil. Rotation cotton alternately with jowári, gram, linseed or sesamum. Manure 4 carts per acre. Rainfall scanty and unseasonable. Cultivation good.

168. The assessments per acre given above do not include Local Fund Cess.

169. The considerable differences noticeable in the incidence of assessment on value of gross produce as between instances of the same kind of crop were, it may be inferred from the column of remarks, due both to difference in the degree of agricultural skill applied, and to variations in the character of the seasons. On the whole the incidence of assessment on the value of produce would appear from the cases above recorded to be decidedly light and remarkably so in the two instances given of the coarse grain ragi grown on red soil. But the total number of experiments recorded is not by any means large enough to admit of generalisations therefrom in respect of the taluka.

170. By enquiry, however, I have made myself pretty certain that the highest rates in the best of dry crop lands, do not absorb more than a twelfth of the produce; while generally the incidence is much lighter than this. The proportion of the assessment to the value of the produce in the case of the best rice land is no doubt higher; but the actual supervening profit is not less than in the case of dry crop land. On the other hand though the proportion of the assessment is very much lower in the case of inferior lands, the actual profit is also considerably smaller.

Prices.

171. Appendix N contains a statement of the prices prevailing in every year from 1844 to 1902, of the most important kinds of agricultural produce grown in the Hubli taluka: and also shows the average prices for each decade since 1844. There are certain omissions: no information appears to be forthcoming about the prices of cotton from 1874 to 1884; in the case of rice there is no detailed information as regards cleaned rice from 1884 to 1896, though the average prices thereof for each decade since 1844 to 1873, and for the years 1871 to 1873, are given in Colonel Anderson's report: while of the prices of rice in husk during the currency of the expiring settlement no information is available till the year 1900. Nor is any available regarding prices of linseed since 1874, except for the two years 1855 and 1886. The production within the limits of the taluka is so small that the omission does not much matter.

172. The information for the years 1844 to 1873 has been taken from Col. Anderson's report; that for the years 1874 to 1888 has been supplied by the Mámíatdár; and that for the years 1889 to 1902 by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

173. The weights according to which the prices have been stated in the statistics furnished from different sources have varied. Colonel Anderson reduced his prices as far as grains and linseed are concerned, uniformly to sers of 80 tolás each per rupee: some of the prices in the Mámíatdár's list are stated in the form of sers per rupee (the ser used being stated by him to be one of 80 tolás whereas it is, I think, obviously one of 140 tolás): and some as rupees per maund of 40 sers of 80 tolás each: and the last is the form in which the prices given by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture are stated. All these prices have been reduced to pounds of 39 tolás per rupee. The prices of cotton are given by Colonel Anderson at so much per maund of 27½ pounds. Those obtaining in years subsequent to 1873 have been given in the form of so much per maund of 40 sers. I have reduced these to so much per maund of 28 pounds, which is the maund used in the cotton market, retaining Colonel Anderson's figures for cotton in the form in which he has given them, since the difference between his maund and that now in use in the cotton market is practically negligible.

174. Colonel Anderson's figures are probably not absolutely accurate, but he took the greatest pains as he explains to render them as accurate as possible; and they are no doubt quite sufficiently so for the purpose of comparison. I am by no means so certain of the accuracy of the figures for 1874 to 1888, supplied by the Mámíatdár, but they must stand, for, as far as I know, they are the only figures available. A useful corroboration of the figures for the last decade of the current settlement is forthcoming in lists supplied to me by the agent in Hubli of Messrs. Ralli Brothers' firm, in which are shown the lowest and highest wholesale prices of wheat and cotton obtaining in each year from 1895 and 1896, respectively, to 1903.

175. It was stated by Colonel Anderson that "considerable apprehension existed" at the time he submitted his proposals "regarding the future course of prices," notwithstanding which he pointed out that the increase in prices during the last three years of the (then) expiring settlement over those prevailing from 1844 to 1853 had been such that, though a very heavy fall might occur, the cultivators would still be cent. per cent. better off than they had been 30 years previously—a statement of the case which was accepted as putting it very moderately—as it certainly seems to do if his figures be looked at, these are as follows:—

Article.	Increase per cent. in prices of 1871 to 1873 compared with average prices from 1844 to 1853.		
Rice	205
Jowári	195
Wheat	347
Linseed	295
Cotton	221

176. Mr. Robertson's remarks on the subject are as follows:—

"I for one consider that there is no need to apprehend anything but a very moderate fall in the prices now prevailing. The price of grain is entirely dependent on demand and supply. It is interesting to notice that for 30 years previous to the introduction of the survey the two main cereals—jowári and wheat—remained nearly stationary; that from the year 1844, the year following the introduction of the new survey, the favourable rates of assessment having brought a far larger extent of area under cultivation caused at once a very heavy fall in the prices of wheat and jowári. As however this increased cultivation continued, and such increased cultivation represented a larger employment of labour, a wider diffusion of wealth, and generally increased material prosperity, so the bulk of the population found means to take advantage of these increased

supplies, and year by year the market prices steadily went on increasing. One would have expected that the unusual prosperity which arose in this district owing to the American war, would have led to a far higher scale of prices than now exists. The returns before us, however, show that though from 1864 to 1868 the prices were higher than those between 1859 and 1863, still that the prices prevailing in the years 1869 to 1873, the years following the American war when the cotton trade may be said to have become depressed, were not far lower than in the preceding five years. This is an indication that the prices now prevailing are not due to any unusual causes, but are the result of the general prosperity of the country. Although there is at present a temporary check in commercial activity, still the spirit of progress is abroad, and we may confidently expect a great development of the resources of the country both from public works and from commercial enterprise. I consider that we may calculate the prices now prevailing as being nearly at their lowest, and Colonel Anderson seems to me to be remarkably safe in his inference that even with a very heavy fall in prices the cultivators will be left cent. per cent. better off than they were 30 years ago."

177. The average prices of the three principal food-grains for the years 1871 to 1873 were as follows:—

Lbs. per Rupee.					
Jowári.		Wheat.		Cleansed rice.	
lbs.	tolás.	lbs.	tolás.	lbs.	tolás.
46	6	23	36	24	4

For the ten years 1874 to 1883 their average prices were—

Jowári.		Wheat.		Cleansed rice.	
lbs.	tolás.	lbs.	tolás.	lbs.	tolás.
38	11	26	22	23	9

showing a very considerable rise in the price of jowári, a rise of less than a pound per rupee in that of rice, and a fall of 2 pounds and 25 tolás per rupee in that of wheat. This period however contains three years in which, owing to the influence of the great famine, prices of food-grains were abnormally high, and if these years be excluded the average prices of the remaining seven appear to have been—

Jowári.		Wheat.		Cleansed rice.	
lbs.	tolás.	lbs.	tolás.	lbs.	tolás.
48	28	33	3	28	8

per rupee, showing a fall in the prices of all three kinds; slight in that of jowári, more considerable in that of rice, and very remarkable in that of wheat.

178. The immediate effect of the opening of railway communication in 1885 was not a rise in prices. In fact for over 10 years after the portions of the line which traverse the Hubli taluka were opened, low prices of food-grains continued. I take it that the increased production due to the extension of cultivation, the existence (I think there is no doubt) of large stocks of grain in the country, and the competition of supply introduced by the railway from beyond the restricted area within which it had been confined, rendering useless the retention of such stocks in the hope of future profit, contributed to hold in check for some time the effects of increasing population and extended area of demand opened up by the railway. The average prices for the decade 1884 to 1893 were—

Jowári.		Wheat.		Cleansed rice.	
lbs.	tolás.	lbs.	tolás.	lbs.	tolás.
47	31	33	17	23	3

per rupee: the price of jowari having risen somewhat above the average of the years 1874 to 1883 (the years 1876—1878 excluded), though it was still somewhat below that of the years 1871 to 1873; while that of wheat remained at nearly the same level, being cheaper by almost 10 lbs. a rupee than it had been from 1871 to 1873.

179. The price of rice on the other hand rose during this period by 5 lbs. per rupee over its average price in the decade 1874 to 1883 minus the years 1876—1878 : and was also higher than its average price in 1871—1873 by slightly over 1 lb. per rupee. But with regard to rice, I may note the case is somewhat different from that of other food-grains. Since, as has been observed—except tracts at a distance from which the import of rice by rail to Hubli is in ordinary years not profitable—the rice-growing area as far as Hubli is concerned lies away from the railway, the effect of the opening of railway communication as far as it concerns this staple was only to bring a larger area of demand within reach, and not to introduce competition of supply. The production of rice in the vicinity however was never much in excess of local demand—it was never exported to any very considerable distance : and by the nature of its requirements as a crop, the increase in its production, though proportionately large, has not actually been much more than such as to keep up with the increased needs of the greatly increased population near at hand. The result of this rapid increase of population and of the extension, with the limitation noticed, of the area of demand by means of the railway, are accordingly observable in the prices of rice much earlier than they become apparent in those of the other kinds of grains.

180. Ultimately however these two factors—the rapidly increasing population of Hubli and other parts of the district and the extended area of demand brought within reach by means of the railway—had their effect in a rise of prices of other grains, while that of rice also continued to increase, so that the average prices for the nine years 1894 to 1902 (into the first part of which low prices continued) are as follows :—

Jowári.	Wheat.	Cleaned rice.
lbs. tolás.	lbs. tolás.	lbs. tolás.
36 3	25 35	20 10

showing in the case of jowári an increase of about 28 per cent. and in that of rice an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over the average prices of 1871—1873 while the price of wheat as against the average of these three years still shows a fall of close on 2 lbs. a rupee. Compared with the average prices for the first decade of the current settlement—three abnormal years, as before, excluded—the average prices for the period 1894—1902 of jowári and rice show an increase respectively of about 33 and 40 per cent. and the average price of wheat in this case shows an increase of nearly 28 per cent.

181. I have throughout taken the average prices for the three years 1871 to 1873 as the standard of comparison, since it was mainly on a consideration of the difference between these prices and those prevailing during the first decade of the original settlement that Colonel Anderson based his proposals, so far as these were based on prices ; and it would therefore have been superfluous on my part to consider the state of prices during the previous years of the original settlement. But a perusal of Colonel Anderson's report makes it clear that he allowed for the probability of a considerable fall in prices, and restricted his proposal as to rates accordingly : and it is therefore, I think, quite fair for the purposes of this report to take into consideration the changes in prices since 1874.

182. I have traced these changes in some detail, but I think it necessary to say some thing further about wheat. It is obvious from a perusal of Colonel Anderson's report that for some time before he wrote, wheat (as well as oil-seeds) had ceased to be an article of export, as far as this part of the district is concerned, though as a matter of fact it was still exported from the east of the district *via* Bellary. "The quantity grown," he says, "is now probably not much beyond internal wants."

183. The result of the great influx of wealth into the district consequent on the American War was an extraordinary rise in the price among other kinds of produce, of wheat—an article ordinarily consumed only by the better classes of the people. This rise in price was partly due no doubt to increased actual demand, and partly to an extension of the area cultivated with cotton, rendering the demand for food-grains higher in proportion to the production. The increased demand

was naturally followed, in the general extension of cultivation, by an increase in the production of wheat near Hubli—both actual and, as prices of cotton went down again, proportionate—and in consequence of this extended production, and no doubt of the gradual dissipation of wealth, rendering the demand more normal, the price of wheat again fell, like that of other food-grains though not to the level that prevailed before the American War. The demand had formerly been met by supply from within a very restricted radius, the carrying power of the country being as already mentioned only sufficient for cotton. It is noticeable, for example, that the price of wheat during the years 1864 to 1874 was a good deal lower at Navalgund than at Hubli. But no doubt the area of supply as well as the amount of production increased in response to the increased demand, and it was still further extended as has been noticed by the opening of the railway. Doubtless with the disappearance of local stocks, and the counter effect of a larger sphere of demand, the price of wheat would have risen like the prices of other kinds of produce in any case. However, the demand was destined to be still more widely extended in its case than in that of other grains, since it became an article of export to Europe. This did not occur—at any rate to any considerable extent—till little more than 12 years ago, when among other merchants the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers started buying at Hubli. The price of wheat in Hubli is now governed by prices in Bombay, together with the varying state of demand throughout India; and it is therefore probably safe to predict that in future it will remain at a comparatively constant level.

184. That Colonel Anderson specially considered wheat in making allowance for the likelihood of a fall in prices is not apparent: but, I think, these considerations make it clear that in this case at any rate the present prices would be more fairly compared with those of the beginning of the period of the current settlement, than with those obtaining from 1871 to 1873.

185. It would be absurd of course to try to say what may happen in the course of 30 years, but it is natural to expect that in the case of all kinds of produce—since markets at comparatively long distances have been brought by means of the railway within reach of supply, and conversely supply from considerable distances can now counteract any local excess of demand—prices will fluctuate less than used to be the case and be governed for the most part only by variations of seasons prevailing over comparatively large areas.

186. As for the prices of cotton, it is not necessary to say much. The following figures show its average prices in the periods 1871—1873, 1884—1893, and 1894—1902:—

Per maund of 28 lbs.		
1871—1873.	1884—1893.*	1894—1902.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 0 8	1 11 10	1 15 2

* 6 years only (1888—1893).

Figures for the period 1874—1883 are not available. Prices of cotton during the period of the current settlement have never been so high as they were during the few years immediately following the American War; but they have been during the past 9 years occasionally as high as or higher than the average of the years 1871—1873. Lately the price has been exceptionally high, owing, I believe, to the occurrence of two bad seasons in succession in America.

187. Cotton had been for a very long time an article of export from this district, and local prices were formerly as now ruled by prices in Bombay, and these again by the American market. At the time of the introduction of the first revision settlement cotton was in fact the only kind of produce exported from any where near Hubli. The advent of the railway consequently could not affect its prices as it affected the prices of other kinds of produce: except to this limited extent, that it cheapened the cost of export and by so much allowed a rise in the local prices. On the same analogy before the railway came prices at Navalgund were considerably lower than at Hubli and since it has come prices are, I believe, ordinarily higher at Hubli than at Gadag.

188. There is now little difference between the prices of indigenous and American cotton, owing, I believe, both to deterioration in the quality of the latter and to the frequency of adulteration. This last is partly due to the fact that a considerable intermixture of the indigenous with the American seed has taken place, so that in a crop of nominally American cotton there are usually a good many plants of the indigenous kind: and of course no discrimination is made in the picking. The proportion of clean cotton forthcoming in a given quantity of seed is between a third and a fourth, and the proportion which the price of a maund of the latter bears to that of a maund of the former is about the same. A glance at the figures supplied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agent, and given in the appendix, will show that, if the calculation be made, the prices of the two kinds will nearly approximate to each other. As a matter of fact sometimes that of the indigenous cotton, which is less liable to damage, is the higher of the two.

189. It appears to be a general desire (among buyers) that the rayats should be supplied with new American seed. Whether circumstances are such that it would be well for Government to supply cultivators with it free of cost or at a nominal cost as is wished, instead of letting merchants use their own enterprise in importing it, and cultivators theirs in buying it, is a question that needs not be discussed here.

190. Since writing the foregoing I have received from Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agency figures which show that the average price of linseed from 1900 to 1902 was 17 lbs. 14 tolás per rupee: against an average of 28 lbs. 28 tolás per rupee from 1864 to 1870. The present price is 26 to 27 lbs. a rupee.

Daily Wages.

191. According to information furnished by the Mámlatdár daily wages of agricultural labour have increased in the last 10 years from 2 annas 10 pies in 1892 to 4 annas in 1902.

192. This increase is, of course, partly the result of the increasing demand for labour in Hubli, and perhaps to some extent of the demand in Gadag also, since the high rate of wages offered for unskilled labour in these towns, especially in the busy season of cotton ginning and pressing, which to a large extent coincides with that of the rabi harvest, constitutes a considerable attraction to the labouring portion of the country population. But, as I have already observed, I think there is no doubt that the increase is also in part due to the recurring epidemics of plague, which, so far as can be ascertained, have in proportion most heavily visited the labouring population. An indication that this is so is afforded by the fact that since the year 1898 the increase in wages has been more marked than in the preceding years. The tendency still appears to be towards increase in the rates of daily wages.

Revenue History.

193. Not much comment is needed in amplification of the details set forth in Appendices O, O¹. The villages have been divided for the purpose of this information into two groups only: *viz.*, those settled in 1874-75 and those settled at subsequent dates. Government sanction in the case of the latter having been accorded in 1880, I thought it sufficient to take the revenue history of all those to which Appendix O¹ relates from the same year, though in one or two cases the revision settlement was actually introduced a year or two earlier.

194. If both statements are considered together it will appear that since the date of the introduction of the settlement—1874 or 1880, as the case may be—there has occurred an increase of 10,415 acres and 7 gunthás in the area of occupied land paying assessment to Government, and, although some decrease is apparent in the area of land of which the revenue is alienated, an increase in the total of land revenue for collection of Rs. 16,194-6-4. The only remissions of revenue granted during the currency of the settlement were those shown against the years 1881-83, remissions which were allowed, according to the usual practice, by way of concession on account of the increase in the amount due for collection resulting from the introduction of the new settlement. In the case of villages resettled in 1874, it is to be noticed, effect was not given

to this concession till 1881, the year following the introduction of the settlement into the remaining villages. The whole amount which has had to be finally remitted as irrecoverable for other reasons is insignificant: Rs. 13 in 1878-79, Rs. 70 in 1881-82 and Rs. 15 in 1900-01.

195. There has been a gradual diminution in the area of unoccupied assessed arable Government land, as well as in the amounts realised by means of auction-sales of grazing. The considerable increase in the former item during the middle years of the settlement was probably due to disforestation and the like causes, and it is noticeable that such land has again been rapidly absorbed in cultivation.

196. The statistics given in these appendices indicate a period of continued prosperity, and their evidence is confirmed by a statement furnished by the Mámátdár, in which is shown the extent to which coercive measures have been found necessary for the realisation of land revenue during the currency of the settlement. According to this statement no coercive measures of any kind had to be resorted to from 1874 to 1880. From 1880-81 to 1901-02 a varying number of notices were issued in different years, the largest number being 465 in 1900-01, due, no doubt, to the expectation in that year that some revenue would be remitted in this táluka, as remissions had been granted in certain other tálukas owing to the preceding unsatisfactory season. But neither in this year nor in any other was any difficulty experienced in realising the amount of revenue due. During the whole period only one instance is recorded of distraint, in 1898-99: and only two of the levy of one-fourth fine, in 1892-93 and 1898-99, respectively. Of other kinds of coercive measures no cases at all are recorded during the currency of the settlement, nor is there anything to show that in any year land to any extent worth noticing was thrown out of occupation on account of inability to pay the assessment.

The Present Settlement.

197. I have in different places quoted freely from the important reports of 1874, but it will be well that a summary should be given of the revision effected by Colonel Anderson.

198. An entire re-measurement of all Survey numbers was carried out under that officer's supervision. As regards classification not much needs be said.

In the villages near Hubli an entire reclassification of soils was carried out, owing to the great variety prevailing there, and it was found that a good deal of the better quality of red soil had been originally valued too low. Elsewhere Colonel Anderson had all fields reclassified, the classification value originally assigned to which fell below 10 or 10½ annas: while of fields of which the anna valuation was higher than this a percentage from 10 to 15 and sometimes more per cent. was reclassified. The old classification was then adjusted by the results obtained.

The reclassification of rice lands was carried out on the same "partial" system, but the classification of irrigated lands, and that of the water-supply of all rice lands, was re-done entirely.

The principles are stated by Colonel Anderson in his report on Bankápur, and too well known to require repetition here. Care was taken that no improvements effected by occupants during the currency of the original settlement should be assessed.

199. The general result was that the soil classification of the poorer kinds of land was lowered, and that of superior kinds raised, the tendency at the time of the original settlement here as elsewhere having been to differentiate too little.

200. The effect of the revised classification has been, so far as I can judge, a sufficiently fair gradation of assessments throughout the táluka. It has, I think, been shown that the assessments even on lands of the worst kind absorb a moderate share of the prevailing rents, and their incidence on the value of produce is also light. Though a further reduction in the classification value assigned to such lands would perhaps do no harm, I think it would make little appreciable difference to the cultivators' profits, and there is nothing in

the circumstances that seems to me to warrant interference even to this extent with the existing classification.

201. Colonel Anderson's grouping can most readily be understood by reference to the first of the two maps annexed to this report.

202. He grouped the villages in 7 classes, with maxima dry crop rates ranging from Rs. 3 to Re. 1-8-0: basing his arrangement on the two considerations of rainfall and proximity to markets, the state of communication included.

In the main the justice of Colonel Anderson's grouping is shown by the evidence of the prevailing rates of rent and sale price of land in different parts of the taluka, but there are certain anomalies, most of which are, I think, due to fact that the present settlement was effected piece-meal and occupied from first to last several years. In one or two cases, however, this circumstance does not explain what, I think, with deference, are errors in the existing arrangement.

203. There is no reason why the village of Amergol should have a different maximum rate from the neighbouring villages of Bhair-devarkop and Unkal. The settlement of Amergol, however, was carried out together with that of most of the Dhárwár taluka, at a considerably later date than that of the first batch of Hubli villages. Again, Hebsur, Kiresur, and Ingalhalli are at present in a lower class than Byahatti and Shirguppi. The reason of this fact I take to be that the road now running from Hubli to Hebsur was not in existence, as a made road, when the revised settlement of these villages was carried out. There is no difference between them in advantage of rainfall, and they are now about equally well off in regard to communication with Hubli. It is not easy to understand why Kamplikop, situated between villages with maxima rates of Rs. 2-4-0 and Re. 1-12-0, should have a different maximum rate, one of Re. 1-8-0 only. Kardikop again, with a maximum rate of Re. 1-12-0, is entirely surrounded by villages with maxima rates of Rs. 2-4-0.

204. These anomalies, as I consider them to be, are sufficiently explained by the manner in which the first revision settlement had to be carried out, and in one case only by a subsequent improvement in communication with Hubli.

205. But one or two features of the present arrangement of classes, which I think require alteration, cannot be explained in this way. I am unable to understand, for example, why Gokul and the villages south of it should have been placed in the same class with Unkal, Adargunchi, Halihal and others on or immediately east of the Poona-Bangalore Road. The latter are, as I have stated in a previous paragraph, among the best situated of dry crop villages in the taluka with respect to rainfall and are less advantageously situated than the villages of the highest group, only in that they are a little further from Hubli. The rainfall, however, increases with every mile that one goes south-westwards, and the villages situated on a line taken from Gokul to Chabbi have an appreciably heavier rainfall than those just noticed. That is to say, while their rainfall is not too heavy for dry drop cultivation in red soil lands of which they have a considerable proportion, and in ordinary years perhaps only barely sufficient for rice cultivation, it is somewhat too heavy for the black soil dry crop lands. It is mostly of black soil that the lands of the villages on and just east of the Poona-Bangalore Road consist, and they have a rainfall which while ample and certain is not excessive for the purpose of the best dry crop cultivation. The character of the crops grown or rather the different proportions in relation to each other in which the two chief kinds of dry crops, jowári and cotton, are grown in these two groups of villages, and the presence of an appreciable extent of wet crop cultivation in the one, make it clear that there is a sufficient difference between them in respect of rainfall to warrant their being assigned to different classes. Moreover, the advantage in respect of communication with Hubli is generally with the villages along and on the east of the Poona-Bangalore Road, though Anchatgeri of those on the west is an exception. Colonel Anderson was evidently aware of these facts, and it is the more difficult therefore to see why he did not make the distinction in his arrangement which, it seems to me obvious, is required.

206. Another point I do not understand is why the villages on the extreme west should have been assigned higher maxima rates than those in which

Byahatti, Kusugal and others were placed. It may be said that the rainfall enjoyed by the former is heavier and more certain than the rainfall east of Kusugal: and that other differences are met by classification. That the early rainfall in the group to which Kusugal and Byahatti belong is comparatively light constitutes for them an advantage in respect of black soil lands over the western villages: and in respect of red soil the excess in the rainfall of the latter is necessary in the same degree in which it is superfluous for cultivation in black soil. Here again the evidence of the crops grown is useful. While cotton flourishes better in the eastern villages than in the black soil of those in the west, and jowári at least equally well in the former as in the latter, wheat is also grown in the eastern villages in about equal proportion with the other two principal dry crops, whereas in the western villages it cannot be grown successfully. If then it be considered that the eastern villages grow a much larger proportion of rabi than of kharif crops and have ordinarily an ample late rainfall, and that their advantage in point of communication with Hubli is obvious, it will I think be clear that the slight degree of uncertainty in their early rainfall is compensated quite sufficiently to warrant their being classed at least no lower than the villages in the extreme west and south of the taluka. Though I hesitate to criticise work done by Colonel Anderson, still these are points in which the facts seem to make it clear that his arrangement does not quite agree with the principles on which he relied in grouping the villages for the purpose of maxima rates.

207. The effect of Colonel Anderson's proposals as to maxima dry crop rates was as follows:—

Group I.—16 villages.

Original rate Rs. 2. Revision rate Rs. 3.

Group II.—1 village.

Original rate Rs. 2. Revision rate Rs. 2-10-0.

Group III.—19 villages.

Original rates Rs. 2 and Re. 1-8-0. Revision rate Rs. 2-8-0.

Group IV.—10 villages.

Original rates Rs. 2 and Re. 1-8-0. Revision rate Rs. 2-4-0.

Group V.—15 villages.

Original rates Re. 1-8-0, Re. 1-5-0 and Re. 1-4-0. Revision rate Rs. 2.

Group VI.—18 villages.

Original rates Re. 1-8-0, Re. 1-5-0 and Re. 1-2-0. Revision rate Re. 1-12-0.

Group VII.—1 village.

Original rate Re. 1-3-6. Revision rate Re. 1-8-0.

208. The revised maxima dry crop rates were based, apparently, mainly on the large increase in prices of all kinds of agricultural produce which had taken place during the currency of the original settlement. The increase in the value of land, the improvement and extension of cultivation, and other circumstances indicative of enhanced prosperity are also cited in order to show that the original rates were susceptible of considerable increase without hardship to the people.

209. It is, however, clear that much allowance was made for an anticipated fall in prices: as well as that the construction of the railway, and the remarkable extension of business enterprise that has taken place were contingencies that were considered too remote to enter into this calculation. Colonel Anderson in fact lamented the abandonment for an indefinite period, as he thought, of the project to construct a railway which would take goods more or less directly to Bombay, and the consequent relegation to futurity of the chance of any great influx of commercial enterprise, especially European enterprise such as has taken place.

Prices did fall soon after the introduction of the revision settlement, but not to the extent that was apparently anticipated; and they have ultimately risen to a considerably higher level than that prevailing when the present settle-

ment was introduced : while railway extension in the direction ultimately taken, and the expansion of trade that has taken place in consequence, are events which have very largely enhanced the benefits expected by Colonel Anderson as a result of the moderation of his rates.

A page or so of the report of 1874 is devoted to showing, by comparison with the much higher rates already imposed in the neighbouring Kundgol and Shirhatti villages, and by the evidence of the prevailing sale prices and rents, that the increase in the rates proposed was very moderate. The resulting percentage increase was greater than is now allowed in revisions of settlement, but the whole history of the táluka, which has been detailed in the foregoing paragraphs of this report, emphasises the truth of Colonel Anderson's contention that much higher rates than those he proposed could have been paid "without absorbing anything like the proportion of the produce required to pay the assessment" thirty years before he wrote.

210. For rice one maximum rate of Rs. 8 was proposed for the whole táluka with the exception of one village, Amergol (the present maximum rate of which is Rs. 9), settled together with those of the Dhárwár Táluka, and was, though with some hesitation, sanctioned. This rate gives an average for the táluka of Rs. 4-5-0 per acre as against an average of Rs. 2-11-1 according to the original settlement. The maximum rate imposed on Pátasthal Bágáyat land was Rs. 8 an acre, except in the case of the few villages (12 in number) which were settled together with the old Hángal Táluka and old Tadas Mahál. In these villages the present maximum rate for Pátasthal Bágáyat is Rs. 15.

Summary. General condition of the Táluka.

211. If in the foregoing paragraphs I have dealt with facts and figures in greater detail than is usual, it is because the revision of the settlement of the Hubli Táluka is the first of a series now falling due, and in some ways is the most important of the series : and because such rates as are finally sanctioned for Hubli will to a large extent be a standard by which rates in other tálukas will be fixed. The changes that have affected the circumstances of this táluka have similarly affected in greater or less measure the other tálukas of the district, and much of what has been set forth in this report will therefore cover without repetition proposals for revision of other settlements.

212. It is clear, I think, that there has occurred during the period of the current settlement a great impetus to prosperity in this táluka : perhaps proportionately greater than in most parts of the district. The advent of the railway (about which at the time Colonel Anderson submitted his proposals there was, as has been shown, too much uncertainty for those proposals to be affected by the contingency of its construction) and the great and rapid increase of population, especially of the non-agricultural part of the population, are two factors which have probably benefitted the cultivators more directly here than elsewhere in the district. A great extension of the area of demand for agricultural produce has taken place : the export to long distances of wheat, oil-seeds, and the like has been created, or at least revived : while for their surplus produce of other kinds the rayats of all parts of the táluka have within easy reach the largest and most important market of this part of the country : their proximity to which, with the comparatively numerous roads, most of them improved and several new since 1874, confers on them no small measure of advantage over the cultivators of most other parts of the district. A great influx of commercial enterprise has occurred since the opening of the railway : a number of factories for ginning and pressing cotton have been built : and the largely increased competition among buyers on the spot ensures that the rayat obtains the best prices prevailing, whether for cotton or for other kinds of produces. Exports of all kinds have greatly increased, including the export of cotton, which had been the main article of trade long before the introduction of the present settlement.

213. In consequence of all these circumstances there is a much greater area of land under cultivation now than formerly, and the extent of waste land worth cultivating is almost negligible. It is true that in most kinds of agricul-

tural stock a decrease has occurred, but it has been shown at some length that this is mainly a direct result of the extension of cultivation. The quality of cattle is now for the most part excellent, and their numbers are evidently ample for the work they have to do: since cultivation, as may be inferred from the observations made by Mr. Robertson on this subject in 1874, and from the general history of the táluka, has without doubt improved considerably in the past 30 years, and certainly compares very favourably with that of other dry crop tálukas.

The value of land in all parts of the táluka has increased very greatly, while there is nothing to show that there is any larger measure of indebtedness among the people now than formerly, and there is probably proportionately less. There was never much. Prices of food-grains show a substantial increase over the prices prevailing when the present settlement was introduced, if proper allowance for abnormal years be made: and the widening of the sphere of demand by means of railway extension makes it natural to expect that in future there will be no great fluctuations in prices other than such as may be the result of differences of season affecting markets over a greatly increased area. That the price of cotton should increase in like measure with any degree of permanency was in the circumstances impossible: but all the cotton produced can similarly be disposed of without delay at the highest rates obtaining.

214. Against these evidences of prosperity must be set the recurrence with varying severity, since 1898, of plague. Though as yet its effect is not apparent in the condition of cultivators, or of cultivation, and though trade has returned after temporary dislocation to its normal state, nevertheless the falling off in attendance in rural schools and the continued tendency of wages of agricultural labour to rise, are indications that these repeated epidemics have begun to affect the condition of the country; nor is it possible to forecast how long they will continue to occur.

Proposals for Revision.

(a) Grouping.

215. My proposals as to grouping are based chiefly on the fact that the early rainfall is heaviest in the south and west, and decreases steadily as it moves north-eastwards. The late rainfall is on the whole less important, but moves very nearly in the opposite direction, that is from north-east to south-west. Distance from the main market—for practical purposes the only market—of Hubli city is of course also a circumstance that is taken into consideration, but it is convenient that the central position of Hubli and the manner in which the main roads diverge therefrom to different parts of the táluka, render it for the most part unnecessary to consider communications for the purpose of modifying a grouping according to the state of the rainfall, since an arrangement of groups made with reference to the one consideration only would, as it happens, nearly tally with an arrangement made with reference to the other. Rainfall and distance from Hubli are in most cases the only factors that require consideration in order to differentiate groups of villages.

216. I may repeat here that in regard to rainfall the villages situated along and near the Poona-Bangalore Road, roughly up to the limits of Kusugal eastwards and as far as those of Chhabbi southwards, are the most favourably situated of those in the táluka, lying as Colonel Anderson said "on the line of equal rainfall." As one goes west and south the rainfall becomes heavier, but, while not more than sufficient for dry crop cultivation in red soil, becomes on the one hand somewhat excessive for that in black soil, and is on the other ordinarily but barely enough for rice cultivation, and in this respect is liable to some degree of uncertainty. In the eastern villages the early rainfall for the purpose of dry crop cultivation is also in some slight degree uncertain, and has by the time it reaches them considerably decreased in quantity.

217. I have indicated in what respects the present arrangement of groups seems defective, and, as far as my observation enables me to do so, I propose to remedy the existing defects. The grouping I propose will be understood readily enough by reference to the second of the two maps hereto annexed.

218. (i) In the highest group the only alterations I propose are the inclusion of Virapur, and the exclusion of Ajapur. The former village is in no way less advantageously situated than the majority of those already placed in this group. The village itself now forms part of the Municipal limits, in other words the town of Hubli, and its lands lie nearer to the Hubli market than those of several of the villages included by Colonel Anderson in the first group.

(ii) The second group consists of villages which possess the same advantages of rainfall and roads as those in the highest group, but are at a greater distance from Hubli. Amargol obviously belongs by position to this group, and so I think does Ajapur, which I propose to transfer to it from Colonel Anderson's first group. I have already stated why I think that the villages on the west of his third group (which answers to my second) should be placed in a lower class than the remaining villages, and need not recapitulate my reasons. I propose, therefore, to exclude Gokul, Rayanhal, Gangiwal, Anchatgeri and Mavnur from this group.

(iii) These villages, with Siddapur, Katnur, Giriyal Mitalgatti, Bamsamudra and Mineramankop, I propose to place in a third group with Chhabbi, Pale and Bhingikop. A line drawn from Gokul to Chhabbi would form nearly a right angle with the direction of the early rainfall, which is in all these villages appreciably heavier than in those of my second group, and tends to be somewhat too heavy for the best dry crop cultivation. All these villages grow a greater or smaller quantity of rice, and lie in fact on the border of wet crop cultivation. Though some rice is also grown in some of the villages of the second group, it is to an inconsiderable extent only, and mostly with the assistance of irrigation in some form or other.

(iv) My fourth group answers to Colonel Anderson's fifth. I include in it the villages of Hebsur, Kiresur and Ingalhalli, which have the same advantages in respect of rainfall as Sul, Byahatti and Shirguppi, and now possess the further advantage of a good road to Hubli, the absence of which in Colonel Anderson's time was his reason for placing them in a lower group than the villages last mentioned. Mulhalli was rightly enough, I think, placed by Colonel Anderson in his fifth group, and I see no reason why Naranapur and Yerguppi should be in a different class. They are as well off in regard to rainfall, and not appreciably, if at all, worse off in point of communication with Hubli. To this group I would also add the villages of Parsapur, Budadhanal, Chennapur, Chavradgud and Ramapur which were put one class higher (in his fourth group) by Colonel Anderson. These villages, though actually nearer Hubli, are at a disadvantage in regard to communication therewith, some of them on this account having ordinarily to send their surplus produce to Misrikot, in the Kalghatgi Taluka. They are also, as I have shown, no better off in respect of rainfall, any advantage they may have by reason of its greater quantity and certainty being discounted by the fact of its being too heavy for the best dry crop cultivation. Warur, Arlikatti Budruk, Agdi and the detached village of Bilabal I would also place in this group. The last three villages were put by Colonel Anderson in his fifth group, together with Chhabbi, which, I think it is obvious, properly belongs to the higher class in which I have placed it.

(v) My last group consists of villages possessing nearly the same advantages of rainfall as those of my fourth group, but situated at a greater distance from Hubli, and having for the most part inferior communication therewith. I include in this group most of the villages of Colonel Anderson's sixth group, as well as Thagral and Kurdikeri, which he put in his fourth, and Kamplikop, which I cannot understand why, he isolated, putting it in his seventh or lowest group. The villages of Kardikop, Thagral, Kurdikeri, Kamplikop, Palikop and Trimalkop appear to me to require differentiation from the neighbouring villages of my third and fourth groups. They have a still heavier rainfall than the latter, and on that account are at a corresponding disadvantage in respect of the comparatively small quantity of black soil they possess. Most of their dry crop lands are red soil of inferior quality, and they are closest of all the Hubli villages to the pure wet crop cultivation of Bankapur and Kalghatgi Talukas, with the nearest villages of which they should, for the purpose of dry crop rates, be classed.

219. Instead of seven therefore, I have five classes of villages, and their grouping according to my proposals follows as exactly as I can make it do so the two conditions of rainfall and distance from the main market of Hubli, as well as, where this factor makes any difference, the state of communications. Some unnecessary complications due to the fact that the first revision of settlement had to be done in batches of villages, and extended over a number of years, disappear, and as far as may be other inconsistencies are remedied.

(b) *Proposed dry crop maxima rates.*

220. It has been shown that considerably higher dry crop rates than the existing ones might have been imposed with perfect justice to the people in most cases, from the beginning of the present settlement, even with allowance made for a much greater fall in prices than that which actually occurred. It has been shown also that for the purpose of these rates no account was taken of the possibility of a great increase in demand for agricultural produce, and in business competition, such as has taken place. The revenue history of the taluka makes it clear that the present rates have been paid without the smallest difficulty even in unsatisfactory seasons: and that they have formed no obstacle to the extension and improvement of cultivation.

221. I ground my proposals for revised dry crop maxima rates first on the facts that prices of food-grains during the last decade of the existing settlement show a very substantial increase over those prevailing at the beginning of the settlement, that there will in future be less tendency for prices to fluctuate with differences of seasons prevailing only in the near vicinity of Hubli, that the export of other crops besides cotton has been revived, and that the increased demand owing to railway extension, increased population, and greater competition among wholesale buyers, assures the cultivator of obtaining the highest prices prevailing for his surplus produce. *Per contra* I think some considerable allowance must be made on account of the repeated occurrence during the past five years of plague, and the uncertainty regarding its future course.

What allowance to make it is not easy to decide, and the decision must be somewhat arbitrary. Had plague never appeared I think an increase up to the full limit allowed, of 33 per cent., in the two highest groups would have been justifiable in respect of dry crop rates and a varying degree of increase in the other groups. An increase of 25 to 30 per cent. over the whole taluka would not in the circumstances have been excessive. The villages of the highest group would even in that event have been assigned lower maxima rates than those of the neighbouring Kundgol Taluka, which in respect of rainfall are about similarly situated with the villages of my fourth group, and in point of distance from Hubli, which for cotton and wheat is their market—are at a disadvantage.

The deduction I make in the enhancement I should otherwise have proposed in respect of the two highest groups, while proportionately somewhat less than in the case of other groups, is actually greater. There is I think no question that these villages can afford a somewhat higher proportionate enhancement in their dry crop rates than those of the rest of the taluka. In the remaining groups I propose an enhancement which generally is not more than half that which, had it not been for the plague, would have been justified by the circumstances.

222. In regard to the question of the sufficiency or otherwise of the present rates I have been a good deal assisted by a consideration of the rentals and sale prices of land—of the same kind of course in each case—prevailing in different villages, and this consideration has also helped me to come to a final decision about the arrangement of groups. I have dealt with the value of land throughout the taluka at considerable length. My conclusion is that while in all parts of the taluka the assessment absorbs but a moderate share of the rental, the rates are, judged by that standard, sufficiently high, despite improved circumstances, in the villages on the western border, which should have been differentiated by a different grouping from the other villages of the classes in

which they were placed. By the application to my arrangement of groups of the maxima rates I propose, there will be no enhancement on dry crop lands in these villages, and in some of them there will be a reduction.

223. In detail my proposals as to maxima rates are as follows :—

(i) *First Group.*—I propose a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 3-10-0, the present rate in all villages but one being Rs. 3-0-0. The percentage increase in most villages is about 20. In two it is less 15·9 and 17·1—by reason of these villages possessing a certain amount of rice land, the maximum rate on which I shall propose to reduce. In one, Virapur, the increase amounts to 45 per cent. This is due to the village being transferred to the first from the second class. That it belongs properly to the first is, I think, unquestionable, for reasons which I have stated.

16 villages.
Average percentage increase—21·8.

(ii) *Second Group.*—I propose for these villages a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 3. According to the present settlement the maximum rates on two, Amergol and Ajjápur, are Rs. 2-10-0 and Rs. 3-0-0 respectively: the latter village being transferred according to my proposals to this from the first group. In each of the remaining villages the maximum dry crop rate is at present Rs. 2-8-0. The percentage increase is in no case more than 20, and in most, owing to the presence of a varying quantity of rice land, is less. The smallness in the percentage increase in the case of Topalgatti is due to this cause. Amergol whose present maximum rate is Rs. 2-10-0 has an increase of only 13·1 per cent., and of course in the case of Ajjápur there is no enhancement.

14 villages.
Average percentage increase—16·3.

(iii) *Third Group.*—For the villages of this group I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0. In five of these villages, separated by my arrangement for reasons already sufficiently explained from the villages last noticed, there is either no difference between the present and proposed rates, or, in some cases, some decrease on account of the presence of a certain amount of rice cultivation. In the remainder the percentage increase varies from about 11 to, in one case, 35, but is below 20 per cent. in all but two cases. The village of Mineramankop has an enhancement of 35 per cent.: its maximum rate according to the current settlement being Rs. 1-12-0 only. I do not understand why it was placed in a different group from Chabbi, with which village it has practically identical advantages of rainfall and situation. I have no hesitation in transferring it to my third group. I may notice that it is a “becharak” or uninhabited village, its lands being cultivated mainly by residents of Chabbi, the total increase in whose assessment comes to only 5·5 per cent.

14 villages.
Average percentage increase—7·3.

(iv) *Fourth Group.*—This group consists of most of the villages which formed Colonel Anderson’s fifth group, and were assessed by him at a maximum rate of Rs. 2: Chabbi, Pale, Bhingikop and Mitalgatti being excluded, and placed in the third group just noticed. I propose a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 2-4-0 for this group. The increase in respect of villages hitherto assessed with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-0-0 is in no case more than 12·5 per cent. I include five villages on the western border of the taluka which by the present settlement are in Colonel Anderson’s fourth group, with a maximum dry crop rate Rs. 2-4-0. I have explained my reasons for separating these villages from others in the same part of the taluka. The proposed rates result in no enhancement in the case of these villages: on the contrary, owing to the presence of rice cultivation there is in five of these some decrease. I also include for reasons which have been sufficiently detailed the villages of Hebsur, Keresur, Ingalhalli, Naranapur and Yerguppi, and the village of Warur, towards the south of the taluka. This last named village has all the advantages of Agdi and Arlikatti Budruk, and should, I think, have been grouped with them originally. These six villages formed part of Colonel Anderson’s

22 villages.
Average percentage increase—12·1.

Rs. 1-12-0 group. The proposed maximum rate results in an enhancement in the case of the first five of 28·6 per cent. and in the case of Warur, which possesses rice land, an enhancement of 17·7 per cent. They can afford this degree of enhancement easily enough.

(v) For the villages in my last group I propose a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 2-0-0. Most of these villages were placed by Colonel Anderson in his sixth group, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0. I have included the village of Kamplikop, which by the present settlement, is isolated with a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0 only. In the case of Kamplikop the enhancement is only 8·8 per cent., since this village has a large proportion of rice land: and in the case of Kardikop, whose maximum rate by the present settlement is Rs. 1-12-0 the increase for the same reason is only 7·8 per cent. In Palikop and Trimalkop, which also possess a large proportion of rice land, the result is a slight reduction on the whole assessment. I have added to this group Thagral and Kurdikeri which are in no way more advantageously placed than the neighbouring villages of Kardikop and Kamplikop. They were assessed with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0 in each case by Colonel Anderson, and the resulting reductions in their assessments come to 11·6 and 12·1 per cent. respectively.

(c).—RICE.

224. In stating the amount of the estimated percentage increase or decrease in the last few paragraphs, I have included in the case of villages where there is rice cultivation, a reduction in the maximum rate on rice land. The reduction I propose is from the present maximum rate of Rs. 8 (in one village of Rs. 9) to one of Rs. 7.

225. It will have been gathered from my remarks on rice cultivation, and on the state of rainfall in relation thereto, that I do not consider the western and southern Hubli villages a very good area for the growing of rice. They are in fact in a much larger measure a dry crop than a wet crop area. The fact is admitted by Colonel Anderson, and you will observe that there was some hesitation about accepting his proposal that the maximum rate for rice should be Rs. 8. The Commissioner proposed that it should be Rs. 7, and Government were apparently somewhat inclined to adopt the latter rate. Colonel Anderson's proposal was, however, ultimately sanctioned.

226. It may be argued that there has been a large extension during the course of the present settlement in the area cultivated with rice, that the assessments have been paid without difficulty, that the increase in the price of rice has been proportionately larger than that in the price of other food-grains, and that any inferiority in the rice area under consideration should have been met by classification.

227. In reply to such arguments I would say that though in the general extension of cultivation there has no doubt been a large proportionate increase in the area under rice its whole actual extent is still small, and such increase is probably not more than commensurate with the increase in population. I do not think that in the quantity of rice grown in this taluka there is an appreciable surplus over what is required for local wants, and if that is the case the rise in prices would affect the matter comparatively little. It is true that there has been no difficulty in the collection of assessments: but I have heard complaints in one or two villages—and those not the least favourably situated—that the assessments were high in the case of unirrigated land, regard being had to the want of certainty in the rainfall. I never heard a complaint about dry crop assessments. I have pointed out that in some years a certain amount of land classed and assessed as rice* land can grow only dry crops; and this fact to some extent answers the argument about classification.

As regards classification, further, my enquiries as to prevailing rentals and prices of land lead me to the conclusion that the actual profits in the case of

* Not merely land assessed at the ordinary dry crop rates.

inferior rice lands are not appreciably if at all greater than in the case of inferior dry crop : and the proportionate profits, owing to the higher assessments, are in consequence in the former case less. Of course good rice lands—such as in this táluka have the advantage of one form or another of irrigation—return good profits : and such lands could easily bear still higher assessments than those at present imposed on them : but it is of the inferior kinds of land that account must be taken for the purpose of assessing maxima rates.

228. My conclusion is that it is anomalous that the rice lands in Hubli should be assessed with a maximum rate equal to those of rice lands in Bankápur, Kalghatgi and Dhárwár Tálukas, which have so large a measure of advantage in respect of rainfall : and further more my proposal to reduce the maximum rate for rice in Hubli is partly based on the assumption, with which I think you will agree, that the rice rates in the other tálukas mentioned are sufficiently high.

An alternative proposal, which I at first intended to submit, is that in a few villages nearest the pure wet crop area of Bankápur and Kalghatgi Tálukas, the maximum rate should remain unchanged : and in the remainder should be reduced to Rs. 6. This arrangement would mean a further division of groups : and the difference according to it in the total of assessment for collection would not be appreciable. On consideration I think it is unnecessary further to divide the villages for the purpose of rice rates : and that the reduction I propose may fairly be applied to all of them.

(d).—GARDEN.

229. The present maximum rate on Patasthal Bágáyat land is Rs. 8 except in those villages which were resettled with those of the old Hángal Táluka and old Tadas Mahál, and in Amergol. In the former, 12 in number, it is Rs. 15. In Amergol the present maximum bágáyat rate is Rs. 9. Motasthal Bágáyat is of course assessed at dry crop rates.

I think a maximum rate of Rs. 8 for Patasthal garden land, which in this táluka is of small extent, and inferior in kind to the garden lands further south in the district, is sufficient, and propose this rate for all villages. Patasthal garden exists in only seven villages. In the case of those villages in which the present rate is Rs. 15 there will be a considerable reduction, but in the majority of these there is actually no Patasthal Bágáyat cultivation at all. I have in Appendix Q shown the assessment and area of Patasthal garden, separately from Motasthal. The calculation of increase or decrease in the case of the latter kind of cultivation has been made according to the proposed dry crop rates.

230. There has been on the whole some decrease in the extent of land irrigated by páts. In some cases páts have been closed by reason of the tanks having been devoted to other purposes, and Patasthal in consequence altered to Motasthal irrigation. Where this cause does not account for the decrease, the reason is not, according to my observation, any deficiency in rainfall, but the falling into disrepair of tanks. I understand that all tanks are now in course of being repaired : and this measure will, I think, be sufficient to restore to their previous conditions such páts as have ceased to flow. There is as far as I can see no reason for the application to Patasthal irrigation of the principles recently sanctioned in the case of certain tálukas of Ahmednagar. The extra assessment will of course be permanently remitted in cases where the cessation of Patasthal irrigation appears to be permanent : and where its renewal is contingent on the repair of a tank the assessment should, I suppose, be similarly reduced till such repair is carried out.

Effect of Proposals.

231. The following is the estimated effect of my proposals for the whole táluka :—

			Rs.	s.	p.
Dry crop assessment	+44,648	11 0
Rice	-1,645	6 0
Garden	-101	6 11
Total net increase	+42,901	14 1
Percentage increase	14.9	

232. I would recommend that these rates, or any modification of them that may finally be sanctioned, be guaranteed for the full period of 30 years. I do not think the cessation in the near future of plague is a possibility worth taking into account in this regard. Even should it be considered likely that plague epidemics will cease to occur within a few years, this would hardly be sufficient reason for shortening the period of guarantee: since, although in such an event an impediment to the well-being of the people would disappear, still some further time, perhaps a good deal of time would be necessary for recovery from the accumulated effect of these recurring visitations. It is more on account of the uncertainty about the course of plague in the future, than because of the loss of life due to its recurrence up to the present time that the enhancement I propose is by so much less than the great improvement in the circumstances of this táluka would seem to warrant.

233. I regret that this report is so late. It would have been impossible to submit it by the time fixed for its completion for a variety of reasons. I apprehend, however, that the introduction of revised rates is no more a matter of urgency as regards this táluka than in the case of Navalgund and Ron the term of whose settlements expires concurrently with that of the present settlement of Hubli. In any case it will, I take it, be possible, if necessary, to introduce the revised rates with effect from the 1st August of this year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. MONTEATH,

Assistant Collector, Dhárwár.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Hubli, District Dhárwár, for the years 1892—1902.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1892	0.15	...	3.65	8	10.56	23	16.50	24	3.76	6	34.62	61	
1893	0.84	2	6.48	12	11.43	27	14.29	24	1.44	4	34.48	60	
1894	2.46	3	4.78	7	10.18	27	5.46	12	1.98	5	24.86	51	
1895	0.21	1	5.10	10	9.59	28	5.99	12	3.14	7	24.03	58	
1896	0.20	1	7.11	8	12.66	39	10.59	13	3.46	6	34.02	67	
1897	...	...	6.55	11	10.64	32	10.88	20	1.12	1	29.19	64	
1898	0.42	1	9.90	18	9.45	28	19.00	28	2.27	7	41.04	82	
1899	1.31	4	4.64	7	5.63	20	9.16	14	0.35	2	29.09	47	
1900	0.10	...	2.75	8	9.53	29	2.89	11	0.90	2	16.17	50	
1901	1.22	4	10.86	12	7.22	29	12.47	18	1.92	4	33.69	67	
1902	0.08	...	5.50	12	7.81	24	5.09	14	8.68	12	27.16	62	
Average	0.63	1	6.12	10	9.52	28	10.21	18	2.64	5	29.12	62	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Hubli Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Hebsur ...	Every Thursday.	Jowári, wheat, gram, rice, moog, math, jagri, salt, chillies, sweet oil, rock oil, cocoanut oil, sáris, cholis, dhotras, earthen pots, sugarcane, betel leaves, betel-nut, tobacco, vegetables, sweetmeats, toddy, liquor, gánja and meat.	1,782	Jowári and other food-grains, clothes, toddy and liquor, gánja, meat, betel leaves, betel-nut, tobacco and jagri.
2	Byahatti ...	Friday ...	Rice, jowári, vegetables, betel leaves, betel-nut and tobacco.	84	The same as are shown against No. 1.
3	Yarguppi ...	Thursday .	Rice, salt, chillies, jowári, jagri, moog, fried rice, betel leaves, betel-nut, tobacco and vegetables.	62	Rice, jowári, pulses, salt, chillies and vegetables.
4	Arlikatti ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	150	Ditto.
5	New Hubli (Majidpur).	Saturday .	Those that are shown against No. 1 (Hebsur) and also clothes, glass-ware, iron, copper vessels, &c.	About 10,000	Jowári, rice, wheat and other food-grains, vegetables and condiments.
6	(Old) Hale Hubli.	Sunday ...	Jowári, wheat, gram, rice, moog, math, jagri, salt, chillies, sweet oil, rock oil, cocoanut oil.	269	Jowári and rice.

Statement of places where fairs are held, Taluka Hubli, District Dhárwár.

No.	Village	Day on which fair is held.	Duration of fair.	Chief articles of sale.	Remarks.
1	Chaklabbi ...	On Tuesday in the month of April every year.	3 days	Cocoanuts Camphor Plantain Sweetmeats	Rs. ... 50 ... 5 ... 40 ... 300 <hr/> 395
2	Ingalhalli ...	On Monday in the month of July every year.	8 days	Sweetmeats Cocoanuts Bangles	... 150 ... 50 ... 60 <hr/> 260
3	Kiresur ...	On full moonday in the month of May every year.	3 days	Sweetmeats Bangles	... 75 ... 40 <hr/> 115
4	Yerguppi ...	Chaitra Shudha Navami every year.	1 day	Nil.	
5	Palikop ...	On Monday in the month of Vaishakha every year.	3 days	Cocoanuts. Plantains. Fried rice. Bangles. Sweetmeats.	
6	Mineramankop ...	On last Monday of Shravana every year.	2 days	Sweetmeats. Bangles.	
7	Maonur ...	14th January every year.	1 day	Sweetmeats. Cocoanuts.	
8	Bawapur ...	On full moonday in the month of Chaitra every year.	4 days	Sweetmeats. Toys and Bangles.	
9	Keshwapur ...	Do.	5 days	Do.	
10	Unkal ...	On Monday in the month of May every year.	7 days	Plantains. Cocoanuts. Bangles. Sweetmeats, &c.	
		Another fair twice in every year once in the month of November and the other in May.	Do.	Do.	
		Another fair once in every two years on Tuesday in the month of May.	9 days	Plantain. Cocoanuts. Bangles. Sweetmeats, &c.	
11	Sulla ...	In the month of June every year.	2 days	Sweetmeats and Bangles.	
12	Krishnapur ...	In the month of November on full moon-day.	3 days	Sweetmeats. Bangles and Cocoanuts, &c.	
13	Yellapur ...	On full moonday in the month of Chaitra and another on 10th day of Vaishakha every year.	6 days { 6 days	... ...	No sale of valuable articles.
14	Bhandiwad ...	On full moonday in Chaitra every year.	3 days	Cocoanuts, Bangles and Sweetmeats	Rs. 150.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages of the Hubli Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural Population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop-watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2,565	30,094	2,753	117	35,529	141	13,465	13,606	49,135	45,492	8,443	21,188	75,123
2.06	24.22	2.22	0.09	28.59	0.11	10.84	10.95	39.54	36.61	6.80	17.05	60.46

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Religion and Education in the Hubli Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census, 1901.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.													
			Hindu castes.										Musalmáns.	Christians.	Párais.	Others.
			Bráhmíns.	Lingáyets.	Maráthas.	Kabaras.	Sájis and Hat-gars.	Patwáris.	Kshátrís.	Low caste such as Máhars, &c.	Others.					
Male	62,967	16.70	2,627	21,843	8,489	1,233	2,141	1,296	1,235	2,231	12,638	12,064	1,092	46	1,139	
Female	61,291	1.20	2,124	20,970	3,389	1,240	1,972	1,272	1,217	2,576	12,812	11,971	698	41	669	
Total	124,258	9.05	4,651	42,813	6,828	2,463	4,113	2,568	2,452	4,807	25,450	23,935	1,990	90	2,098	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 91 Villages in the Hubli Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 and 1900-01.

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE											PLOWERS.		CARRS.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.			
		For Plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Small.	Large, i.e., of over 2 cattle.		For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.									Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
91	Hubli.	12,768	870	64	12	739	265	4,463	5,563	5,776	3,923	34,401	302	5,329	5,982	4,457	66	131	4,969	18.25
91		11,911	579	60	32	601	126	3,622	5,619	5,087	3,993	31,630	319	4,265	5,128	4,353	38	95	5,071	23.10

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

Number of Villages	Shops.	Oil Presses.	Looms.		Cotton Sawgins.		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor Shops.	Talm-khánás.	Dharm-shálds.	Temples.	
			Cotton and Silk.	Woolen.	Hand Gins.	Steam Gins.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.				Hindu.	Musal-mán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15
92 Including Inám vil- lages.	*849	†52	2,535	73	28	‡12 Ginning Factories.	4,735	1897	3,791	1897	4,561	1897	21 liquor shops. 6 toddy shops. — 21 Besides these, there are 2 Bháng- Gánja shops and 2 Opi um shops.	13‡	15 Local Board. 6 in Muni- cipal limits. — 15	586	169
			Cotton				3,493	1898	13,730	1898	3,128	1898					
			2,481				3,845	1899	6,328	1899	3,322	1899					
			Silk				3,866	1900	3,341	1900	4,022	1900					
			54				3,326	1901	10,142	1901	3,286	1901					
					Total	18,765	Total	37,332	Total	18,319	Annual average.	3,663.8					

* 418 "Miscellaneous,"
82 Sweetmeats,
112 Cloth,
42 Mutton, and
245 of various articles in
Majidpur (City).

† Hand presses. 2 of the
steam factories in Hubli Muni-
cipal limits and Keshavapur
express oil besides being cotton
ginning or pressing factories.

‡ 2 at Haliál. The factories in Hubli
Municipal limits and Keshavapur are given
in a separate statement of factories. The
Spinning Mills which do their own ginning
have been considered as one ginning factory.

List of Factories in Hubli Municipal limits and Keshavapur.

No.	Factory.	Date of Establishment.	Kind of Factory.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED IN 1902.					Remarks.
				Adults.		Children.		Total.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	Southern Marátha Railway Workshops ...	Transferred from Hotgi to Hubli on 1st January 1887.	1,922	1,922	
2	Southern Marátha Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (old mill)*	1882	... Cotton Spinning Mill ...	438	216	9	7	670	} * Do their own ginning.
3	Do. (new mill)*	1897	... Do. ...	505	219	...	...	724
4	West's Patent Press Company, Limited	1887	... Cotton Press ...	22	33	...	...	55
5	New Prince of Wales Company, Limited	1887	... Do. (also Oil Press)	24	27	...	...	51
6	Indian Cotton Company, Limited	About 1893-94	... Cotton Press ...	25	20	...	...	45
7	Gadag Mahalaxmi Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited.	1895	... Do. ...	40	50	...	...	90
8	Alexandra Pressing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	1903	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Gujarát Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.	1903	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Karnátak Manufacturing Company, Limited.	1895	... Ginning cotton ...	20	25	...	...	45
11	Hormasji Sorabji and Company	1894	... Do. ...	20	27	...	...	47
12	Hubli Ginning Association, Limited	1895	... Do. ...	Information not supplied.		...	...	...
13	H. D. Lalji's Ginning Factory	1903	... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Hubli Ginning and Trading Company, Limited.	1895	... Do. ...	20	25	...	...	45
15	Chenbasappa Rachappa Nili's Ginning Factory.	1900	... Do. ...	Information not supplied.		...	...	...
16	Keshvapur Bal Bhima Factory	1896	... Do. (also oil crushing and flour grinding).	13	6	2	...	21	
17	Southern Marátha Ginning and Pressing Company.	.....	... Ginning and pressing ...	20	1	...	...	21
18	Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited.	1896	... Do. ...	24	12	...	...	36
19	Hubli Bone Mills	1894	... Bone Mill ...	Information not given.		...	...	...

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the years 1896-97 and 1901-02.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.	
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.			
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
74	Dhárwár ...	26	1,166	1	19	There are also two German Mission Schools, with a total average attendance of 203.
	{ 1896-97 1901-02	25	884.9	1	17	14	1488.08	4	265.8	7	312		

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1903-04 in 25 Villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

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 produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Parampok numbers.	Total number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	Dhárwár ...	2,398	720	330	147	884	1,136	12	16	159	191	3,974	2,008

Names of Villages.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Amargol | 6. Agrahar Timasagar. | 11. Byabatti. | 16. Halihal. | 21. Tirmalkop. |
| 2. Unkal. | 7. Krishnapur. | 12. Shirguppi. | 17. Sherewad. | 22. Karadikop. |
| 3. Gokul. | 8. Bamapur. | 13. Hebsur. | 18. Chabbi. | 23. Kamplikop. |
| 4. Anchatgeri. | 9. Gabur. | 14. Umachigi. | 19. Agadi. | 24. Kurdikeri. |
| 5. Gopankop. | 10. Keshvapur. | 15. Chakalabbi. | 20. Warur. | 25. Chennapur. |

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, budkis, tank, and other sources of water-supply in the Government villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dharwad
Collectorate for the years 1896-97 and 1901-02.

Number of Vil- lages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE								TANKS								OTHER SOURCES								REMARKS.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Ka- cha.	Pakka.	Ka- cha.	Pakka.	Ka- cha.	Fallen in or in dis- repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Ka- cha.	Pakka.	Ka- cha.	Pakka.	Ka- cha.	Fallen in or in dis- repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Ka- cha.	Pakka.	Ka- cha.	Pakka.	Ka- cha.	Fallen in or in dis- repair.	Other causes.	
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
91	Hubli ...	28	144	804	257	278	245	181	47	1	40	10	133	16	223	18	..	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...
91		28	148	493	171	900	248	127	70	9	47	20	134	20	208	21	...	...	13	...	5	...	24	...	...

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	13	243 35	489 0 0	2 0 0	2,858 0 0	11 11 6	6
" II... 11 to 25 "	31	393 23	645 12 0	1 10 3	10,889 0 0	27 10 8	17
" III... 26 to 50 "	37	560 34½	835 5 4	1 7 10	30,412 0 0	54 3 7	36
" IV... 51 to 100 "	18	152 8½	230 7 4	1 8 3	14,355 0 0	94 4 11	62
" V... 101 to 250 "	1	1 19	1 8 0	1 0 3	450 0 0	305 1 4	300
Total ...	100	1,352 0	2,202 0 8	1 10 0	58,964 0 0	43 9 9	27

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	2	42 13	74 0 0	1 12 0	500 0 0	11 13 0	7
" II... 11 to 25 "	25	225 6	363 1 7	1 9 10	7,020 0 0	31 2 10	19
" III... 26 to 50 "	46	633 16½	1,033 10 0	1 10 1	37,103 0 0	58 9 3	36
" IV... 51 to 100 "	23	187 15½	282 11 11	1 8 2	18,640 0 0	99 7 7	66
" V... 101 to 250 "	4	28 11	29 10 0	1 0 9	3,115 0 0	110 2 5	105
Total ...	100	1,116 22	1,783 1 6	1 9 7	56,378 0 0	50 7 11	32

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales by Civil Court in the villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	24	354 9	553 1 0	1 9 0	1,882 8 0	5 5 0	3
" II... 11 to 25 "	10	177 3½	284 10 0	1 9 8	4,519 0 0	25 8 4	16
" III... 26 to 50 "	3	33 17	75 0 0	2 3 11	2,650 0 0	79 4 6	35
" IV... 51 to 100 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
" V... 101 to 250 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	37	564 29½	912 11 0	1 9 10	9,051 8 0	16 0 5	10

APPENDIX K⁽²⁾.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales by Civil Court in the villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	24	394 12	621 1 4	1 9 2	1,825 8 0	4 10 1	3
" II... 11 to 25 "	13	302 1½	500 13 4	1 10 6	8,460 0 0	28 0 2	17
" III... 26 to 50 "	6	48 0	91 9 0	1 14 5	3,720 0 0	77 2 3	41
" IV... 51 to 100 "	11	70 28	90 13 10	1 4 7	6,400 0 0	90 9 5	70
" V...101 to 250 "	3	23 37	47 8 0	1 15 9	6,220 0 0	259 15 8	131
Total ...	57	839 5½	1,351 13 6	1 9 9	26,625 8 0	31 12 5	20

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-1896.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	36	792 25	1,325 4 0	1 10 9	9,235 0 0	11 10 5	7
" II... 11 to 25 "	45	467 28	878 8 8	1 15 0	16,235 0 0	34 11 5	18
" III... 25 to 50 "	14	117 27	213 12 0	1 13 0	6,664 0 0	56 10 1	31
" IV... 51 to 100 "	4	24 17½	21 8 0	0 14 0	1,400 0 0	57 4 7	65
" V...101 to 150 "	1	8 13	4 8 0	0 8 8	600 0 0	72 1 2	133
Total ...	100	1,410 30½	2,443 8 8	1 11 9	34,134 0 0	24 3 2	14

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	39	691 3	1,267 13 4	1 13 4	7,994 0 0	11 9 1	6
" II... 11 to 25 "	36	537 25	834 15 11	1 8 10	13,080 0 0	24 5 3	16
" III... 26 to 50 "	19	276 11	407 9 4	1 7 7	14,170 0 0	51 4 8	35
" IV... 51 to 100 "	5	57 1	76 4 0	1 5 5	5,850 0 0	102 9 5	77
" V...101 to 250 "	1	3 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	834 0 0	278 0 0	278
Total ...	100	1,565 0	2,589 10 7	1 10 6	41,928 0 0	26 12 8	16

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing the Mortgages with Possession in the Villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	24	342 34½	659 1 10	1 14 9	4,257 0 0	12 6 8	6·
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	40	524 9½	855 0 0	1 10 1	14,450 0 0	27 9 0	17·
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	29	319 28½	577 11 11	1 13 0	21,064 0 0	66 0 5	36·
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	6	70 36	75 2 0	1 0 11	5,400 0 0	76 2 7	72·
„ V— 101 to 250 „ ...	1	7 18	9 8 0	1 4 5	1,000 0 0	134 3 8	105·
Total ...	100	1,265 6½	2,176 7 9	1 11 6	46,171 0 0	36 7 11	21·

APPENDIX L⁽²⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in the Villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	13	165 21	287 13 0	1 11 10	2,026 5 0	12 3 10	7·
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	36	425 38½	713 11 10	1 10 10	11,560 0 0	27 2 3	16·
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	39	271 37	454 4 10	1 10 9	15,440 0 0	56 12 6	34·
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	11	81 13½	122 4 0	1 8 1	7,500 0 0	92 3 3	61·
„ V— 101 to 250 „ ...	1	5 8	2 8 0	0 7 8	400 0 0	76 14 9	160·
Total ...	100	949 38	1,580 9 8	1 10 7	36,926 5 0	38 13 11	23·

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings in the Villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	85	1,886 28	2,753 10 8	1 15 9	8,573 13 4	6 2 11	3·
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	14	140 24	227 10 8	1 9 11	1,687 0 0	12 0 0	7·
„ III— 11 to 25 „ ...	1	3 27	6 0 0	1 10 1	100 0 0	27 3 4	17·
„ IV— 26 to 50 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
„ V— Above 50 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	100	1,530 39	2,937 5 4	1 15 3	10,360 13 4	6 12 3	3·

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings in the Villages of the Hubli Taluka of the Dharwar Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	80	1,229 32	2,471 12 0	2 0 2	7,724 0 0	6 4 6	3
" II— 6 to 10 " ...	15	163 38	270 0 0	1 10 4	1,852 0 0	11 5 3	7
" III— 11 to 25 " ...	3	19 21	19 0 0	0 15 7	403 0 0	20 10 3	21
" IV— 26 to 50 " ...	2	8 20	5 0 0	0 9 5	164 0 0	19 4 8	33
" V— Above 50 " ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ..	100	1,421 31	2,765 12 0	1 15 2	10,143 0 0	7 2 2	4

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Hubli Taluka from 1844 to 1902.

Years.	PER MAUND OF 28 LBS.			LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.					REMARKS.
	Cotton.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Rice clean.	Linseed.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	Rs. a. p.	Lbs. Tolos.	Lbs. Tolos.	Lbs. Tolos.	Lbs. Tolos.	Lbs. Tolos.			
1844	0 9 0	135 15	92 12	153 33	...	73 33			
1845	0 7 0	147 27	104 24	137 17	...	67 27			
1846	0 7 0	98 18	67 27	110 30	...	80 0			
1847	0 8 0	86 6	86 6	73 33	...	73 33			
1848	0 9 0	98 18	73 33	73 33	...	61 21			
1849	0 10 0	166 6	137 17	137 17	...	75 35			
1850	0 12 0	124 24	110 30	137 17	...	86 26			
1851	0 11 0	166 6	103 23	124 24	...	93 13			
1852	0 12 0	110 30	131 11	152 12	...	79 19			
1853	0 8 0	124 24	110 30	145 25	...	83 3			
Average	0 9 3	125 25	101 1	124 28	62 22	77 21			
1854	0 12 0	90 10	96 36	96 36	...	90 10			
1855	1 0 0	72 32	75 35	103 23	...	75 35			
1856	1 4 0	90 10	69 9	75 35	...	69 9			
1857	1 0 0	90 10	83 3	75 35	...	69 9			
1858	1 2 0	83 3	79 19	83 3	...	65 25			
1859	1 6 0	79 19	75 35	63 9	...	61 21			
1860	1 8 0	51 31	61 21	65 25	...	55 15			
1861	1 12 0	48 28	41 21	45 5	...	45 5			
1862	7 0 0	50 10	43 3	57 17	...	35 35			
1863	4 8 0	21 21	14 14	46 26	...	32 12			
Average	2 2 0	67 27	64 4	71 37	35 35	60 2			
1864	3 8 0	30 10	21 21	32 12	...	28 28			
1865	3 10 0	28 28	19 19	28 28	...	32 12			
1866	3 8 0	21 21	10 30	26 26	...	17 37			
1867	3 0 0	46 26	17 37	39 19	...	32 12			
1868	2 8 0	78 38	23 28	57 17	...	25 5			
1869	3 2 0	61 1	12 12	35 35	...	32 12			
1870	1 8 0	57 17	12 12	64 24	...	28 28			
1871	1 10 0	54 14	21 21	59 19	...	...	
1872	2 8 0	41 1	24 24	38 38	...	...	
1873	2 0 0	43 3	25 25	47 7	...	...	
Average	2 11 5	45 25	19 19	43 6	21 21	28 28			
1874	...	46 26	35 35	...	21 21	...			
1875	...	46 26	46 26	...	34 4	...			
1876	...	14 14	14 14	...	12 22	...			
1877	...	9 16	8 38	...	8 38	...			
1878	...	17 37	10 30	...	13 18	...			
1879	...	50 10	14 14	...	39 19	...			
1880	...	39 19	14 14	...	21 21	...			
1881	...	64 24	37 27	...	26 36	...			
1882	...	50 10	41 11	...	25 5	...			
1883	...	43 3	41 11	...	28 28	...			
Average	...	38 11	26 22	...	23 9	...			

APPENDIX N—continued.

Years.	PER MAUND OF 28 LBS.		LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.					REMARKS.
	Cotton.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Rice clean.	Linseed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs. a. p.	Lbs. Tolos.	Lbs. Tolos.		Lbs. Tolos.	Lbs. Tolos.		
1884	...	44 34	45 11	...	26 36	...		
1885	...	52 34	36 18	...	23 16	23 13		
1886	...	48 1	40 3	...	23 23	25 13		
1887	...	57 28	38 2	...	21 6	...		
1888	...	1 10 3	52 34	33 4	...	25 8	...	
1889	...	1 12 3	50 38	34 36	...	24 38	...	
1890	...	1 10 3	46 24	38 18	...	23 37	...	
1891	...	1 9 7	38 2	24 30	...	19 32	...	
1892	...	1 14 9	40 32	20 37	...	20 36	...	
1893	...	1 14 0	45 5	26 17	...	20 34	...	
Average	...	1 11 10	47 31	33 17	...	23 3	24 13	
1894	...	1 14 5	44 10	38 28	...	19 22	...	
1895	...	1 14 5	47 6	41 14	...	20 18	...	
1896	...	2 1 2	45 16	27 14	...	20 25	...	
1897	...	2 1 5	26 0	17 34	...	17 27	...	
1898	...	2 1 1	35 10	24 12	...	25 22	...	
1899	...	1 4 3	36 35	27 16	...	20 20	...	
1900	...	2 4 9	23 8	19 24	...	17 37	15 19	
1901	...	1 15 6	27 33	18 3	...	19 5	17 28	
1902	...	1 15 6	38 24	18 18	...	23 3	18 33	
Average	...	1 15 2	36 3	25 35	...	20 10	17 14	

3 years only.

APPENDIX N.¹

Wholesale prices of Wheat and Cotton according to information supplied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agent.

Years.	1896—1903.		1895—1903.				REMARKS.
	Wheat— LBS. OF 39 TOLAS EACH PER RUPEE.		Cotton— PER MAUND OF 28 LBS.				
	Lowest.	Highest.	Kumpta—Kappas (Indigenous seed cotton).		American saw-ginned free of seed.		
			Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Lbs. Tolos.	Lbs. Tolos.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1895	...	...	1 11 4	1 13 4	5 13 4	6 4 0	
1896	43 27	31 17	1 12 8	1 13 4	6 1 4	6 6 8	
1897	18 26	14 9	1 11 2	1 12 8	5 12 0	6 5 4	
1898	33 7	22 16	1 13 0	1 13 2	5 7 4	5 9 4	
1899	37 13	32 23	1 4 2	1 6 10	4 8 0	4 9 4	
1900	24 8	19 2	2 2 10	2 8 0	7 0 8	8 12 0	
1901	18 26	17 22	1 11 8	1 13 4	5 10 8	6 3 0	
1902	24 35	17 36	1 14 8	1 15 0	6 8 8	6 11 4	
1903	32 22	25 38	2 1 10	2 2 4	7 4 0	7 5 4	
Average	Lbs. Tolos. 25 34.5		Rs. a. p. 1 13 7		Rs. a. p. 6 3 9		

APPENDIX O. (3)

Revenue Statement for 25 Villages situated in the Hubli Taluka of the Dkárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1880-1881.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Remissions from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collection—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1880-81	44,145	78,949	...	...	...	78,949	181 15	92 4 0	57 13 0	19,194	28,989	15,599	63,520 15	1,08,030 4 0	92,805 13 0	...	...
1881-82	44,166	78,988	...	27,466	*27,466	51,522	216 15	143 4 0	63 13 0	19,151	28,919	14,631	63,532 15	1,08,050 4 0	95,416 13 0	70	970
1882-83	44,162	79,025	...	33,961	*33,961	45,064	216 15	143 4 0	77 4 0	19,151	28,919	15,723	63,529 15	1,08,087 4 0	95,631 4 0	...	...
1883-84	52,237	78,878	...	...	...	78,878	216 15	143 4 0	61 13 0	19,151	28,818	15,540	71,604 15	1,07,839 4 0	94,482 13 0	...	...
1884-85	52,259	78,908	...	...	...	78,908	194 15	113 4 0	55 8 0	19,151	28,818	15,874	71,604 15	1,07,839 4 0	94,837 8 0	...	...
1885-86	52,259	78,909	...	...	...	78,909	194 15	113 4 0	57 0 0	19,151	28,919	17,911	71,604 15	1,07,841 4 0	96,877 0 0	...	...
1886-87	52,710	78,977	...	...	...	78,977	32 15	32 4 0	14 4 0	19,058	28,918	17,911	71,795 15	1,07,927 4 0	96,903 4 0	...	...
1887-88	52,287	78,896	...	...	...	78,896	19 15	11 4 0	12 13 0	19,048	28,893	17,902	71,848 15	1,07,799 4 0	96,910 13 0	...	...
1888-89	52,239	78,888	...	...	...	78,888	19 15	11 4 0	9 8 0	19,042	28,892	17,902	71,350 15	1,07,801 4 0	96,909 8 0	...	...
1889-90	52,239	78,888	...	...	...	78,888	19 15	11 4 0	9 8 0	19,042	28,892	17,902	71,350 15	1,07,801 4 0	96,899 8 0	...	...
1890-91	52,374	79,030	...	...	...	79,030	0 15	0 4 0	4 4 0	19,977	28,771	17,781	71,351 15	1,07,801 4 0	96,815 4 0	...	...
1891-92	52,379	79,018	...	...	...	79,018	0 15	0 4 0	4 4 0	19,971	28,759	17,781	71,350 15	1,07,773 4 0	96,798 4 0	...	...
1892-93	52,373	79,006	...	...	...	79,006	0 15	0 4 0	5 4 0	19,970	28,757	17,779	71,343 15	1,07,763 4 0	96,790 4 0	...	...
1893-94	52,373	79,006	...	...	...	79,006	0 15	0 4 0	6 4 0	19,970	28,757	17,779	71,343 15	1,07,763 4 0	96,791 4 0	...	...
1894-95	52,373	79,006	...	...	...	79,006	0 15	0 4 0	7 13 0	19,970	28,757	17,779	71,343 15	1,07,763 4 0	96,793 13 0	...	...
1895-96	52,373	79,006	...	...	...	79,006	0 15	0 4 0	11 4 0	19,970	28,757	17,779	71,343 15	1,07,763 4 0	96,798 4 0	...	...
1896-97	52,373	79,007	...	...	...	79,007	0 15	0 4 0	4 4 0	19,970	28,757	17,780	71,343 15	1,07,764 4 0	96,791 4 0	...	...
1897-98	52,373	79,007	...	...	...	79,007	0 15	0 4 0	5 8 0	19,970	28,757	17,780	71,343 15	1,07,764 4 0	96,792 8 0	...	...
1898-99	52,373	79,007	...	...	...	79,007	0 15	0 4 0	4 8 0	19,970	28,757	17,780	71,343 15	1,07,764 4 0	96,791 8 0	...	...
1899-1900	52,372	79,006	...	...	...	79,006	0 15	0 4 0	3 0 0	19,971	28,757	17,780	71,343 15	1,07,763 4 0	96,789 0 0	...	...
1900-1901	52,372	79,004	...	...	...	79,004	0 15	0 4 0	5 8 0	19,971	28,757	17,780	71,343 15	1,07,761 4 0	96,789 8 0	...	...
1901-1902	52,371	79,004	...	...	...	79,004	0 15	0 4 0	4 8 0	19,970	28,757	17,780	71,341 15	1,07,761 4 0	96,788 8 0	...	...

* Remission on account of the introduction of the Revision Survey Settlement.
 † Written off as irrecoverable.

APPENDIX Q.

continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.								
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
...	Group III—continued.	...
...	B a m masamu-dra.	43
...	Chebhi	43
...	Mineramanukop.	44
...	Average	...
Group IV.																	
...	Parsapur	45
...	Budadhanal	46
...	Chennapur	47
...	Chavargud	48
...	Ramapur	49
...	Warur	50
...	Arlikatti (Budruk).	51
...	Agdi	52
...	Sul	53
...	Byahatti	54
...	Hobsur	55
...	Kiresur	56
...	Ingehalli	57
...	Kusural	58
...	Bhandiwad	59
...	Mantur	60
...	Nagarhalli	61
...	Shirguppi	62
...	Mulhalli	63
...	Naranapur	64
...	Yerguppi	65
...	Bilehal	66
...	Average	...
Group V.																	
...	Kardikop	67
...	Thagrahal	68
...	Kurdikeri	69
...	Kampikop	70
...	Palekop	...
...	Trimalkop	72
...	Umachigi	73
...	Koliwad	74
...	Malligwad	75
...	Bottigwad	76
...	Kok a n k u r a-hatti.	77
...	Chicknarti	78
...	Hirenarti	79
...	Chaklabbi	80
...	Average	...
...	Total	...

Does not tally with the total shown in column 17. The difference however for the whole taluka is very small about Rs. 30.

P. = Patasthal.

M. = Motasthal.

G. MONTEATH,
Assistant Collector.

APPENDIX R.

No. 151 of 1874.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 29th January 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment in forty-seven (47) villages of the old Hubli Táluka and eighty-one (81) villages of the old Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, which revision I propose should take effect in the ensuing revenue year, 1874-75.

2. Thirty villages of Hubli comprise the first portion of the Southern Mahrátta Country subjected to the operations of the Revenue Survey; these villages were settled experimentally by Captain Wingate, then Superintendent of the Southern Mahrátta Country Survey, in and for 1843-44; an additional seventeen (17) villages of the Hubli Táluka were settled in the ensuing year, and in the same year the eighty-one (81) villages of the old Navalgund Táluka, the revision of the assessment of which is now proposed. The settlement of the whole of these villages was reported upon by Captain Wingate in his letter No. 445 of the 25th October 1844, and the rates of assessment therein detailed received the sanction of Government by letter in the Revenue Department No. 1024 of the 27th February 1845.

3. The forty-seven (47) villages formerly belonging to the Hubli Táluka now continue in that táluka; the eighty-one (81) villages formerly belonging to Navalgund are now distributed as below:—

Remaining in Navalgund Táluka	...	...	...	60
Transferred to Hubli	do.	...	...	7
Do.	Roan	do.	...	8
Do.	Damal	do.	...	3
Do.	Dhárwár	do.	...	1
Do.	Kulladgi Collectorate, Bádámi Táluka.	...	...	2
				<hr/> 81 <hr/>

4. These 128 villages form one nearly connected tract of country, being separated only by the small jagir of Hebli and by Government villages settled at posterior dates. I therefore propose to deal with them in one letter, and, as far as is possible, consider their past and present circumstances together.

5. Strictly the thirty villages of Hubli, into which the survey settlement was first introduced, might have had a new settlement to take effect in the year now current, but I referred the subject of the re-settlement of these villages to Government by letter No. 1307, dated 5th October 1872, and it was decided* that, in consequence of the limited area affected and the uncertainty which prevailed at the time about railway communication in the Southern Mahrátta Country, it would be well to postpone the revision of these few villages and take them up with the more extended area, the settlement of which expires in the present year.

6. In the revision survey all survey fields which were in excess of 30 acres are sub-divided into two or more survey fields, so as to make all dry-crop survey fields held by one occupant range from about fifteen (15) to about thirty (30) acres. All survey fields held by more than one "occupant," or holder recognized in the Government books, are sub-divided according to the boundaries of each occupant's enjoyment, so as to give each a separately defined and assessed survey field. In all cases when Government and Inám land were included in one and the same survey field in the original survey, and ascertainable definition of the line of separation between the Government land and the Inám land existed, separate survey fields have been made. This inclusion of Government and Inám land in one survey field was avoided as far as possible in the original survey, but some cases occurred through mistake, and others by the lapse since of the land of one Inámdar when the land of two or more had been included in one survey field. New made roads had been since the last survey run through many fields necessitating their division into two separate survey fields.

In the black soils considerable changes had occurred in many survey fields from the removal or addition of land from the action of the nullas, the course of which in this black soil is very liable to shift. All Inám survey fields paying Judi held by sharers separately recognized in the Government accounts are required to be, and have been, sub-divided according to the shares into separate survey fields, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873.

7. Even without the last cause for sub-division of former survey fields, the changes in boundaries, which had occurred from the other causes above detailed, and the required sub-division of survey fields made of excessive area in the original survey, affected so large a proportion of the old survey fields that very few would have remained as they were and the re-measurement of the whole became the simplest and least doubtful course, as it would have taken a longer time to check the original boundaries than to re-measure the land entirely.

8. The following statement shows the total area of these 128 villages according to the former survey and the present:—

Former Survey.			Revision Survey.		
Arable Acres.	Unarable Acres.	Total Acres.	Arable Acres.	Unarable Acres.	Total Acres.
400,630	24,060	424,690	405,689	18,186	842,375

There is thus a total difference of acres 815 in the gross area of the two independent surveys of upwards of 420,000 acres, or 0.19 per cent.; a considerable part of this discrepancy arises from differences in the part of the unarable area of two villages relating to village sites, roads and nullas, into which I have directed scrutiny to be made as some clerical error appears probable. Regarding the accuracy of the present and past survey more conclusive proof could hardly be afforded, for the two surveys have been perfectly independent; from the sub-division of the former survey fields in the revision survey, the area given by it consists of a different aggregate of atoms to that of the former survey. The difference in the area entered as unarable in the two surveys is due to land being considered arable now which was not so thirty years ago.

9. But though the aggregate area is close, considerable differences have been found in the details. The boundary marks were in the first days of the survey erected some little time after the measurement; till Act III of 1848 was passed, no provision to compel the erection of marks existed, and considerable delay, as much as two or three months, often occurred before they were complete. I doubt, however, if this gave much opportunity for altering boundaries, as the greater part of the test measurement was taken after the boundary marks had been completed. Stones were used in Hubli villages to a much greater extent than experience has shown to be expedient; to move a stone a few feet at a time is not difficult so long as the land of another cultivator is not encroached upon but only Government waste or vacant spaces, such as road-tracks, beds of tanks, and space left for village sites; nullas which were taken as boundaries have often encroached upon one bank and deposited land upon the other. From all these causes considerable discrepancies in areas of individual fields have been met with. The following shows the result in 3,578, the total fields of 22 villages in Hubli, which were compared in detail and the cause of many of large differences sought out:—

Difference between Old and New Survey.

Total Survey fields.	From 0 to 5 per cent.	From 5 to 10 per cent.	From 10 to 15 per cent.	From 15 to 20 per cent.	From 20 to 25 per cent.	Above 25 per cent.
3,578	2,638	584	173	73	37	78

10. The cause of difference in 59 fields of those entered above 20 per cent. was sought out in detail, it is reported that in no case was a mistake in the old measurement discovered. The differences occurred entirely in very small fields, the principal cause being the change of the bed of boundary nullas, and the next encroachment on beds of tanks and village sites, and in a few cases on Government waste land, then comes exclusion of land from the field since the survey and inclusion in the village site. The total area of the 59 fields in which the cause of difference was sought out was by the old survey acres 161.7 and by the present survey acres 174.18, from which it will be seen that the original fields were of small area, many in fact were only of a fraction of an acre, and that land lost in many cases compensated for land gained.

11. For all practical revenue purposes the old village maps were correctly constructed, now they have been re-drawn, showing of course all boundaries of survey fields as now confirmed, and the boundary marks, whether bandhs or stones, are shown and printed on

the maps. Now that nearly all land is occupied, there is less fear of changes in boundaries than when there was a good deal of Government waste, and the boundary marks shown on the maps will render attempts at their removal without detection much more difficult than before. The general accuracy of the village map has been enhanced by a traverse survey of the boundary of every village.

12. As regards classification we commenced by entirely re-classing the villages near Hubli itself, where a great admixture of soils exists. The original classification made here was done in 1843 under the orders of Colonel Francis, then an Assistant Superintendent in the Southern Mahratta Country Survey: he and his men had just arrived from Násik, where they had been trained and where no soils similar in character or geological origin to the red soils of the Dhárwár Collectorate are met with. These red soils appear to consist of a fine ferruginous gravel mixed with quartz pebbles and a little clay. When they have been uncultivated for a long period, as was the case in 1843, they often acquire an appearance which is most deceiving as to their real quality, the surface soil gets all washed away and a coating of loose gravel and quartz stones is all that appears, or a thin stratum of indurated clay is left on the surface into which water hardly penetrates, and on which little grass even grows; the soil immediately below the surface having been long undisturbed becomes exceedingly hard and dense, and appears to be almost impervious to water, but after the merest surface scratching, rather than ploughing, the rain is enabled to remain on the surface and soften the soil below, which is then deeply ploughed with the greatest ease, and with a little aid from manure is exceedingly productive. This land thirty years ago was considered hardly susceptible of remunerative cultivation, an occasional patch here and there only might be seen under the plough. Most of this land is now cultivated, and proves to be of far better quality than could have been guessed from the external appearance.

13. Colonel Francis himself informed me that it was more than doubtful if these red soils were classed on a proper standard, and that a very careful examination, guided by the light of our longer experience of their nature, would be necessary; accordingly, all these lands were very carefully re-classed, some of them in fact more than once, until Captain Godfrey, the officer employed on the revision survey of Dhárwár and in charge of the classification, and his men working with me in the field appeared to have attained a correct standard.

14. We found that ordinarily, as might have been expected from their former appearance, these red soils were formerly classed too low, they were generally assigned a classification value of from two (2) annas to one (1) anna and a great deal deducted as unarable and exempted from assessment; here and there a field would be met with rated at double those around it of similar soil, or in fact at very much our present valuation. The cause of this pretty certainly was that the field in question happened to be cultivated in 1843 at the time of the original classification, and the breaking up the surface by the plough had rendered visible the real quality of the soil.

15. To the east of Hubli the soil becomes intermixed with black cotton soil or "regur," and after proceeding a mile or two in that direction becomes almost without exception black. Here we re-classed several villages throughout in the first instance, in order to ascertain the degree of correspondence of our past and present standard of classification in black soils. I had no doubt about the original classification of the lands which were cultivated in 1843, but I had some doubt regarding the lands which were then waste, as I well remembered the aspect thirty years ago of the old wastes in the black plain east of Dhárwár, covered with matted grass and scrub babul bushes, the surface cut up with deeply worn-out water runs, and pitted with deep holes and cracks, and where the surface was visible through the vegetation it would be seen to be covered with minute nodules of lime, giving a general white and glary aspect to the soil.

16. Now, as a rule, in the place of these old wastes are to be seen clean, well cultivated fields, after sowing and before the crop springs up, presenting an even mellow black or bistre tint, the scrub jungle gone years ago, and the "nutt" or hureealee grass in the great majority of fields long ago extirpated. At the time of the first classification the productive qualities were all present in the soil but obscured by years of neglect and lying waste. Without having seen the former state of the lands now described, and judging them only by what they have become now through the natural effects of cultivation during a long series of years, no one can imagine or measure the enormous difference between their present and former aspect.

17. On comparing the old and new classification we found that in a considerable proportion of fields of the better classes, that is down to third, there was a great degree of uniformity; the former standard in the very best soils was a little low undoubtedly, but still this might have been met by an adjustment of valuations. But the difficulty then occurred that here and there a considerable number of abnormal differences in old and new classification of fields were met with: at first it appeared rational to suppose that these were the waste fields the ill-conditioned appearance of which had induced a low classification in 1843. But an examination of the classer's books showed that this idea would not hold, as no such rule could be deduced; fields recorded as then waste were often as highly classed as any others, and the cases of low old classification were often in lands recorded as occupied

in 1843. This frustrated the idea of meeting the case of fields recorded as waste at that time by a special adjustment confined to them. The fact was that many fields recorded as waste in 1843 had only recently fallen out of cultivation, and had not yet lost the general appearance characterizing cultivated lands, while on the other hand much land recorded as occupied and much inám land was either very partially cultivated or was absolutely waste.

18. Finally, we adopted the plan of entirely re-classing all survey fields, the old classification of which fell below a certain point, ten or ten-and-a-half annas' classification valuation was the ordinary line of division adopted: all fields below this were entirely re-classed, all above it had from ten to fifteen per cent. of their number re-classed, or more if the result of this much appeared to make it necessary. An examination of the result of the re-classification of this percentage of the superior soils enabled us to fix a scale of adjustment to be applied to the old classification of the remainder of these superior soils which would fix a classification rating meeting every practical necessity on which to base assessment.

19. In re-classing everything which in the former classification was placed below ten-and-a-half annas, we expected to include all the fields which were ill-conditioned and deteriorated from having been waste from time immemorial. After comparison of the old and new classification values of the fields now examined, which were placed above ten-and-a-half annas in the original classification, the old classification was in some cases confirmed without alteration, but more frequently a small increase was applied to the old classification of fields rated above a certain valuation, this increase varying from half an anna to one-and-a-half annas. I have myself seen a great deal of the new classification in the field and have examined the old and new classification valuations of every re-classed survey field both in the Hubli and the Navalgund villages, and have, in all these lands, directed the amount of adjustment to be applied to the old classification valuation.

20. A plan of adjustment of classification valuation of this nature could only be carried out successfully where a great uniformity of the character of the soil exists. This is met with to an extraordinary degree in the part of the Dhárwár Collectorate which is situated to the eastward of Hubli: exceptions to deep black soil are met with in very rare and well-defined patches, and in many villages hardly a single field will be found below ten annas' classification valuation. For all practical purposes I feel satisfied that the classification as now adjusted is as good a base on which to revise the assessment as if we had re-classed every single survey field.

21. I append to this letter two reports* from Captain Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent, S. M. C. Revenue Survey, the officer under whom the immediate superintendence of the revision of classification was carried out: one regarding the 47 villages formerly in the Hubli Táluka, and the other relating to the 81 villages of the old Navalgund Táluka. These reports it will be well for the reader to peruse before going further into the observations which I am about to make, in addition to and summing up those made by Captain Godfrey, regarding the past and present state of the tract of country under discussion, and finally on the rates of assessment which I propose for the future and their estimated revenue result. I was myself employed on the survey of this tract as an Assistant Superintendent in 1842 and the three following years, have travelled in and across it at all times of the year since at frequently recurring intervals, and can perhaps claim a longer knowledge of this part of the Presidency than circumstances often allow to any British officer in this country.

22. Hubli has been from the earliest times in the history of the British connection with India the chief centre of trade in the Southern Mahrátta Country. There was in the seventeenth century an English† factory there, apparently in communication with the factory at Kárwár, from which place an extensive export of cloth was carried on, in the manufacture of which it is stated that fifty thousand people were employed, "no place in India being more celebrated for fine muslins." There are no weavers on the coast and no mention of them in any writings relating to the past, while Hubli has always been, and is now, the centre of a great weaving population. Between Poona and Bangalore, Hubli is the largest town, and is the only place, except Sháhápúr and Bágalkot, on which a hundi could a few years back have been obtained at Bombay. Navalgund and Anigeri are also flourishing towns. Dhárwár, Hubli, Nargund and Gadag are large market towns near the confines of the tract of country under report, and there are many other markets of minor importance.

23. The people of the Dhárwár Collectorate differ materially from those of the Northern Mahrátta Country, where the business of cultivator of the soil and trader in its produce are as a rule distinct, while in Dhárwár the two are to a considerable degree united: the ryot not only takes his produce to market but often to a distant one, even down to Kumpta or Kárwár, and either brings back goods for freight, or himself invests in coast produce of some kind which will be readily saleable inland. The cultivators of the Dhárwár districts, who are generally Lingaits, differ both physically and morally from the purer Mahrátta of the more Northern Deccan. His race is a mixture of the Mahrátta of the

* Nos. 128 and 148 of 27th November and 24th December 1873.

† Page 45 of "The English in Western India, being the early history of the factory at Surat, Bombay, and the subordinate factories on the West Coast." By the Rev. P. Anderson, Bombay, 1854.

Northern Deccan and the races of the south of India; he is a larger, stronger and blacker man, much more stolid, harder-working, and less improvident, with a strong turn for speculation, for which the fluctuations of the cotton market during the last ten years have afforded a full scope and by no means always to his gain of late years.

24. As regards climate the tract under report varies much. Throughout the Dhárwár Collectorate May is ordinarily a month of heavy rain in the form of thunder-storms from the east and north-east. May, July and October are the three months in the year in which most rain falls at Dhárwár itself and probably at Hubli also; but out as far east as Navalgund and Anigeri, May and October would probably far surpass July.

25. Around the town of Hubli the south-west monsoon sets in about the beginning of June with light showers from the south-west; these do not extend far to the east, the rain clouds which gave a drenching shower at Hubli, by the time they have been borne by the violent south-west wind fifteen miles to the eastward, have so far lightened themselves that they part with nothing beyond a little trifling drizzle and in another ten or fifteen miles fly on high without affecting the surface of the earth. After another fifteen or twenty miles of easterly course these rain clouds appear to again condense, descend, and commence to water the earth again. Subject to some modification by ranges of hills this will be observed all along the west of India parallel to the gháts, a certain distance inland the heavy rainfall of the gháts diminishes to thirty inches annual fall and still decreases on proceeding a few miles eastward to about twenty inches, but in addition becomes uncertain and uncertain as to time of occurrence; another twenty or thirty miles to the east sees a marked change for the better.

26. About the town of Hubli the setting in of the south-west monsoon in June is relied upon by the cultivators. To the west of the town there is a good deal of rice land and also of red soil on which nachni, bájri, and other kharif crops are grown. Here kharif crops constitute 60 per cent. of the whole; to the eastward in the black soil the proportion of kharif rapidly diminishes, and in the old Navalgund Táluka generally is stated by Captain Godfrey to only amount to 19 per cent. of the whole. This information must have been derived from returns of the village officers. The proportion of kharif crops asserted is greater than I should have expected, for I have frequently crossed the Dhárwár plains from west to east in the months of June and July and even later, and have observed that till the beginning of September, or frequently even later than this, any appearance of crops above ground, except in the rarest and most exceptional patches, probably close to villages, is exceedingly seldom visible.*

27. In the plain of black soil of the old Navalgund Táluka and the eastern villages of Hubli the soil is generally well saturated with rain and all the cracks in the black soil filled up in the month of May; the soil then becomes soft, and during the next two months, June and July, the soil is prepared for sowing, and if sufficient rain falls in August to moisten the surface soil again sowing of late or white jowári and cotton is effected. The sowing of these crops is dependent on the fall of rain, and occurs sometimes in the middle or end of August and sometimes not for a good month later: wheat intermixed with linseed or safflower is sown still later on. A heavy rainfall is looked for in the end of October, and generally comes then or even in the beginning of November. Thus heavy rain in May, very light showers in June, July and August, a little heavier in September, after the land has been sown a short time, and a downpour in the end of October, with a little rain ten days later, constitutes the perfection of a Dhárwár plain country season; and in the general run of years they get a very close approach to it everywhere to the westward of the prolongation of a line which may be roughly placed as parallel with one connecting Navalgund and Anigeri, but a few miles to the east of this line. To the north-east of Navalgund and east of Nargund about the town of Yamgul, formerly a Mahalkari's station, the rain becomes more uncertain. Yamgul is, in fact, situated in a belt of rainfall inferior to both that to the west and that to the east of it. In former years, before the expiring settlement was made, the state of the crops here was always, I well remember, spoken of with apprehension, and the very year following the introduction of the settlement, 1845-46, was one of the worst known for some time back. I think, however, there has been an improvement generally of the climate of the eastern parts of the Dhárwár Collectorate, though 1864 and 1865 were extraordinarily bad years; in the northern part and about Nargund and Yamgul much land was not sown at all.

* The following is the rainfall for the three towns of Dhárwár, Hubli and Navalgund recorded in the Collector's office for the past four years. The accuracy of the Navalgund return for 1873 appears to me exceedingly open to doubt:—

Name of Town.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Dhárwár	32	54	30	7	30	16	26	88
Hubli	29	44	28	49	25	93	20	99
Navalgund	29	31	19	4	18	35	11	15

28. I believe that Captain Godfrey's remarks, contained in his 6th paragraph regarding the climate of Navalgund, are based on too small an experience of the climate of this taluka. It so happens that he was only in it in two years in the months of June and July, when the immunity from anything like the ordinary rain of the S.-W. monsoon would strike any one as strange and exceptional, until further experience showed that the N.-E. or Madras monsoon is the stand-by of this part of the country. I have no doubt that the rainfall in the central part of Navalgund might be more certain than it is in occasional years, and that of the extreme north-eastern villages a good deal more certain than it is; but in the extreme western villages, considering the nature of the prevailing soil, it is very fairly good and certain. The black soil which prevails, with exceedingly small exceptional patches in this taluka, is deep and very retentive of moisture; three or four saturations during the monsoon keep the subsoil constantly moist. The crops are undoubtedly better in some years than others, but anything like a total failure in the central or western part of Navalgund, or in the black soil or eastern villages of Hubli, is, I apprehend, unknown in recent times. This part of the country has, as it were, a double chance, partaking as it does of both monsoons, or rainfall from May to November, and this is one main point which gives it a superiority over the Northern Deccan.

29. It is the fashion of the people here, as with farmers in most other countries, to say that the rain is not what it used to be. In fact, the people of the present time have little hesitation in asserting that a bad rainfall, as well as many other things they find fault with, have all come in since the abolition of the rule of the East India Company. Though all farmers are grumblers notoriously, yet I believe those of the Dhárwár Collectorate excel in this respect, the double chance of monsoon which they have appears to give them a double ground of complaint if both do not come exactly right.

30. The great difficulty in the Navalgund Taluka generally is drinking water, which is often scarce and generally bad, being impregnated with salt and lime; it looks like water with a few drops of milk added to it; the people do not, however, consider this "white water," as they call it, unwholesome. When the usual May thunder-storms fail, great difficulty about water occurs, and both the people and cattle have to go four or five miles to the nearest drinking water. Since I was first in this taluka in 1842 much has been done to improve the supply of drinking water, but there is still room for a good deal of improvement. Sinking wells will not afford a remedy, the water is exceedingly deep down, and when reached often proves too brackish for use. Most villages have tanks for storing rain water, but with few exceptions they are dry by February, and then sinking holes in the beds of nullas is the only resource. The local funds will receive a large increase by the revision of the assessment, a perennial supply of drinking water in central situations is the most urgent need of this tract of country, and the provision of it has the first claim upon any increase of local resources. In his 89th paragraph Captain Godfrey alludes to the straits the low caste people are placed in by the denial of the right of drawing water from the tanks. This could surely be provided for, without just offence to any, by sinking a hole into which the water from the tank would filter, if indeed such a concession to the higher castes is necessary.

31. The land both in Hubli and Navalgund is exceedingly well and cleanly cultivated; at the time of the last settlement and for some years after a good deal of "nut" grass might be seen in the black soil among the crops, but that has long since been extirpated. The condition of the people is very good—far superior to that of the agricultural population of the central part of the Presidency. Nothing strikes the eye more than the excellent cattle which may be everywhere seen at work in the fields; it is very unusual to see a pair of bullocks in the plough which are not worth more than one hundred rupees, and they often would not be parted with for double that sum.

32. As regards communications, the whole of this tract of country is passable for carts in the fine season and at all times in fact except just after heavy rain. The town of Hubli is the centre of convergence of several lines of road. One communicating with Dhárwár and Belgaum, one from Gadag through Anigeri, one from Sholápur through Nargund; this last, however, after heavy rain, is no more and no less passable than the ordinary black soil country tracks; it is not metalled, and the roadway consists of simple black soil in much of its course. From Hubli two main lines of road go to the coast, one *vid* Sirsi and the Devimanni Ghát to Kumpta, a branch from which diverges and passes on through Harihar to Bangalore, distant about 275 miles. Another road goes from Hubli to Kárwár *vid* Yellápur and the Aribyl Ghát, with a branch to Kumpta breaking off below the gháts. This branch, though giving the shortest road from Hubli to Kumpta, is little used in consequence of an unbridged river on it which, though neither large nor deep, offers a serious obstacle to top heavy cotton carts. The road by the Aribyl Ghát from Hubli to Kárwár is now good between the foot of the ghát and Kárwár, having been completely metalled; but it is by no means good from the Kánara frontier to the foot of the ghát, a distance of about 25 miles, for which it has not been metalled, and after a little rain works up into such a state of mud in many long stretches as to be impassable for a laden cart.

33. During the fair season there is a convergence of cart traffic to Hubli from all parts, and during the time of transport of cotton to the coast, namely, from October to December and again from April till traffic is closed by the setting in of the monsoon, hundreds of carts

must pass through or in the immediate vicinity of this town daily. In April, May and June the price of every kind of fodder rises to a great height, not only in Hubli itself, but on and near all the roads leading to it.

34. At the time of the introduction of the expiring settlement in 1844 there was no direct cart road whatever to the coast from the Dhárwár Collectorate, the only cart road down the gháts between the Bhore Ghát near Poona and the extreme south of the Presidency was the Rám Ghát between Belgaum and the roadstead of Vengurla : this, though the only cart road for military or commercial purposes for many years, was with its slopes of one in five or six not worthy of the name, had it been even conveniently situated for the tract south of Belgaum.

35. Whatever traffic there then was between the Dhárwár Collectorate and the coast was conducted by means of pack bullocks. It was not till 1847 that Hubli was brought into communication with Sirsi and the coast by road. In 1842 the road from Dhárwár to Belgaum was the only made road leading into the Dhárwár Collectorate. The road from the town of Dhárwár to Hubli was not commenced till the end of the following year.

36. The city of Hubli is not one of the 47 villages ; it has no cultivated land whatever belonging to it but consists of a town site only, five (5) contiguous villages have no inhabited sites but consist of lauds only, the people living in Hubli. The figures which Captain Godfrey, at paragraph 27 of his report, gives in relation to the population of the town of Hubli in 1847 I have ascertained beyond doubt to be erroneous. He has evidently not obtained the old returns for the whole of the town, which consists of "old Hubli" and "new Hubli" and is divided into several wards or "Pets," some of the returns of 1847 relating to which Captain Godfrey has either overlooked or they were not completely taken at that time.* The entire town of Hubli, including villages merged in it, was believed in 1844 to contain 5,458 houses and nearly 33,000 population as Captain Wingate stated† in paragraph 13 of his report on the settlement of this tract. Now the population of the same town appears to amount to about 35,000, that is, taking the population of the town as stated by Captain Godfrey at 28,678 and adding the population of the five villages which are merged therein, which I have ascertained from the returns to be 6,250 souls, makes a grand total of 34,928 souls. I should not from the appearance of the place have expected any very great increase in numbers, but an addition of 2,000 souls is less than I should have anticipated. The improvement in the houses and general aspect of the town is, however, very striking. Formerly a great scarcity of water prevailed in the town before the monsoon ; in this respect a great change was effected some years ago by the late Mr. Stewart Gordon, then First Assistant Collector in charge of the taluka, by the clearing out and deepening a very large old quarry and connecting it by a deep sunk cut with a large shallow tank outside the town, and thus forming a reservoir which affords a good supply of water, and is even resorted to in seasons of drought by people from villages beyond the immediate vicinity. The appearance of the town from a distance is also much improved by extensive planting of trees, especially mangoes ; many hundred good-sized trees now stand where I remember bare wastes.

37. I am thus obliged to abandon‡ the giving of any statistical account of the progress of the town of Hubli. From data I have obtained from the Mámlatdár, it is, however, satisfactory to observe that the old staple industry of the place, weaving, has by no means declined : there are now 4,982 looms in Hubli against 2,262 in 1843. These are employed in the manufacture of cotton cloth of all kinds used as the clothing of the people of the country, many are of a superior description, "chulis" or bodices and "sáris" the ordinary garment worn by women of all classes. Many of these are fringed or mixed with silk, and the manufacture of them forms a very valuable industry. It is stated by the Mámlatdár that the value of the silk annually used up in Hubli is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,20,000 and the cotton thread to Rs. 2,90,000, total value of raw material Rs. 4,10,000. The fabrics manufactured are valued as follows :—Of silk solely Rs. 15,000, of thread solely Rs. 50,000, and of silk and thread intermixed Rs. 5,00,000. Total Rs. 5,65,000. These figures can only be taken as approximate. It appears to me that if the value of the raw material is correctly stated, the value of the manufactured fabrics must be understated. The figures will, however, give an idea of the extent and importance of the industry concerned.

38. In his 28th paragraph Captain Godfrey gives the statistics of the 47 villages exclusive of those of the town of Hubli except that those villages which are merged in the town are included herein. The figures in comparison with those of 1847, when the Census was taken by the Survey Department, two years after the revenue settlement had been made, are as follows :—

* Since writing the above I have obtained the detailed papers of the Survey Census of 1847, and find that Captain Godfrey has taken, as I suspected, the population of old Hubli only. In 1847 the town of Hubli, including all its component parts, contained 5,619 houses and a population of 30,750 : it has, therefore, increased by 4,178 souls since 1847.

† On authority of a survey of the town made in 1842.

‡ The increase in the population of the town of Hubli is, however, shown by the foot-note to paragraph 36 above from information obtained subsequently to the writing of this report.

	1847.	1878.	Per cent.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Population	23,159	28,826	24.43	...
Houses	4,003	5,074	26.75	...
{ Flat-roofed and tiled	1,027	786	...	28.33
{ Thatched	6,101	5,587	...	8.42
Agricultural Cattle	9,062	7,704	...	24.92
Cows and Buffaloes	4,496	3,687	...	17.98
Sheep and Goats	No record	2,006	...	...
Ploughs.	747	1,596	113.52	...
Carts				...

The above population gives an average of 242 to the square mile, which will be considerably increased if we include the agricultural population residing in Hubli, which belongs to these villages. If, indeed, we take the total population of Hubli as shown by Captain Godfrey, 28,678 souls, and include it with the above shown for the 47 villages, it gives a grand total of 57,504, which will give 483 to the square mile.

39. The information regarding the occupations of the population in these 47 villages of Hubli is unfortunately incomplete, owing to the orders for recording this information not having been received before the survey census was taken. In 17 villages, however, the population is stated by Captain Godfrey, paragraph 23, to consist of 44.44 per cent. purely agricultural. The number of villages is too small to base any general conclusions upon.

40. The increase in tiled and flat-roofed houses is an evidence of the improved condition of the people which, around Hubli, even in 1847, the time of the previous census, was considered to be very flourishing. Agricultural cattle have decreased in numbers, but have much improved in quality. Formerly the abundance of cheap grazing encouraged the people to keep a number of miserable beasts, which might be called working cattle, but had never done and never could do a day's work. In any part of the country where grazing is abundant and cheap the same state of things may be observed, and if the herd of cattle returning to the village from the grazing grounds at night is examined, two-thirds will be seen to be beasts of the most worthless description, which serve only to continue a race as worthless as themselves. The agricultural cattle in the tract under report are now of the most excellent quality. It costs money to feed cattle now, and none are kept which cannot earn their keep.

41. The most extravagant prices were given a few years back for cattle in the Hubli bazárs. Rs. 300 and 400 for a pair of bullocks was a common price: I have heard it repeatedly stated that Rs. 1,200 was given for one bullock which distinguished himself by uprooting a large stone buried in the ground which no other beast could move. Those, however, were the days when the flood of wealth poured into this part of the country by the high prices of cotton during the American war had turned the heads of the cultivators. Rs. 100 per acre was given for planted cotton fields by dealers backed by speculators from Bombay, and all kinds of extravagances were indulged in, the people literally did not know what to do with their money, and jstras or festivals in some of the plain villages were attended by numbers of cultivators with carts having the iron bands round the naves of the wheels replaced by silver bands. Those days have long passed away, but they linger in the recollections of the people as a renewal of the mythical golden age. Though many have impaired the enormous gains of those times by reckless holding of cotton and injudicious speculation in the same article, yet undoubtedly much of the wealth brought in at that time still exists in the country and renders the mass of the cultivators of the Dhárwár cotton-producing districts an exceptionally well-to-do and wealthy people of their class.

42. The decrease in cows, buffaloes and sheep is assignable to the same cause as the decrease in the number of agricultural cattle. The number of ploughs stated to exist cannot be compared with the past for want of any record. Much of the area of lands shown as in occupation is not under the plough, but is kept for grazing purposes; how valuable grazing is in the vicinity of Hubli will be seen from the fact stated in Captain Godfrey's 17th paragraph and in Table No. 12 appended to his letter, that acres 646 of grazing land situated within a circle of four miles round Hubli brought on an average of ten years Rs. 836 at the annual auction and Rs. 754-8-0 in 1870-71, the last year for which Captain Godfrey gives data. I find, from returns received from the Mámlatdár, that acres 1,999, being the total unreserved assessed waste land in these forty-seven villages, bearing assessment Rs. 962 was sold by auction in 1872-73 for Rs. 1,388, an average of Re. 0-11-1 per acre, some of this near the town of Hubli brought from one to four rupees per acre.

43. The increase in carts shown as from 747 to 1,596 is not remarkable, considering the undoubted enormous increase which has occurred throughout the country, but this is

explainable by considering that a large portion of the increase in vehicles is to be probably sought for in the town of Hubli. Difficulty, too, would always be now experienced in obtaining correct returns of the number of carts and cattle used in them, from the fact that a large proportion would at all times be absent on the business of their owners.

44. I will now proceed to a discussion of the statistics of the eighty-one villages formerly of Navalgunnd which we have in complete form; the following statement compiled from the figures given by Captain Godfrey at paragraphs 27 and 34 of his report upon the eighty-one villages, formerly in the Navalgunnd Taluka gives a comparative view of the past and present statistics of those villages, as far as they can be ascertained for the past. The statistics of the Navalgunnd Taluka were not regularly collected at the time of the classification thirty years ago, in twenty-six villages only of the whole eighty-one were they collected in 1847. The system of collecting and recording statistical information at the time of the classification was not introduced till some time after Captain Wingate took charge of the Southern Mahratta Country Survey from Mr. Goldsmid in 1844. Captain Godfrey has therefore supplemented the information available in the survey records from the records of the village jamabandi papers or chittas on which entire reliance cannot be placed; they may, however, be taken as approximately correct.

	1846-47.	1872-73.	Per cent.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Population	71,419	91,323	27.87	...
Houses ... { Flat-roofed	14,252	19,025	33.20	...
{ Thatched	139	92	...	33.80
Agricultural Cattle	18,025	16,326	...	9.42
Cows and Buffaloes	18,165	18,293	0.70	...
Sheep and Goats	14,994	12,923	...	13.8
Ploughs	2,288	1,726	...	24.56
Carts	870	4,660	435.63	...
Houses	450	497	10.44	...

45. The total population gives an average of 168 to the square mile and shows an increase of 27.87 per cent. since 1846-47; at paragraph 30 of his report Captain Godfrey shows the percentage of agricultural and non-agricultural population, putting the purely agricultural at 51.88 per cent., partly agricultural at 10.53 per cent., and the non-agricultural at 37.54 per cent.: I cannot say that I entirely trust this division of the population and distrust the non-agricultural proportion, which appears to me to be over the mark. Nothing is so difficult as to obtain absolutely correct statistics of this nature, or to define with absolute correctness where the connection with agriculture begins or ends, especially among the families or connections of landholders, who to a great extent mix together trade, handicrafts, such as cleaning and spinning cotton, and the cultivation of the soil.

46. The asserted decrease in ploughs I view with distrust, considering how much cultivation has increased. It is the number given for 1847 which I consider most open to suspicion. In fact it is by no means the practice to plough the black soils annually or more than once in six or seven years. Nature does to a great extent what the plough would be required to do in other soils; in the hot weather, from contraction of the black soil, it becomes fissured with cracks, two or three inches wide and about eighteen inches deep, dividing the surface up into blocks about two to three feet square, the first heavy fall of rain washes the surface soil into and fills up these cracks, removing so much soil from the surface and exposing a fresh superstratum of soil. Instead of the plough the people use annually a kind of scarfer called a "kunti" drawn by two or four bullocks which loosens the surface for a depth of three or four inches and uproots what weeds there may be, and they are few in cleanly kept fields. After rain the soil for some little depth is very loose, and this is the ordinary annual form of cultivation. At intervals of a few years, six, seven or eight, the plough, generally a large one drawn by four, six or even eight bullocks, is used in order to uproot deep-seated weeds and to thoroughly disturb the subsoil. I do not feel sure that some confusion of ploughs and scarfers has not occurred in the old returns. Nothing can be clearer than that the number of ploughs shown as existing in Navalgunnd is fully up to the wants of the country, as the land is excellently cultivated, and the means of the people generally are so fully sufficient that they would not want for a proper supply of the necessary implements of agriculture.

47. The number of carts shown in Navalgunnd, 4,660, against 870 in 1847, shows how enormously the carrying power has increased. In 1843 the only cart to be seen in the taluka was what is called the "Hali-Bandi," a big cart with two solid wheels of about three-and-a-half feet diameter with tyres of solid wrought iron about two inches or less wide at the edge and about two to three inches thick and drawn by eight bullocks; these wheels were

very valuable, lasted for a great time, and were generally handed down in a family as heirlooms. These large carts were useful for carrying large quantities of agricultural produce from the field, and were and are often tented in and used by families travelling about to weddings or festivals in the hot weather when agricultural operations are at a standstill, but they are utterly destructive to made roads with their small wheels, narrow tyres, and enormous weight. The "chakri" or common cart drawn by two bullocks with four or four-and-a-half feet wheels and tyred with English bar iron was rarely if ever to be seen in this taluka thirty years ago. The provision of made roads and the great cart traffic to the coast which has sprung up since that time has called thousands of these two-bullock carts into existence. We have no return showing the proportion of large carts or hali bandis and of small carts or chakris in the total numbers of 1847 and 1873, but as the use of chakris began to extend greatly about 1845, I should suppose that about half the 870 of 1847 were chakris or two-bullock carts and the remainder hali bandis or eight-bullock carts. The number of the latter, I should suppose, has at least remained stationary as they are of no use except for home purposes.

48. The number of horses past and present, 450 and 497, calls for no special remark, few of these can merit the name of horses, as they certainly with few exceptions consist of small ponies under thirteen hands high. The black soil tract was never much of a horse-breeding country; in former years, however, most excellent hardy ponies running up to 14 hands high were procurable at and about Hubli. The breed has, however, greatly decreased especially in quality. Ponies are ordinarily used by the better class of people, village officers and such like; bullocks are much more commonly used for riding purposes by the common class.

49. The question of prices has proved as difficult to deal with here as elsewhere in consequence of the variations made in the measure used from time to time in the last thirty years and the great fluctuations in price of food-grains within the compass of a single year. From a return I have received from the Collector, made out by the Mamlatdár, it appears that in 1824 the seer in use for grain held one hundred rupees' (Rs. 100) weight; in 1843 a seer of one hundred and twenty rupees' (Rs. 120) weight was introduced, in 1849 it was changed to one hundred and thirty-five rupees' (Rs. 135) weight, in 1862 it was again changed to one hundred and forty rupees' (140) weight, which seer is still in use. These weights are taken in a mixture of several kinds of grain. The return received from the Mamlatdár through the Collector shows the prices of each year according to the seer stated to be in use in that year; these I have uniformly reduced to a seer of eighty rupees (Rs. 80) in weight and shown in the statement on the opposite page taking the average for each five years commencing with 1819. An annual statement since 1817 is also appended,* as it

* Marked J and K. may possibly be of use or interest at some future day, and only those who have had to collect price lists know how hard it is to obtain any information approaching to accuracy even regarding the present.†

Year.	‡Rice in husk, seers per rupee.	Jowari, seers per rupee.	Wheat, seers per rupee.	Linseed, seers per rupee.	Cotton in seed, per maund of 27½ lbs.
<i>Hubli.</i>					
1819—23	55½	45½	38½	24	0 10 5
1824—28	54	53	35	30	0 7 5
1829—33	51½	34½	30½	39	0 9 7
1834—38	39	24½	23½	31½	0 8 2
1839—43	40½	39	36½	33½	0 7 1
1844—48	53½	55½	41½	35	0 8 0
1849—53	68½	67½	58	41	0 10 7
1854—58	42½	41½	39½	36	1 0 5
1859—63	27½	24½	23	22½	3 3 7
1864—68	18	19½	9½	13½	3 4 5
1869—73	24	25	9½	14½	2 2 5
1869	17½	29½	6	15½	3 2 0
1870	31½	28	6	14	1 8 0
1871	29	26½	10½	10	1 10 0
1872	19	20	12	12½	2 8 0
1873	23	21	12½	15½	2 0 0

† As an instance of this I recently, for purposes of check, requested a Deputy Collector to forward to me a list of average prices for the last three years as recorded in the Collectorate records; he forwarded them in due course, a not being placed on the statement explaining that the seer used was of Rs. 80 weight. It was plain from examination and collation with other information, that the seer used in the return was one of Rs. 140 weight, and therefore the statement of price was only calculated to mislead.

‡ Rice in husk or paddy is double in quantity the same rice cleaned from husk.

Year.	Clean rice, seers per rupee.	Jowari, seers per rupee.	Wheat, seers per rupee.	Linseed, seers per rupee.	Cotton in seed, per maund of 37½ lbs.
<i>Navalgund.</i>					
1819—23 ...	21½	36½	33½	34	0 15 5
1824—28 ...	19½	39½	41½	42	0 7 8
1829—33 ...	28	55½	52½	36	0 8 7
1834—38 ...	19½	56	60	50½	0 9 0
1839—43 ...	24½	54½	46½	45½	0 12 7
1844—48 ...	39½	78½	71½	51½	0 7 10
1849—53 ...	37½	69½	66	50½	0 8 7
1854—58 ...	24½	45½	44½	38½	0 14 5
1859—63 ...	15	29½	23½	20½	1 12 0
1864—68 ...	9	26½	16½	11½	3 4 10
1869—73 ...	10½	27	13½	9½	1 13 5
1869 ...	7	31	18	8	2 0 0
1870 ...	13	34	7	11	2 12 0
1871 ...	10	28	12	10	1 8 0
1872 ...	12	22	16	...	1 6 0
1873 ...	11½	20	16	...	1 9 0

50. There are discrepancies in many points between the price lists furnished by Captain Godfrey and those obtained from the Collector, some of which may be explained by the inevitable variations of such lists framed from different sources, others again can only be explained by the price at a different time of year having been recorded or from some confusion in the measures. I have, however, adopted the price list obtained from the Mámlatdár through the Collector for the staple articles of food and export as far as given. Many other articles are returned in the Mámlatdár's statements, but those I have shown may be taken as representations of each class. Jowári, as the ordinary food of the people but not carried to any great distance; wheat, an article formerly grown to a greater extent than now and then to some extent exported principally to Belgaum and Bellary, now the quantity grown is probably not much beyond internal wants. Rice, an article both of inland consumption and of export, which is imported and exported in the same year according to the fluctuations of the market, always saleable and carried longer distances than jowári on account of its smaller bulk in proportion to value. Linseed, as the representative of the great oil seed trade and unfortunately the only one regarding which we have continuous information, but the range of price of linseed will cover that of "Kurdeh" or safflower also, Kurdeh oil is expressed separately for edible purposes, but for burning oil the two seeds are, I am informed, frequently mixed.

51. I have made out the following statement showing the average prices of each of the articles selected for each of the three decades comprised in the expiring settlement and for the last three years 1871 to 1873. The prices of the average of the past ten years are disturbed by the great inflation which prevailed during the time of the American War and form no guide to the future. During the last three years since 1870 we have, I think, descended on more sober times, and the prices then prevailing may be taken as giving some clue to the future. The figures for Hubli are shown under the letter H in each column and those for Navalgund under the letter N:—

Name of Article.	Average during first decade from 1844 to 1853.		Average during second decade from 1854 to 1863.		Average during third decade from 1864 to 1873.		Average during past three years from 1871 to 1873.	
	H	N	H	N	H	N	H	N
Cleaned rice, seers per rupee ...	30½	38½	17½	15	10½	10	11½	11
Jowári, seers per rupee ...	61½	74	33	37½	22½	26½	22½	23
Wheat, seers per rupee ...	49½	68½	31½	34	9½	16	11½	14
Linseed, seers per rupee ...	38	51	29½	27	14	10½	12½	10
Uncleaned or seed cotton, rupees per maund of 27½ lbs. ...	0 9 8	0 8 8	2 2 0	1 5 8	2 11 5	2 9 1	2 0 8	1 7 8

52. The price of rice is shown a little higher at Navalgund than at Hubli, except during the first decade, in the figures of which I should suspect some error, for it appears contrary to reason that rice should be cheaper at a place farther removed from its point of production than at a nearer point. In the other articles I think that the figures of one market fairly check those of the other. Jowári, wheat, linseed and cotton are articles produced abundantly around Navalgund and brought to it from some distance to the east, while some only would be produced near Hubli on the eastern side, the main bulk furnishing the

market there coming from or through Anigeri and Navalgund. The Hubli rate would therefore, naturally be a little higher than that at Navalgund.

53. The following statement shows the percentage rate of the average prices of Hubli and Navalgund conjoined for the first decade of the expiring settlement and for the last three years:—

Name of Article,	Increase per cent, in prices of last three years, i.e., from 1871 to 1873 compared with average prices from 1844 to 1853.
Rice	205
Jowári	195
Wheat	347
Linseed	295
Cotton	221

I am aware that considerable apprehension exists regarding the future course of prices, but the above will show that a very heavy fall may still occur and yet leave the cultivators cent. per cent. better off than they were thirty years ago. I shall advert again in the close of this report to the price of cotton and the cotton trade of this district generally.

54. Thirty years ago land in the Hubli and Navalgund Talukas had absolutely no saleable value whatever, there was a large area of waste land in both, and in spite of heavy remissions more land was thrown up annually, that land should have any general value under such circumstances either for sale or for sub-letting was simply impossible. Circumstances are now widely changed. Captain Godfrey appends to his reports statements* of

cases of sale, lease and sub-letting of land, the information regarding many of which was obtained from documents recorded in the Sub-Registrar's Office. (The statement of leases in Hubli is remarkable as showing the great value placed on land proved by the tenacity with which it is adhered to. It is parted with in many of the cases entered in the return for a time only in consideration of a heavy sum down. I have extracted from Captain Godfrey's general statements both for Hubli and Navalgund the cases shown on the following pages being some of those for the terms of which information is full and the source of it beyond doubt. The sums paid down for the usufruct of land for a given number of years, and that rarely a very long term, are very striking, considering the high interest of money among the agricultural and trading classes.)

Hubli.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Terms of Lease or Sale.	Information whence derived.
1	Mudi Naikaa Arlikati.	85-89	A. G. 16 35	Ra. a. p. 31 8 0	Leased for five years for Ra. 400, owner to pay assessment.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
2	Bamapur	146-147	30 8	33 0 0	Leased for ten years for Ra. 1,000, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
3	Adargunchi	54	14 2	18 0 0	Leased for ten years for Ra. 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
4	Budihal	24-6	20 15	19 13 0	Leased for six years for Ra. 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
5	Sul	172	7 37	4 4 0	Leased for nine years for Ra. 300, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
6	Do.	213	23 20	28 0 0	Leased for twenty-two years for Ra. 300, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
7	Nulvi	76	9 20	10 0 0	Leased for thirty-four years for Ra. 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
8	Do.	154	4 18	6 0 0	Leased for ten years for Ra. 200, owner to pay assessment.	Do.
9	Unkal	199	21 25	23 0 0	Leased for six years for Ra. 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
10	Do.	157	15 20	21 8 0	Leased for seven years for Ra. 600, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
11	Mariam-Timsagar	184	3 14	6 0 0	Sold for Ra. 76	Do.
12	Agrahar-Timsagar	19	13 0	20 0 0	Sold for Ra. 600 by decree of Civil Court.	.....
13	Do.	23	5 0	8 0 0	Sold for Ra. 265 by decree of Civil Court.	.....
14	Jangmarkop	12	21 38	11 0 0	Sold to Hubli Municipality for Ra. 225.	.....
15	Ayodya	26	13 19	18 0 10	Sold for Ra. 100	Sub-Registrar's Office.
16	Gopankop half of	180	13 5	17 3 0	Sold for Ra. 300	Do.
17	Nulvi	125	15 39	23 8 0	Sold for Ra. 800	Do.
18	Bengeri	70	11 30	16 0 0	Sold by auction by decree of Civil Court for Ra. 400.	.....
19	Do.	9-11	27 5	17 0 0	Sold by auction by decree of Civil Court for Ra. 1,200.	.....
20	Nagubetikop nine survey holds.	...	190 5	64 0 0	Government land recorded as unarable, broken up into 9 Survey Nos. and sold by auction in 1869-70 for Ra. 930.	.....
21	Do.	8	23 35	36 0 0	Sold for Ra. 1,060. Stamped paper produced.	.....

Navalgund.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	Area.	Assessment	Terms of Sale.	Information whence derived.	
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Herehkop ...	118	38 39	29 0 0	Sold for Rs. 500	Sub-Registrar's Office.	
2	Gumgol ...	82	8 33	6 0 0	Sold for Rs. 90	Do.	
3	Halkusugal ...	132	48 37	55 0 0	Sold for Rs. 600	Do.	
4	Navalgund ...	57	28 19	32 0 0	Sold for Rs. 390	Do.	
5	Balur ...	84	17 20	22 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	Do.	
6	Kumarkop ...	64	25 28	26 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	Do.	
7	Chilakwad ...	44	12 17	11 0 0	Sold for Rs. 150	Do.	
8	Bassapur ...	87	51 15	29 0 0	Sold for Rs. 525	Do.	
9	Saswinhali ...	88	29 29	28 0 0	Sold for Rs. 300	Do.	
10	Naiknur ...	9	38 26	29 0 0	Sold for Rs. 250	Do.	
11	Anigeri ...	433	20 29	23 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	Do.	
			10	4 9	3 0 0		
12	Nagarhali ...	18	22 18	21 0 0	Sold for Rs. 200	Do.	
		34	13 17	11 8 0			
13	Morab ...	372	22 3	28 0 0	Sold for Rs. 200	Do.	
14	Saswinhali ...	23	28 16	27 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	Do.	
15	Do. ...	135	2 33	3 0 0	Sold for Rs. 90	Do.	
16	Anigeri ...	285	18 33	14 0 0	Sold for Rs. 300	Do.	
	Do. ...	433	30 29	33 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	Do.	

55. We have also some perfectly trustworthy data regarding the rent of land in the annual realizations on account of the lands of the Anigeri Dessai which are in charge of the Collector, and are let out to the highest bidder annually. The lands comprise 41 survey fields situated in the town of Anigeri and two adjacent villages; the soil is black of the ordinary description prevailing throughout the old Navalgund Taluka, and ranges pretty much of the same average quality. The area of these 41 survey fields is acres 1,512-19 and the present survey assessment Rs. 1,325-1. On the average of the past three years they have been let for an annual rent of Rs. 8,011, or a fraction over six times the assessment. The statement below shows the particulars of the extent of land in each village and the total rent obtained in each of the last three years:—

No.	Village.	Survey No.	Acres.	Assessment.	Annual rent realized.		Percentage of rent in excess of Survey Assessment.
					Year.	Rupess.	
1	Anigeri ...	34	A. g. 1,221 35	Rs. a. p. 1,053 1 0	1871-72	6,052	
					1872-73	6,804	
					1873-74	7,100	
					Average.	6,655	
					532		
2	Bassapur ...	4	203 9	193 0 0	1871-72	610	
					1872-73	978	
					1873-74	978	
					Average.	855	
					343		
3	Sidapur ...	3	82 15	60 0 0	1871-72	400	
					1872-73	400	
					1873-74	615	
					Average.	471	
					489		
	Total ...	41	1,512 19	1,325 1 0		8,011	

56. There are three points worthy of being noted in the above statement of rents. First, there is no sign whatever of any fall; in every case the rent obtained in the last year of the three is equal to, or in excess of, that obtained in the preceding years. Next, the rents remain pretty steady, showing that the bidders have no fear of failure in the rains, more conclusive proof than this of the steadiness and trustworthiness of the monsoon rainfall, in the opinion of the people, could hardly be given. Thirdly, this is not the renting out of a small area which might be influenced by accidental considerations. On analyzing

the rates of rent obtained in proportion to the survey assessment, I find that the following results appear in individual fields :—

Proportion of Rent to Survey Assessment of Individual Fields.

Ratio.	Under 1 to 1.	Under 2 to 1.	Under 3 to 1.	Under 4 to 1.	Under 5 to 1.	Under 6 to 1.	Under 7 to 1.	Under 8 to 1.	Under 9 to 1 and upwards.
Number of fields ...	2	3	6	5	9	6	3	3	4

57. Thus it appears that two fields only were rented for a sum less than double the survey assessment, and three for a sum less than three times the survey assessment; the column showing a rent of five rupees on every rupee of survey assessment contains the largest number of fields, namely, nine.*

58. At paragraph 31 of his report on Navalgund, Captain Godfrey shows the proportion of fields which are cultivated by the actual holder under Government and the proportion sub-let. Of a total of 20,385 survey fields, the holder under Government or his connections are stated to cultivate 14,026 fields, 315 are cultivated in partnership with others, 5,078 by sub-tenants on money-rents, and 136 by sub-tenants on grain rents, which means a proportion of the produce, ordinarily one-half of the gross. 230 fields are accounted for as waste; these are, I apprehend, in most cases pieces of unarable land, beds of tanks, &c., which would not be allowed to be taken up for occupation under any circumstances, for in 1872-73 there were only acres 136 of assessed arable waste in the Navalgund villages. Here and there a survey field in contiguity to a village will remain unoccupied waste in consequence of being intersected with so many roads or rights of way, that the occupation of it would be a source of unceasing quarrelling and annoyance.

59. The following statement shows the number of cases in which it was necessary, in default of punctual payment of revenue, to issue notices to pay, and the number of cases in which it became necessary to actually sell in order to recover the revenue due :—

Year.	Notices issued.		Paid up.		Number of Sales.		
	Hubli.	Navalgund.	Hubli.	Navalgund.	Hubli.	Navalgund.	
1870-71	24	97	23	97	1	...
1871-72	64	160	64	160	...	...
1872-73	59	243	58	242	1	1

Three cases only of actual sale occurred, and were we in possession of the facts bearing on each case, it would probably be found that some private spite, which in some forms of landholding has an excellent field of operation, was at the bottom of these two cases. The following was the result of the two sales which occurred. The sums realized were very much in excess of the arrears of revenue for which the land was sold, it evidently was not, therefore, from poverty of the holder that resort to a public sale was required :—

Year.	Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Amount of arrears of Revenue.	Sale-proceeds.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1870-71 ...	Ramapur ...	7	22 33	11 0 0	11 0 0	23 0 0
1872-73 ...	Do. ...	58	9 21	26 0 0	14 10 0	40 0 0
1872-73 ...	Herehkop ...	Part of 88	14 26	12 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0

60. The great increase in the number of notices which it was necessary to issue in the two last years will at once attract attention. This was certainly the result of design on the part of the people, the survey was in progress in both talukas, and the object was to endeavour by this childish device to give rise to an impression of their inability to pay an increased assessment. Morab is one of the most flourishing villages in this flourishing part of the Presidency. I shall allude presently in paragraph 65 to the people of this village as thirty-three years ago keeping up the practice of paying no revenue at all except under protest and after undergoing a nominal flogging to save their honour. The present generation are worthy descendants of their forefathers, for though the coarse process of undergoing a form of flogging has become obsolete, the aid of the more polished remedy of legal process has to be resorted to more here than elsewhere. In 1870-71 thirty-one (31) notices to pay were

* A detailed statement showing the rent paid for each field in each of the past three years is appended, marked F.

issued in this village, in 1871-72 forty-one (41), and last year, 1872-73, the revenue could not be got in without the aid of 76 notices. I was near this village in June last, and heard it openly spoken of as a device to create an impression of poverty and that they intended to allow their lands to be sold up, of course by a fictitious sale : of this, however, they evidently without exception thought better.

61. Captain Godfrey at paragraph 33 of his report on the Hubli villages alludes to the number of schools now existing, and in paragraph 41 of his report on the Navalgund villages gives the same information in respect to them. An abstract of the information given in his letters and appended statements is here given :—

Taluka.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
Hubli villages ...	8	572	3	152	16	555	...	...
Navalgund villages ...	11	739	...	...	39	631	...	...

Captain Godfrey further remarks on the apparent smaller proportion of people capable of reading now as compared with 50 years ago. This must, I think, be more apparent than real ; in former times it was most unusual to find any one but a Brahmin able to read or write, now among other castes the ability to read and write a little is not very unfrequently to be met with. As to the percentage of the young men learning Captain Godfrey places it at 12.23 per cent., but this is evidently an erroneous calculation as well as worked out on a wrong base, even if the correct number of males under 15 years of age had been taken, the result would have been of no value. Many under that age must be far too young to attend school, and a large portion of the students would be above that age, especially those of castes other than Brahmins. The only trustworthy mode of calculating the school attendance must be on the total population, which being in the case of Navalgund villages 91,323, and the daily attendance at school 1,370, gives a proportion of 1.5 per cent.

62. Appended to this letter are two statements* giving the complete revenue history of the Hubli villages for ten years before the settlement and for every year since. The following is an abstract of the Hubli villages, divided into three periods after the settlement was introduced; the average before the settlement is taken on nine years; the year 1843-44 is excluded entirely, as some of the villages, thirty (30) in number, were under the settlement and seventeen (17) were not under it till the following year :—

Years.	Occupied Government Land.			Unoccupied Government Waste.		Outstanding at end of year.
	Acres.	Collections.	Remissions.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1834-35 to 1842-43 ...	28,973	Rs. 42,707	Rs. 11,558	10,665	Rs. 110	Rs. 8,560
1844-45 to 1853-54 ...	36,494	40,424	55	3,591	3,344	1,588
1854-55 to 1863-64 ...	43,878	46,939	...	343	220	...
1864-65 to 1872-73 ...	44,404	48,078	...	1,750	870	...

63. The following abstract gives the same information for the Navalgund villages :—

Years.	Occupied Government Land.			Unoccupied Government Waste.		Outstanding at end of year.
	Acres.	Collections.	Remissions.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1834-35 to 1843-44 ...	130,765	Rs. 1,61,440	Rs. 36,578	32,014	Rs. 55,116	Rs. 47,966
1844 to 1853-54 ...	182,875	1,54,142	5,766	23,115	18,340	9,303
1854-55 to 1863-64 ..	223,872	1,93,493	3	2,083	1,529	...
1864-65 to 1872-73 ...	232,532	2,00,694	...	87	66	...

64. In each case the change in the decade after settlement is most marked; it is to be noted that the average remissions shown in that decade are due almost entirely to the year of the introduction of the settlement in Hubli, and to that and the following year, which was almost a famine year, in Navalgund. The above abstracts and the two general detailed statements appended tell their own story: to enter into lengthy remarks upon them would be a waste of time. In each case before the settlement we see a large and increasing area of unoccupied waste, heavy annual remissions, and enormous uncollected balances at the close of the year; within ten years after settlement the unoccupied waste has all but a nominal amount been absorbed into occupation, and both remissions and outstanding balances have disappeared entirely. There is still a considerable area of assessed Government unoccupied waste in the Hubli villages, acres 2,278, assessed at Rs. 1,099, but much of this I have ascertained to be reserved from permanent occupation by order, in some cases it is land given as free common grazing, and in others it is sold by auction for grazing annually, producing thereby a larger revenue than if permanently given out for occupation. It appears from column 8 of the general statement appended that the area of Government unoccupied assessed waste increased suddenly in 1865-66; this was from the placing an assessment on land hitherto unassessed. The occupied area shown in column 2 has never fallen off in the smallest degree.

65. The great outstanding balances before the expiring settlement will attract notice; it was the practice then to evade payment to the last possible moment in the hope of obtaining some further remission. Some never paid at all till the form of using force was gone through. The people of the even then thriving village of Morab were very proud of this. (I was there for some time in 1843, and have often heard it said that up to two or three years before that time it was the practice for the head ryots to refuse to pay their revenue. They were then sent for to the Mamlatdar's kutcherry, each man took the sum due from him, and having arrived before that official, each man loudly protested his inability to pay. The form of tying up and administering one blow was then gone through, and the money was at once produced.) (The Morab ryots had a special pride in this, saying that by "zoolum" alone their revenue was collected from them; they at any rate were not such poor creatures as some who paid without any pressure.)

66. I will now enter on the main purpose of this letter, the rates of assessment to be imposed in the future. I will first show the rates of assessment I propose and their estimated revenue result, and afterwards give my reasons for believing those rates and the assessment resulting from them to be fair and moderate.

67. The first group of villages is that immediately surrounding the town of Hubli, sixteen (16) in number, for which I propose to take a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-0-0, this group comprises all the villages put in the 1st class in the expiring settlement by Captain Wingate, except one, Burdshingi, which being rather more distant from Hubli I have thought it better to put into the 2nd class.

See map.

68. The second group contains (19) nineteen villages, and comprises all the villages which may be considered to have the same advantage as regards rainfall as Hubli, but are farther removed from the immediate vicinity of the town. In this group is also included one old Navalgund Taluka village, Halial, since transferred to the Hubli Taluka, which is within about four miles of Hubli and altogether detached from the other Navalgund villages. For this group I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-8-0.

69. In the third group I have placed (10) ten villages; these are situated to the south-west of Hubli, and are, it may be considered, on the margin of the rice-growing country, where the climate is less propitious for dry-crop cultivation than the villages farther to the eastward. These villages I propose to assess at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-4-0. Captain Wingate distributed these Hubli villages, now put into three classes or groups, into two classes, with maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 2-0-0 and Rs. 1-8-0, respectively. I have thought it more suitable to distribute them now into three classes. My third group contains some villages which were put by Captain Wingate in 1844-45 into his first class and some in his second class. An inspection of the map will show the fitness of this arrangement.

70. The fourth class with maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 contains three (3) of the Hubli villages, Kusgal, Sul, and Mulhalli, which were made by Captain Wingate into a third group with maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0, these are plain black soil villages and among the very best situated in the Collectorate. In this group I have also placed five of the old Navalgund Taluka villages which have decided advantages over any of the others in that old taluka; Kubenur, a detached village now in the Dhárwár Taluka, and Sirur adjacent to it, these villages have a better early rainfall than the bulk of the taluka without a worse latter rain; Tirlapur, from its being on a much frequented line of road, and having a good tank with a perennial supply of good water, is much used as a halting place for carts, therefore fodder here commands a very high price. Sirgupi, for similar reasons to both Kubenur, Sirur, and Tirlapur, good westerly position, on a much frequented road. This is a singularly well-situated village, but it has the disadvantage of being badly supplied with water in occasional years for a short time before the monsoon. The village of Tali Morab I have also put in this class: it is a good westerly village and very well situated as regards markets, being near the large Jaghir market town of Hebli.

71. The 5th group comprises (23) twenty-three villages forming all the west centre of the old Navalgund Táluka. For these villages I have adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0. The group corresponding to this was assessed by Captain Wingate in 1844-45 at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-5-0. It included the five villages named in the preceding paragraph which I have transferred, for the reasons stated, to a higher group. I have also brought into this group the town of Anigeri and the villages of Badhrapur close to it to the west, also the village of Kolwad. Anigeri in 1844 was in a very declining state; it is now a most thriving town, and being situated on a great and much frequented line of road fully merits the place I have given it. Badhrapur is situated on the same road to the westward of Anigeri and Kolwad, is a large and flourishing village to the south of Anigeri and fairly within the parallel of rainfall in which the rest of this group is situated.

72. The 6th group contains the east centre of the old Navalgund Táluka. This group in 1844 had a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 assigned to it by Captain Wingate. I have adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0. In this group generally the rainfall is more uncertain than in the preceding.

73. The 7th and last group is the extreme north-east of the old Navalgund Táluka forming part of the old Yaugul Mahalkari's Division of the Navalgund Táluka. For this group Captain Wingate adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-0-0. I have adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0. In this group the rainfall is more uncertain than in any of the others, and in fact, I believe, more uncertain than in any other part of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

74. In fixing upon the above detailed dry-crop rates, I have been guided by settlements in the vicinity made during the last twelve or fourteen years, and also by settlements made in other parts of the country during the same period of time. Settlements of Jaghirs do not afford more than a guide to settlements in adjacent Government villages, for there we have to make a bargain, as it were, between the Jaghirdar and his ryots, to raise such a revenue as shall satisfy the Jaghirdar and induce him to agree to a settlement, and at the same time to consider what the ryots can fairly afford to pay in consideration of obtaining fixity of tenure on a defined assessment, neither of which do they practically possess in Jaghir districts under the ordinary form of management. Consequently rates are generally fixed somewhat higher in Jaghir territories by the Survey than in Government villages. In Government villages we always keep well within the mark, in Jaghir villages it is often necessary to go up much nearer to it, otherwise the Chief would refuse to accede to any settlement at all trusting to make more out of his ryots by taking as much as he could get in good years and allowing balances to accumulate in bad ones.

75. As regards Jaghirs, the Sirhatti Táluka of the Sangli Jaghir was settled in 1865, the northern villages of this táluka stretch along immediately to the south of Anigeri and some of them are contiguous to Konkan-Kurhatti, Rotigwad, and Kolwad, villages in the 5th group, or those assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0 maximum. These Sirhatti villages were assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 2-0-0. and Rs. 2-4-0, the settlement has been perfectly successful. I was in fact prepared to put rates a little higher than these had it been necessary to secure the consent of the Chief to the settlement.

76. The Kundgol Táluka belonging to the Chief of Jamkhandi, was settled last year; it is situated between the Hubli and Navalgund villages, running in between the villages of Mulhalli, assessed at a maximum of Rs. 2, and Haliál assessed at a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0; the villages here were settled on a maximum rate of Rs. 3-12-0. In this Jaghir I was obliged to fix on as high rates as I thought it just to adopt, in order to secure the consent of the Chief. Not a single field was thrown up at the settlement in the whole Jaghir, and there the ryots hardly hold to their land as they do in Government villages, for during the last ten years there had been many complaints of capricious and excessive assessments. Kundgol is one of the best situated tracts in the Dhárwár Collectorate limits, but not better than the eastern villages of the old Hubli Táluka, to which it is contiguous.

77. The Nurgund Jaghir, confiscated on account of the rebellion of the Chief in 1858, was settled by me in 1860. These villages are to the north of the old Navalgund Táluka around the town of Nurgund, shown in the map. The villages around Nurgund were settled at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-7-0 and those nearer to the 7th group under report were settled at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-5-0; these were Government villages, and there was no occasion whatever to go beyond what was a suitable rate of assessment as Government villages: this was, too, before prices had been affected by the American war. The settlement was perfectly successful—so successful, that though in 1864 and 1865, special bad years, much land was not even sown, still the whole revenue was collected without remissions or outstandings.

78. Finally, the sub-letting and selling prices of land show conclusively that the assessment proposed will absorb but a small proportion of the rent, probably not more than from one-fourth to one-third on the average.

79. There is no doubt that considerably higher rates of assessment than I have proposed could be well paid without absorbing anything like the proportion of the produce required to pay the assessment thirty years ago. Considerably higher rates than I have proposed are indeed not by any means unexpected by the people as I know from conversations with them, but Government have strongly expressed the desire, on evident principles of expediency, that re-assessments should be pitched on a very moderate standard, and under this view I have proposed the rates now brought forward. That the anticipated revenue result is fairly satisfactory will, I think, presently appear.

80. I must first, however, proceed to notice the rice and garden land; in some of the villages to the west of Hubli there is a good deal of "Turi" or rice land; we commence here in fact to touch upon the country to the west where rice is the staple produce. There are in all acres 1,726 of Turi in these villages, acres, 1,088 of which are Government land. This is not the best situation for rice land in the Collectorate by any means, as the rainfall is sometimes insufficient. I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 8-0-0 for these lands, which will give an average rate all over of Rs. 4-5-0. Some of this land is under tanks and some is watered solely by drainage from higher land or rainfall. A maximum of Rs. 8-0-0 on rice was common in the original settlement in Dhárwár and Belgaum, and indeed much higher rates were in some cases imposed, but, as before stated, I don't consider this to be an eminently good tract for rice cultivation. The average rate per acre imposed at the settlement in 1844 on this land comes to Rs. 2-11-1; at that time the system of classification and assessment of rice land had not been matured as it was a few years later.

81. Of garden land there is not much either in the old Hubli or the old Navalgund villages. It appears from the statement at Captain Godfrey's 30th paragraph on the Hubli villages that there were in 1847 (48) forty-eight wells used for irrigation, and now there are 151. The total acres of Bagayat land recorded at the last settlement were acres 76, there are now 258 acres of garden, of which acres 199 are Government land. This garden land is, with very small exception, watered from wells, of Patasthal or channel-garden there is very little indeed. I have not received all the papers relating to this subject yet, and consequently cannot state the exact area, but I know it to be very small. This is not in fact a garden tract, the wells generally require to be too deep. The produce is principally confined to fruits and vegetables for the Hubli market.

82. In the old Navalgund villages there is even less Bagayat than in Hubli; at the time of the last settlement there were but 21 acres in all, now there are acres 252, of which acres 158 are Government land. The garden lands are confined almost entirely to a few villages in the south and west of the old taluka, and are mostly watered by wells and some by Bhurkis or erections on the banks of nullas for drawing water from the bed; some small area is stated to be watered from tanks. The whole garden cultivation in Navalgund is utterly insignificant and carried on under difficulties, since irrigation in pure black soil, and little else prevails in Navalgund, does not answer.

83. I propose to assess all the old purely well garden land, not referring to that watered by Bhurkis, in the mode hitherto adopted in revision settlements, namely, at a rate not exceeding the maximum dry-crop rate in the garden land existing at the time of the last settlement, and at the simple dry-crop rate on the land under wells constructed since that settlement. The general subject of the system to be adopted in assessing well Bagayat in revisions of assessment was referred by me to Government in letter No. 1900, dated 17th November last. It matters not how this question is decided as regards the little and unimportant garden land in the villages under report.

84. The lands watered by Bhurkis, which will amount to but a few acres in all the villages, I propose to assess at an additional rate per acre not exceeding 12 annas on the dry-crop assessment.

85. The small area of Patasthal and tank garden I propose to assess at the same maximum as the rice lands, namely, Rs. 8-0-0. The total area of garden land in both old Hubli and old Navalgund is above stated as only acres 510, of which at least three-fourths are well and Bhurki Bagayat, the precise areas of each Captain Godfrey does not state in his report, and I have not received all the detailed village papers to enable me to extract this information. The area is, however, so small, that this omission is of no material importance.

86. I should have before alluded to the statement of the present number of tanks and that existing at the time of the previous settlement. Captain Godfrey shows at paragraph 37 of his report on the old Navalgund Taluka that there was formerly a total of 103 tanks, no record existing of the number used for irrigation and for drinking water. Now there is a total of 219, of which 23 are used for irrigation and 196 solely for drinking purposes; the irrigation tanks are so called because some irrigation is practised from them, but it is to the very smallest extent in each case. But very few of the drinking water tanks can be of entirely new construction; wherever a favourable site for a tank existed traces of the existence of one in former times were visible. Most villages had one, two, or more in various states of repair or disrepair, but a very small proportion of these were calculated to retain water during the hot weather.

87. In Hubli the total number of efficient tanks in 1844 is shown by Captain Godfrey in the 31st paragraph of his letter as 87, of which 41 were for drinking purposes and 46 for irrigation. Now the number is shown as 148, of which 92 are for drinking water and 56 for irrigation, generally used for the rice lands. None of these tanks are what could be considered first-class works, the large majority are not more than what are locally called "kutees," petty reservoirs often of less than one acre in area, which hold water for a month or so after the rains, and are very useful to give the rice one or two waterings when required.

88. I will now proceed to show the estimated revenue result of the proposed rates. This is shown in detail for each class or group of villages below. In the old Hubli villages the proposed rates are estimated to give a revenue of Rs. 81,178 against Rs. 48,173 the realized revenue of 1872-73, an increase of Rs. 33,005, or 68.5 per cent.

89. In the old Navalgund villages the new rates are estimated to give a revenue of Rs. 3,20,047 against Rs. 2,00,801, the collections of last year, an increase of Rs. 1,19,246, or 59.4 per cent.

90. In the two old talukas the new rates give an estimated revenue of Rs. 4,01,225 against Rs. 2,48,974 collected last year, an increase of Rs. 1,52,251, or 61.15 per cent.

Class.	Number of Villages in each.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.						Increase per cent. on occupied Land.
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied and unoccupied assessed Waste.						
					Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	Hubli ... 16	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	73.89
		3 0 0	9,125	11,131	9,886	19,300	839	882	10,234	19,682	
2	Hubli ... 18 Navalgund ... 1	2 8 0	19,697	21,545	20,000	36,206	2,308	886	22,308	37,092	68.0
3	Hubli ... 10	2 4 0	4,723	5,879	5,366	8,172	1,400	601	6,766	8,773	61.92
4	Hubli ... 3 Navalgund ... 5	3 0 0	29,143	29,843	29,268	50,013	84	31	29,297	50,044	73.4
5	Navalgund ... 23	1 12 0	81,289	75,616	81,994	1,24,844	110	114	82,104	1,24,958	66.1
7	Navalgund ... 40	1 8 0	102,623	94,904	103,746	1,31,786	288	163	104,036	1,31,929	56.2
6	Navalgund ... 13	1 4 0	30,663	21,556	20,879	30,924	15	10	20,894	30,934	49.46
Total	... 138	.....	277,242	2,48,974	280,625	4,01,225	4,994	2,187	285,619	4,08,419	61.15
	47 81	Hubli Navalgund	44,602 232,640	48,173 2,00,801	45,954 234,671	81,178 3,20,047	4,675 419	1,891 296	59,829 235,080	83,069 3,20,343	68.81 59.28

91. A statement* is appended to this letter showing the comparative result of the proposed settlement on every village concerned. In one village of the first group, Mariam-Tinsagar, No. 3 of the list, the increase is 117 per cent. This village, under the old survey, contained acres 796 of arable land and 328 of unarable, it is now returned as containing acres 938 of arable and 164 of unarable, it is one of the villages the inhabited site of which is merged in the town of Hubli, the lands being immediately contiguous. The villages of the first, second and third group most of them contain a great deal of that red gravelly soil alluded to above in paragraph 12, which was undoubtedly classed much below its value thirty years ago and which even for grazing purposes often brings in one rupee per acre and more.

92. In the 4th group we come to the open country black soil villages. Here the percentage proportions of the present and past assessment of each village range at no great distance about the average of the whole, and the same will be observed in the 5th group. Kolwad and Anigeri, Nos. 73 and 60 of the list, show a higher percentage increase than the other villages: this is explained by their having been, for reasons already given, now placed in a higher group than they were by Captain Wingate. The percentage increases of the villages of the 6th and 7th groups also range about the average increases of these groups, never exceeding or falling short of it by more than 15 per cent.

93. It will be observed that the percentage of increase varies considerably in the seven different groups. The 1st and 4th groups have each an increase of a fraction over 75 per cent. The first is the circle immediately surrounding Hubli, the change in the circumstances of which have been greater in the last 30 years than in almost any part of the country, from this town becoming the centre of a large trade to the coast. The 4th group comprises (8) eight of the very best situated villages of the plain country well situated as regards markets and also as regards rainfall. In the last group the increase only amounts to 43 per cent. I have adopted a rate which gives a very low increase there in consequence of the inferiority of the rainfall.

94. I will not go through any elaborate calculations based upon changes in prices in order to justify these rates of assessment or to compare them with the past, the percentage increase of the prices of staple articles of the past (3) three years over those of 30 to 20 years ago, given at paragraph 53, will show that these rates might be very greatly increased, if their increase was to follow exactly the increase in prices as existing at present, or as likely to exist, as far as we can judge, at any moderate distance of time. We have an increased and increasing population, with a fair proportion of the non-agricultural class, and therefore a large local consumption of the ordinary food grains which is not likely to decrease; we have also the ability to produce a large number of exportable products which must always be in good demand, and with improved means of conveyance might be exported to whatever extent they may be produced. In this settlement it is more a question of how far it is expedient to increase the assessment than how far it would be strictly just to do so.

94. The following abstract statement shows the total area of the 128 villages under report with the whole of the revenue particulars :—

Nature of Land.	According to existing Settlement.		According to new Survey and proposed Settlement.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Judi realizable.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	277,242	2,48,974	280,625	4,01,225	...
Government unoccupied assessment waste ...	2,414	1,208	4,994	2,187	...
Inám ...	120,974	1,12,275	120,070	1,77,050	60,594
Unarable ...	24,060	...	18,186	...	...
Total ...	424,690	3,62,455	423,875	5,80,462	60,594

There is a difference of acres 902 in the area of land recorded as inám under the former and present survey; to prevent misapprehension it may be well to explain that this cannot result from a difference in measurement, but from about 450 acres of land being in the survey papers wrongly entered under the head of Government land from faulty information during the progress of the survey as to certain fields or parts of fields; in all these villages there were many fields which, as stated in paragraph 6 contained some portion of inám land, some error in the information regarding which is the undoubted cause of this discrepancy. At the introduction of the settlement all errors of this kind are cleared up. I may also mention that some very small difference may occur in the final total areas after an examination of some of the calculations of areas, where I have reason to suppose small errors to have occurred, but the amount of difference caused thereby will be totally immaterial as regards the general result.

95. The average rate per acre all over on the Government land is at present Re. 0-14-4, and under the proposed assessment it will amount to Rs. 1-6-11, an additional tax of Re. 0-8-7 per acre producing the above result.

96. There will probably be some small increase of revenue from an adjustment of the Judi payable on some ináms. Wherever the "Mamul" or ancient Judi on any entire Watan was found to be in excess of the survey assessment, the survey assessment was fixed as the Judi payable during the currency of the settlement: now on revision it is necessary to increase the Judi in such cases up to the Mamul or ancient Judi, or up to the revised survey assessment, whichever is lowest. The total additional Judi thus imposable it is impossible to know till the detailed rates are applied at the settlement, but I do not anticipate that it will amount to any very considerable sum.

97. I will now make a few remarks regarding the cotton and other export trade of these districts and regarding what can be done to improve them, evidently a matter of the deepest importance as regards the stability of the land revenue, the means of paying which can alone be secured by successful trade.

98. The villages under report form almost the northern part of the great Southern Marátha Country cotton field. Excepting the villages of the Belgaum Collectorate immediately to the north of these villages and to the south of the river Mulpraba, which appears on the map, two of the villages under report being in fact on the other side of it, and excepting the Hungund Taluka of the Kalladgi Collectorate, situated some 50 miles to the north-east of Navalgund, there is no great continuous stretch of cotton country between Navalgund and the river Kistna; cotton is of course grown here and there, but the suitable soil generally occurs in patches of limited extent and not in the broad unbroken expanse mile after mile uninterruptedly, as it does in Navalgund and the talukas of British territory to the east of it and in the Nizám's country beyond.

99. To the north of the town of Navalgund American cotton is not much grown; it is not till we get south of Anigeri that the most favourable country for this variety of cotton is met with. It has been stated that for American cotton to thrive it must be within a certain distance of the coast and within the influence of the moist sea breeze; this I believe to be an entire error, clearly disproved by facts. American cotton grows well in villages situated 30 and 40 miles east of Navalgund, while about that place it is believed not to thrive. I believe it to be a simple question of soil, where there is slight admixture of red loam with the black basaltic soil, there, as far as I have seen, American cotton flourishes, and 40 miles east of Navalgund there is such an admixture and south of Anigeri patches of red soil and hills of granite, or, properly speaking, I believe of gneiss, constantly appear, the debris of which must have in some degree affected the surrounding black soil. The great superiority of American cotton over native is that the proportion of wool to seed is as one to two, while in native cotton is as one to three; moreover, the produce per acre is under favourable circumstances greater and the wool of superior quality, the disadvantages are that it can be cleaned by a gin only, and the plant appears to be somewhat more delicate.

100. In the villages under report, from returns obtained from the Mámlatdar, I find that out of the total occupied area, Government and Inám, acres 400,695, the following area was under cotton last year, 1872-73, and is in the present year:—

Year.		Indigenous Cotton.	American Cotton.	Total of both kinds.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1872-73	... ..	66,260	59,584	125,844
1873-74	... ..	65,723	44,483	110,206

101. Taking the two kinds of cotton together, an average of 65 lbs. per acre produce in clean cotton will probably be a just estimate in the ordinary run of years, and the present value of this to the producer may be put at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, which will give a gross produce of about Rs. 15 per acre, including the value of the seed which is an article always in demand for feeding cattle, and might, if cheap carriage existed, be exported as an oil seed. Taking Rs. 13-8-0 per acre as the value to the producer of the exportable part of the produce, it gives a total sum of Rs. 14,87,781 as the sum which this tract gains by the production of cotton alone, or in round numbers 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ times the total land tax of the whole tract, of which the cotton area is but a fraction over one-fourth.

102. Cotton, however, is not the only produce raised in this part of the Dhárwár Collectorate which is exportable, apart from the food-grains of the agricultural population which, even should there be a surplus quantity in any year, can only be considered exportable to a limited extent from their bulk and small value. Wheat grows well in ordinary dry-crop land and also oil-seeds, linseed, kurdah or safflower (*carthamus tinctorius*), these are all grown together as a rotation crop in land which ordinarily is put under cotton every third year, jowári forming the third rotation crop. All these articles command a ready sale. Wheat will probably never be exported from Dhárwár to England, the price there being ordinarily too high, still it is an available article should prices fall, and the demand for oil-seeds is practically unlimited. Twenty-five years ago, soon after communication with the coast was first opened, it is known that there was some export of oil-seeds; but of recent years cotton absorbs the whole carrying power of the country.

103. The Dhárwár cotton, both American and indigenous, has a very high character for intrinsic goodness; all evidence goes to show that with fair treatment in preparation for market it will range among the very best cottons which go out of India; but there is no cotton which is subjected to so much carelessness in packing and wilful adulteration in the various hands it passes through between the picker and the final exporter. There is no impossibility in remedying this, but little, very little, can be done by coercive measures; if the people see that it is their interest to pick cleanly and abstain from adulteration in ginning and packing, they will commence to do so. In the early years of the introduction of American cotton into Dhárwár a good deal of pressure was applied, and I well recollect how bitterly unpopular the very name of the "Government cotton" was, notwithstanding that here and there enormous profits were known to be realized. In 1847 the policy changed, all pressure was removed, and the area at once decreased from acres 20,500 to acres 3,350. All interference having ceased and the cultivation of American cotton being found really profitable, in a very few years it exceeded acres 150,000, and now exceeds acres 300,000.

104. From the above facts a clear lesson is to be learnt; absolute and well defined fraudulent proceedings may be dealt with coercively and decidedly, but deteriorations of cotton through stupidity or indifference can be best, I would almost say only, obviated by touching the interests of the cultivator, and this can be only done by opening up the

district, making it accessible to European merchants, and enabling them to buy on the spot, without the intervention of two or three native brokers, each looking to make all the profit he can by fair or foul means. European merchants would set up ginning establishments in central situations, their skill would enable them to prepare a more marketable article than the native dealer could prepare at a similar cost, and competition of European merchants on the spot would secure for the cultivator the maximum price possible.

105. The American variety of cotton can only be cleaned by a gin or machine of some kind; the machine has yet to be discovered which can be safely placed in the hands of ignorant cultivators or small village dealers; a more unreasoning, unmechanical, clumsy-fingered race probably does not exist on the earth, it is not wonderful that in their hands saw-gins,* which require careful mechanical supervision, should cut the cotton to pieces; yet gins of some kind must be used, otherwise the cotton would go uncleaned, since hand labour is totally insufficient for the increased area under cotton; but gins of any kind will never be worked successfully except under proper mechanical supervision.

106. It is little, and well within bounds, to say that the Dhárwár cotton, whether American or indigenous, would be at the present time worth one penny a pound more than it is, if brought to market in reasonably good condition free from gross adulteration and not cut in ginning. A penny a pound on the cotton grown in the small portion of the Dhárwár Cotton Field under report, amounts on the estimate of produce per acre taken in a preceding paragraph to Rs. 2,98,47½, and it certainly would not be too much to assume that five-sixths of this would go into the pockets of the first producers, a sum equal to three-fourths of the proposed land revenue.

107. European firms have gone into all other parts of the country and set up cleaning establishments wherever railway communication exists, but without ready railway or other similarly trustworthy communications they will not go, or in such small numbers, under such difficulties, and with such small means, as to do little good. A cotton-cleaning establishment requires a certain number of European artizans and ready means of replacing any man or thing required; communication by water or rail alone meets those requirements.

108. The plan for a railway connecting Kárwár on the west coast with Bellary on the general system of railways in Southern India has been recently put on one side by the Secretary of State, for the reason that the present uncertain state of the Indian cotton trade calls for a corresponding change in the action of Government with regard to it. I find some difficulty in following the above argument. India must grow exportable articles, or it is difficult to see where the revenue, especially the land revenue, the mainstay of the State, is to come from. Cotton is an exportable article of the first if not the first importance, it is stated to be probable that it may fall in price in consequence of increased production in America, consequently it is not worth while for Government to take any measures to save this trade; the receipt of the cotton would appear to be the only point in view and not the fate of the producers or of the Government which is dependent on them for a land revenue. Manchester will doubtless buy American cotton as long as it is cheaper than Indian, during which time Manchester may not want India; but most certainly India cannot do without Manchester or some other purchaser, and must be content to receive such a price as shall make Indian cotton practically cheaper than American.

109. The question is whether the quantity and price of American cotton available will enable it to kill the Indian trade in this article. At present prices the cottons which range with good Dhárwár are over Rs. 180 per candy. The cotton trade was the mainstay of these districts 25 years ago, when the price was not more than Rs. 75 a candy, and as long as the price does not fall below Rs. 120 a candy, production can fall little. As matters are at present, cotton is the pig which pays the rent, and as the security of the rent depends most materially upon the price obtained for the pig, it is evidently the landlord's policy to do all he can to enable the tenant to get him to market in the best and most saleable condition. The argument of a possible decrease in the price of mutton would be an excellent one for the hoped-for purchaser of the pig to use as a reason for not interesting himself in his welfare, but would not be used by the landlord unless he was forgetful of his own position or saw some other mode of obtaining payment of his rent, especially if resort to other means of supplementing his income were hopeless.

110. I have in a previous paragraph stated that considerations of expediency have guided me in proposing an increase of revenue to the extent I have proposed, and not solely considerations of what the people might be justly called upon to pay. The hopes of the people had been raised very high regarding obtaining a railway in the province, they had seen surveys going on for three years and the line definitely trenched out. Few have ever seen a railway, but most have now heard of the marvellous advantages conferred, and are unable quite to understand why they should be excluded from a participation in such advantages; they pay their revenue as regularly as other people, and get very little visible

* From a return obtained from the Mámá:dár there are 175 saw-gins in the villages under report, valued at Rs. 32,400.

for it. The recent decision regarding this railway is not favourable to reconciling the people of this district to any very heavy increases of revenue. Had the decision been in favour of the work, I have not the least hesitation in saying that an additional Rs. 40,000 of annual revenue might have been imposed on the tract under report, and in the same proportion on the amount of land revenue under revision in the settlements following for several years to come. A sum, in fact, equal to from one-and-a-half to two per cent. on the estimated cost of the railway might have been added to the land revenue of the district, with no more and no less dissatisfaction than the smaller increase will cause.

111. We must remember that it is not a mere question of adding to the land revenue, but of securely upholding that which we have got, which can be only done by fostering the production of exportable articles, which can alone be done by what is called opening up the country; as regards inland districts a railway being the only opener recognized as efficient.

112. From various indications it may be anticipated that a railway from Bellary to Gadag or Hubli, in connection with the Madras Railway Company, will before long receive support; this line will doubtless pay as well as many of the existing lines in the Madras Presidency, which is not saying much, but could hardly pay as the direct line to the west coast would. Still, whether it paid or not it would confer great advantages on the Dhárwár cotton fields in the way of allowing free access to European enterprise; that it would ever carry any large proportion of the Dhárwár cotton to the east coast in an opposite direction to its ultimate destination it is impossible to conceive, and oil-seeds and other more bulky articles would go much less than cotton.

113. Irrigation is generally upheld as the panacea for all the evils India suffers applicable everywhere. There can be no doubt that in tracts of country subject to periodical droughts, and in some years unable to raise the food of its inhabitants, irrigation is of great importance. The great evil in the famines in India is ordinarily not that there is no food, but that there is no money to buy it; for many years back prices on this side of India have been as high and often much higher than what are called famine prices in Bengal. In some of the northern villages under report the fields were not even sown in 1864 and 1865, the poorer classes no doubt suffered to some extent, as is their lot in all countries in times of pressure, but no general distress occurred, and the Government revenue came in as regularly as in the most plentiful years. The difference is that our people have the means of purchasing food derived from the profits of the sale of exportable articles, while in Bengal the masses of people live from hand to mouth, the profits of cultivation being absorbed by middlemen; the smallest failure in the food crops must therefore produce intense distress; irrigation might relieve this, but it would put the people in no general or permanent better case, as it is not probable that even under irrigation anything beyond a mere subsistence would be left to them by the superior holders.

114. This is the simplest case for the application of irrigation, that of first putting the daily bread and no more beyond the caprices of the seasons. In most parts of India the power of producing food-grains is a good deal above the consumption, and the great want is some produce not so bulky as to eat up its value in carriage and in general demand, the less variable in price the better, but the great point is that it should always be saleable at a fairly remunerative price. Food-grains, excepting the higher class, wheat and rice, do not meet these needs, and those only with the aid of water or rail carriage, if any distance is in question.

115. On this side of India at any rate, keeping up existing works, a point not kept sufficiently in view, an extension of well irrigation, and the construction of minor works costing a few thousand rupees each, and watering fifty or a hundred acres, will do all that is required. With the exception of in a few tracts or belts of country of most limited extent, the rainfall is generally sufficient to give an adequate supply of food, and in those droughty tracts the soil is generally poor and the population sparse, therefore large and expensive works would be out of place, involving a very heavy expenditure with little prospect of return. In fact, under the very best and most favourable circumstances, I doubt if any expensive work of irrigation on this side of India has ever paid or shown any reasonable prospect of doing so.

If the lives of the people were in jeopardy, the prospect of a work paying or no would be of secondary importance; the only point would then be to obtain security for life at the lightest expense possible, and wells and minor works most certainly hold out this advantage.

116. In this Presidency, from the great variations of climate and rainfall, it is hardly possible to have a failure of food even over an entire collectorate, and, with the exception of the indigent class, which will be more or less found everywhere, the circumstances of the people are such that means to purchase food are seldom totally wanting. But this is not the sole point requiring the attention of the State, life has the first call undoubtedly, but the general welfare of the people and the preservation of the revenue, the means of attaining this has only a less strong claim.

117. As regards the part of the Presidency under report, improvement in communications is the great want, and the provision of those improvements will repay the Government both directly and indirectly, just as well as works of irrigation are likely to do elsewhere; the carrying power of the country is totally insufficient for the transport of the produce capable of being grown in and exported from it, and every ton of possible ungrown and unexported produce is so much loss to the country.

118. If it be finally decided not to undertake the construction of a railway in the Southern Marátha Country at an early period, much expense must be incurred in improving the approaches to the coast. From the bottom of the Ghat to Kárwár the road is good for ordinary traffic, but between Hubli and the top of the Ghat, a distance of about 46 miles, much remains to be done; from want of metal the road in parts becomes absolutely impassable for laden carts after a little rain, as I myself experienced about the 20th of June last. In consequence of the gradual falling of the rates for labour, which as a matter of course lingers somewhat behind the fall in the price of food, much more could be done now than a few years back for a given sum. This, too, will very materially affect the estimate for the cost of the railway which was based on the prices of two or three years back.

119. Generally in the Dhárwár Collectorate fair-weather communications are good and sufficient; in black soil the making roads passable in all weathers could only be accomplished at a great expense, but if not done thoroughly it is better to do nothing at all, as an old track across the black soil is better than the best newly lined-out road if unmetalled or unprovided with a red soil or murum roadway. Many of the old tracks were passable, even after heavy rain, from the surface black soil having been worn away and a bed of kunkur or lime nodules, formerly interspersed through the soil, remaining as the surface; but there is not a new unmetalled line of road in black soil which is not totally impassable for a cart for a day or two after a single inch of rain, and this is the case with a great part of the road shown on the map going from Hubli through Nargund to Sholápur. If obliged to go in that direction after heavy rain I would certainly select another route than that by the so-called made-road.

120. The local funds produce a large annual sum which will be added to considerably by the result of the settlement now proposed. There is a large field for their employment in improving lines of traffic, and they can be best employed in the removal of obstacles, in bridging nullas and in making firm crossings over those nullas and rivers which either hardly merit a bridge, or over which a bridge would cost too much to admit of one being made at present. Next, available funds should be concentrated, and in black soil tracts two or three miles of really sound road constructed annually on the parts where the old track is worst in wet weather, commencing at the western terminus and constructing so solidly as to require little future expenditure on more than surface repairs. Expenditure so conducted would produce in a very few years some permanent good, while even a large annual sum spread over many miles of line through black soil makes the road rather worse than better for the time being, and produces no permanent good whatever. No policy is so bad in black soil country as leaving the old worn-out hollow roadways where met with, they have a firm bottom which cannot be provided on a new line except at an enormous cost.

121. Before closing this report I must note one great improvement which has taken place in the last twenty-five years. I allude to the comparative cessation of the ravages of cholera which formerly appeared nearly every hot weather and killed many. This is doubtless partly due to the cleaner state of villages and improved supplies of drinking water, but more decidedly to the cessation of marching of Madras native troops through these districts. At that time both Belgaum and Dhárwár, besides other stations to the northward, were garrisoned by troops of the Madras Army, who came from Bellary or Bangalore with an immense troop of followers and families in their train, and much more often than not in some part of their march cholera broke out and was then disseminated through the country. The transit of troops between Bellary, Bangalore, and Dhárwár has for many years ceased, and undoubtedly cholera is much less frequent in its visitations to the Dhárwár Collectorate than it used to be in former times.

122. I estimate that the total cost of the revision survey and settlement of the villages under report will have cost Rs. 59,600; for this one expenditure an additional annual revenue of Rs. 1,52,251 will have been secured, or considerably more than double the cost of procuring it; moreover, the survey and settlement will have been put on such a secure basis that any future revisions should be effected at a very trifling expense.

123. Two small villages north of the Malpraba, formerly in the Dhárwár Collectorate, are now in the Bádámi Táluka of the Kaladgi Collectorate, I have not thought it necessary to send this report through the Collector of Kaladgi on account of these two villages, as considerable additional delay would be thereby caused.

124. The sending in this report has, in fact, been delayed later than I could have wished, in consequence of delays in completing the village papers consequent on the subdivision of Inám holdings ordered by Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873. I might have left this work over as regards the present settlement, but was

unwilling to do so as it is one of the points specially required to make the operation thoroughly complete.

125. Agricultural lands bearing assessment situated in eleven villages around the city of Hubli, amounting to acres 1,318-19, were included in the Municipal limits by notification dated 22nd February 1871, published in the *Gazette* of the same month. Under the rules for assessment there laid down, paragraph 4, it is stated that the rates of assessment will be fixed for 99 years. These municipal lands are included in the above proposals for revision of assessment. I cannot see any reason for imposing a different rate of assessment on them on account of their being included in the town limits, nor do I see the necessity or advantage for making the settlement on them for more than the ordinary period of 30 years; most of this land is purely agricultural land, and not likely to be used for anything else, extending as it does in some directions more than half a mile beyond the limits of the town proper. It would appear to be the more convenient arrangement to assess the land in the ordinary mode and to allow the assessment to be redeemed and a building fine be imposed whenever any part of it is required for building purposes. I beg that definite orders may be given on these two points---

1st.—Are any special rates of assessment to be imposed on these lands?

2nd.—For what period are the rates which may be sanctioned to hold good?

126. It now only remains to request sanction to the introduction of the proposed rates of assessment to take effect in the ensuing year 1874-75, and to request their guarantee for the usual period of thirty years.

I have, &c.,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Lands Sub-let and Leased, showing Amount and Conditions.

Villages.	New Survey Number.	Kind of Soil.	Arable Acres.		Present Assessment of Field.		Portion of Field sub-let.	Amount for which land is sub-let or leased.		Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Sub-letting and other Remarks.	Information obtained.									
			A.	g.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.												
Mariam-Timsagar.	79	Dry crop ...	19	5	}	Whole	...	27	0	...	Sub-let for one year.										
	70	" ...	13	0																	
	10	" ...	0	26																	
	11	Garden ...	4	1																	
		Dry crop ...	0	7																	
	9	Garden ...	4	88									} 28 8	"	...	110	0	...	Sub-let for Rs. 110 per year. Garden is both Motaathal and Pathaathal. Water class of Patasthal is 3.		
		Dry crop ...	4	21																	
	140	Garden ...	0	11									}	"	...	60	0	...	Sub-let for one year; in former year 1870 sub-let for Rs. 80.		
		Dry crop ...	3	39																	
	14	" ...	0	22									}	"	...	12	0	...	Sub-let for two years at Rs. 6 per annum, amount paid in advance.		
138	" ...	0	14																		
126	Garden ...	2	9	}	"	...	36	0	...	Sub-let for one year.											
	Dry crop ...	1	27																		
119	" ...	2	9	}	"	...	200	0	...	Leased for 4 years. Land free on expiration of term of four years.											
27	Garden ...	0	25																		
Yellapur	3	" ...	10	35	} 9 0	"	...	175	0	...	Sub-let for half produce. Owner to pay Government assessment and cultivator to bear all expenses of cultivation; produce to be shared equally.										
	4	" ...	21	15																	
	5	" ...	2	18																	
Madinaikana rikkatti.	10	" ...	7	25	}	"	...	35	0	...	Produce of 67 mango-trees sold for Rs. 175 without any right to land.										
	51	" ...	2	11									} 0 4	"	...	80	0	...	Mango plantation. Produce of trees sold average Rs. 85 a year.		
		52	" ...	7																	29
	84	" ...	17	22									}	"	...	400	0	...	Leased for the period of 5 years. Owner continues to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of 5 years.		
	85	" ...	5	25																	
	89	" ...	11	10									}	"	...	100	0	...	Leased for 14 years. Owner continues to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of 14 years.		
	63	" ...	3	24																	
	64	" ...	0	3									}	"	...	1,000	0	1868	Leased for 10 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of 10 years.		
	Bammapur	146	" ...	10																	38	} 38 0	"	...	400	0	1868	Leased for 12 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years.
		147	" ...	19									20								
Adargunchi	62	" ...	16	2	} 24 8	"	...	800	0	1872	Leased for 10 years.										
	174	" ...	16	84																	
	204	" ...	1	9									}	"	...	200	0	1867	Sub-let for half produce. Cultivator bears all expenses of cultivation.		
	54	" ...	14	2																	
	52	" ...	11	14																	
Jangmarkop	81	" ...	24	29	} 37 0	"	...	100	0	...	Leased for 18 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.										
	10	" ...	24	29									} 87 0	"	...	100	0	...	Leased for 7 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.		
		" ...	15	16																	
Topalkatti	10	" ...	15	16	}	"	...	800	0	...	Leased for 20 years Judi Inam. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.										
	114	" ...	24	28									} 48 0	"	...	50	0	...	Sub-let on kowl for 25 years at rate of Rs. 50 to be paid annually. Agreement made about 17 years ago.		
	116	" ...	2	26																	
	4	" ...	14	10									}	Half	...	600	0	...	Half the number leased for Rs. 600 for 14 years. Government assessment to be paid by owner. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.		
Endihal	3	Dry crop ...	16	2	} 24 0	Whole	...	124	0	...	Sub-let for two years at Rs. 124 per annum to be paid yearly in two instalments.										
													Ayadya	20	" ...	9	24	} 14 0	"	1,000	0	...	Leased for 14 years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.
15	" ...	0	31	} 1 0	"	...	20	0	...	Sub-let on kowl for 20 years at Rs. 20 to be paid yearly.											

STATEMENT B—continued.

Villages.	New Survey Number.	Kind of Soil.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field sub-let.	Amount for which land is sub-let or leased.	Date of Transaction.	Condition of sub-letting and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.	
				Rs. a.		Rs. a.				
Ayodya	18	Dry crop	3 29	5 0	Whole	26 0	...	Sub-let for 3 years. Rs. 26 to be paid yearly.		
	14	Garden	1 9							
		32	Dry crop	5 2	6 0	"	30 0	...	Sub-let for one year.	
Narayanapur	24	"	6 13	.....	"	150 0	1869	Leased for 9 years. Judi to be paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term.	
	25	"	2 4							
		29	"	4 25	"	200 0	...	Leased for 5 years. Inam no assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
	66	"	6 2							
Nagshetikop	8	"	25 35	36 0	"	100 0	1869	Sub-let for one year.		
	88	"	12 35	.....	"	64 0	...	Ditto.	
	62	"	14 37	10 0	"	...	...	Sub-let for half produce. Government assessment to be paid by owner. Cultivator to bear all expenses of cultivation.	
Budiha	24	"	15 15	19 12	"	200 0	1868	Leased for 6 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term.		
	6	"	5 0							
		85	"	10 26	15 0	"	150 0	...	Leased for 12 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
		36	"	15 25	21 0	"	150 0	1867	Leased for 7 years. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.	
		1	"	14 12	22 0	"	400 0	...	Leased for 12 years. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
		2	"	15 3	22 0	"	500 0	1867	Leased for 16 years. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.	
		4	"	15 31	25 0	"	500 0	1872	Leased for 16 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.	
		26	"	14 26	24 8	"	200 0	...	Leased for 13 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender, except for last year, for which paid by owner. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
		29	"	0 37						
		33	"	7 3	12 0	"	150 0	...	Leased for 8 years. Inam no assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
Sidapur	13	"	29 25	31 0	Half	...	...	Sub-let for half produce. Government assessment to be paid by owner. Cultivator to bear all expenses of cultivation.	
Burdasingi	6	"	6 30	6 8	Whole	150 0	...	Leased for 7 years. No particular or documents forthcoming.		
	7	"	3 19							
		43	"	9 37	24 0	"	86 0	...	Sub-let for 1 year.	
	44	"	14 25							
Gopankop	154	"	12 33	16 12	"	400 0	...	Leased for 8 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.		
Sool	88	"	10 16	11 0	"	80 0	...	Leased for 6 years. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.		
	154	"	5 3	Part Inam free. Remainder pays 4 4	"	500 0	1870	Leased for 10 years. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.		
	155	"	5 14							
		172	"	7 37	4 4	"	300 0	...	Leased for 9 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.	
		213	"	23 20	28 0	"	300 0	1871	Leased for 22 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.	
		250	"	16 25	12 4	"	80 0	1866	Leased for 11 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
		4	"	8 30	6 2	"	300 0	...	Leased for 6 years. Government assessment paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
Nulvi	113	"	28 28	45 0	"	2,600 0	1864	Leased for 11 years on Rs. 1,500 paid in advance and Rs. 100 to be paid yearly. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term of years.		
	114	"	5 33							

Sub-Registrar's Office.

STATEMENT B—concluded.

Villages.	New Survey Number.	Kind of Soil.	Arable acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field sub-let.	Amount for which Land is sub-let or leased.	Date of Transaction.	Condition of Sub-letting and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.	
										A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Nalvi—continued.	81	Dry crop ...	12 38	16 10	Whole ...	500 0	1866	Leased for 13 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	Sub-Registrar's Office.	
	108	" ...	20 29	.....	Part ...	500 0	1869	Leased for 5 years. Land free on expiration of term.	
	109	" ...	Part only.							
	326	" ...	16 12	23 0	Whole ...	1,000 0	...	Leased for 10 years. Lender pays Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of 10 years. No documents forthcoming.		
	328	" ...	15 3							
	56	" ...	19 12	20 0	" ...	400 0	1869	Leased for 14 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.		
	76	" ...	9 20	8 10	" ...	200 0	1866	Leased for 34 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.		
	141	" ...	2 12	30 0	" ...	872 0	1872	Leased for 12 years on Rs. 200 paid in advance and Rs. 56 to be paid yearly. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.		
	73	" ...	20 25	13 8	" ...	436 0	"	Leased for 12 years on Rs. 100 paid in advance and Rs. 28 to be paid yearly. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.		
	144	" ...	6 4	15 8	Half ...	112 0		Leased for 5 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years. No documents forthcoming.		
	154	" ...	4 18	6 0	Whole ...	200 0	"	Leased for 10 years. Government assessment paid by owner of Land. Land free on expiration of term of years.		
	21	" ...	9 16	12 0	One-third ...	96 0	Leased for 9 years.	Government assessment to be paid by lenders. Land free on expiration of term of years. No documents forthcoming.		
	23	" ...	1 9		One-third ...	175 0				Do. 15 "
		" ...			One-third ...	172 0				Do. 14 "
		235	" ...	9 19	20 8	Whole ...	343 0	1870		Leased for 7 years on Rs. 168 paid in advance and Rs. 25 to be paid yearly. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years. No documents forthcoming.
	238	" ...	3 27							
		Rice ...	4 36							
	19	" ...	9 15	8 10	One-third ...	200 0		Leased for 8 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years. No documents.		
Gabbur	93	" ...	5 27	20 0	Whole ...	300 0		Leased for 10 years. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years. No documents forthcoming.		
	94	" ...	2 27							
Unkal	199	" ...	21 25	22 0	" ...	200 0	1868	Leased for 6 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years.		
	157	" ...	15 20	21 8	" ...	600 0	1866	Leased for 7 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.		
	442	" ...	3 38	Inam free ...	" ...	80 0		Leased for 13 years. Land free on expiration of term of years. No documents forthcoming.		
	402	" ...	3 38	" ..	" ...	53 0		Leased for 6 years. Land free on expiration of term of years. No documents forthcoming.		

Note.—By the word "lender" in the above statement Captain Godfrey has explained that he means the "lessee," as no repayment is to be made.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Deputy Supdt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT A.

Statement of Sales and Mortgages of Lands.

Villages.	New Survey Number.	Kind of Soil.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of transaction.	Conditions of mortgage, particulars of sale, and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.			
			A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.						
Mariam-Timsagar.	134	Dry crop ...	2 39	6 0	Whole ...	76 0	1871 ...	Sold.				
		Garden ...	0 15									
	84	Dry crop ...	0 32				1868 ...		Sold.			
		Garden ...	0 35									
	82	Dry crop ...	0 16				1870 ...		Sold. Stamped paper shown to Kulkarni, who certifies to its correctness.			
	Garden ...	1 6										
Yellapur	128	Dry crop ...	1 17	58 0	Do. ...	2,500 0	1871 ...	Sold.				
		Do. ...	1 25				1870 ...		Sold.			
	124	Garden ...	1 19				1,256 0					
	49	Dry crop ...	14 39				1866 ...		Sold. No documents forthcoming.			
	50	Do. ...	17 22				1871 ...		Sold. No documents forthcoming.			
	58	Do. ...	17 28				10 2		1871 ...	Sold.		
	24	Do. ...	9 16				9 0		1871 ...	Sold.		
47	Do. ...	26 27	40 0	Half ...	400 0	...	Half number sold. No documents forthcoming.					
Madinaikun-Arlikatti.	3	Do. ...	1 16	...	Whole ...	300 0	...	These five numbers, classed formerly as unculturable, were given up for cultivation to the Hubli Missionaries in 1847 at the rate of 2 annas per acre. Of these numbers one, No. 3, was sold for Rs. 300. No document produced; sold by above said Missionaries.				
	4	Do. ...	4 80				Do. ...					
	6	Do. ...	1 7				Do. ...					
	7	Do. ...	1 3				Do. ...					
	8	Do. ...	2 7				Do. ...					
	96	Do. ...	13 4	5 0	Do. ...	...	Mortgaged; lender to hold the land paying the Government assessment until the amount of debt without any further interest is repaid.				
Vihapur	3	Do. ...	15 37	21 8	Do. ...	50 0	...	Mortgage free on payment of debt, Rs. 50, without further interest.				
Bammapur	29	Do. ...	21 15	31 0	Do. ...	32 0	1852 ...	Sold. No documents forthcoming.				
	59	Do. ...	24 37	34 6	Do. ...	1,050 0	1871 ...	Mortgaged together with house until repayment of debt without further interest.				
Adargunchi	153	Do. ...	0 28	3 8	Do. ...	100 0	1865 ...	Sold. No documents forthcoming.				
	155	Do. ...	1 33									
Kothundhunshi...	95	Do. ...	27 20	28 0	Do. ...	1,225 0	1870 ...	Sold.				
Agrabar-Timsagar.	69	Do. ...	1 32	26 0	Do. ...	550 0	1870 ...	Sold.				
	70	Do. ...	1 32									
	71	Do. ...	3 35									
	72	Do. ...	3 3									
	79	Do. ...	6 34									
	19	Do. ...	12 0						20 0	600 0	...	Sold by public auction under decree of Civil Court. No. 49 contains 30 mangoe trees.
	23	Do. ...	5 0						8 0	265 0	...	Copy of Mámlatdár's order produced, showing amounts realized.
49	Do. ...	14 16	31 0	1,500 0	...	Sold. No documents forthcoming.						
Jangmarkop	14	Do. ...	11:11	7 0	Do. ...	100 0	1860 ...	Sold. No documents forthcoming.				
	12	Do. ...	21 38	11 0	Do. ...	225 0	...	Sold; purchased by the Hubli Municipality. Copy of Mámlatdár's order produced, showing amount paid.				
Topalkatti	40	Do. ...	8 32	16 8	Do. ...	200 0	...	Mortgaged until repayment of Rs. 200 without further interest. No documents forthcoming.				
	41	Do. ...	10 26									
	44	Do. ...	5 38									
Burdasingi	62	Do. ...	0 31	...	Half of each Number.	112 8	1870 ...	Half of all three numbers sold by public auction (to one person) by Civil Court decree.				
	61	Do. ...	6 33									
	56	Do. ...	4 29									
Ayodya	32	Do. ...	5 2	6 0	Whole ...	200 0	1860 ...	Sold; purchased by the Hubli Municipality.				
	24	Do. ...	11 37	17 8	Do. ...	600 0	...	Land given up in payment of debt by Civil Court decree, debt being Rs. 600.				
Narayanapur	26	Do. ...	13 19	18 0	Do. ...	100 0	1867 ...	Sold.				
	45	Do. ...	22 36	73 0	Do. ...	1,600 0	1866 ...	Sold. No documents forthcoming.				
	46	Do. ...	17 34									
	12	Do. ...	8 10									
	13	Do. ...	9 11									
14	Do. ...	2 1	80 0						400 0	1867 ...	Sold. No documents forthcoming.	
Nagshetikop	15	Do. ...	8 9	9 0	Do. ...	90 0	...					
	80	Do. ...	28 15						8 0	40 0		
	78	Do. ...	25 24						8 0	50 0		
	76	Do. ...	25 19						8 0	45 0		
	74	Do. ...	24 22						8 0	75 0		
	73	Do. ...	15 8						6 0	106 0		
	70	Do. ...	19 30						8 0	211 0		
	69	Do. ...	20 4						12 0	313 0		
	67	Do. ...	14 36						...	1,080 0		
	77	Do. ...	16 7						...	900 0		
	8	Do. ...	25 35						...	1872 ...	Sold. Stamped paper deed of sale produced.	
49	Do. ...	23 32	36 0	Do. ...	...	1869 ...	Sold. No documents forthcoming.				

STATEMENT A—concluded.

Villages.	New Survey Num-ber.	Kind of Soil.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transac-tion.	Conditions of mortgage, particulars of sale, and other remarks.	Information when obtained.
			A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.			
Bengeri	70	Dry crop	11 30	16 0	Whole	400 0	...	Sold by decree of Civil Court.	
	9	Do.	13 22	17 0	Do.	1,200 0	...	Sold by public auction by decree of Civil Court.	
	11	Do.	13 23						
Sidapur	14	Do.	12 35	21 0	Do.	500 0	1869	Original debt Rs. 500. Land given up in payment of interest. Land free on pay-ment of debt, without further interest.	
Gopankop	1	Do.	23 34	35 0	Do.	500 0	1869-70	Sold. No documents forthcoming.	
	39	Do.	22 37	28 0	Do.	380 0	...	Sold; purchased by the Municipality of Hubli.	
	40	Do.	21 23						
	74	Do.	13 22	14 5	Do.	200 0	1864	Sold. Copy of Mámlatdar's order show-ing amount paid, entered in Register of village.	
	130	Do.	26 11	35 10	Half	300 0	1871	Sold.	
	48	Do.	16 30	18 10	Whole	200 0	1871	Sold.	
	176								
	178	Do.	28 10	22 10	Part of both Numbers.	1,000 0	...	Land given up in payment of interest on debt of Rs. 1,000, which must be paid in five years, in which case land is free, otherwise right to land lapses on expiration of term to lender.	
Sool	32	Do.	5 22	.....	Whole	1 4	...	Right of grazing sold by auction for one year.	
	94	Do.	21 15	20 0	Do.	40 0	1854	Sold in consequence of great poverty. No documents.	
	137	Do.	15 7						
	138	Do.	18 36	34 0	Do.	300 0	1871	Sold. No documents forthcoming.	
	150	Do.	17 7						
	151	Do.	8 17	30 0	Do.	200 0	1862	Do do.	
Nulvi	125	Do.	15 39	22 8	Do.	800 0	1868	Do do.	
	324	Do.	17 3						
	325	Do.	15 5	60 0	Do.	500 0	...	Land given up in payment of interest on debt of Rs. 500, which must be paid, without further interest, in 9 years, in which case land is free, otherwise the right to the land lapses to lender.	
	179	Rice	1 27						
Keshwapur	80	Dry crop	7 1	6 15	Do.	200 0	1868	Mortgaged, as well as a house, until pay-ment of debt. Government assessment paid by owner of land. Land free on payment of Rs. 200 without further in-terest.	
	63	Do.	15 16	25 0	Do.	700 0	1870	Mortgaged for 5 years. Lender to pay Gov-ernment assessment; any increase of assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on payment of debt, Rs. 700, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on expiration of term of years.	
Gabbur	24	Do.	22 17	46 0	Do.	1,000 0	1857	Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 1,000. No documents forthcoming.	
	45	Do.	8 15	8	Do.	50 0	1871	Sold by public auction by decree of Civil Court.	
Unkal	95	Do.	10 26	30 0	Do.	300 0	1872	Sold. No documents forthcoming.	
	147	Do.	16 0	40 0	Do.	350 0	1871	Sold. Stamped paper deed of sale produced.	
	344	Dry crop	30 17	35 0	Do.	800 0	1872	Sold. No documents produced.	
	256	Do.	19 10						
	257	Do.	17 38	54 0	Do.	1,000 0	1866	Land given up in payment of interest on a debt of Rs. 1,000. Land to be freed on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. No documents forthcom-ing.	
	178	Do.	18 3	27 0	Do.	400 0	Do.	Land given up in payment of interest on Rs. 400. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land to be freed on pay-ment of original debt without further in-terest.	
	427	Do.	4 27						
	29	Garden	0 17	4 0	Do.	200 0	1856	Sold. No documents forthcoming.	
		Dry crop	8 14	Inám free	Do.	200 0	1867	Land given up in payment of interest on Rs. 200. Land to be freed on payment of Rs. 200 and interest at 24 per cent. on Rs. 100. No documents forthcoming.	
	80	Do.	2 29	Do.	Do.	200 0	1869	Land given up in payment of interest on Rs. 200. Land to be freed on payment of Rs. 200 without any further interest.	

Sub-Registrar's Office.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supdt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

No. 128 of 1873.

To

THE HONOURABLE COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
Southern Division.

Camp Kupirah, Kolhápur District,
27th November 1873.

SIR,

In accordance with instructions contained in your letter No. 791, dated 22nd June 1872, I have the honour to forward a report on the 47 villages of the Hubli Táluka, in which the revised measurements and classification have been completed, and the revision settlement is to be introduced this season.

2. These 47 villages are mostly situated close to and round about the town of Hubli extending some distance south. The five villages named in the margin have no independent existence, inasmuch as they are now all included in the town of Hubli. The lands belonging to each of these are, however, separately defined, and are all near the town of Hubli.

Situation.

Mariam-Timságar, Yellápur, Virápur, Madináikun-Ar- likoti.	Bamápur,
--	----------
3. The climate of Hubli is moderate, the heat is never very great, and the cold is never excessive. The villages to the south and west of Hubli generally get a plentiful fall of rain, which gets gradually less in the villages situated north and east of Hubli, towards the boundaries of the Navalgund Táluka, where the rainfall is considerably less. All the villages round about Hubli and to the south of it are favourably situated with regard to rainfall, and in those situated near Misarikota a considerable quantity of rice is grown in consequence of the plentiful rainfall.

Climate.
4. The value of the produce of land is estimated by the prices it realizes; and the increased value of all grains now, as compared with what it was at the time of the former settlement, is apparent in the price list forwarded herewith.

Value of Produce.
5. This price list is a statement showing the rates at which grain has been selling for the last thirty years. I have divided the number of years into periods of 10 years each, and taken the average for each period, which gives as correct an estimate as can be obtained of the value of each kind of grain and the rise in prices during these 30 years.

Price List.
6. From this statement it appears that the prices of all grains have throughout doubled within the last 30 years. Jowári, for instance, being the principal grain sown in these districts, was selling at the time of the Survey Settlement at 30 seers per rupee; the average for the first ten years after the settlement was 29.95 seers per rupee, for the second ten years it was 26.1 seers per rupee and for the last ten years 12.8 seers per rupee.

Increase in prices.
7. With regard to cotton, although it is included in the yearly price list of grains, I have prepared another statement, forwarded herewith, showing the average rate at which it was selling for each three successive years from 1842 to 1860; after which, in consequence of the great rise and variation in prices, I have given yearly rates of selling, which show clearly how much the value of this article has increased.

Cotton prices.
8. Up to the year 1850 there does not appear to have existed any distinct order or document showing the exact size of the seer measure; but it is generally supposed, and stated to be a fact, that at the time of the last settlement the seer measure for grains was of such capacity that it could contain 120 rupees' weight of grain.

Old Seer Measure.
9. In the year 1850 an order was issued by Mr. Collector Bell, laying down the dimensions and size of the seer measure. This is the seer in present use. It is a cylindrical measure of 4½ inches diameter and 8 inches in height, and is supposed to contain 140 rupees' weight of grain, piled up as much as possible, and 160 rupees' weight of water.

New Seer Measure.
10. The weight known as a seer (in general use) is the "kutchá" seer of 20 rupees' weight, equal to half an English pound avoirdupois weight; four of these "kutchá" seers make a "pukhá" seer, which is, therefore, equal to the weight of Rs. 80, that is, equal to 2 English pounds. All further particulars regarding weights and measures I have tabulated, and the statement is appended.

Seer Weight.

11. With regard to the improvement in roads, means of communication, and facility for the ryot to dispose of his surplus produce, these 47 villages under report are most favourably situated; they are all within easy access of the town of Hubli, where a large bazaar is held every Saturday, and where there is, moreover, always, at all times, a ready market for all kinds of produce grown in the vicinity. The roads radiating from the centre of Hubli are numerous, but those most noteworthy as being made-roads are four in number; that is, first, one to Sirsi, Kánara, and the southern districts of Ránibenur and Mysore; second, Yellápur and Kárwár on the coast; third, the road to Dhárwár; and fourth, the road to Anigeri and the eastern districts continuing on to Belláry. There are besides other large roads called made-roads, but which, in consequence of not being bridged and metalled, hardly deserve that name; one to Kundgol, one to Savanur, which branches off from the Sirsi made-road near Kothgandhunshi, and one to Nargund, which continues on to Bijápur and Sholápur.

12. The ryot in these 47 villages has never any difficulty in disposing of his surplus produce; for, besides the constant demand at the large market of Hubli, there are also numerous smaller markets within easy access and with good roads leading to them. The villages south-west, furthest away from Hubli, have another good market close by, that of Mirikota. The villages south-east of Hubli are close to Kundgol, and for a great number of the villages to the west and north of Hubli, the station of Dhárwár is within easy reach. These 47 villages have therefore four large markets close within reach, and good roads leading to them; so that with respect to their ability to dispose advantageously of their surplus produce, the ryots of these villages are most favourably situated.

13. The value of lands is clearly shown by the three following statements forwarded herewith—1st, a statement of recent sales and mortgages of land; 2nd, a statement of sub-letting and leasing of land; and 3rd, a statement of amounts obtained by the annual sale of grazing or Hulbunni, with the exception of some cases where the sales or mortgages were compulsory on account of poverty, debt, or old agreements, which could not be settled otherwise. The price of land is, generally speaking, very high when viewed with reference to the rate of assessment.

14. I have not been able to get many cases of sub-letting, and do not think an opinion can be formed on the cases I have recorded, as there is invariably a great disinclination on the part of ryots to letting one see to what extent land is sub-let; and, generally speaking, information is only given in cases of lands which are sub-let at low rates, the higher rates of sub-letting being very seldom acknowledged or made known to us. For these reasons I cannot state positively what it would be just to consider the proper sub-letting rates, but one fact which ought not to be lost sight of, and which leads me to believe that high rates of sub-letting are obtainable; is the general and constant demand for land, and the number of people in Hubli who are ready to pay well for land and are unable to obtain it.

15. Judging from the cases I have recorded in statement marked A, I find that the poorer soils are sub-let for about one to two rupees per acre and the superior soils for over four rupees, and in some cases up to seven or eight rupees per acre, varying in proportion with the quality of the soil, the situation, the necessity or otherwise of sub-letting, and the demand for land in general or any one piece in particular. From the few cases of garden land being sub-let the rate appears to be from rupees 4 per acre upwards, being in one case Rs. 20 per acre per annum. I have no data to judge of rates of sub-letting rice-land.

16. The rates at which lands are sold and mortgaged appear, from the accompanying statement marked B, to be very high—50 and more years' purchase being very commonly paid for even dry-crop soils. In some cases the prices realized by the sale of lands are astonishing, and show clearly how valuable land has become in the vicinity of Hubli. My commenting further on this subject appears unnecessary, as the statement of sales and mortgages speaks for itself, and the deductions are self-evident from an examination of it.

17. The statement showing amounts realized by annual auction sales of grazing-land (Hulbunni) is numbered 12 and attached. I have taken the average of as many years as I could obtain information about, and thence I deduce the following rates:—

Village.	Area of Hulbunni Lands.		Number of years' sales from which Average is deduced.	Average amount realized annually.		Average rate per Acre.		
	Acres.	Gunthas.		Years.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	p.
Topalkatti	414	2	10	570	0	1	6	0
Burdshingi	54	2	10	92	0	1	11	3
Nagsbetikop	27	26	4	55	8	2	0	1
Ajapur	48	11	10	55	8	1	2	5
Unkal	102	...	2	63	8	0	9	11½

The land is in general of poor description, and realizes, by yearly auction sale, as Hulbunni, on an average, over one rupee per acre, and is, therefore, more valuable as a source of revenue as such than it would be if given out for cultivation and assessed accordingly.

18. Statistical Table No. III, which is attached, was prepared from data obtained during the classification. It gives the details of cultivation, that is the proportion of waste and cultivated land in the 47 villages under report, and also the proportion of each different kind of grain grown in the dry-crop soils.

The cultivated land is in the proportion of 93.28 per cent. to 6.72 per cent. of waste land.

19. Dry-crop soils produce a variety of grains, which are enumerated in the following table, in which are also entered the percentage of each kind of grain grown in these 47 villages :—

TOTAL CROPS REPRESENTED BY 100.									
Kharif 69-94.					Rabi 89-06.				
Jowari	40.68	Rigi	2.60	Indigenous Cotton.	17.18	Exotic Cotton ...	9.3		
Bajri	1.04	Kulti	1.56	Wheat	5.21	Gram	3.13		
Tur	3.85	Rala	3.13	Kusamba	2.08	Minor crops ...	2.08		
Mug	1.56	Matki	1.56						
Minor Crops ...	5.26								

The early crops (kharif) are in excess of those sown later (rabi), the former predominating in the red and poorer soils of the villages lying south and west of Hubli, while the latter or rabi crops are sown more plentifully in the black soils of the northern and eastern villages which principally produce the large percentage, 26.56, of cotton.

20. A large proportion of the cultivation in the villages south of Hubli, is rice, which is always sown or drilled rice, and is followed when natural moisture of soil or a sufficient supply of water will allow of it by second green crops of gram, wattana, mug, and pavtas.

21. Sugarcane is not much grown except in a few gardens near Hubli and in the rice lands of Kurdikeri; generally speaking, only occasionally small patches of sugarcane, few and far between, can be seen.

22. Statistical Table No. IV, which gives the detail of population, was prepared from information recorded in our Khanehsumaris and partly from information furnished by the Hubli Mamlatdar. In 1847 these Hubli villages underwent a detailed census operation, when the Survey Department had all information required tabulated according to our old form of Khanehsumaris; this information is now entered in Table No. IV, in black ink, and that obtained from our present Khanehsumaris, prepared during classifications, is entered in red ink.*

23. The detail of the population of the city of Hubli is shown in a separate Statistical Table No. IV, in which the population of the 47 villages is not included; from this statement I draw the following deductions :—

Caste.	Total of Population in 1847.	Total of Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Jains	78	501	423	.....	542.80
Lingayats	2,341	7,808	5,467	.....	233.53
Musalmanas	3,565	8,285	4,720	.....	132.39
Bráhmans	359	1,577	1,218	.....	339.27
Other Hindus	3,208	10,507	7,299	.....	227.52
Total	9,551	28,678	19,127	.....	200.26

From this it appears that the population of the town of Hubli has increased very much during the last 25 years, from 9,551 to 28,678, that is, an increase of 200.26 per cent.

24. The population of the 47 villages under report is also shown in a separate Statistical Table No. IV. It is actually the population of only 41 villages, the other six named in the margin being uninhabited. The increase of population is as follows :—

Population of 47 Villages.	
1. Abobalapur.	4. Jangmarkop.
2. Budadanhal.	5. Narayanapur.
3. Ajapur.	6. Sidapur.

* Printed in small figures.

Caste.	Total of Population in 1847.	Total of Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Christians	10	98	88	.....	880
Jains	47	49	2	.....	4.25
Lingayat	10,629	11,968	1,339	.....	12.59
Musalman	3,234	4,663	1,429	.....	44.16
Bráhmans	845	297	.....	48	13.91
Other Hindus	8,894	11,751	2,857	.....	32.12
Total	23,159	28,826	5,715	48	24.46

In comparing the new with the old totals it appears that the population has increased from 23,159 to 28,826, that is, an increase of 24.46 per cent. The increase shows itself principally in the Lingayat and Musalman community, but the Bráhmans have decreased remarkably. The Christians have increased considerably, but I do not think our figures in this respect can be thoroughly trusted, because a good many of these people are Christians at one time and Hindus at another, just as it may suit their convenience to say so.

25. Statistical Table No. V is prepared from information obtained during classification. In the accompanying Table No. V the proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural is shown for 17 villages. Taking the information recorded for 17 villages as a fair basis from which to obtain the percentage of agricultural and other occupations of the people, the following results are obtained :—

	Per cent.
1. Agricultural	44.44
2. Partly agricultural	17.19
3. Non-agricultural	38.37

26. Statistical Table No. VI is prepared similarly to Statistical Table No. IV, partly from information recorded in our Khánehsumaris and partly from information furnished by the Hubli Mámlatdár. Similarly to Statistical Table No. IV, one table for the city of Hubli and another for the 47 villages have been prepared; these two tables show separately the detail of houses and live and deadstock for the city of Hubli and the 47 villages.

27. The details of Statistical Table No. VI for the city of Hubli and the increase in houses, cattle, etc., are reproduced in the following table :—

City of Hubli.	In 1847.	In 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Population	9,551	28,678	19,127	.....
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	1,462	5,828	4,366	.....
{ Thatched	174	139	.....	35
Cattle for agricultural purposes	1,187	1,608	441	.....
Cows and Buffaloes and their young	1,364	1,915	551	.....
Sheep and Goats	353	1,512	1,159	.....
Ploughs	No record.	321	.....	.....
Carts	120	595	475	.....

The houses have increased considerably; and much improvement in the structure of the houses may also be inferred from the fact that, although the houses have increased much in number there is a marked decrease in the poorer description of thatched houses.

I could not get any information regarding the number of wells which existed in the city of Hubli at the time of last settlement; but now there appear, from Table No. VI, to be 722 drinking wells in good repair, which gives one well to every eight houses.

28. In the 47 villages under report the details of houses, dead and live stock, and their decrease or increase, is as follows :—

Forty-seven Villages.	In 1847.	In 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Population	23,159	28,826	5,667	.....
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	4,003	5,074	1,071	.....
{ Thatched	1,027	736	.....	291
Cattle for agricultural purposes	6,101	5,587	.....	514
Cows and Buffaloes and their young	9,062	7,704	.....	1,358
Sheep and Goats	4,496	3,687	.....	809
Ploughs	No record.	2,006	.....	.....
Carts	747	1,596	749	.....

The number of houses and carts has increased considerably. The decrease in the thatched houses is, as already observed in paragraph 27, a sign of the improvement in houses.

29. The decrease in the number of cattle as well as goats and sheep is easily accounted for by the scarcity of pasture and grazing lands now as compared with 30 years ago. Formerly the ryots kept more animals than they actually required; there was a good deal of grazing waste land, and keeping useless or unnecessarily numerous animals did not cost much; so that a great number of old broken-down animals which are now sold were then kept on, and the number was hence greater than now.

Wells.

30. The number of wells in the 47 villages appears to be as follows:—

Wells.				For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	Out of Repair.	Total.
In 1847	...	...	...	48	123	75	246
In 1872	...	...	...	161	181	44	376
Increase	...	...	...	103	58	.....	130
Decrease	...	...	...	.....	.....	31	.....

Tanks.

31. The number of tanks in the 47 villages under report is shown in the following statement:—

Tanks.	DRINKING.		IRRIGATION.		TOTAL.	
	In good repair.	Out of repair.	In good repair.	Out of repair.	In good repair.	Out of repair.
In 1844-45	41	6	46	11	87	17
In 1872	92	8	56	11	148	19
Increase	51	2	10	.....	61	2
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

32. The number of cotton saw-gins and the kind in use in Hubli and the 47 villages under report is shown in the accompanying table which is prepared from information received from the Hubli Mámlat-dár:—

Cotton Saw-gins.

	COTTON SAW-GINS.			Total.
	10 Inches.	18 Inches.	20 Inches.	
City of Hubli	.....	48	1	44
47 villages	5	26	.....	31
Total	5	69	1	75

33. I have obtained information regarding the number of schools in the town of Hubli and the villages under report, and beg to forward herewith a statement showing the present state of schools. From this statement it appears that the number of schools in the 47 villages is only 15, of which three boys' schools and one girls' school are Government schools, and the remaining 11 schools are private schools established by the villagers themselves. There being so few Government schools in the villages under report may be accounted for by the fact that a good many villages are close to Hubli and the children are sent there to learn. In the city of Hubli there appear to be 12 vernacular schools and 1 Anglo-vernacular: in all 13 schools.

34. The number of people who can read both in the city of Hubli and the villages under report has increased somewhat as shown in Statistical Table No. IV, but not in proportion to the increase in population. Hence the percentage of those capable of reading appears in some cases to be lower than formerly.

35. The ryots' condition now, as compared with what it was 30 years ago, shows great improvement; they are generally well to-do, comfortable, and independent men. Their houses appear, as a rule, to be well built; they have a fair amount of good cattle, and acknowledge themselves to be in easy circumstances. Ever since the American war, when the price of cotton rose so high, the ryots possessing good black soil, capable of producing cotton crops, have been wealthy, compared with their former condition.

36. In conclusion, I beg to state that the returns and statements forwarded herewith are numbered as follows:—

1. List of 47 villages.
2. Statistical Table No. III.
3. Statistical Table No. IV for the City of Hubli.
4. Statistical Table No. VI for 47 villages.
5. Statistical Table No. V.
5. Statistical Table No. VI for the city of Hubli.
7. Statistical Table No. VI for 47 villages.
8. Price List.
9. Cotton Price List.
10. Weights and Measures.
11. Statement of Schools.
12. Statement of Hulbunni.
13. Statement of Leases and Sub-letting, marked B.
14. Statement (A) of Sales and Mortgages.

I have, etc.,

C. W. GODFREY, Captain,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

List of 47 Villages of the Hubli Taluka.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ajápur. | 25. Gopankop. |
| 2. Burdsingi. | 26. Bahirdewarkop. |
| 3. Yellápur. | 27. Shirewad. |
| 4. Bidanhál. | 28. Kuswagal. |
| 5. Jangmarkop. | 29. Sul. |
| 6. Keshwapur. | 30. Mulhállí. |
| 7. Madinaikanarlikatti. | 31. Kurdikeri. |
| 8. Topalkatti. | 32. Krishnápur. |
| 9. Nagshetikop. | 33. Ahobálápur. |
| 10. Sidápur. | 34. Rámápur. |
| 11. Narayanapur. | 35. Parsápur. |
| 12. Agrákar Timsagar. | 36. Rayanhál. |
| 13. Muriamtimsagar. | 37. Gangiwal. |
| 14. Gabbur. | 38. Bamsamudra. |
| 15. Ayodhya. | 39. Unchatgeri. |
| 16. Murarli. | 40. Bududanhal. |
| 17. Budihál. | 41. Tugurhal. |
| 18. Kothundhunshi. | 42. Katnur. |
| 19. Virápur. | 43. Giryál. |
| 20. Bamápur. | 44. Gokul. |
| 21. Unkal. | 45. Chunápur. |
| 22. Nulvi. | 46. Chourádgud. |
| 23. Udergunchi. | 47. Mawánur. |
| 24. Bengiri. | |

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A.D.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INAM LANDS.			
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Hubli Taluka, Dharwar Zillah.	Khalant. 47 Villages.	Total 100.				
			Kharif.	Rabi.		
		Jowari ... 40.63	Indigenous } ... 17.18	Total Lands...100.	60.94	39.06
		Ragi ... 2.60	Cotton } ... 9.38	Total Cultivation		
		Bajri ... 1.04	Exotic Cotton . 9.38	per cent...93.28.		
		Kulti ... 1.56	Wheat ... 5.21	Total waste per		
		Tur ... 3.65	Gram 3.13	cent. ... 6.72.		
		Rala ... 3.03	Kusumba ... 2.08			
		Mug ... 1.56	Other crops ... 2.08			
		Matki ... 1.56	Other crops... 5.21			
			60.94	39.06		

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES			FEMALES			Total of Columns V and VIII.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.	
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For the City of Hubli.	Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	15	29	44	12	22	34	78	23	52	...	...
	Lingayets ...	85	194	279	58	164	222	501	98	33	2	1
	Mussalmans ...	592	681	1,273	356	712	1,068	2,341	223	18	...	...
	Hindus {	1,572	2,870	3,942	1,402	2,464	3,866	7,808	429	11	3	...
	Brahmins...	786	1,058	1,844	603	1,118	1,721	3,565	114	6	...	...
	Low Castes.	1,743	2,419	4,162	1,810	2,513	4,323	6,285	194	5	...	...
	Others ...	61	141	202	44	113	157	359	172	85	...	...
		287	539	826	254	497	751	1,577	457	55	2	...
		519	1,073	1,592	564	1,052	1,616	3,208	267	17	...	...
		2,176	3,145	5,320	1,982	3,205	5,187	10,507	324	6	10	...

47 Villages of Hubli.	Christians ...	1	5	6	2	2	4	10	3	50	...	...
	Jews ...	25	25	50	24	24	48	98	21	42	...	...
	Jains ...	8	15	23	5	19	24	47	8	34.78	...	...
	Lingayets ...	12	15	27	10	12	22	49	6	22.22	...	...
	Mussalmans ...	2,070	3,329	5,399	1,763	3,467	5,230	10,629	216	4	...	...
	Hindus {	2,849	3,460	6,309	1,812	3,847	5,659	11,968	300	4.75	...	...
	Brahmins...	707	954	1,661	539	1,034	1,573	3,234	33	1.98	...	...
	Low Castes.	1,109	1,305	2,414	846	1,403	2,249	4,663	48	1.98	...	...
	Others ...	57	120	177	38	130	168	345	128	72.31	...	...
		58	101	159	38	100	138	297	108	64.84	...	...
		1,862	2,660	4,522	1,447	2,925	4,372	8,894	124	2.74	...	...
		2,820	3,381	6,201	1,759	3,791	5,550	11,751	135	2.17	...	...

NOTE.—Large figures for 1847, small figures for 1872.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Hubli	{ Khalasat 17 Villages	{ Agricultural Partly Agricultural Non-Agricultural	{ 5,583 2,141 4,777

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chowris, Wells, etc., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.					Wells.				Carts and Ploughs.		Live Stock.														
		Chowris.	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.
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
Hubli ...	Government Alienated, partially or wholly ...	1	296	1,166	174	1,637	...	...	...	...	120	...	80	...	80	428	356	784	240	340	580	1,167	358	166	...	...	...
Hubli ...	The City ...	1	2,069	3,789	139	5,997	...	722	77	799	595	321	165	9	184	739	466	1,205	329	381	710	1,908	306	1,806	238	...	...
Hubli ...	Government Alienated, partially or wholly ...	10	508	2,495	1,027	5,040	48	123	75	246	747	...	122	27	149	2,206	1,852	4,058	1,906	3,098	5,004	6,101	4,496	311	...	...	...
Hubli ...	47 Villages ...	7	883	4,121	736	5,817	151	181	44	376	1,596	2,006	124	16	140	2,286	1,785	4,065	1,838	3,061	5,587	3,667	327	...	...	...

NOTE.—Large figures for 1874, small figures for 1862.

Statement showing the Average Yearly Price of Grain, etc., at Hubli
for the last 80 years. Seers sold each year per rupee.

Years.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Ragi.	Kulti.	Gram.	Rice in husk.	Supari.	Jagri.	Cotton.
1842	24	25	23	25	23½	13	16½	18	53	118
1843	30	32½	26	41	32½	15	37½	18	45	104
1844	27	27	26	34½	31½	19	41	18	75	92
1845	33	27½	22	32	30	12½	37	21	72	118
1846	25½	21½	22½	34½	20	10	29½	18	32	118
1847	27½	23	20	26	25½	9	19½	20	49	104
1848	26	22½	22½	32½	29½	12½	19½	28	40	92
1849	28½	30	25	50½	36	18	36½	17	58	83
1850	34	38	29½	39½	40	22½	36½	18	80	69
1851	44	38	27½	40½	46	11	33	21	53	75
	29.95	28.5	24.4	35.6	31.45	14.25	30.7	19.7	55.7	97.3
1852	43½	35	39½	48	37½	21	40½	20	45	69
1853	38	35	38	35	33½	21	38½	22	37	104
1854	24	35	26	38	25½	9	25½	21	49	138
1855	19½	27½	20	29½	26½	9	27½	15	53	104
1856	24	22	18½	24½	27½	9	20½	18	50	52
1857	24	26	22	27½	27½	8	20½	17	29	52
1858	22	27½	21	29½	24	8	22	14	23	46
1859	21	24	20	26½	20	12	18½	16	35	37
1860	24	20	19½	28	20	12½	17½	16	40	34
1861	21	19	12	18½	12½	6½	12	10	54	35
	26.1	27.1	23.65	30.5	25.45	11.6	24.27	16.9	41.5	67.1
1862	12½	14	12	17	13½	7½	16	13	16	14
1863	13½	13½	13	9	12½	3	13	6	16	22
1864	7½	8	7	12	8½	3	9	8	19	14
1865	6½	5½	4½	11	6	2½	8	8	18	14
1866	4½	5	3	9	5½	3½	7½	8	18	13
1867	10	9	3½	16	14	3½	11	8	17	17
1868	21½	16	11½	26	15	6	16	8	21	20
1869	22	18½	13½	21	14½	5½	10	10	18	16
1870	16	12	11	18	12	3½	18	10	14	34
1871	14	14	5½	17	16	7	12	10	24	40
	12.8	11.55	8.45	15.6	11.75	4.5	12.05	8.9	18.1	20.4

Statement showing the average rates at which Cotton sold for 18½ years subsequent to the introduction for the Survey Settlement. "Kutchka" seers of 20 rupees' weight sold per rupee.

	Average of three years.						Yearly prices.												
	1842 to 1844.	1845 to 1847.	1849 to 1850.	1851 to 1853.	1854 to 1856.	1857 to 1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Cotton	104½	118½	81½	62½	68	46	34	35	14	22	14	14	13	17	20	18	24	40	30

Value of Grain Measures, Capacity, and Weight Measurements used in the Hubli District.

1. The capacity of the old Hubli measure is doubtful, but that in use at the time of last settlement is supposed to have been of such capacity as to contain 120 rupees' weight of grain.
Old Measure.
2. The present seer measure is of such capacity that when made cylindrical with 4½ inches diameter it contains 140 rupees' weight of grain piled up as high as possible. This measure contains 160 rupees' weight of water.
Present Measure.
3. Comparing the old seer with the one in present use, it appears that the old seer was in the proportion of 12-14 of the present seer, that is, the old seer was $\frac{2}{3}$ of the one now in use.
Relative Value.
4. In grain measurements the measure generally used is the seer and the two seer measure called an adiserce.

Standard Measures-
4 seers = 1 pyli,
32 pylis = 1 goni,
20 gonis = 1 khandi.

Hence one khandi is equal to 2,560 seer measures.

Weight Measurements.

1. The old and the new seer weights appear to have been the same then as now. The seer weight now used in Hubli is equal to the weight of 20 rupees, that is, 20 tolas, which corresponds to our English half pound avoirdupois.
Weight Measure.
2. This half pound weight, which is known as the seer par excellence, is always of general use, but with reference to the pukka seer, which is equal to four of the former, it is known as the kutchka seer, therefore—
Standard Measures.

1 kutchka seer equals 20 rupees' weight.
1 pukka seer " 80 rupees.
13 pukka seers " 1 maund, and
12 maunds " 1 nugga.

Statement of Schools.

Taluka.	Village.	Government Schools.				Private Schools.				Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
		No.	Average attendance.	No.	Average attendance.	No.	Average attendance.	No.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hubli	City of Hubli	5	416	2	123	5	260	...	...	Of the 5 Government schools for boys 1 is Anglo-Vernacular school.
	47 Villages	3	156	1	29	11	295	...	...

Statement of Revenue received from Sale of Grazing Right or Hulbunni in some villages of the Hubli Taluka.

Villages.	Total Numbers	Total Area.		Amounts realized each year by auction of Sale.											Average.	Remarks.
		A.	B.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.			
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Topalkatti ...	4	414	2	455	560	580	350	505	900	490	384	501	475	570		
Burdangi ...	1	54	2	40	100	160	162	101	92	51	60	63	102	92		
Nagshikrop ...	2	27	26	These years not sold by auction.							100	14	14	94	55½	
Ajapur ...	8	48	11	88	42	144	104	76	42	23	23	38	35	55½		
Unkal ...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46½	63½	Sold in 1871-72 for 88½.

No. 527 of 1874.

TO

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,

Southern Division.

Dharwar, 20th February 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, in original, a Report (No. 151, dated 29th January 1874) from Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, Southern Division, on the revised rates of assessment to be introduced during the revenue year 1874-75, in 47 villages of Hubli Taluka and 81 villages of the old Navalgund Taluka.

2. The Survey Commissioner in his paragraphs 2 to 5 describes when the period of old settlements expired in different villages, and in what talukas the villages are now situated.

3. In paragraph 6 the Commissioner notices that large survey numbers have, in the re-measurement, been divided into smaller fields; that "all survey fields held by more than one occupant or holder recognized in the Government books were sub-divided according to the boundaries of each occupant's enjoyment so as to give each a separately defined and assessed survey field." I believe that in carrying this out the principle of recognizing sub-divisions as independent survey fields, even in the case of recognized sub-divisions or Pot numbers which are below the minimum fixed by Government for this district under Section XVII of Act IV of 1868, has been adopted. It is true that the minimum fixed under Section XVII is only applicable to divisions effected by the Collectors in execution of decrees of Civil Courts; but at the same time it appears extremely desirable that not only to secure uniformity of practice as far as possible, but also to prevent very minute sub-divisions of survey fields, these same rules should also be held applicable to divisions of Government lands made by the Survey Department and also to divisions made under Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873. I believe my views on this point coincide with the views of Government as expressed in paragraph 6, Government Resolution No. 3862, dated 8th July 1873.

4. Colonel Anderson in the same paragraph (6) states that "when Government and Inam land was included in one and the same survey field in the original survey, and ascertainable definition of the line of separation between the Government land and the Inam land existed, separate survey fields were made." Where, however, this line did not exist, nothing appears to have been done. There are several cases of this nature in the villages now to be revised. If, after the completion of the survey, the holder of such mixed number should be desirous of relinquishing the Government portion of his field, the officers of the Revenue Department will have to decide what portion of the field belonged to Government, and will be obliged, contrary to Section V of the Survey Rules, to accept the resignation of part of a number. For the better definition of the property, both of the Inamdar and of Government, it appears most desirable that in no case should the Inam and Government land be mixed in one number. Colonel Anderson in his letter to Government No. 967, dated 4th October 1870, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, adverted to this subject, and Government in their Resolution No. 5402, dated 4th November 1870, "resolved that, provided the full rights of Government were secured, there was no objection, with the consent of the parties interested, to the assessment due to Government being put on such

particular numbers as may be found convenient, leaving the rest of the Inam holding free from liability to pay Inam kassar." As some of the holders of mixed numbers desired that their Inam portion should be measured off separately, I referred the question to the Survey Commissioner, who replied it would be best to reserve this for consideration at the time of the introduction of the new rates. To me the matter seems easy of disposal. In every case it is known that Government is entitled to a certain area. The best and the most simple plan would be to allow the holder to point out the Inam portion of his field. No doubt, if this concession were allowed, he would select the best portion as his Inam. But to take inferior land (the land cannot be very inferior to the adjoining Inam portion) and disconnect ourselves entirely from the alienated portion would be a far more satisfactory arrangement than to allow the property of Government and the Inamdar to remain undefined. By doing this, the loss to Government throughout the district will be but inconsiderable, while the desirable result of clearly separating the Inam and Government lands will be obtained.

5. In paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, Colonel Anderson points out the difference in measurement between the old and the new survey, together with the causes to which such difference is due. The old and the new survey, as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, were perfectly independent. The very trifling difference between the results of the two independent surveys, namely, 0.19 per cent., is a clear and satisfactory proof of the great accuracy with which the operations have been performed.

6. It is satisfactory to note from paragraph 11 that a traverse survey of the boundaries of every village has been made; this fact will render the maps more useful for general purposes.

7. I fully concur with Colonel Anderson in his remarks as to the necessity of re-classification of the red soil lands. The experience of later years has proved beyond doubt that these red-soil lands are far more valuable than they were supposed to be thirty years ago.

8. In paragraphs 15 to 20 Colonel Anderson shows the necessity there was for re-classifying some of the inferior black-soil land. In the case of all lands which were classed in the last survey at about 10½ annas, he considers a mere adjustment of classes was all that was necessary, and he states that, for all practicable purposes, he feels satisfied that the classification, as now adjusted, is as good a basis on which to revise the assessment as if every single field was re-classed. In a matter of this kind every reliance must be placed on the judgment of the Survey Officers. It is clear in the present instance, that great pains have been taken to secure a proper adjustment of the classification of lands under revision.

9. Paragraphs 21 to 29 of the report are occupied with a description of the climate, condition of the people, state of rainfall and crops, etc. A succinct account of the growing and important market town of Hubli and other neighbouring markets is also given in paragraph 22. From six years' experience of this district I am fully able to endorse the opinion expressed by Colonel Anderson as to the high fertility of the ground in the Hubli and Navalgund Talukas. During the present season, which has been exceptionally bad in portions of Navalgund and the Nargund Petha, I at first entertained apprehensions of entire failure of crops. The soil, however, notwithstanding the unseasonable and insufficient fall of rain, retained so much moisture that even in this year the crops, through stunted, are better than we expected.

10. The Survey Commissioner in paragraphs 26 and 27 doubts the correctness of the information obtained by Captain Godfrey from the Revenue Records as to the extent of kharif crops in the Navalgund Taluka, which Captain Godfrey puts at 19 per cent. of the whole cultivation. Colonel Anderson then gives the results of his personal experience. He seems to think that there is hardly any early crop in the black plains. Colonel Anderson has here slightly fallen into error, for the crop he refers to as the late jowari or shalu sown in August is most certainly the Ken Jola, and early, and not a late crop. The late jowari or Bili Jola is generally sown in October. On the black soils the ground is prepared for sowing in the months of June and July, the sowing of early jowari takes place in the latter fortnight of July and in the month of August. In September commences the sowing of cotton, the first of the series of late crops; wheat follows next; and in the month of October the late jowari or shalu is sown in a few places such as Anigeri and the surrounding villages. The early jowari, or "Ken Jola," is generally fit for harvest at the end of November, or three and a half months after the sowing of the seed. I consider the percentage of early crops shown by Captain Godfrey can be depended upon as being correct.

11. The Survey Commissioner in his 30th paragraph draws attention to the difficulty experienced by the people as regards drinking water in Navalgund villages, and states that since he was first here in 1842 much has been done to improve the supply of drinking water, but there is still room for a good deal of improvement. Till the constitution of local funds little or nothing could be done as regards water-supply, as Government was able to grant from general revenues only very small money aid. Since the formation of local funds 18 tanks have been repaired in Navalgund Taluka at an aggregate sum of Rs. 33,565. Generally in the black soil of this district it is useless to sink wells, the well water being brackish and undrinkable. To give every village a satisfactory water-supply will be a matter of

some years; still I have little doubt that by largely devoting, as we have hitherto done, local funds to this purpose, a similar complaint will not arise on any new revision of assessment. From experience we find that it is not so much the deepening of tanks that is necessary as the securing for them a larger gathering ground, and in each case, before this can be done, careful surveys and plans are necessary, and these are being prepared as fast as possible, and at the present moment we have a special surveyor engaged upon works of this nature so as to provide the large towns of Navalgund and Nargund with an ample and unfailing supply of drinking water. As regards the complaint with regard to low castes being prohibited from taking water, I cannot bear in recollection a single complaint on this score being brought either to my notice or to that of my Assistants. I am aware that Brahmins, Lingayets, and the higher castes object to the Dhers using steps leading to the tanks used by the public generally. This, however, though illegal, is a point of social usage in which Government interference is not at present desirable. It is productive of little hardship to the low castes as they generally have a separate access to the reservoir, or, where there are wells, their own special wells.

12. I entirely concur with Colonel Anderson in his remarks in paragraph 31 on the prosperous condition of the people in the black-soil plain. I regret, however, I am unable to concur with him in considering that the ryots keep their fields clean, and that nutt grass has long since been extirpated. While the state of cultivation may be most favourable compared with what it was thirty years ago, or with what is now observable in the other parts of the Southern Division, still to any one who is acquainted with the high class cultivation to be met with in the northern parts of Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, the cultivation in this district must appear slovenly in the extreme. No doubt the nutt grass or Hariali has been very largely removed, but still their widespread existence is by no means uncommon. That this is the case is not owing to want of intelligence on the part of the cultivator, but to the following two causes:—

- 1st.—To the fact that, considering the capabilities of the land, the district is underpopulated.
- 2nd.—To the very low rate of assessment that has hitherto prevailed, enabling cultivators to take up and occupy a larger area of ground than they have either hands or cattle to cultivate properly.

Thus a ryot will cultivate well and tolerably closely the fields nearest to the village, but the assessment being exceedingly low he is able to obtain a tolerably fair crop from fields more distant without any great degree of labour or attention. That the extreme lightness of the assessment produces bad and slovenly cultivation will be seen at once by comparing the cultivation in our lightly assessed lands with that of the more highly assessed lands in the Kundgole territory.

13. In paragraphs 32 and 34, Colonel Anderson makes some observations on the present and the past condition of roads passing through the district under revision. As remarked by Colonel Anderson, this district was, previous to the introduction of the last survey, very backward as regards means of communication. Traffic was solely conducted by pack-bullocks, while scarcely any carts were in existence. During the thirty years that have passed, Government has done a good deal, though far from enough, towards improving the communication of the Southern Maratha Country, and the result has been that the ryots are able to obtain larger and better markets for their produce, while the wealth of the cultivators has been largely increased owing to the fact that a heavy-carrying traffic has been thrown into their hands. Murummed roads and carts have in most places replaced foot-tracts and pack-bullocks. So great has the change been, that Tandars of Brinjarees with their numerous pack-bullocks are now scarcely seen. During the last few years specially the Local Fund Department has not been idle, and many portions of the Collectorate in which there was not a single road five years ago, and where little or no cart traffic was known, can now fairly be traversed with carts. In addition to the principal communications, referred to by Colonel Anderson, between Navalgund and Anigeree, two very important points, the earth-work of a road has been completed, and steps are now being taken to murum this road and to construct the main culverts on it. Between Dharwar and Hebsur, a distance of 21 miles, a first class road is nearly completed; this road will be carried on to Anigeree, while a branch road leading from this road to Maradgi will pass on to Tirlapur and Navalgund.

14. The Hubli and Agdi road, referred to by Captain Godfrey in paragraph 11 of his report as a branch road leading to Savanur, branches off from the main road at Kotkund-hunsi, from which place it has been laid out as far as Sherewád, and culverts built where more urgently required, and the road is passable for traffic as far as Sherewád at all times of the year. At the other end of this road between Agdi and Karajgi the road has been laid, and is passable at all times of the year, while the whole section in the Savanur State will during 1874-75, be opened as a complete road for traffic. In a few years we may hope that the intermediate sections of this most important line of road will be completed.

15. Had the Local Funds been in existence for the last thirty years, the state of the villages under revision as regards water-supply and communications would have been far more satisfactory.

16. Notwithstanding, however, what has been done by the Local Funds, the state of the provincial communications in the district is still very defective, and some attention towards their improvement is urgently required. Not a single provincial line is as yet a first class metalled road, while one provincial road, called the Hubli and Kulladgi road, is, as remarked by Captain Godfrey and Colonel Anderson, little better than a country track, and impassable during the rainy season. This road, though a provincial one, can bear no comparison with our local roads, many of which are equal to the best provincial line in the district. The Hubli and Kulladgee road is a most important line, traversing the black-soil talukas of Hubli, Navalgund, and Nargund for nearly 50 miles. I would respectfully urge that steps be taken to make this road a complete macummed and bridged road so that it may be passable during all seasons of the year.

17. The circumstances of the Dharwar District are peculiar. It is cut off from the coast, has no line of railway within easy access, while the district of Tanna is traversed by three lines of railway and the districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira (from Cambay), and Ahmedabad are traversed by one railway and have also a coast traffic—while Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, and Khandesh are traversed by one line, and while the districts of Karwar, Ratnagiri and Kolaba have their sea-board available—the district of Dhárwar with its 1,521,255 acres under cultivation, of which 126,032 acres under indigenous cotton and 204,104 acres under American cotton, has not a single metalled road to carry, during the monsoon months, its produce either to the coast or to other important parts out of the district. I trust I may be excused for stating that Dharwar has a right to require of Government greater attention as regards its communications, and a larger allotment from the provincial revenues for the execution of public works. At the present moment the land revenue of the district is undergoing revision, and the Government revenue will be largely increased; this, therefore, makes it all the more incumbent upon Government to duly provide ample means of communication. I trust that, in sanctioning the increased rates proposed by Colonel Anderson, Government will not fail to sanction the complete construction of the Hubli and Kulladgee road as far as it lies in this district, the metalling of that portion of the Karwar and Bellary road situated between Sangtikop and Gadag, so that even during the monsoons it may be available for cotton traffic, as also the construction of the remaining section of this road, 16 miles, between Dambal and Hessrur, which is the only break in the road from Karwar to Bellary.

18. The Survey Commissioner in his paragraphs 36 to 48 comments upon the statistics furnished by Captain Godfrey as regards the 47 villages of Hubli and the 81 villages composing the old Navalgund Taluka. The town of Hubli consists of 11 wards or village sites which have been combined for municipal and other administrative purposes into one town called "Hubli." Eight of these wards have culturable lands, and they have been included in the list of the 47 villages in which the revision is to take place. The three remaining wards—"Old Hubli," "Ganesh Peit," and "Majidpur"—have no lands. The following statement shows the population of the town of Hubli according to wards, as ascertained at the time of the general census taken on 21st February 1872:—

Name of Ward.	Population.
Peit Majidpur	17,111
Ganesh Peit	2,019
Old Hubli	8,823
Mariam-Timsagar	2,632
Yellapur	1,423
Virapur	588
Madinaikun-Arlikati	1,996
Bellapur	1,558
Ayodha	1,100
Krishnapur	445
Bidanahal	266
Total	37,961

The Survey Commissioner doubts the correctness of the proportion of agriculturists to the urban population given by Captain Godfrey. As the proportion of agricultural to non-agricultural population was ascertainable from the compilation forms of the General Census of 1872, I caused a statement* to be compiled, affording this information as regards the 47 villages of the Hubli Taluka and the three wards of Hubli which have no lands. The result is, that if the urban population of the town is included in the calculation, the percentage of agricultural population becomes 10·4, while if the town population is excluded, the proportion of agriculturists becomes 22 per cent. The proportion of agriculturists in the Navalgund Taluka is 22·7.

19. The increase in carts in the Hubli villages is certainly understated, the carts in the three important wards of the town of Hubli which have no culturable lands not having been included in the number. I regret I am unable to supplement this information from my Huzur records, as they show the aggregate number for the taluka. The number of carts

for the whole of the Hubli Taluka during the year 1872-73 was 4,472; nearly 1,000 of these must belong to people in the town of Hubli.

20. Paragraphs 48 to 53 of the report are occupied with an interesting comparison and examination of the price prevailing at different intervals from the year 1819. No pains have been spared in the collection and tabulation of the price lists. Although the quotations cannot pretend to be perfectly accurate, they can be relied upon for all practical purposes, and can safely be used as a basis for drawing inferences as to the future.

21. The current Dhárwár seer is a measure of capacity, calculated to hold water weighing 160 tolas. If different cereals are measured, they exhibit different weights per seer of capacity. From experiments made in my office I find that the different grains measured by the current Dhárwár seer give the following results:—

Names of Articles.					Weight in Tolas.
Water	...	...	...	...	160
Wheat and Ragi	...	...	...	...	142
Rice, best sort	...	...	...	...	148
Rice, common sort	...	...	...	...	152
Jowari	...	...	...	...	144
Salt	...	...	...	...	117
Tur pall	...	...	...	...	128
Bajri	...	...	...	...	142
Gram	...	...	...	...	146

Colonel Anderson has, for the purposes of comparison, converted the prices given in Dhárwár seer to Bengal seer of 80 totals.

22. The Survey Commissioner states he is aware that considerable apprehension exists regarding the future course of prices. I for one consider that there is no reason to apprehend anything but a very moderate fall in the prices now prevailing. The price of grain is entirely dependent on the demand and supply. It is interesting to notice that for 20 years previous to the introduction of the survey the two main cereals of the district—jowari and wheat—remained nearly stationary; that from the year 1844, the year following the introduction of the new survey, the favourable rates of assessment having brought a far larger extent of area under cultivation caused at once a very heavy fall in the prices of wheat and jowari. As, however, this increased cultivation continued, and such increased cultivation represented a larger employment of labour, a wider diffusion of wealth, and generally increased material prosperity, so the bulk of the population found means to take advantage of these increased supplies, and year by year the market prices steadily went on increasing. One would have expected that the unusual prosperity which arose in this district owing to the American war would have led to a far higher scale of prices than now exist. The returns before us, however, show that though from 1864 to 1868 the prices were higher than those between 1859 to 1863, still that the prices prevailing in the years 1869 to 1873, the years following the American war and when the cotton trade may be said to have become depressed, were not far lower than the preceding five years. This is an indication that the prices now prevailing are not due to any unusual causes, but are the result of the general prosperity of the country. Although there is at present a temporary check in commercial activity, still the spirit of progress is abroad; and we may confidently expect a great development of the resources of the country both from public works and from commercial enterprise. The fact is that, within the last 20 years, India generally has taken most gigantic strides in improvement and material advancement. Wealth is more widely distributed, and with it the demand for all articles of food, both mere necessities and luxuries, has steadily increased. On the other hand, in India, as in Europe, the purchasing power of the precious metals has decreased and is decreasing. The moderate increased assessment recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner will not even put the Government on so favourable a footing as to share of produce as it was when the assessment now expiring was introduced. I consider that we may calculate the prices now prevailing as being nearly at their lowest, and Colonel Anderson seems to me to be remarkably safe in his inference that even with a very heavy fall in prices, the cultivators will be left cent. per cent. better off than they were thirty years ago.

23. The Survey Commissioner next refers in his paragraphs 54 to 57 to the high sub-letting rates and occupancy prices of lands situated in the villages under revision. During my late tour through the Navalgund and Hubli Talukas, I obtained information from Sub-Registry Offices as to the sub-letting rates and selling prices of lands prevailing during the last three years. Captain Godfrey has collected similar information, which is reviewed by the Survey Commissioner in his paragraph 54. I append two statements* containing the information obtained by me. I deem it desirable to submit these statements, because they furnish information for three years preceding the year of revision; and, secondly, they contain information as regards every sale and lease registered in the Sub-Registry Offices, so that there may be no possible ground for suggesting that instances which favoured a particular view were alone introduced for reference. (A careful examination of these will prove the correctness of the Survey Commissioner's statement as regards the heavy sub-letting rates prevailing in the villages under revision and the high premium paid for the occupancy of the lands.) I will

* Appendices II—A and III—A.

refer to these statements again when considering in detail the proposals of the Survey Commissioner as regards the fixing of the new rates.

24. The actual value of the land to the cultivator is shown in a remarkable degree by the rates paid for lands belonging to the Anigeri Desai, which are under the direct management of the Collector. Colonel Anderson points out that there is no falling off in these rates. I would observe that, were I willing to oust cultivators who have been cultivating the fields for many years, I could easily obtain very much higher offers. The law enables me, in my capacity as administrator of the estate, to lease lands for not longer than five years. This power I have availed myself of in some cases, and have found that the security of a longer lease at once results in a willing payment of higher rates.

25. Colonel Anderson's remarks in paragraph 58, regarding the extent to which survey fields are cultivated by other than the actual Government occupants appear to me to open up a question of the very gravest importance, and seriously affecting the original principals on which our revenue survey system was based. I think I am right in stating that the views of Government in imposing a liberal and moderate assessment are the material improvement of those who actually cultivate the soil. The figures submitted by Captain Godfrey show to a remarkable degree the extent to which the liberal intentions of Government are frustrated by land speculators. Out of 20,385 holdings upwards of one-fourth are not cultivated by persons holding direct from Government. (The returns of rates of sub-letting, which are laid before Government, will show the extent to which the sub-tenants in these cases will be compelled to pay higher rates than the Government assessment. It has not been uncommon within the last few years to hear on many sides marked expression as to the heaviness of the revision rates imposed by Government. This out-cry is chiefly raised by the land speculators or superior holders, who find that when Government commences to demand from them as occupants its fairer proportion of revenue, their profits must be reduced in a corresponding proportion, as their sub-tenants being already rack-rented are unable to bear the extra burden.)

26. This appears to me a question of great moment and one demanding the most serious consideration of Government. If in a prosperous district like Dhárwár, the alienation of the land from the actual cultivators has gone so far, that at the end of 30 years 25 per cent. of the land has become alienated from the agriculturists, it is alarming to think of what will be the result at the close of another 30 years. The greatest principle of our Survey Settlement will be upset, and the land throughout the country will fall into the hands of speculators, who will rack-rent the agriculturist and render his position more lamentable than that of the tenants of the Bengal Zemindars. That a remedy can be found for this, is clear if Government will only venture to grapple with the question. The intention of Government is to allow the cultivators, who are the chief reliance of Government, to hold their lands on really favourable terms. (I would, therefore, venture to suggest, for the consideration of Government, that in all revision settlements there should be two kinds of rates—one that to be paid by the actual cultivator when he is the occupant, and another much higher rate to be paid by the occupant whenever he sub-lets his lands. This latter rate should be considerably higher than the former rate—in fact, so high as to be practically a bar to the sub-letting of land by land speculators.)

27. The Survey Commissioner in paragraphs 62 to 66 gives an account of the Collections, balances, and remissions during the last 30 years. The statements given in these paragraphs speak for themselves, and afford ample proof of the lightness of the present assessment and the great prosperity of the people.

28. Government in their Resolution No. 3859, dated 6th August 1872; desired crop experiments to be made in places which were to be brought under revision settlement. Several experiments were made during the last year in some of the villages for which the revision assessment is now proposed. Colonel Anderson has not adverted in his report to the results of these experiments. I have, therefore, deemed it necessary to furnish this

information. I append two statements,* one for the Hubli * Appendices IV—A and V—A. and Táluka villages and one for Navalgund villages. The experiments in Navalgund were carried at my private expense and under the supervision of the Mamlatdar. Column 17 of these statements shows the proportion of profits to the present assessment. The extent to which the assessment of lands is capable of enhancement can clearly be observed from this comparison.

29. I now come to the consideration of the most important part of Colonel Anderson's letter regarding the rates of assessment to be imposed in the future. With the exception of a few modifications, which I will presently notice, I entirely concur with the Survey Commissioner in the rates proposed by him. Colonel Anderson has most properly adopted the invaluable principle "that to be safe we must pitch our rental somewhat below what we think the district can bear without danger."

30. In fixing the present rates the Survey Commissioner had special advantages, which he has made use of in fixing the revised rates. I refer to the recent survey settlement made in the adjoining Jagir States for Kundgole and Seerhatee. The new assessments at both these places have proved a marked success; but Colonel Anderson has, I think, wisely adopted for our British villages a lower maximum than the Native Chiefs were willing to adopt.

31. The Survey Commissioner has divided the villages to which the revision settlement is to be made applicable into seven classes, and has for each class fixed different maximum rates for dry-crop land. I will make a few remarks on the propriety of the rates fixed for each class.

32. The first group contains 16 villages, all situated within five miles of Hubli, they having an exceptional advantage over others in having an excellent market at Hubli to carry their produce to daily. The present maximum rate is Rs. 2. The proposed rate is Rs. 3. The maximum sub-letting value is $10\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment. The maximum occupancy value of lands in this group is equivalent to 80 years' present rental. The present collections on Government land amount to Rs. 11,131; at the proposed rates this amount will be increased to Rs. 19,300, or an increase of 73 per cent. Considering the proximity of these villages to the town, I consider the increase proposed to be a very moderate one.

33. The second group consists of 19 villages, which are situated at a farther distance from Hubli. The present maximum rate in these villages is Rs. 1-15-0, the proposed rate is Rs. 2-8-0. The maximum sub-letting value is $12\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment. The maximum price for which the lands are sold is at 48 years' purchase. The present collections on Government land are Rs. 21,545; at the proposed rates they will amount to Rs. 36,206 or an increase of 68 per cent., that is, 5 per cent. less than the rates in the first group. These rates are, I consider, equitable, and should be approved.

34. The third group consists of 10 villages situated to the south-west of Hubli. I entirely approve of the propriety of fixing somewhat lower rates in these villages, which border on the inland villages of the Kalghatgi Taluka. The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-12-0. The proposed rate is Rs. 2-4-0. The present collections amount to Rs. 5,379. According to the proposed rates the collections will be Rs. 8,172, or an increase of 51.9 per cent.

35. The fourth group comprises 8 villages. The present maximum rate in these villages is Rs. 1-9-0. The proposed rate is Rs. 2. The maximum sub-letting rates are four times the present assessment, and the occupancy value is $22\frac{1}{2}$ times that assessment. I consider the rates now proposed can be made applicable to all the villages except Tirlapur. Although the village of Tirlapur has a good drinking tank, the quality of its land is in no way superior to the adjoining fifth group of villages. The rainfall is somewhat uncertain there, and its situation on an unconstructed provincial line of road does not alone constitute a sufficient reason for placing Tirlapur in the fourth group. I have personally, for several years past, noticed the crops at Tirlapur, and have found them, as a rule, inferior to those in the neighbouring village lands. I therefore propose that the village of Tirlapur should be reduced one class, and should be treated as a fifth class village, with maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0.

36. The fifth group comprises 23 villages situated to the west and south of Navalgund. The maximum rate of dry-crop in these villages is Rs. 1-5-0, the proposed rate is Rs. 1-12-0. The present maximum sub-letting rate is $12\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment. The occupancy value is equivalent to $22\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental. As remarked by Colonel Anderson, the town of Anigeri was in a very declining state at the time of the last survey, and was consequently very lightly assessed. Circumstances, however, have greatly changed the state of the town and condition of the ryots. While it is situated within easy reach of the large markets of Gadag and Navalgund, it has a thriving market of its own, and its situation on the provincial road leading to Bellary affords peculiar facility to the ryots for disposing of their field produce. The villages of Bhadrapur and Nalawadi have nearly the same advantages as Anigeri in these respects. One other advantage which these villages enjoy over others in the same group, is that the lands of these villages are better situated for late jowari cultivation, so that, should the early rain not be favourable, the ryots of these villages still can sow jowari in the late season, and thus obtain a supply of fodder for their cattle. Considerable experience of the black-soil plains, and especially of the village of Anigeri itself, as the Desai's property in that village is under my direct management, as also an examination of the statement relating to the sub-letting values of land, led me to the conclusion that the villages of Anigeri, Bhadrapur, and Nalawadi ought to have been classed in class four instead of in the fifth class. I, therefore, beg to recommend that these three villages should be transferred to the fourth group, and assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2. With this exception the rates proposed by Colonel Anderson for this group should, in my opinion, be approved.

37. The remaining villages have been divided into two groups and assessed at the maximum rates of Rs. 1-8-0 and 1-4-0 respectively. The present maximum rate for the sixth group is Rs. 1-2-0, and that for the seventh group is 1 rupee. I entirely approve of the rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner for these groups. The present collections on the Government land in the sixth group amount to Rs. 84,904; at the proposed rates the assessment will come up to Rs. 1,31,766, or an increase of 55.2 per cent. The collections

* These include two villages of the Badami Taluka.

on the Government land in the seventh* group now amount to Rs. 21,556. At the proposed rates they will amount to Rs. 30,924, or an increase of 43.5 per cent.

38. Colonel Anderson in his paragraph 80 gives the rates which he proposes to impose on the rice land. I do not concur with Colonel Anderson as regards the rates proposed by him for this description of land. The present maximum rate for Tari for the villages which are to be revised is Rs. 3-8-0, and the average rate is Rs. 2-11-1. Colonel Anderson now proposes to put a maximum rate of Rs. 8, which will give an average rate all over of Rs. 4-5-0. As admitted by the Survey Commissioner, the rice lands situated in the villages now under revision are far from rich. Colonel Anderson has not stated what is the total percentage increase of revenue on the Tari lands alone, nor can this information be extracted from the returns submitted by him. Roughly speaking, the revenue now derivable from the Tari lands is, in my estimation, not susceptible of any increase over 50 per cent. at the most. If the total increase is greater than 50 per cent., as appears probable, then some reduction of rates will have to be effected at the time of the introduction of the new rates.

39. In paragraphs 81 to 85 the Survey Commissioner describes how he proposes to assess the different kinds of garden land. As I read paragraph 83 of his report I understand that he proposes to levy the maximum dry-crop rate on all garden lands which were assessed as garden lands at the time of the last survey, and only the ordinary dry-crop rate, to which the land is liable, on all dry-crop lands which have been converted into garden since the last survey. If this interpretation is correct, I consider the Survey Commissioner's proposals are extremely moderate and fair to the cultivators.

40. In paragraph 84 the Survey Commissioner proposes to levy on gardens irrigated by bhurkis an extra water rate not exceeding 12 annas per acre. While I consider that the fundamental principle of our survey system is the non-recognition, for purposes of assessment of any private improvements made by cultivators, still I consider that, where fresh land has been brought under irrigation, being watered by bhurkis from nullahs or streams, Government, as the owner of the stream and the water therein, is entitled to a fair increased rate of assessment for the water so used. I trust that the moderate rate for bhurki irrigation proposed by Colonel Anderson will meet with the approval of Government.

41. Paragraphs 88 to 96 contain interesting observations regarding the result of the proposed rates. Colonel Anderson shows that the new rates give an estimated revenue of Rs. 4,01,225, against Rs. 2,48,974 collected last year, being an increase of Rs. 1,52,251, or 61.15 per cent. With reference to these figures I can only observe that the increase shown is a most moderate one. The people of the district expected far higher rates; the idea that the revised assessment would be 300 per cent. higher was very prevalent. Cultivators themselves and officers of experience have personally informed me that an increase of 200 per cent. could be borne by the people, while 150 per cent. would be considered a moderate and just increase. Government, however, desire that re-assessments should be pitched at a very moderate standard, and from this point of view the rates proposed by Colonel Anderson cannot but meet with the approval of Government.

42. In paragraphs 97 to 107 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner makes some very important remarks regarding the main products of this district. He points out the large area under cotton, and especially draws attention to the American variety, which as yet has alone succeeded and been acclimatized in Dhárwár. Colonel Anderson clearly shows its intrinsic money value over the indigenous cotton, and makes out a clear case for the preservation of this staple in quality and purity.

43. I have been forced to the conclusion that this variety of cotton, which has been introduced only after many years of hard work, is deteriorating. The size of the seed is not more than half what it was, while I am met on all hands with loud and persistent complaints from the ryots that the seed has deteriorated, and that the out-turn now is barely half what it was. They ask for a fresh importation of seed, and state their willingness to buy such imported seed. This subject has already been brought to notice by me, and I hope before long to have a fresh supply of good seed at my disposal. Mr. Shearer, the Superintendent, Model Farm, will also do his best by careful selection of seed to distribute good seed amongst the cultivators.

44. Colonel Anderson points out that this variety of cotton requires special machinery to clean it. At present the only machine that will clean New Orleans cotton is the saw-gin. The Americans, who, we must acknowledge, are sharp enough, have not yet found anything that can replace the saw-gin. Several inventions have been heralded as able to do wonders; but on trial, failure has been the result. In this district there are some 3,000 gins in the possession of the cultivators; the difficulty is to keep these in repair. There is the Dhárwár Factory maintained to prepare and supply the necessary material, while in the districts there are 6 branch factories maintained by the gin owners themselves to carry out repairs.

45. Notwithstanding this, the staple is being rapidly destroyed, and is obtaining so bad a name that its superiority over the native variety is becoming doubtful to many.

46. The reason is simple. A saw-gin out of order, and with saws like knives that have good and quick cutting power, cuts and destroys the staple in the most fearful manner. But such a gin turns out in the day more cotton than a gin in repair; therefore it is more profitable to the gin owners, as at a given cost it does more work in a given time.

47. Again no gin can be kept in use and in repair without some small yearly expenditure on repairs, and especially on new saws; therefore, if not repaired, this yearly expenditure is saved to the gin owners.

48. Many urge that the gin owner will find his cotton rejected. It would be but natural to suppose so, but experience, on the other hand, proves the contrary. For my part, I cannot understand why these gin owners are allowed to destroy this staple produce of the country, doing harm to the Government, to traders, and to the cultivators.

49. The remedy is simple: it was proposed by me, and was rejected by Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India. Notwithstanding that, I would once again venture to draw attention to the necessity of some immediate action. It is useless to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen, and it will be equally useless for Government to attempt any remedial measures after the cultivation of the American variety of cotton has been driven out of the district.

50. In this country cotton presses are licensed, bills are passed regarding steam boilers, &c., and in England an Adulteration Act is passed and rigorously enforced.

51. I am unable to understand why, when the necessity is apparent and urgent, we should fail to legislate to preserve the character and quality of the American variety of cotton acclimatized in this district.

52. To secure this variety and ensure its quality all that is wanted is a small license fee (say Rs. 5) on each gin, with powers to Inspectors to close any gin which after one warning has not been repaired. Let it be repaired anywhere, if out of the Government factory so much the better, as, when it is clear the work can be carried out elsewhere, Government will at once close its Cotton Gin Factory.

53. In paragraphs 108 to 112, the Survey Commissioner remarks regarding the very great necessity of connecting this district by rail with the coast. In those remarks I fully and entirely concur, and I can only trust that this most important question may, as soon as possible, be re-considered, and a favourable decision passed.

54. I fully concur in Colonel Anderson's remarks regarding irrigation. The large schemes as yet do not pay, and I think are often not wanted. What the district requires is a complete and thorough repair of the existing small but useful irrigation tanks.

55. As regards roads in the black soil it is very necessary that as much good road as possible should be constructed, that what is constructed should be well done, and that culverts and bridges over nullahs should be built. What, however, is required in the first place is that a proper and correct line should be selected, then that work in sections should be carried on. Unless a proper line is selected, all the money expended will be waste expenditure, for in many, if not in most, cases the present tracks are nullahs and could never be made into roads passable after a single shower. I am glad to say that what Colonel Anderson suggests as regards making short sections of good roads is being carried out. At first in black soil, and with but slender means at my disposal, the result appears but small; but a very few years will, I am certain, show that the expenditure that is being carried on is well and satisfactorily made.

56. As regards the subject of the lands situated within the Hubli municipal limits, I have addressed you separately in my No. 3888, dated 25th November 1873, on this subject.

With reference, however, to the question as to whether the settlement of these lands should be for 99 or for 30 years, the rules of assessment of lands within the limits of the town of Hubli, sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 71, dated 5th January 1871, specify 99 years as the term of settlement. Section 3 of Bombay Act IV of 1868 leaves it discretionary with the Government to fix any term they may deem desirable. It might possibly be well in the present case to limit the settlement of lands within the city survey limits to 30 years. If this should be decided upon, a corresponding alteration in the rules will have to be made.

57. In conclusion, I beg that, as the new rates will have to be given out to the people before the 31st March next, Government will be pleased to accord their sanction to the new rates proposed at as early a date as practicable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. P. ROBERTSON,

Collector.

*Dhárwār Collector's Office, }
20th February 1874. }*

APPENDIX I. A.

Statement showing the Detail of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Population of the 47 Villages of the Hubli Taluka and the three Wards comprising the Town of Hubli.

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Agriculturists.	Number of Non-Agriculturists.	Percentage of Agriculturists on the total Population.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Town of Hubli.	1 Old Hubli	180	8,648	2.05	The agricultural population shown in column 3 only represents proprietors of lands, tenants, and farm labourers. Females of the agriculturists who perform domestic duties have not been included. The proportion of agricultural to non-agricultural population, including the urban population of the town of Hubli, is 10.4 per cent. Excluding the town of Hubli, the proportion is 22 per cent.
	2 Peit Mahajidpur	434	16,677	2.59	
	3 Ganesh Peit	82	1,937	4.06	
	4 Yellapur	95	1,328	6.77	
	5 Bidanhal	104	162	39.	
	6 Madinaikun-Arikati	46	1,950	2.30	
	7 Mariam-Timsagar	77	2,555	2.90	
	8 Ayodhia	30	1,070	2.70	
	9 Virapur	38	550	6.46	
	10 Bammapur	54	1,504	3.40	
	11 Krishnapur	50	895	11.23	
		1,190	36,771		
12 Ajapur ... ..	...	...	...	...
13 Burdsingi ... ..	...	41	103	28.42	
14 Jangmarkop ... ..	...	...	...	...
15 Keabwapur ... ..	...	80	331	8.81	
16 Topalkatti ... ..	...	43	96	30.98	
17 Nagshetikop ... ..	...	80	808	26.1	
18 Sidapur ... ..	...	...	...	...
19 Narayanapur ... ..	...	117	478	19.84	
20 Agrahar-Timsagar ... ..	...	39	108	26.53	
21 Gabbur ... ..	...	68	696	8.90	
22 Mura-rali ... ..	...	68	291	18.94	
23 Budihal ... ..	...	...	...	...
24 Kotagondhunashi ... ..	...	66	430	13.30	
25 Unkal ... ..	...	870	2,568	25.30	
26 Nulvi ... ..	...	243	1,355	15.20	
27 Adargunchi ... ..	...	299	1,202	19.92	
28 Bengeri ... ..	...	54	208	27.	
29 Gopankop ... ..	...	145	966	13.	
30 Bahirdewarkop ... ..	...	243	712	25.20	
31 Sherewad ... ..	...	216	913	19.13	
32 Kusugal ... ..	...	1,082	1,239	46.61	
33 Sul ... ..	...	249	1,787	12.22	
34 Mulabali ... ..	...	72	326	18.	
35 Kurdikeri ... ..	...	150	711	17.42	
36 Aho-balapur ... ..	...	...	...	...
37 Ramapur ... ..	...	60	163	26.97	
38 Parsapur ... ..	...	138	289	32.18	
39 Rayanahal ... ..	...	94	652	12.06	
40 Gangiwal ... ..	...	88	283	23.70	
41 Bammassamudra ... ..	...	92	476	19.65	
42 Achatgeri ... ..	...	162	588	21.71	
43 Bndadaihal ... ..	...	...	13	...	
44 Tagarhal ... ..	...	24	42	36.97	
45 Katnur ... ..	...	91	329	21.66	
46 Giriyaal ... ..	...	24	195	20.16	
47 Gokal ... ..	...	222	518	30.	
48 Chennapur ... ..	...	42	118	26.25	
49 Chewaradgud ... ..	...	43	121	26.20	
50 Mawanur ... ..	...	43	115	27.20	
	Total population, including the Town of Hubli	6,478	55,462	10.4	
	Deduct Town population	1,190	36,771	...	
	Total population, excluding the town of Hubli	5,288	18,691	22.	

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Dharwad Collector's Office,
20th February 1974.

APPENDIX II. A.

Statement of Deeds of Sale registered in the Hubli and Navalgund Sub-Registry Offices during the Years 1871 to 1873, and arranged according to Groups.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Amount for which sold.	For how many times the assessment the occupancy of that land has been sold.	REMARKS.
FIRST GROUP.							
Maximum occupancy value of lands=80 years' rental. Minimum occupancy value of land=6 years' rental.							
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Ajapur	23	5 0	7 14 0	60 0 0	8	
2	Hubli	Part of 55	4 0	....	80 0 0	...	
3	Krishnapur	" 46	9 30	5 0 0	100 0 0	20	
4	Do.	" 55	5 32	4 0 0	60 0 0	15	
5	Do.	" 46	15 22	9 0 0	300 0 0	33½	
		& 55					
6	Do.	9 & 2	21 10	10 0 0	800 0 0	80	
1872.							
1	Nagshetikop	8	25 36	36 0 0	1,080 0 0	30	
2	Narayanapur	20	15 26	15 0 0	300 0 0	20	
1873.							
1	Ahobalapur	46	12 35	.....	800 0 0	...	
2	Ayodhya	21 & 30	11 18	19 0 0	200 0 0	10½	
3	Do.	21	9 16	14 0 0	100 0 0	7	
4	Do.	27	9 18	21 0 0	200 0 0	43	
5	Bammapur	81	27 18	31 0 0	408 0 0	13	
6	Do.	107	38 2	50 0 0	800 0 0	16	
7	Gabbur	Part of 45	6 39	15 8 0	182 0 0	11	
8	Do.	" 45	13 39	31 0 0	200 0 0	6½	
9	Do.	62	2 10	2 8 0	100 0 0	40	
10	Do.	Part of 25	7 21	10 0 0	60 0 0	6	
11	Jangmarkop	" 69	9 0	9 0 0	150 0 0	16	
12	Keshavapur	58	25 32	39 0 0	850 0 0	22	
13	Mariam-Timsagar	78	15 11	3 10 0	90 0 0	30	
14	Do.	12	2 28	9 2 0	350 0 0	38½	
SECOND GROUP.							
Maximum occupancy value of land=84 years' rental. Minimum occupancy value of land=8½ years' rental.							
1871.							
1	Budarsingi	Part of 15	0 16	0 2 0	6 0 0	48	
2	Do.	" 16	3 20	5 0 0	80 8 0	16	
3	Budarsingi	" 17	2 16	4 10 0	112 8 0	28	
4	Gopankop	21	5 36	.....	100 0 0	...	
5	Do.	96	18 23	25 11 0	965 0 0	38	
1872.							
1	Unkal	85	12 7	.....	300 0 0	...	
1873.							
1	Gopankop	13	21 30	25 8 0	625 0 0	25	
2	Do.	36	31 4	37 0 0	300 0 0	8	
3	Do.	102	28 10	22 10 0	1,000 0 0	45	
4	Do.	82	10 20	14 5 0	100 0 0	7	
5	Unkal	102	22 31	30 0 0	100 0 0	3½	

APPENDIX III. A.

STATEMENT of Leases of Fields registered in the Hubli and Navalgund Sub-Registry Offices during the Year 1871 to 1873 and arranged according to Groups.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Permanent Yearly value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Y. m. d.				
			FIBER GROUP.								
			Maximum sub-letting rate = 10½ times the assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = 1'08 times the assessment.								
1871.											
1	Bamapur ...	53	28 21	41 0 0	...	105 0 0	5 0 0	2½	...	Inam land. There is no agreement as to payment of Judi, &c.	
2	Mariam-Timsagar .	Part of 12	5 15	18 4 0	...	48 0 0	8 0 0	2½	...	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.	
3	Narayanapur ...	.. of 20	13 0	13 0 0	400	.....	12 0 0	3½	20	Lessee to pay the assessment.
1872.											
1	Agrahar-Timsagar .	76	17 31	31 0 0	500	.....	9 0 0	2½	25	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
2	Do. ...	95	18 26	24 0 0	...	60 0 0	10 0 0	2½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
3	Do. ...	84 and 85	17 29	21 0 0	200	.....	5 0 0	3	10	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
4	Bamapur ...	109	24 22	37 4 0	...	200 0 0	2 0 0	2½	...	Kulkarni Inam. There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.	
5	Do. ...	Part of 108	24 0	34 12 0	...	120 0 0	7 0 0	3½	...	Inam land. There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.	
6	Budihal ...	9	8 9	12 0 0	200	.....	7 0 0	3½	10	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
7	Gabbur ...	32	8 32	7 0 0	250	.....	8 0 0	5½	12½	Lessee to pay the assessment.
8	Do. ...	36	14 10	21 4 0	200	.....	4 0 0	2½	10	Shetsandi Inam. There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
9	Keshwapur ...	24	18 21	25 8 0	...	72 0 0	10 0 0	2½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
10	Krishnapur ...	49, 50, 54	34 0	31 0 0	500	.....	5 0 0	3½	25	Ditto ditto.
11	Madinaikun-A r l i- katti.	4	27 2	22 0 0	240	.....	1 0 0	11	12	Kulkarni Inam. There is no agreement.
12	Do. ...	41	19 13	14 0 0	...	148 0 0	1 0 0	10½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
13	Do. ...	17	17 24	34 0 0	...	160 0 0	1 0 0	4½	...	Ditto ditto.	
14	Mariam-Timsagar .	67	8 39	10 0 0	200	.....	4 0 0	6	10	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
15	Do. ...	42	10 22	5 8 0	116	.....	7 0 0	4	5½	Lessee to pay assessment.
16	Nagshetikop ...	57	7 30	6 8 0	48	.....	4 0 0	2½	2½	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
17	Narayanapur ...	15 and 40	10 36	13 0 0	...	68 0 0	5 0 0	5½	...	Ditto ditto.	
18	Do. ...	Part of 43, 89, and 81.	13 34	14 8 0	150	.....	4 0 0	3½	7½	Lessee to pay assessment.
1873.											
1	Agrahar-Timsagar .	21	6 0	7 12 0	300	.....	18 0 0	3½	15	Ditto.
2	Do. ...	7 and part of 121.	6 39	6 8 0	200	.....	26 0 0	2	10	Ditto.
3	Do. ...	46 and 47	21 35	32 0 0	180	.....	5 0 0	2½	9	Ditto.
4	Bamapur ...	2	9 19	11 0 0	100	.....	4 0 0	3½	5	Ditto.
5	Ahobalapur ...	Part of 39,72	88, 6	114 4 0	...	150 0 0	7 0 0	1½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
6	Do. ...	Do.	88 6	114 4 0	1,000	.....	8 0 0	A little over the assessment.	50	Ditto ditto.
7	Do. ...	28	4 0	6 0 0	200	.....	8 0 0	4	10	Judi Inam. No agreement as to the payment of assessment.
8	Do. ...	109	24 21	37 0 0	152	.....	6 0 0	1½	7½	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.

APPENDIX III. A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Permanent Yearly value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FIRST GROUP—continued.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 10½ times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = 1.09 times the present assessment.										
1873—continued.										
9	Ahobalapur ...	66, 68	47 33	34 14 0	100	.....	5 0 0	1½	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
10	Do. ...	55 and 56	12 14	13 7 0	...	50 0 0	5 0 0	3½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
11	Budihal ...	30	4 26	7 0 0	...	37 0 0	5 0 0	5½	...	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
12	Gabbur ...	41	12 11	17 10 0	200	.....	6 0 0	Nearly 2	10	Shetsandi Inam. No rent is to be paid.
13	Keshwapur ...	5	14 30	26 0 0	100	100 0 0	6 0 0	4	5	Deahpandey Inam. No agreement as to payment of rent.
14	Mariam-Timesgar .	13	11 4	19 0 0	...	64 0 0	12 0 0	3½	...	Government occupant to pay do.
15	Do. ...	8	5 34	16 0 0	...	120 0 0	10 0 0	7½	...	Ditto ditto.
16	Do. ...	Part of 14	6 30	11 0 0	...	20 0 0	10 0 0	1½	...	Ditto ditto.
17	Yellapur ...	27	7 12	11 0 0	100	50 0 0	2 0 0	9	5	Ditto ditto.
18	Do. ...	42	16 29	18 0 0	...	88 0 0	7 0 0	5	...	Ditto ditto.
19	Do. ...	41	13 5	18 0 0	...	84 0 0	10 0 0	4½	...	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
SECOND GROUP.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 12½ times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = 1½ times the present assessment.										
1871.										
1	Bengeri ...	Part of 30	...	.....	...	48 0 0	4 0 0	.....	...	Inam land. No agreement as to payment of judi, &c.
2	Do. ...	47	11 31	17 0 0	100	.....	5 0 0	2	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
3	Halia ...	Part of 2	13 17	22 12 0	500	.....	10 0 0	2	25	Government occupant to pay assessment.
1872.										
1	Adargunchi ...	Part of 28	24 25	34 0 0	...	160 0 0	4 0 0	Nearly 4½	...	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
2	Bengeri ...	.. of 36	5 8	7 3 0	50	.....	2 0 0	3½	2½	Government occupant to pay assessment.
3	Do. ...	.. of 40	3 35	3 5 6	...	10 0 0	6 0 0	3	...	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
4	Do. ...	51	10 14	14 0 0	300	.....	10 0 0	3	15	Lessee to pay assessment.
5	Do. ...	Part of 30	14 0	12 0 0	72	.....	3 0 0	3	3½	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
6	Do. ...	45	11 29	16 0 0	300	.....	9 0 0	3	15	Lessee to pay assessment.
7	Do. ...	Part of 28	6 0	.....	100	.....	11 0 0	.....	5	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
8	Do. ...	12	14 2	18 0 0	...	80 0 0	5 0 0	4½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
9	Do. ...	Part of 8	3 6	.....	84	.....	6 0 0	.....	4	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
0	Do. ...	20	21 20	17 0 0	750	.....	20 0 0	3½	37½	Ditto ditto.
1	Gopankop ...	15	15 21	21 3 0	200	.....	3 0 0	3	10	Government occupant to pay assessment.
2	Do. ...	25 and part of 26	12 33	17 5 0	...	16 0 0	6 0 0	2	...	Shetsandi Inam land. Owner to pay what is due.
3	Kotagondhunashi...	53	22 9	39 0 0	...	70 0 0	6 0 0	1½	...	Inam land. No agreement as to payment of assessment, &c.
4	Murarahi ...	58 and 60	5 13	8 0 0	300	.....	9 0 0	3½	10	Lessee to pay assessment.
5	Mulvi ...	71	4 24	5 3 0	100	.....	3 0 0	6	5	Government occupant to pay assessment.
6	Do. ...	73	10 32	15 0 0	100	.....	12 0 0	1½	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
7	Do. ...	Part of 36	10 19	13 3 0	100	80 0 0	12 0 0	2½	5	Government occupant to pay assessment.
8	Sidapur ...	6 and 7	10 12	6 3 0	150	.....	8 0 0	3	7½	Ditto ditto.
9	Do. ...	13	15 11	15 3 0	300	.....	8 0 0	1½	15	Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX III A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the land has been sub-let.	Permanent Yearly value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			A. G.	Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.	Y. m. d.			
SECOND GROUP—continued.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 12½ times the present assessment. Maximum sub-letting rate = 1½ times the present assessment.										
19a	Unkal	167	81 16	41 0 0	...	200 0 0	7 0 0	5	...	There is no agreement as to the payment of assessment.
20	Virapur	Part of 10	19 4	19 0 0	140	.....	5 0 0	1½	7	Judi Inam. No agreement as regards payment of judi, &c.
21	Do.	8	11 15	15 0 0	800	.....	9 0 0	6	40	Government occupant to pay judi, &c.
22	Do.	21	10 37	15 0 0	...	100 0 0	5 0 0	6½	...	Ditto ditto.
1873.										
1	Bengeri	43	21 34	31 0 0	500	.....	5 0 0	4½	25	Lessee to pay assessment.
2	Do.	Part of 60	3 15	3 0 0	...	16 0 0	4 0 0	5½	...	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
3	Do.	" of 59	9 0	9 0 0	100	.....	8 0 0	1½	5	Government occupant to pay assessment.
4	Do.	57	0 7	9 0 0	...	112 0 0	3 0 0	12½	...	Ditto ditto.
5	Gopankop	Part of 87	17 19	24 0 0	120	.....	9 0 0	1½	6	There is no agreement as to who should pay assessment.
6	Do.	" of 86	5 25	6 13 0	120	.....	5 0 0	3½	6	Government occupant to pay assessment.
7	Haliat	94	10 2	15 0 0	...	24 0 0	16 0 0	1½	...	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
8	Kotagondunashi ...	46 and 42	9 18	11 4 0	250	.....	6 0 0	4½	12½	Lessee to pay assessment.
9	Do.	Part of 25	4 0	4 0 0	100	.....	13 0 0	Nearly 3	5	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
10	Muravali	" of 55	3 6	4 8 0	56	.....	13 0 0	2	2½	Lessee to pay assessment.
11	Virapur	24	21 11	29 0 0	...	120 0 0	8 0 0	5	...	Ditto.
1871.										
THIRD GROUP.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 7 times the present assessment. Maximum sub-letting rate = 1½ times the present assessment.										
1	Bammasamudra ...	4	12 0	17 0 0	...	48 0 0	2 0 0	2½	...	Judi Inam. No agreement as to who is to pay judi, &c.
2	Do.	3	9 37	12 0 0	...	32 0 0	3 0 0	2½	...	Ditto ditto.
3	Do.	18	22 15	21 4 0	800	.....	12 0 0	4	40	Lessee to pay assessment.
4	Parsapur	Part of 27 and 29	18 32	20 4 0	500	.....	4 0 0	7	25	Ditto.
1873.										
1	Bammasamudra ...	60	13 4	18 0 0	192	32 0 0	6 0 0	3½	9½	Government occupant to pay assessment.
2	Kurdikeri	9	16 11	31 0 0	100	.....	6 0 0	1½	5	There is no agreement as to payment.
FOURTH GROUP.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 4 times the present assessment. Maximum sub-letting rate = equal to the present assessment.										
1	Sirgupi	126	20 37	29 0 0	300	.....	6 0 0	1½	15	Government occupant to pay assessment.
2	Sula	118	23 12	28 0 9	300	.....	22 0 0	1½	15	Lessee to pay assessment.
3	Talimorab	Part of 80	23 13	33 0 0	500	.....	10 0 0	2½	25	Ditto.
1872.										
1	Kusugal	159	16 28	33 0 0	600	.....	6 0 0	4	30	There is no agreement as to the payment of assessment.
2	Do.	167	19 9	18 0 0	400	.....	7 0 0	3½	20	Government occupant to pay assessment.
3	Do.	218	4 0	4 4 0	...	4 4 0	50 0 0	1	...	Lessee to pay every year Rs. 4-4-0 and enjoy the land.
4	Do.	102	34 38	35 0 0	...	75 0 0	6 0 0	2	...	Government occupant to pay do.
5	Sirgupi	209	51 14	51 0 0	900	.....	18 0 0	2	45	Lessee to pay do.
6	Talimorab	72	24 0	20 0 0	300	.....	6 0 0	2½	15	Government occupant to pay do.
1873.										
1	Kusugal	84	15 22	16 8 0	75	.....	5 0 0	1	3½	Lessee to pay namasana, &c.
2	Do.	Part of 157	16 35	16 8 0	400	.....	16 0 0	2½	20	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
3	Sirgupi	195	27 10	27 0 0	700	.....	12 0 0	3	35	Lessee to pay assessment.

No. 742 of 1874.

Belgaum Districts, Camp Nipáni, 2nd March 1874.

MEMORANDUM.

1. Letter No. 128, dated 27th November 1873, and accompaniments, from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

2. Letter No. 148, dated the 24th December 1873, and accompaniments from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

3. Letter No. 151, dated 29th January 1874, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., and accompaniments.

4. Letter No. 527, dated 20th February 1874, from the Collector of Dhárwár, and accompaniments.

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour to submit correspondence, as per margin, relative to the revision of assessment of 47 villages of the old Hubli Táluka, and 81 villages of the old Navalgund Táluka, total 128 villages, of which 126 are in the Dhárwár Collectorate and the remaining two in the Bádámi Táluka of Kalghatgi.

2. These papers include valuable statistics, which have been reviewed in succession by Captain Godfrey, the Deputy Superintendent of the Survey, the Survey Commissioner, and the Collector of Dhárwár. A careful perusal of the papers has confirmed the remission derived by the Revenue Commissioner from his personal acquaintance with the area under settlement, that it has, through a combination of favouring circumstances, the chief of which is the development of export cotton, and particularly the New Orleans staple, attained a state of financial prosperity such as will not be found in any collectorate of the Southern Division except Dhárwár.

3. After an elaborate and exhaustive discantation on those features of the former, progress and present and future condition of the district best deserving attention, the Honourable Colonel Anderson, in his paragraphs 88 at 91, submits, for the orders of Government, his plan for the re-assessment of the combined areas aggregating 128 villages.

4. There are seven classes in which the villages are grouped according to a maximum graduated from Rs. 3 in the first to Rs. 1-4-0 in seventh class. These are for dry-crop land.

5. The 47 Hubli villages are found only in the four highest classes on a maximum ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2.

6. One of the 79 villages of the present Navalgund Táluka is placed in the second class with a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0; five are placed in the fourth class with a maximum of Rs. 2; and the remaining 73 in the 5th, 6th, and 7th classes with a maximum, respectively, of Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 1-8-0, and Rs. 1-4-0. The two villages in the Bádámi Táluka of Kalghatgi—Hiremalangi and Hagnur—are in the 6th class with maximum of Rs. 1-8-0.

7. A synopsis of the proposed operation will be found in Colonel Anderson's 90th paragraph; it shows the Government occupied land in acres under the former survey, in each class, and the assessment thereon, and the Government occupied land and Government assessed waste under the revised survey in each class.

8. The former acreage for the Hubli 47 villages is 44,602, assessed at Rs. 48,173, or rather more than Rs. 1-1-3 per acre. The acreage under revision of Government occupied land is 45,954, assessed at Rs. 81,178, or rather more than Rs. 1-12-3 per acre. The percentage increase on the whole operation, including the assessed unoccupied waste, is for the Hubli 47 villages 68.51 per cent.

9. The former acreage for the 121 Navalgund villages is 232,640, assessed at Rs. 2,00,801 or 13 annas and 10 pies per acre. The acreage under revision of Government occupied land is 234,671, assessed at Rs. 3,20,047, or Rs. 1-5-10 per acre. The percentage increase on the whole operation, including the assessed unoccupied waste for the Navalgund 121 villages, is 53.88 per cent.

10. The statement marked L, which accompanies the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report, indicates the increase in area and in assessment, and the percentage increase in every village brought under revision. The total revised assessment on the Government occupied land represents an aggregate for the 128 villages of Rs. 4,01,225, being increase of Rs. 1,52,251, or 61.2 per cent. on the aggregate collections, Rs. 2,48,974 of the previous Jamábandi.

11. The mass of valuable statistics relative to prices of produce, to the value of occupancies in transactions of sale and mortgage, and to the rates of sub-letting, will not allow any doubt of the extraordinary prosperity, which the area under revision has enjoyed during a long period of years. The extraordinarily low proportion the existing assessment bears to the value of agricultural produce evidently allows a considerable enhancement of the Government demand, and the Revenue Commissioner has not the slightest hesitation in expressing his entire concurrence in the Honourable Colonel Anderson's opinion that the Jirait rates of his seven groups of villages are "fair and moderate."

12. In paragraphs 29 at 87 of his forwarding report, No. 527, dated 20th ultimo, the Collector of Dhárwár reviews the Jirait rates of the different classes. The subject has

received laudable attention from Mr. Robertson, and his illustration of the value of land by the maximum rates for sub-letting and by the maximum purchase values of occupancies is very interesting.

13. The only changes in the Jirait rates which Mr. Robertson suggests are that Tirlápur, in the fourth class, should, for reasons assigned, be put one class lower, and that Anigeri, Bhadrapur, and Nalawadi should be raised from the fifth to the fourth class. The Collector has doubtless not made these recommendations without due consideration; but the Revenue Commissioner would be quite satisfied to be guided by the opinion of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on this question of detail after he has seen the Collector's opinion.

14. A question of considerable importance is raised in the Collector's 38th paragraph. It is to be regretted that there are not further details of the proposed revision of the Thuri or rice lands than those furnished in the Survey Commissioner's 80th paragraph. An assessment of Rs. 8 per acre for rice land is high, especially under the uncertainty of rainfall to which the district is liable and the consequent risk of partial failure in the rice cultivation.

15. The proposed average rate per acre, Rs. 4-5-0 on the maximum of Rs. 8, represents only about 50 per cent. increase on the former average of Rs. 2-11-1 on a maximum of Rs. 3-8-0: and something may be allowed for the greater range of classification, which the relative proportions of the averages to the former and present maximum indicate. At the same time the sudden increase, in some cases from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 8 per acre, may, it is possible, encroach on the profits which the holders of the good fields may claim for improvement of the soil by the expenditure of their labour and capital; and it would, the Revenue Commissioner suggests, be desirable for the highest rates to be reduced to a figure which should, at any rate, be less than double the highest rates of the previous settlement.

16. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's proposals regarding the re-settlement of garden land as interpreted in the Collector's 39th paragraph.

17. Adverting to the specific proposals regarding Bhurkis, contained in the Survey Commissioner's 84th paragraph, and in paragraph 40 of the letter from the Collector, the Revenue Commissioner would defer opinion on the subject until Government orders have been passed on the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter, transmitted to Government with his memorandum No. 304, dated 27th January 1874.

18. In paragraphs 54 to 57 of his report, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner refers to the statements compiled by Captain Godfrey relative to sale lease and sub-letting of land, and adds some important details gathered from the Anigeri Desái's estate, which is under the management of the Collector. They establish, on indisputable data, proof—if proof be wanting—of the great value land has acquired in the area under re-settlement, and of the large profits which accrue, in many instances, from the usufruct of fields under the present assessment. If recent prices are fairly maintained, there seems little reason to apprehend that the moderate enhancement of assessment now recommended will curtail, to a very serious extent, the overflowing profits these figures indicate, but the Revenue Commissioner is not prepared to agree with the Collector of Dhárwár that the prices quoted as prevailing in these papers are nearly at their lowest, or, with the Survey Commissioner, that there is no apprehension of a heavier fall than shall leave the mass of the cultivators, after they have been assessed at 60 per cent. increase on the total area, less than cent per cent. better off than they were 30 years ago. The cases cited represent the strong parts of the machine, but in the rough wear of time and change it has to be tested by the ordinary run of fields among which will be found many with weaker productive powers. It is the necessity of keeping the assessment low to suit the weaker parts of the machine which prevents Government in assessments over a large area obtaining its full rights on the more productive or better cultivated lands.

19. Without going so far as the statement in paragraph 54 that "thirty years ago land in the Hubli and Navalgund Tálukas had absolutely no saleable value whatever," it must be admitted that saleable value has enormously increased and become much more general.

20. The problem is a complicated one, and experience has yet to be gathered of the results of enhancement of assessment on a large scale. There is certainly no part of the Southern Division in which such strong proofs of substantial prosperity, and of the ample profits accruing from cultivation can be tabulated as in Dhárwár; but attention is solicited to the fact that the expenses of operations dependent on hired labour have increased with the rising wealth of the district, and that a considerable fall of prices from those reported in these papers, though not apparently anticipated by the Collector and Survey Commissioner, is regarded as imminent by the undersigned. It is not argued that the prices will fall as low as in the Deccan districts, because of the constant renewal of supply of bullion brought in by the valuable cotton exports of Dhárwár, but that the prices quoted will not be maintained, and that the fall will be not inconsiderably accelerated as revision progresses by the enhancement of the Government demand.

21. The Collector more than once refers to speculators in connection with the transfers of land illustrated in these papers; and, though it must be admitted there is an ample margin to meet a heavy fall in prices, this may be so immediate and so considerable as to render all responsible for the settlement glad that Colonel Anderson's recommendations have been moderate, even beyond what might appear warranted by the present calculations.

22. Some interesting particulars relative to the proportion of the lands in Navalgund Táluka cultivated respectively by the occupants and their connections, by the occupants in partnership with others, and by sub-tenants of the occupants on money rents and on grain payments are reviewed in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's 58th paragraph. The sub-tenants on money payment represent more than a fourth of the whole, which, for a district in which land has such highly-reputed value, may be deemed moderate. The proportion of fields under sub-tenants for the comparatively poor Indi Táluka in the Kalghatgi Collectorate was reported at about 20 per cent.; supposing 70 per cent. of the Navalgund fields to be cultivated by the actual occupants, the quotation from paragraph 51 of the Survey Commissioner's report for Indi may fairly apply to this case also, and thus "that 70 per cent. of the land is cultivated by the actual holders must be viewed as a satisfactory proof that indebtedness has not driven any large proportion of the people to part with their land and become subtenants of their creditors."

23 The Collector of Dhárwár, in his 25th and 26th paragraphs, deploras the evils which he apparently attributes to speculation in land. There can, of course, be no question that, when profits on the occupancy of land become large, the holder under Government will seek and find opportunity to sub-let his land and enjoy the rent which he derives from the exertions of his tenant; but it has not yet become the custom in either eastern or western societies to stigmatise the fortunate occupant, or even a purchaser, mortgagee, or lessee, deriving from him, a speculator, on that account alone. It would, in fact, be difficult to distinguish where the occupant, whose tenure is held unobjectionable by the Collector, ceases, and where the speculator, whose tenure is held objectionable, begins.

(24. A remedy is suggested at the close of the Collector's 20th paragraph "that in all revision settlements there should be two kinds of rates—one, that to be paid by the actual cultivator when he is the occupant, and another, much higher rate, to be paid by the occupant whenever he sub-lets his lands." This may appear to the Collector a short and easy way of obtaining for Government a share of the "unearned increment," but no such tenure is recognised in Section 35 of Act I. of 1865, which describes the occupancy to be transferable and heritable property. Perhaps, before further pressing the suggestion, the Collector would take into consideration the claims, not only of those speculator occupants who have by their good fortune, or by their superior industry and intelligence, acquired the higher position, but also of those who, still handling the plough, the harrow, and the winnowing-basket, have a moderate ambition to improve their position by investing capital in their occupancies, or in the other numerous avocations, which a thriving district like that of Dhárwár holds open to them. Attention is invited to the fact that partnership is a frequent form of sub-letting, particularly in shares of produce, and it is feared that if such a restriction on the ordinary tenure were imposed, it would have a very depressing effect on the value of existing properties, and would tend to dispel much of that priceless element in human affairs—the hope of retaining the reward of one's exertions, which must have hitherto cheerily lighted the upward path of the industrious cultivators, carriers, and dealers of the cotton plains of Dhárwár.)

25. The arrangements contemplated in paragraph 95 of Colonel Anderson's letter relative to certain lands termed inám and held on a judi, or ancient quit-rent, appear judicious.

26. The attention of Government is invited to the remarks in the Dhárwár Collector's 4th paragraph regarding the desirability of separating the inám from the Government land in numbers which are entered as partly inám, but in which the area free of assessment is not separately demarcated. It is gathered from the Collector's remarks that the Survey Commissioner had intended to separate the inám from the assessed land in such cases, but that it has not yet been effected.

27. Where the Government assessment could be placed upon particular numbers, as authorized in the Government Resolution quoted in the Collector's 4th paragraph, no difficulty would remain, but in many cases new separate numbers will have to be made. This will be found, among other cases, to apply to those where a certain local measure of area, such as a chowar or portion of a chowar, is held under sanad and adjudicated by the Inám Commission; but the area in possession is found to exceed the specified area. Under the circumstances, the compromise proposed by Mr. Robertson appears suitable. If, as is probable, when the inám area cannot be recognized, the Inámdár chooses the better ground, the Government will be a loser to the extent of the difference between the average rate per acre of the field, and the rate which could be fairly assessed on the residue of the field. But the aggregate loss is not estimated to be heavy, and a troublesome complication will be removed.

28. In paragraphs 97 to 120 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner furnishes some very interesting and useful remarks relative to the cotton and other produce of the area

under resettlement, the material advantage therefrom derived by the people and Government, and the steps which are desirable, not only if favourable progress is to continue, but if the financial prosperity, now acknowledged so exist, is to be maintained.

29. In the general scope of these remarks the Revenue Commissioner begs to state his entire concurrence. Opinions may vary regarding the estimated yield in pounds of clean cotton per acre for both the indigenous and exotic kinds entered in paragraph 106, and the estimated value of the crop and the precise incidence of its value on the assessment of the Government area, seeing that about three-tenths of the whole is alienated. But all persons acquainted with the Dhárwár District will agree that its financial prosperity depends upon its exports, and will support the recommendations of the Collector and Survey Commissioner to improve communications to the utmost extent of the means available to Government. A practical recommendation on the subject was submitted to Government in endorsement No. 138, dated 14th January 1874, and the Revenue Commissioner feels sure that Government will have full reliance on the present Collector, Mr. Robertson, urging material improvements in general and specially the gradual conversion, into good cart-roads, of the natural tracks of the country in the manner described in Mr. Robertson's 55th paragraph.

30. It is hoped that the Kárwár Railway is only postponed. Attention is invited to the increase of land revenue which might have been secured on the settlement now being made if the railway had been sanctioned. The subject has been more than once brought to the notice of Government, and its bearing on the estimated returns against expenditure of the Kárwár Railway are forcibly indicated in the Survey Commissioner's remarks.

31. Certain corrections in the statements accompanying the Survey Commissioner's report have been made, as requested in his letter No. 249, dated 13th ultimo.

32. In the event of sanction being accorded, it is suggested that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner be requested to prepare a notification as ordered in Government Resolution No. 4684, dated 22nd September 1871, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 2157.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1874.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 47 villages of the old Hubli and 81 of the old Navalgund Talúkas of the Dhárwár Collectorate. Many of these villages consist of the finest cotton producing lands in the Southern Mahrátta Country.

2. There is certainly no part of the presidency which participated to so large an extent in the prosperity that resulted from the extraordinary rise in prices in 1862 and subsequent years; and there are many tales current of the extravagant vagaries indulged in by the ryots with the riches so unexpectedly and suddenly acquired during that time.

3. Setting aside this temporary period of almost fabulous wealth, there can be no doubt that the Southern Mahrátta Country has made very marked and steady material progress since the introduction of the first settlement, and that it is highly favoured in respect to climate and rainfall. In the case of the villages now under consideration, their progress is shown by the statistical information which has been collated by the Survey Officers with much pain and labour.

4. The following table shows the principal changes which have occurred during the period between 1847 and 1873 in respect to population, number of houses, &c. :—

	1847.	1873.	PER UNIT.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Population	* 94,578	* 1,20,149	27.04	.....
Houses } Flat-roofed and tiled	18,255	24,099	32.01	... ..
} Thatched	1,166	828	.....	39.00
Agricultural	24,126	21,913	.....	9.17
Cows and Buffaloes	27,227	25,997	.....	4.51
Sheep and Goats	19,490	16,610	.....	14.77
Ploughs	2,298	3,732	63.10	.....
Carts	1,617	6,256	286.70	.....

* These figures do not contain the population of the town of Hubli.

5. In the case of the Hubli villages, the above figures give a population of 242 to the square mile and in that of the Navalgund villages one of 168. The decrease in the number of agricultural stock is to be accounted for by the increased area brought under cultivation and the consequent diminution of land available for grazing.

6. As regards prices, the following table shows the variations that have taken place during each of the three decades from 1844 to 1873, calculated from the combined average prices of the two talukas :—

Name of Article.	Average during First Decade from 1844 to 1853.	Average during Second Decade from 1854 to 1863.	Average during Third Decade from 1864 to 1873.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Cleaned rice, seers per Rupee	84½	16½	10½
Jowari, seers per Rupee	67½	35½	24½
Wheat, seers per Rupee	59½	32½	12½
Linseed, seers per Rupee	44½	28	12½
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Uncleaned or seed Cotton, Rupees per maund of 27½ lbs.	0 8 9	1 11 7	2 10 3

The main products are shown to have increased to the following percentage extent in the period between 1871—1873 as compared with that between 1844 to 1853 :—

Name of Article.	Percentage
Rice	205
Jowari	195
Wheat	847
Linseed	295
Cotton	221

7. The following abstract shows the extent to which cultivation has increased since the commencement of the last settlement and the way in which the Government revenue was realized :—

Years.	OCCUPIED GOVERNMENT LAND.			UNOCCUPIED GOVERNMENT WASTE.		Outstanding at end of year.
	Acres.	Collections.	Remissions.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1844 to 1853-54	219,369	1,94,566	5,821	28,785	21,694	10,891
1854-55 to 1863-64	267,760	2,40,432	3	2,423	1,740	...
1864-65 to 1872-73	276,936	2,48,772	...	1,837	936	.....

8. The information that has been extracted from the books of the Sub-Registrar establishes most conclusively the fact that land held on the Survey tenure possesses a very high value either for purposes of absolute sale or for sub-letting.

9. Colonel Anderson's proposals, which he has now submitted, for revising the rates of assessment, are characterized by much prudence and moderation; and it is clear, considering the facts above summarized, that far higher rates might, with perfect justice, have been imposed.

10. In considering the proposals, it is to be noticed, in the first place, that the original survey and measurement were conducted with considered accuracy, and that there has been consequently little increase due to unmeasured lands having been brought under assessment for the first time.

The following statement shows the total area of the 128 villages according to the former survey and the present :—

Nature of Land.	ACCORDING TO FORMER SURVEY.		ACCORDING TO REVISION SURVEY.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Judi realisable.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land	277,242	2,48,974	280,625	4,01,226	.....
Government unoccupied assessed waste	2,414	1,206	4,984	2,187	.....
Inam	120,974	1,12,275	120,070	1,77,050	60,594
Unarable	24,060	.....	18,186	.....	.....
Total ...	424,690	3,62,455	423,875	5,80,462	60,594

11. Owing to the great admixture of soils that was to be found in the villages near Hubli, it was considered advisable to re-classify them entirely. In the black soil villages there was found to be a very great degree of uniformity between the present and former standard of classification as applied to the fields included in the higher classes, and it was therefore found necessary only to re-classify fields included in a classification valuation below ten or ten-and-a-half annas. His Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that in this matter Colonel Anderson exercised a wise discretion.

12. The following is a contrasted statement of the old and proposed maximum rates:—

Old Rates.		Proposed Rates.		
{	Rs. 2 0 0	|	Rs. 3 0 0	} Hubli villages.
"	1 8 0	|	" 2 8 0	
"	1 4 0	|	" 2 4 0	
"	1 5 0	|	" 2 0 0	
"	1 2 0	|	" 1 12 0	
"	1 0 0	|	" 1 8 0	
			" 1 4 0	

For rice lands it is proposed to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 8 per acre, which will give an average rate per acre, of Rs. 4-5-0, the average under the former settlement being Rs. 2-11-1. According to recent orders, well garden land will be assessed at not more than the maximum dry-crop rates, and Government desire that lands irrigated from Bhurkisa may be similarly treated.

13. The result of these proposals will be to put an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-6-11 on all lands, whereas under the former settlement, the average rate was Re. 0-14-4.

The percentage increase in the total assessment will be Rs. 61-5.

14. The proposals which have been thus summarised meet with the almost entire approval of the Collector and Revenue Commissioner. The Collector has suggested alterations in the groupings of four villages, and the Revenue Commissioner has expressed doubts whether the maximum rate of Rs. 8 on rice lands may not be too high. Their remarks on these points will be communicated to the Survey Commissioner. In the opinion of Government, looking to the comparative proximity of the village of Nalvadi to Hubli, it might perhaps be raised from the fifth to the fourth class, and the maximum on rice land might be reduced from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7. These are, however, suggestions which the Survey Commissioner can adopt or not, as he thinks best.

15. In order to save time the sanction of Government has already been communicated to the proposed rates, and His Excellency the Governor in Council now desires that the usual notifications may be submitted with a view to their formal publication.

16. His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with much interest the careful and suggestive observations which Mr. E. P. Robertson has recorded in forwarding the Survey Commissioner's report, but is altogether unable to accede to the novel proposals he has made to fix two kinds of rates, the higher to be paid by occupants sub-letting their lands and the ordinary rate to be levied when they cultivate the land themselves. Mr. Robertson fails to show in what way the fixing of the demand of the State on land at such a pitch as to represent only a tax or its rent, instead of the full amount of that rent, is not really advantageous to the cultivator, who profits by the difference between the two, while it would be clearly impossible to prevent collusion between the occupant and his sub-tenant, if the former chose to represent his land as cultivated by himself, when in reality it was sub-let.

17. It is very satisfactory to find that so much care has been taken to mark off into separate numbers fields held by more than one occupant, and to separate Inám from Government land where it had been included in one field. In cases where no ascertainable definition between these two descriptions of lands exist, it will, as suggested by the Collector, be perhaps advisable to give the holder the choice of selecting the portion he would wish to have set aside as Inám. The Commissioner will be requested to take into consideration the Collector's and Revenue Commissioner's suggestions on this point, and to give effect to them as far as may be practicable.

18. The Government trust the day is not far distant when this prosperous part of the Presidency will be connected with Bombay and the sea-board by railway communication. Under the energetic supervision of Mr. E. P. Robertson, the Local Funds have already done much towards increasing the number of roads and improving the natural scanty water-supply. Much yet remains to be done, especially in the way of communication, but the means at the disposal of Government are wholly insufficient to provide for any provincial expenditure on these objects. The attention of the Government of India will be again requested to the claim that has been more than once advanced on the part of the Provincial Government to be allowed a share in the increased revenues which result from improved administration and the development of the country. In the present instance, it has been shown that the land revenue will be materially increased, and it is only fair and reasonable that some portion of this increase should be made available to meet the ever-increasing demands on the Provincial Government for objects of real importance, and not that the whole should be absorbed into the Imperial Exchequer.

19. His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in recording his entire approval of the judicious manner in which Colonel Anderson has made this important revision, and considers it a matter for congratulation that these operations should be under the supervision of an officer who has had such a long and close connection with the Southern Mahrátta Country, and who has been associated with the survey of that Province from its commencement.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(Extract from letter No. 311, dated 8th April 1860, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.)

20. The western block of thirteen villages are now divided into two groups for different maximum rates. For three villages, near the great road and nearest to the town of Hubli, a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 is proposed in precise assimilation to the rate sanctioned in 1874 for the adjacent villages of Hubli, both to the west and east, that is, on both sides of these three villages. For the remaining ten villages of this group a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0 is proposed in assimilation to the rate sanctioned in 1874 and 1875 for the adjacent villages of Hubli and Navalgund. For all these thirteen villages, by Captain Wingate's settlement, a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 1-5-0 was adopted.

APPENDIX B.

Statement referred to in paragraph 23 of the Survey Commissioner's Report No. 311 of 1880.

1	Former Taluka.		4	5	BY FORMER SURVEY.										16	17	BY REVISION SURVEY.								UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		28	29	30							
	Present Taluka.				Government occupied Land.												Government occupied Land.																			
	2	3			Total arable acres including Inam.		Total unarable acres.		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.				Total.		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.					Acres.		Assessment.		Average assessment on Government Land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.
	Number.	Name of Village.			Maximum dry-crop rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.			Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.				Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
Old Mulgund Petta. Habil.		1	Nagarhall	1st Class. Rs. a.	2 0	1,174	59	751	758	751	753	1,162	57	745	1,238	745	1,238	Rs. p. p.	1 10 7	64.4	...					
		2	Mantur	Do.	3,383	173	2,775	2,670	...	...	...	...	2,775	2,670	3,359	144	3,703	4,458	...	...	...	...	3,703	4,458	...	...	1 9 11	67	...
		3	Bhandiwad	Do.	4,024	164	3,118	2,908	...	...	...	...	3,118	2,908	4,037	128	3,250	5,098	...	...	1	2	3,251	5,100	...	...	1 9 1	71.8	...
		Total of the 1st Class ...			...	8,531	305	6,644	6,391	...	...	...	6,644	6,391	8,538	330	6,757	10,704	...	...	1	2	6,758	10,706	...	...	1 9 7	68.9	...
		4	Chykalabi	2nd Class. Rs. a.	1 12	2,544	120	1,937	1,875	1,937	1,875	2,536	125	1,960	3,014	1,960	3,014	1 9 0	60.7	...						
		5	Hire Narti	Do.	3,463	117	2,903	2,728	...	...	...	...	2,903	2,723	3,485	123	2,816	4,464	...	...	...	...	2,816	4,464	...	...	1 9 4	63.6	...
		6	Chik Narti	Do.	2,262	94	2,111	2,005	...	...	...	...	2,111	2,005	2,293	71	2,111	3,213	...	...	...	...	2,111	3,213	...	...	1 8 4	59.2	...
		7	Yergopi	Do.	6,331	180	5,053	4,831	...	...	20	22	5,073	4,853	6,345	185	5,068	7,715	...	...	2	4	5,070	7,719	...	...	1 8 4	59.1	...	
		8	Narayanapur	Do.	1,592	85	1,308	1,203	...	...	...	...	1,308	1,203	1,569	82	1,235	1,927	...	...	...	...	1,235	1,927	...	...	1 9 0	60.2	...
		9	Hebeur	Do.	7,019	310	5,862	5,393	...	...	...	...	5,862	5,399	6,925	269	5,708	8,274	...	...	...	...	5,708	8,274	2	3	1 7 5	55.1	...
		10	Kiresur	Do.	3,347	133	2,423	2,220	...	...	...	...	2,423	2,220	3,287	166	2,418	3,535	...	...	...	...	2,418	3,535	...	...	1 7 5	59.2	...
11	Ingalhall	Do.	7,672	221	6,504	6,174	...	...	...	...	6,504	6,174	7,635	218	6,502	10,151	...	...	...	...	6,502	10,151	...	...	1 9 0	64.4	...		

No. 1929 of 1880.

FROM
THE COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR,

To
THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Dhárwár, 13th April 1880.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for sanction the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 311, dated the 8th instant, containing his proposals for the revision of the assessment of 29 villages of the old Mulgund Mahál which now form part of the three different talukas, viz., Hubli, Navalgund and Gadag.

2. The rates appear fair and reasonable; but in the village of Chaginkeri, referred to in the Survey Commissioner's 27th para., I would point out that the very great increase of 52.13 per cent. on the old assessment should only be realized on the distinct understanding that the tank newly constructed by Government is able to irrigate the ryot's new rice fields upon which the assessment has been raised from Rs. 12, the old dry-crop assessment, to Rs. 227. I mention this because within the last few days one of the most important ryots of Chaginkeri has informed me that, owing to the nála which supplies the tank having burst, the tank has been dry this last season, and in consequence he and all the other ryots lost all their outlay in planting rice, for their fields produced nothing this year.

3. I would draw especial attention to the Survey Commissioner's remarks in his 8th para. on the subject of the road from Hubli *via* Hebsur to Navalgund. The earth embankments for this road were constructed in the famine time, but no murum has been put on it since, though it is the provincial road to Sholápur. The result is that the only result of the famine expenditure is in the monsoon time a mere bog of black mud which no one thinks of travelling on. The cost of constructing this line owing to the many crossings of the "Benni" or "butter" nála, rightly so called from its extremely boggy nature, is likely to make engineers pause before sending in the estimates for bridging it and Government before sanctioning the construction of the line for the same reason, its extreme expensiveness. The old route from the provincial road to Sholápur from Hubli *via* Tirlapur and Nargund has this great advantage that it traversed an easier line of country which was not like this intersected with so many nálas in soft black soil. If ever a provincial road is to be made from Hubli to Sholápur, the old line will, I think, have to be reverted to for the reason mentioned by the Survey Commissioner, viz., that the one now selected is a financial impossibility, at any rate in the present state of the finances; its high cost will cause it to be put off for many years to the great inconvenience of the people of this district, who now have no provincial road such as can be used in rainy weather between Hubli and Sholápur.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector.

No. 770 of 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM
ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner, S. D.;

To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Camp Dhárwár, 20th April 1880.

SIR,*

I have the honour to forward, together with a forwarding letter* from the Collector of Dhárwár, the Survey Commissioner's proposal for a revision of settlement of 29 villages of the old Mulgund Mahál, of which 18 originally formed part of the Tásgaon Patwardhan Jághir (lapsed to Government in

1848) and 11 villages lapsed at different times subsequently. All these villages were originally settled together in 1852, and are now distributed between the Hubli, Navalgund and Gadag Tálukas.

2. All my remarks on the Nargund and Kalghatgi re-settlements as to alleged diminution of the population during and in consequence of the famine apply to these villages.

3. The other statistics plainly indicate considerable advance and increased agricultural prosperity in these villages since the first settlement, which the Honourable Colonel Anderson carefully explains to have taken place after a long series of mismanagement and extortion by the Native Chiefs from whom they lapsed. *The survey assessment was, therefore, intentionally pitched at a lower rate in the first settlement than was fixed for adjacent Government villages.*

4. The proposed rates seem to have been most carefully determined and to be decidedly moderate.

5. The increase on the assessment of the first settlement is 55·4 per cent., somewhere near the standard for Hubli and Navalgund, which was 61·15 per cent.

6. In one village, Chaginkeri, the proposed increase is 52·6 per cent., due to the construction of an irrigation work by which the rice-land assessment can be raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 227 (paragraph 27). Mr. Elphinston contends that the work has failed and already cost the ryots loss. He has been called upon to report on this point after formal enquiry. If the work has failed, of course the additional assessment will not be levied.

7. The Honourable Colonel Anderson devotes paras. 33 to 39 to a masterly and most interesting sketch of the revenue history of these villages. He contrasts their position with that of the adjacent villages of the Chiefs of Jamkhandi and SÁNGLI *in which he himself carried out the revenue survey settlement*; he shows that if he were to apply the standard rates at the first settlement in Jamkhandi and SÁNGLI to the 29 villages now under report, the average increase over the assessments now proposed for them would be in the western block 75 per cent. and in the central block 33 per cent.

8. Colonel Anderson's remarks on this subject and his comparison of the merits and demerits of British and native revenue administration are the more valuable as an acquisition to the revenue literature of the Southern Marátha Country, because he has had personal control over all survey operations both in British territory and the Native States adjoining.

9. I now forward the papers and solicit the earliest possible sanction, so that the re-settlement may take effect from June.

I have, &c.,

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2601.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1880.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 311, dated 8th April 1880—Submitting proposals for the revision of the assessment of 29 villages forming the old Mulgund Mahálkari's Division of the old Dambal Táluka, which were originally settled by Captain Wingate under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 2509, dated 12th April 1852.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 770, dated 20th April 1880—Submitting the above with his remarks and those of the Collector of Dhárwár.

RESOLUTION.—Proposals are submitted by the Survey Commissioner for the revision settlement of 29 villages forming the old Mulgund Mahál of the old Dambal Táluka, and which were originally settled in 1850-51 under a guarantee for thirty years. All these villages belonged formerly to Jág'hirs or Estates which have lapsed to Government. They are now distributed as follows:—

Dhárwár Collectorate	...	{	Hubli Táluka	...	...	11
			Gadag "	...	...	16
			Navalgund "	...	...	2
						—
						29
						—

2. A certain number of the villages under revision were entirely remeasured, and to the rest the new system of partial remeasurement was applied. The total divergence from former measurements was trifling, amounting only to 577 acres or 0.5 per cent. The reclassification was only partial, and disclosed, as usual, a standard which was too high in the poorer soils as compared with that applied to those of a superior quality.

3. The old Mulgund Mahál consists of 29 widely scattered villages which Colonel Anderson divides into three blocks. The first of these, which is situated to the west of the other two and abuts upon the Hubli Táluka, is described as being "among the very best parts of the Dhárwár Collectorate, consisting entirely of deep black soil, within the line of good rainfall." The central block, which lies around the town of Mulgund, also consists in great part of black soil, but is intermixed with out-crops of granite or gneiss. The character of the soil in the third or south-eastern block is not described, but the four villages of which it consists are described as being in respect of rainfall, communications, &c., the least favourably situated of any which the Mahál contains. Both the western and the central blocks of villages are well supplied with communications and markets. In rainfall the western block has the advantage.

4. Paragraph 12 of the Survey Commissioner's report contains the usual statistical return furnished by the Superintendent of Survey, and supplies materials for a comparison of the present condition of the Mahál in respect of material wealth with its condition at the date of the first survey thirty years ago. It is partly transcribed below:—

	1850-51.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	25,761	22,794	...	2,967	—11.1
Houses. { Flat-roofed and tiled .	5,180	6,290	1,110	...	+21.4
{ Thatched	67	34	...	26	—38.8
Agricultural Cattle	6,589	5,265	...	1,274	—19.5
Cows, Buffaloes and their young.	11,262	4,619	...	6,643	—59.
Carts	309	1,142	833	...	+269.5

The decrease in population and agricultural cattle corresponds with the results which have been noted in adjacent tálukas or groups of villages lately brought under revision settlement, and which have been fully commented on by Government in recent Resolutions. The increase in carts and in the better class of houses, which are a comparatively indestructible species of property, shows clearly that but for the famine, which gave a sudden check to the advancing prosperity of the tract, there would have been very different results to show. But, as Colonel Anderson observes, there is every reason to hope that the effects of the famine will soon pass away. The recuperative power of so rich and prosperous a community as that which in habits the greater portion of these villages is great, and the high prices that continue to rule are in their favour. Prices have, according to the Survey Commissioner, risen above 100 per cent. during the last thirty years, but no detailed tabular comparison is given.

5. Paragraphs 15 to 19, inclusive of the Survey Commissioner's report together with Appendix A. thereto, give the past revenue history of the Mahál. A few of the figures from the appendix are extracted and transcribed below:—

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT				UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Total collected.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1848-49	54,180	60,794	13,385	47,409	9,872	2,113
1849-50	43,282	44,144	6,568	37,576	19,110	3,321
1858-59	72,492	57,905	...	57,905	3,157	807
1859-60	72,987	58,230	...	58,230	2,927	675
1868-69	75,456	60,136	...	60,136	2,301	424
1869-70	75,288	60,071	...	60,071	2,473	492
1876-77	75,368	60,071	134	59,937	2,326	442
1877-78	77,385	61,826	...	61,826	2,351	454
1878-79	77,466	61,888	...	61,888	2,351	455

It appears that in the two years preceding the introduction of the survey Rs. 19,953 were remitted, and it was not found possible to collect more than Rs. 84,985 from the ryots. During the last two years of the expired settlement, which it is to be noted were the years

immediately succeeding the famine, no remissions whatever were found necessary, and Rs. 1,23,714 were collected. Nor were these satisfactory results due to undue pressure being put upon the ryots by the revenue authorities, for it appears from paragraph 19 of Colonel Anderson's report that though it is true that 536 notices were issued, in no single instance was recourse had to distraint. Nor, even in the famine year, was there one case of a ryot's holding being sold; and even in that period of depression and disaster it was only found necessary to remit Rs. 134 of the Government revenue. The figures and facts given above, read together with the historical sketch contained in Colonel Anderson's paragraphs 15 to 19, strikingly show the advancement in the sum of his total wealth and prosperity which the tract has achieved under the moderate and equitable rates of the survey settlement, and the administration of the revenue authorities of the British Government. That heavy losses must have been caused by the famine is unfortunately unquestionable, but the circumstance that in 1877-78, which was the year that succeeded it, 2,000 more acres of Government land were occupied, and the assessment fully paid on them, than in 1875-76, the year that preceded it, indicates that, severe as the check must have been, it was yet not sufficiently severe to affect otherwise than temporarily the course of the ryot's prosperity.

6. The staple crop of the tract is stated to be cotton, which is grown in triennial rotation with wheat and jowári, with which linseed and safflower are intermixed in occasional rows. From "Statistical Table No. III." appended to the Survey Commissioner's report it appears that jowári is by much the most important of the kharif crops, while cotton occupies about 51 per cent. of the area grown with rabi, and about 31 per cent. of the whole area under the plough taking kharif and rabi together. The area under American or exotic cotton is about three times as extensive as that grown with the country variety, the actual figures being 17,893 acres under the former and 5,957 under the latter. The cultivation of the Mahál is almost entirely jirát or dry-crop, there being no more than 220 acres of rice and 275 acres of garden land throughout its whole extent. The irrigation in the garden land is entirely from wells.

7. Paragraphs 20 to 30 of the report contain Colonel Anderson's proposals for revised rates of settlement. The villages of the western block are divided into two groups, the maximum rates on which are Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-12-0 an acre respectively. Those of the central block are also placed in two groups, assessed at maxima of Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-6-0; while the four villages constituting the detached block to the south-east are placed in one group and assessed at Rs. 1-4-0. There is apparently an error in the figures contained in Colonel Anderson's paragraph 21, in which he states that he proposes to assess the two groups of the central block at Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-8-0, meaning, it is presumed, Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 which are the figures in the table contained in paragraph 26. This table which shows the results of the proposed rates is transcribed below:—

Class.	No. of Villages in each.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.				Percentage Increase of Assessment.			
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied Land.		Government un-occupied assessed waste.			Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
1	...	8	2 0 0	6,644	6,391	6,758	10,796	...	...	6,758	10,796	68.9
2	...	10	1 12 0	35,338	32,998	35,313	52,951	10	11	35,323	52,962	60.9
3	...	8	1 8 0	25,698	16,994	25,815	25,048	800	74	26,115	25,120	47.9
4	...	4	1 6 0	4,615	3,013	4,733	4,243	146	55	4,879	4,303	41.0
5	...	4	1 4 0	5,171	2,582	5,326	3,151	2,524	525	7,850	3,676	22.0
Total	...	29	...	77,466	61,888	77,945	96,192	2,980	665	80,925	96,867	55.4

The revised settlement will thus give a percentage increase of 55.4 per cent., the highest rate of increase being imposed on the 1st group, and the percentage diminishing successively until the 5th group is reached, on which an increase of only 22 per cent. has been imposed, the average rate being raised from Re. 0-12-8 to Rs. 1-3-9, an increase of Re. 0-7-1. Colonel Anderson explains that the positive increase over the late assessment is higher than in the cases of the more recent revisions in Dhárwár because the latter districts were originally settled on a slightly higher standard than the Mulgund Mahál which had been reduced to a low condition by mismanagement when the original settlement was introduced, and to which therefore very low rates of assessment were then applied. The rates now proposed, however, for the different groups are in correspondence with those that have been imposed in adjacent villages, and as they appear to Government to have been well considered with reference to the comparative fertility of the groups, their vicinity to markets, and their means of communication, they are sanctioned. The period for which guarantee should be given should be reported by Colonel Anderson. Government have no doubt that the rates are moderate, and such as may fairly be claimed by them, and that they will not press unduly upon the ryots.

8. With respect to the increased assessment in the village of Chaginkeri to which reference is made in the letter of the Collector of Dhárwár and in paragraph 6 of the letter of the Commissioner, S. D., Government desire to be informed of the result of the inquiry directed to be instituted concerning the condition of the tank in that village and the supply of water obtainable from it. If the water it can furnish is found to be insufficient to irrigate properly the rice land on which the increased rates have been imposed the enhanced assessment on that land cannot be levied.

9. The concluding seven paragraphs of the Survey Commissioner's report are devoted to what the Commissioner, S. D., describes as a "masterly sketch of the revision history of these villages in which Colonel Anderson contrasts their position with that of the adjacent villages of the Chiefs of Jamkhãndi and Sãngli in which he himself carried out the revenue survey settlement." Colonel Anderson shows by figures that the *original* rates imposed by the survey settlement in the villages of the Native State adjacent to the eastern Mulgund villages and resembling the British villages adjacent to them in all material conditions, ranged from 17 to 33 per cent. higher than the *revised* rates now proposed in Mulgund, while in the villages of the Native State adjacent to the western villages of Mulgund, the assessments imposed at the original survey settlement were 75 per cent. higher than those now proposed in Mulgund. He contends that the system of a regular collection of the revenue in good and bad years alike is preferable to the native system of allowing arrears to accumulate in years of scarcity which subsequently encumber the ryot in years of plenty as they are all ultimately exacted without remission. Colonel Anderson further points out that much larger sums are spent in British districts on productive works than is the case in Native States, and that where such are undertaken in the latter it is generally during a Chief's minority when the State is under the management of a British Political Agent. His summary of the advantages of British as compared with Native Administration is, in the opinion of Government, as just and reasonable as it is able and lucid. The best thanks of Government are due to Colonel Anderson for this as well as for the rest of his valuable report, and for the labour and care he has bestowed on elaborating the proposals it contains.

JOHN NUGENT,

Acting Secretary to Government.

(Extracts from report No. 7, dated 4th January 1876, from the Survey Commissioner, S. D.)

53. Water has a greater effect upon the value of irrigated land than soil. There are in use the Southern Marátha Country Survey, in tank districts, six classes of water, an abstract of the characteristics of which is here given as laid down by Captain Wingate in 1847, when for the first time a systematic classification of water was introduced in the Southern Marátha Country Survey:—

1st.—A perennial supply from tank or stream, admitting of better kinds of sugarcane being grown every second or third year.

2nd.—Supply from same source as above, but not so good, admitting a second-rate crop of sugarcane.

3rd.—Supply of water from same sources as in 1st and 2nd classes, but from land being situated high, or when the water does not run till the end of December or January, and, consequently, in either case sugarcane can only be grown when the rains have been very favourable.

Secondly.—When water is not derived from a tank or stream, but in consequence of the land being in a low situation, sugarcane can be grown when the rains are favourable.

4th.—When there is not a supply of water, or advantages of situation, admitting of sugarcane being grown, but the supply of moisture is sufficient to admit of a rice and an after-grain crop being grown in one season; or if an after-crop cannot, from some defect in the soil, be grown, yet the moisture suffices to produce an excellent rice crop.

5th.—Supply same as in preceding class, but no after-crop can be raised, and in consequence of the water-supply being drawn from a small tank or from channels led from higher ground, pretty frequent rainfall is required to give one middling rice crop.

6th.—Water-supply derived from pure rainfall.

Intermediate or half classes occur from striking the average of water classification in the several "shares," or portions of a field separately classed, in order to obtain the water-classification average for the whole field or the whole rice land in a field.

54. The two highest classes, and even the third class also, contemplate something better than what might be called mere rice land. In fact, the greater part of the sugarcane grown in the Dhárwár Collectorate is grown in what is ordinarily called rice land, being cultivated with rice followed by an after-crop two years out of three, and in the third year with sugarcane. It is not till we come to the 4th and 5th classes of water that pure rice land in the ordinary acceptation of the term is met with.

55. We have to guard against assessing that rice land extra, and especially as such, which comes under the definition of an improvement. 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, as we know that it was not till a later period in the progress of the Southern Marátha Country Survey that a systematic mode of dealing with the rice land, either in measurement or classification, was adopted; and though the total area has not very materially increased above that recorded at the first survey, about 8 per cent. only, yet owing

to rice land having been in places disused as such, and converted into dry-crop land, the newly-made rice land must be something more than the difference between the old and new total areas. A survey field might show an increase of a fourth in the rice land now in it compared with that recorded formerly; the water class in each third of the field would certainly differ much—part might be watered from a tank and part by mere rainfall. It would require a long and troublesome investigation, possibly coming to nothing in the end, to ascertain which part was the new rice land and which the old, and to what precise extent the water-supply applied to the new rice land was fairly exempt from taxation.

56. I have endeavoured to meet, and I think effectually, any possibility of touching improvements by adjusting the assessment on all rice land in the following manner:—

Land coming under 6th water class, or pure rainfall, is put at the simple dry-crop rate. Land coming under 5th water class is put at the assessment of dry-crop land of the same quality, fairly well situated as regards accidental flooding; that is, with 1½ class added to its ordinary dry-soil valuation above the 5th water class only does the assessment commence to differ from that imposed on dry-crop land. Rice land now above that class, which was placed at a lower rating in the previous assessment, must owe its increased valuation either to the appropriation of external advantages, or to faulty valuation of advantages existing at the time of the first classification. Improvements of land 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 land 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.

As an explanation of the bearing of the combined water and soil classification I give

Water Classification.	Soil Classification.	
	Annas 16.	Annas 12.
1	8	6-12
1-6	7	5-14
2	6	5-0
2-6	5	4-4
3	4-4	3-9
3-6	3-8	2-15
4	3	2-7
4-6	2-10	2-2
5	2-6	1-13
5-6	2-2	1-10
6	2-0	1-8

in the margin an extract from the table used for the villages of the táluka under report, for which a maximum dry-crop assessment of Rs. 2 is proposed. This extract shows the bearing of water classification on 16-anna or 1st-class soil and on 12-anna soil, which sufficiently explains the mode of working out the combined assessment, and shows the operation of the water classes. It will be observed that in the upper classes the assessment does not descend in precisely the same ratio as the simple soil valuation, water having more to do with the value for assessment purposes than soil. The difference in the assessment in the higher classes in each step is considerable; but the difference between the productive power of the first three classes is most marked, they being severally represented by first class sugarcane, middling sugarcane, inferior or uncertain sugarcane.

57. The precise valuation given in the extract of the table above has been modified, specially for the rice lands of this táluka, so far that the rice classes proper, those below the third, are put on what would be a Rs. 6 maximum scale, while above third the differences between each class are increased so as to attain a Rs. 8 maximum scale. The effect is to keep down the assessment on the rice lands and to keep that on the sugarcane lands up. On the lower class rice lands especially it is always desirable to be low, as this is rather a precarious cultivation, though exceedingly profitable in some years. In this táluka there was an additional reason: in examining the old rice land assessments I find they were generally very low indeed. The system of distributing the assessment in these lands then in force is not described by Captain Wingate in his report; it was, in fact, the first rice country of any extent that he had touched, and it was not till afterwards that the plan of defining water classes by precise valuation was framed; moreover, he had formed an estimate of the value of rice cultivation which he saw reason afterwards to somewhat modify. Captain Wingate's proceedings in regard to this kind of cultivation were in this táluka, I believe, to a great extent tentative, and therefore necessarily on a low and safe standard. In this táluka he took Rs. 5 as the highest rate for these rice lands, inclusive of the combined rice and sugarcane lands; while in the Dhárwár Táluka, settled two years after, rates of Rs. 8 for a large part of the táluka were sanctioned, and have not been found to press unduly. And similar and even higher maximum rates still, up to Rs. 12 for lands round Belgaum, were afterwards proposed with Captain Wingate's approval.

58. But, as Captain Wingate's Bankápur rice assessment was decidedly low, some respect is due to expediency in keeping it very fully low now in the pure rice lands, apart from what is called for by the uncertainty of the crops on some of these lands. But the same call does not exist in the case of these lands, which produce sugarcane,* and have excel-

* The average price of jágri, the coarse sugar manufactured, has risen much during the past thirty years. The following are recorded by the Bankápur Mámálatdár as the average prices per local sugar maund of about 26 lbs.:—

	Rs.	s.	p.		Rs.	s.	p.
1841-50	1873	...	...	...
1851-60	1874	...	...	...
1861-70	1875	...	...	...

lent water-supply generally coming from large tanks. In this taluka, a Rs. 8 maximum rate means Rs. 6 water-rate, and this is, I imagine, a good deal less than the Irrigation Department would consider a modest demand for one year of sugarcane and two years of double crops.

59. After fully considering the matter from every point of view I could see no reason for proposing more than one maximum rate for all the rice land in this taluka; the minimum rate, as above explained, differs and falls with the falling dry-crop rate on proceeding to the east, and in this falling provides fully for lightening the rate on the lower classes of rice in the very little of this land which will be found away from the moister tracts in the west of the taluka. The precariously cropping rice land will be found in the 5th and 6th classes of water, but mostly in the latter, which, whether old or new rice land, bears the simple dry-crop rate of the village, and, therefore, being taxed as dry-crop land, the cultivator has no cause of complaint if he chooses to indulge in speculative agriculture and gets no return at all in one year in three.

* * * * *

76. I have now to allude to the revision of the assessment of the village, or rather town, of Byahatti belonging to the Hubli Taluka—for it has a population of 3,880 souls—which falls in this year. This village is shown on the map as situated where the high road from Hubli to Nargund and Sholapur crosses that from Bellary and Gadag to Dhárwár; it is within ten miles of Hubli, and within fourteen of Dhárwár. This village is so situated as to have a good and certain rainfall, and with small exception consists of one great sheet of black soil. It belonged to the Soni Chief, and lapsed to Government on his death without heirs in about 1844-45. It was surveyed at once, and settled in the following year, Byahatti is now one of the finest and most prosperous villages in the Dhárwár Collectorate, which was far from being the case at the time of its lapse to Government. It is bounded on the south and west by two villages already revised in the Hubli Taluka two years ago—Kusugal and Sul, and I propose for it the same maximum dry-crop rate as was applied to those villages, with which it is in circumstances precisely identical, namely, Rs. 2, sanction to which is also requested.

77. Byahattit contains by present survey a total area of 16,186 acres, and a total assessment, according to the old survey, of Rs. 14,942, of which Rs. 9,777 was on Government land. According to the proposed rates the total assessment will be Rs. 24,954, of which Rs. 16,189 will be on Government land—an increase of 65.6 per cent., which is a trifle less than the increase falling on the adjacent villages of the same character settled two years ago.

(Extract from appendix D referred to in paragraph 70 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.'s letter No. 7 of 4th January 1876.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.											
					Total arable acres, including inam.	Total unarable acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Unoccupied waste.	
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		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		
	Hubli	54	Blehal	20	661	31	421	470	...	...	...	...	421	470		
				2nd Class.				Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
				Rs. a.				Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.

Present Taluka.	BY REVISION SURVEY.															
	Total arable acres, including inam.	Total unarable acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Unoccupied waste.		Average assessment on Government land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.		
			Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.				
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.						
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
	Hubli	...	668	33	423	668	423	668	1 10 0	46.4
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		

+ Supplementary statistical information in connection with the village of Byahatti contained in Tables Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 collected at the time of revision survey and a comparative revenue statement showing the revenue realized since the introduction of the original and the revision survey settlement is annexed after each respective statement for the main body of villages under the revision settlement.

(Extract from Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 16th February 1876.)

9. The revision of assessment proposed in the 76th and 77th paragraphs for the village of Byahatti of the Hubli Táluka is also sanctioned, and guaranteed for the remainder of the period of settlement fixed for that táluka.

(Extracts from letter No. 178, dated 3rd February 1877, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.)

6. Re-classification was, as regards soil, only partially resorted to. In the first instance about 15 per cent. of the lands in each village were re-classed to ascertain the standard of the original classification, an additional quantity being afterwards re-done if need appeared. When the present and formerly recorded areas in one survey number of rice and dry-crop land, respectively, did not differ more than one-fifth, the old classification of soil was applied to the respective areas now ascertained to exist; when the difference was more than one-fifth, it was considered necessary to re-class; the classification of the supply of water was re-done in every case; even if the changes which have occurred in water-supply in the lapse of time had not rendered this necessary, it would have been called for by the fact that no regular systematic water-classification was introduced till the year following the original survey of this tract of country. Of the whole 215 villages, sixty-nine (69) were entirely and one hundred and forty-three (143) partially re-classed.

7. As heretofore in Dhárwár revisions, statements were supplied to me, showing the old classification and new classification of every survey number re-classed; on these I fixed the amount of adjustment to be applied to the old classification in each village to bring it into conformity with the standard now adopted. I also reduced, by an amount not exceeding one class or two annas, the new classification of every re-classed survey field which showed a considerable increase over the old classification, so as to obviate the possibility of any accidental error in the new classification, putting that field on a higher rate than similar fields in the same village. As a general rule we found the old classification to be, as usual heretofore, low in the superior dry-crop soils and high in the inferior soils.

2nd.—Thirty-two (32) villages situated on the eastern margin of the old Hángal Táluka and Tadas sub-division of Hubli. These villages are very well situated for the best dry-crop cultivation, both cotton and jowári thriving well, though somewhat inferior, both in climate and in vicinity to great lines of communication, to the preceding group. For these villages I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2. These also formed part of Captain Wingate's 1st group, on which he imposed a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0.

3rd.—Thirty-two (32) villages, immediately to the west of the preceding group, where the climate begins to become somewhat overmoist for the best dry-crop cultivation. For these I propose a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 1-12-0. They formed the western part of Captain Wingate's 1st group, assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0.

4th.—Thirty-seven (37) villages, again, to the west of the above, with a still more moist climate. For these I propose a dry-crop maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0. These villages formed Captain Wingate's 2nd group, for which Rs. 1-3-6 maximum dry-crop rate was adopted by him.

APPENDIX C:

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1877.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 178, dated 3rd February 1877—Submitting proposals for the revision of the assessment of 215 villages formerly comprised in the old Hángal Táluka and the old Tadas Mahál or sub-division of the Hubli Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate ; and requesting sanction of Government thereto and the issue of the usual guarantee for the settlement for thirty years.

Letter from the Temporary Revenue Commissioner, Kánarase Districts, No. 688, dated 31st March 1877—Submitting the above with his own remarks and those of the Collector of Dhárwár (No. 679 of 1877).

RESOLUTION.—The tract of country comprised in the old Hángal Táluka and Tadas Mahál, the revision of assessment in which is now proposed on the expiration of the first guaranteed period of thirty years, has since been partitioned out into the five tálukas of Hángal, Bankápur, Karajgi, Hubli and Kalghatgi, and is one of which the material condition has in the course of the guaranteed period been immensely improved by the opening out of communications with the sea-coast at Kumta and other important markets such as Dhundshi, Háveri, Bankápur and Hubli and will no doubt before long be benefited by the construction of a railway from Bellary to Gadag, Hubli, &c. The value of agricultural produce, as shown in paragraph 43 of Colonel Anderson's report, has also greatly increased. On the whole, therefore, the tract under report can be subjected without hesitation to an increase on its assessment.

2. The result of the expiring settlement has been most favourable, in a revenue point of view. The average area under cultivation in the ten years preceding it was 54,071 acres, with a realized revenue of about Rs. 72,000, whereas the area and receipts for the last ten years have been 125,171 acres and Rs. 1,29,430. The unoccupied assessed land has in the same period fallen from 114,128 to 13,584 acres.

3. Population has not increased in the same proportion as in other parts of the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country. This is partly attributed to the great prevalence of fever a few years back and partly to emigration into the adjoining district of North Kánara. The great increase in the number of flat-roofed and tiled as compared with thatched houses, however, speaks well for the improved condition of the people, and that in carts, amounting, at a time of year in which many probably escaped enumeration, to over 163 per cent., proves that they have taken full advantage of the better means of communication brought within their reach.

4. The grouping of villages for maximum rates of dry-crop assessment is somewhat different from that adopted at the first settlement by Captain Wingate, and is more in accordance with his later views, confirmed by Colonel Anderson's subsequent experience that the rainfall, as the line of Gháts is approached from the east, is too heavy for that kind of cultivation, which is presented in its most favourable condition under the lighter but still not uncertain fall of the more easterly villages. The gradation, in six successive groups, from Rs. 2-4-0 to Re. 1, seems unobjectionable, and may be confirmed.

5. The highest rate applies to only six villages, intermingled with those of the Bankápur Táluka, for which the same rate has already been approved. The result of its application will be to raise the assessment in one village, Hanmarhali, by 143 per cent., and the Collector, although not objecting to the eventual increase up to that amount, proposes that the enhancement shall be brought about by gradual increases instead of by raising the assessment at once. In the case of this particular village there seems no doubt that it was placed by mistake (probably from the similarity of its name to that of another village) in Captain Wingate's third group instead of in the first group, where it should have been from its position, and has thus for thirty years enjoyed a maximum rate of 15 annas in place of one of Re. 1-8-0. Its average rate is, moreover, only Re. 1-4-6, whereas that of no other village in the same group is less than Re. 1-9-0. The general question of a gradual in place of a sudden enhancement will be adverted to presently, but in the case of Hanmarhali, considering that the average assessment represents a grain rent of about 36 sers, or less than half a maund of jowári per acre, exclusive of the value of the straw, which on a well-frequented road must be considerable, there is evidently no reason to make a special exception.

6. The enhancement arising from the adoption of the proposed rates in the first group of six villages will be 65.3 per cent., but will range in the other groups from 40.5 to 47.8 or an average of a little over 44, which is not more in the opinion of His Excellency in Council than this tract of country can well bear. The following is quoted from the 43rd paragraph of Colonel Anderson's report as showing the increase in value of the staple articles of agricultural produce since the introduction of the original settlement, and proves beyond a doubt the moderation of the proposed increase in assessment:—

		Sers of 80 tolas for one Rupee.		
		Period of ten years.	Average of three years.	Increase per cent.
		1847—56.	1874—76.	
Rice in husk	...	86	47½	82
Jowári	...	77	30½	153
Rági <i>alias</i> Náchni	...	112	44	154
Jágrí	...	14	8½	61
Arecanut	...	14	3½	261
Cocoanuts per 100	...	Re. 1-9-5	Rs. 4-4-0	167

7. For the rice lands of all but the 6th group of villages, in which it will be reduced by one rupee on account of the unhealthiness of the climate, a general maximum rate of Rs. 8, the same as that adopted in the neighbouring parts of the Bankápur Táluka, is proposed. Compared with the average rate under the current settlement this will give an increase of 53·6 per cent., the average rate at present being Re. 1-15-3, and that under the proposed rate Rs. 3. The increase in the value of rice is shown above to have been 82 per cent., and the proposed maximum may accordingly be sanctioned.

8. For garden lands a maximum rate of Rs. 15 is proposed. This is a reduction of Rs. 5 from that adopted under Captain Wingate's settlement, but its adoption will nevertheless raise the assessment from this source from Rs. 9,258 to Rs. 12,421, in consequence of an increase in the area from 807 to 1,101 acres. Colonel Anderson attributes the result partly to equalization of assessment, as it would seem from paragraph 61 of his report that the high rates imposed on the best gardens enabled Captain Wingate to adopt comparatively lower rates for gardens which had deteriorated and required time to be brought round again. These have all now very properly been put on an equal footing where they possess similar advantages of soil and water, and as the result is an increase of revenue notwithstanding the reduction of rate, the proposal may be sanctioned. It is presumed that none of the new area now assessed as garden land is entitled to be continued at dry-crop assessments according to the principles of Sections 35 and 36 of Bombay Act I of 1865.

9. The general result of the revision, as given in paragraph 78, will be an increase of revenue from Rs. 1,27,704 to Rs. 1,86,505, or 46 per cent., and, as the cost of revision is estimated at Rs. 63,914, it is certainly satisfactory. The crop experiments recorded in paragraph 80 also go far to prove that the assessment is very moderate.

10. With regard to the question of the gradual increase of assessments, Government concur with Colonel Anderson that it is advisable to do what is to be done in such cases at once, and not keep up the continual uncertainty arising from progressive enhancements, which of course very much diminish the value of land as a security or when it has to be sold. Colonel Anderson has shown conclusively that even a large enhancement does not come up to the variation in the market value of agricultural produce at different seasons of the year, and the ryots know their own interests sufficiently to take advantage of the most favourable time to dispose of their crops. His Excellency in Council is moreover quite sure that too much is made of the objection to sudden increase of demand from the habit of looking at the results of increases on whole tálukas or whole villages, a proceeding which tends to exaggerate their effect unduly. An increase of 100 per cent. when a lakh of rupees is dealt with is astounding, but when it is split up into its infinitesimal component parts of a few rupees, the doubling of a man's assessment means that he has to part with but a very few extra sers of grain or a few hundred more bundles of straw to enable him to pay, or else to take an extra trip with his cart for hire, or do a few days' extra labour in the year.

11. The usual guarantee for the permanence of the proposed rates for thirty years may be given.

12. Colonel Anderson and Captain Godfrey may be thanked for the clearness and completeness of their several reports.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Temporary Revenue Commissioner, Kánarés Districts.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

The Collector of Dhárwár. •

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

(Extract from paragraph 41 of report No. 374, dated 10th April 1879, from the Survey Commissioner, S. D.)

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

APPENDIX D.

Statement referred to in paragraph 49 of the Survey Commissioner's report No. 374 of 1879.

Former Taluka.		Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.										
						Total arable acres including Indm.	Government occupied Land.									
							Total unarable acres.	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Old Dhárwár.		Hubli.	66	Amargol	2 10	3,031	467	1,872	2,418	82	71	...	...	1,906	2,489

Former Taluka.		Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total arable acres including Indm.	BY REVISOR SURVEY.																							
						Total unarable acres	Government occupied Land.								Unoccupied Waste.		Average assessment on Government Land per acre.		Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.									
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		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	30
Old Dhárwár.		Hubli.	65	Amargol	3,224	804	1,866	9,501	86	88	1	2	1,903	3,676	181	69	1 12 11	47-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

7. It appears from the table in paragraph 47 of the Survey Commissioner's report that the imposition of these rates as compared with those of the former settlement will give an increase of revenue from Rs. 1,38,343 to Rs. 1,96,939, a general percentage increase of 39.8. There are but few cases in which the assessment has been suddenly very greatly raised, and those which do occur are satisfactorily explained in paragraphs 49—56 of the Survey Commissioner's report. On the whole, Government occupied land of every description, garden, rice and dry-crop, the average rate per acre of assessment has been raised from Rs. 1-3-2 to Rs. 1-10-10, an increase of Re. 0-7-8 per acre. These rates show a substantial increase in revenue, which, however, does not appear to be excessive, and is not so great as in the plain talukas in the centre of the Collectorate, 1st because the original assessment was based on a somewhat higher standard, and, 2nd, because in the western half of the taluka rice is the staple crop, the cultivation of which is more or less precarious, and moderation in assessment is therefore necessary. The proposed rates are approved of by the Collector of Dhárwár and the Commissioner, S. D., with the exception of the highest rate for rice lands, which the latter officer considers should not be levied. In other respects both Mr. Reid and Mr. Elphinston consider that the rates generally are fair and moderate. It appears to Government that Colonel Anderson has shown that the rates proposed by him for rice lands are not excessive, and they, as well as those for the other descriptions of land, may be sanctioned and introduced on any date up to the 5th of June, their permanency being guaranteed for thirty years as usual.

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Number of Village.	Name of Village.
Dhárwár	Hubli...	1	Ajápur.
		2	Burudshingi.
		3	Yellápur.
		4	Bidanhál.
		5	Jengwárapur.
		6	Keshwápur.
		7	Madinaikanáralikatti.
		8	Topalkatti.
		9	Nagshetikop.
		10	Siddápur.
		11	Naráyanpur.
		12	Agrahártimságar.
		13	Mariyamtimságar.
		14	Gagur.
		15	Ayodhyá.
		16	Murarali.
		17	Būdhál.
		18	Kotkondhūnsi.
		19	Virápur.
		20	Bammapur.
		21	Unkal.
		22	Nulvi.
		23	Adargunchi.
		24	Bengeri.
		25	Gotankop.
		26	Bhairdewarkop.
		27	Sherewád.
		28	Kúsúgal.
		29	Sál
		30	Mulballi.
		31	Kúrdikeri.
		32	Krashtnápúr.
		33	Ahoblapur.
		34	Rámápur.
		35	Parsápur.
		36	Ráyanhál.
		37	Gangiwál.
		38	Bamsamúdra.
		39	Auchatgeri.
		40	Badadanhál.
		41	Tegarál.
		42	Katnur.
		43	Giriyál.
		44	Gokul.
		45	Chenápur.
		46	Chouradgudd.
		47	Máwanur.
		48	Koliwád.
		49	Umachgi.
		50	Halihál.
		51	Sirgupi.
		52	Konkankurhatti.
		53	Rotigwád.
		54	Maligwád.

*Extract from the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 1st March 1883,
pages 163 to 167, Part I.*

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

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

No. 4396 of 1904.

Dhárwár, 11th July 1904.

From

M. C. GIBB, ESQUIRE, LL.B., I. C. S.,
Collector of Dhárwár;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION,
Belgaum.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward Mr. G. Monteath's report of the 23rd May 1904, containing his proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Hubli Táluka. I would have sent it on sooner but that some small corrections had to be made in Appendix Q.

Hubli Táluka Second Revision Settlement Report.

2. Mr. Monteath's enquiries have been so thorough and his report is so minute that my remarks will be directed to general principles and effects rather than towards details. After making some comments on particular paragraphs, I shall make a few general remarks, discuss briefly the principles on which, as I understand the matter, Revision Settlement is to be based, and give my reasons for supporting Mr. Monteath's proposals.

3. I have always been of opinion that the advantage to the cultivator of vicinity to a small railway station may easily be exaggerated, and much stress should not be laid upon this in settlement proposals. Mr. Monteath's enquiries confirm this view as regards Hubli.

Paragraph 14.

4. I would call special attention to the enormous excess of deaths over births. Though reporting of births may not be accurate, the possible omissions, if added, would do no more than make a very slight decrease in this excess.

Paragraph 70.

5. Mr. Monteath states (paragraph 89) that an enormous increase in the cultivated area took place between 1880-81 and 1884-85 and seems to attribute this to the favourableness of the revised rates. Appendix O however shows that at the commencement of the present lease there was very little assessed Government waste. Increased cultivation, therefore, cannot be due to assessed waste being taken up, and the deduction that the increase is due to the favourableness of the rates appears not justifiable.

Paragraph 86 and subsequent paragraphs.

6. Mr. Monteath compares prices in 1894—1902 with those of former years. The period 1894—1902 includes two famines, and although in both periods this district suffered from nothing worse than scarcity, the prices were affected by the famine in other parts. The period 1874—1883 includes also one year of bad and one of less severe famine, and in those years part of this district was severley affected. Thus the two periods 1874—1883 and 1894—1902 may I think be fairly taken for comparison. Excluding cotton for which data for the first period are not available, the prices are only slightly higher in the second period than in the first. On the other hand during the second period there is much greater steadiness. The price of cotton is now very high, but it would be unsafe to assume that it will remain so. That there is less cotton produced now than is wanted in the world is, I believe, a fact; but there is much talk of new fields being opened up. It would not, I submit, be safe to assume that the price of cotton will continue to be above that of the last period 1894—1902.

7. The facts adduced by Mr. Monteath show, I think, that the condition of the cultivators is good. The moderation of assessment is shown by the ratio

which this bears to the rent. The conclusions arrived at as regards the extent to which land has remained in the hands of the cultivating class (*vide* paragraphs 121—130) are very satisfactory. They form, I think as do other facts adduced, a good argument in favour of the Bombay Survey and Revenue System where the assessment is moderate and the soil and climate favourable. By his remark that “the cultivator in Hubli stands in no need of interference by means of the expedient above described (one suggested by Mr. Robertson) or by any other means,” Mr. Monteath probably has in his mind the restricted tenure; whether cultivators stand in need of this or not, it is not likely to gain ground in this district. Whether it would be wise now—supposing at present cultivators had no power to alienate—to give them this power it is difficult to say. Where, as here, cultivators and money-lenders belong to the same class, and where the existing system has, if not led to, at all events, been compatible with so much prosperity as Mr. Monteath describes, it is at least doubtful if any change in the existing tenure would be advisable even were it possible.

8. I apprehend that the following factors only are to be taken into account as giving ground for increase in maximum rates:—

- (1) Rise in average prices.
- (2) Greater steadiness in prices.
- (3) Improvement in communications in the area under consideration between the villages and the market town.
- (4) The maximum rates at the previous settlement having been, in order to prevent too sudden increases or from other cause, pitched lower than they might otherwise have been.

Average price and steadiness of price would both be influenced by improvement in communications. An increase in the non-agricultural population would also affect both average prices and steadiness of prices. It seems to me pretty clear that little if any increase is called for on account of rise in prices. Prices of food-grains have risen only slightly and we cannot act on the assumption that the price of cotton will remain at its present height. Greater steadiness of price has been caused throughout India generally by extension of railways and Hubli is no exception. The increase of the industrial population has also tended to bring about the same result.

As to (3) no increase in rates can be recommended on account of improvement in communications within the taluka (Mr. Monteath's paragraph 8). A difference in grouping in the case of a few villages in the north-east is proposed by Mr. Monteath with reference to this consideration.

As to (4) I would refer to Colonel Anderson's paragraphs 53, 94 and 110 (his No. 151 of 29th January 1874, Selection No. CXLVIII). The rates proposed in that report and sanctioned by Government showed a very large enhancement on those previously in force. Colonel Anderson states that had it then been decided to construct a railway he would have been justified in imposing an additional Rs. 40,000 on the tract under report (47 of the villages now under consideration and 81 others). He was also probably influenced by a desire not to propose too large an increase on former rates even though such increase might have been on general grounds justifiable. How far Colonel Anderson considered that the advent of a railway would tend to permanently increase prices or how far only to steady prices, it cannot be said. He expected and allowed for a considerable fall in prices and Mr. Monteath has consequently considered it fair to take the first years of the Revision Survey instead of the last years before it, as the basis for comparison. The conclusion, which may be arrived at is, I think, that a substantial increase is justifiably imposable on the ground (*a*) of greater steadiness of price—due to the railway and other causes—which steadiness is likely to continue, and (*b*) of the fact that at the previous revision settlement maximum rates were put very considerably lower than they might have been in order to avoid a large sudden increase and because it was apprehended that there might be a permanent heavy fall in prices, or that from absence of railway communication or other cause there might be very large fluctuations.

The general prosperity or otherwise of the people, the ratio which assessment bears to rents, the selling price of land and the like are, I apprehend, not in themselves ground for increase when the factors above enumerated do not justify it. These matters are to be taken into account only in order to see whether, supposing an increase is on other grounds justifiable, it can be borne. There can be no doubt that the facts adduced by Mr. Monteath show conclusively that a very considerable increase can be borne. I do not know how far Government in sanctioning Revision Settlement proposals are influenced by the general financial situation. Increases can be put on only if justified on principles above stated, but need they be put on to the justifiable extent if the finances of the country do not require it? This question seems to depend on the question whether the assessment is a rent or a tax, a question on which I believe there has never been an authoritative pronouncement. I would submit, however, that, as Mr. Monteath's report shows, moderation in assessment is a great benefit to the people, and does not (as has sometimes been contended), at all events in the conditions of the tract now under consideration, give rise to undue alienation of land to the money-lender.

9. A substantial increase being justifiable, Mr. Monteath has made it less than he otherwise would have, on account of the effects of plague. It has been suggested that the present proposals might be sanctioned till such time as plague has definitely disappeared and that further enhancement might then be put on. There are, I think, several very cogent objections to this course. I would call attention to Mr. Monteath's paragraph 232. The effect of plague will last long after plague has disappeared. The uncertainty as to what the assessment would be in the future would unsettle the minds of the people, produce a general feeling of uneasiness, and possibly prevent the employment of capital in the improvement of land. The effect of plague it is difficult to exaggerate; in the Kalghatgi Taluka I have seen a good deal of land occupied but uncultivated, and have been told that the cause is that the cultivators are dead; there is a general complaint throughout the district of the difficulty of obtaining labourers. A substantial increase being on grounds above stated justifiable, is the allowance due to plague sufficient? An examination of Appendix Q will show that the only considerable increases are due to regrouping and are as follows:—

Village.	Old.		New.		Percentage Increase.
	Group.	Maximum rate.	Group.	Maximum rate.	
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
Virapur	III	2 8	I	3 8	45
Mineramankop	VI	1 12	III	2 8	35
Hebsur	VI	1 12	III	2 8	28.6
Kiresur	VI	1 12	III	2 8	28.6
Ingallhalli	VI	1 12	III	2 8	28.6
Narayanpur	VI	1 12	III	2 8	28.6
Yerguppi	VI	1 12	III	2 8	28.6

The regrouping being I think right these increases must be allowed. Looking to the average increase in each group, it will be seen that only the first group has an increase of over 20 per cent. and that generally speaking the increases are less as we go down the scale.

The increases in maximum rates proposed may I think be sanctioned.

10. Mr. Monteath proposes to reduce the maximum rice rates from Rs. 8 to 7. The justice of this proposal is borne out by the facts he gives as to rentals and by the fact stated by him that Hubli is in point of climate not so good a rice-growing taluka as more western parts. I may also observe that the average of assessment on rice land in Hubli comes to a little over four rupees an acre. The Gujarát rice lands produce more rice per acre and of a superior quality to those in

Dhárwár. The average assessments on rice lands in the Daskroi and Dholka Tálukas are Rs. 5·2 and 4·2 respectively.

11. Mr. Monteath's reasons for reducing maximum garden rates in certain villages are I think conclusive.
Garden.
12. The grouping is arranged according to advantages of climate which happen to coincide generally with the advantages in respect of communications with the market town.
Grouping.
13. For the above reasons, I support Mr. Monteath's proposals as they stand.
14. In conclusion, I would respectfully call attention to the minute care with which Mr. Monteath has made his investigations, the ability with which he has scrutinised the evidence he procured, and the systematic, complete, and able manner in which he has formulated his proposals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) M. C. GIBB,
Collector of Dhárwár.

(Through the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.)

No. A-7499 of 1904.

From

H. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., I. C. S.,
Director, Land Records and Agriculture,
Bombay, Poona;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION,
Belgaum.

Poona, 30th November 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the report on the second revision settlement of the Hubli Táluka which was received in this office from the Central Press on the 6th September 1904.

2. The dry-crop assessment constitutes 96 per cent. of the whole and is the most important point for consideration. Mr. Monteath's proposals result in an increase on these lands of Rs. 45,000 or 16·5 per cent. from Rs. 2,73,000 to Rs. 3,18,000; his arguments are set forth in detail in paragraphs 212—214 and are well summarised in the following extract from his paragraph 221 :—

"I ground my proposals for revised dry-crop maxima rates first on the facts that prices of food-grains during the last decade of the existing settlement show a very substantial increase over those prevailing at the beginning of the settlement, that there will in future be less tendency for prices to fluctuate with differences of seasons prevailing only in the near vicinity of Hubli, that the export of other crops besides cotton has been revived, and that the increased demand owing to railway extension, increased population and greater competition among wholesale buyers assures the cultivator of obtaining the highest prices prevailing for his surplus produce. *Per contra* I think some considerable allowance must be made on account of the repeated occurrence during the past five years of plague, and the uncertainty regarding its future course.

"What allowance to make, it is not easy to decide, and the decision must be somewhat arbitrary. Had plague never appeared, I think an increase up to the full limit allowed, of 33 per cent., in the two highest groups would have been justifiable in respect of dry-crop rates and a varying degree of increase in the other groups. An increase of 25 to 30 per cent. over the whole taluka would not in the circumstances have been excessive."

3. Mr. Monteath has dealt with the important question of prices in much detail in paragraphs 171 to 190 and concludes that the prices for jowári, rice and wheat show increases of 33, 40 and 28 per cent. for the period 1894—1902 as compared with the period 1874—1883, omitting however the years 1876—1878. He has not omitted the years 1897-98 to 1900-01 clearly on the ground that while the district suffered severely in the first famine it escaped serious disaster in the second.

If, however, although the district secured fair crops in 1897—1900 and benefitted largely by the high prices then prevailing, it be deemed desirable to exclude those prices as being abnormal, the percentage increases are as follows:—

	1874—1883 excluding 1876—1878.		1894—1902 excluding 1897, 1900 & 1901.		Percentage increase.
	Lbs.	Tolas.	Lbs.	Tolas.	
Jowári	48	28	41	10	18
Wheat	38	3	29	33	11
Rice	28	8	21	25	30

4. The Collector however writes:—

"It seems to me pretty clear that little, if any, increase is called for on account of rise in prices. Prices of food-grains have risen only slightly."

He arrives at this conclusion by comparing the periods 1874—1883 with 1894—1902, which give the following results:—

	1874—1883.		1894—1902.		Percentage increase.
	Lbs.	Tolas.	Lbs.	Tolas.	
Jowári	38	11	36	8	6.11
Wheat	26	22	25	35	2.6
Rice	23	9	20	10	14.7

This comparison however is in my opinion incorrectly drawn since the first period includes a serious local famine, while in the second the statistics show that even in the worst year 1899-1900 out of 164,000 acres, no less than 158,000 matured crops.

5. The price of cotton is an important consideration to a taluka in which this crop covers one-fourth of the area. Mr. Monteath shows (paragraph 186) that the price between 1894—1902 closely approximated the price in 1871—1873. Since 1902 the price has owing to American speculations risen by 30 per cent. Mr. Gibb is no doubt correct in refusing to assume that this latter price will be maintained, but I may observe that it is generally recognised that the demand for cotton throughout the world and notably in the southern portion of the United States is increasing far more rapidly than the supply; and I conclude that the price which is now Rs. 2-6-0 per maund of 28 lbs. is very unlikely to fall below Rs. 2 in the future.

6. The average sale prices and annual rentals of land have been very minutely analysed by Mr. Monteath; average sale prices vary from 30 to 75 times the assessment, and rentals from 3½ to 5 times the assessment. He concludes however that while "the assessment absorbs but a moderate share of the rentals the rates are, judged by that standard, sufficiently high."

In regard to this conclusion I would observe that an assessment which absorbs from 25 to 40 per cent. of the net profits of land is unduly light by comparison with the standards which obtain in all other parts of India.

7. The Collector admits that Mr. Monteath has shown conclusively that a very considerable increase can be borne, but in consequence of his view that prices have not risen, declines to base an increase on the ratio of assessment to rentals.

I am of opinion that Mr. Gibb's view of the course of prices is mistaken, and that Mr. Monteath's description is correct.

Further I consider that a series of cases of leases analysed with the care and precision bestowed on the matter by Mr. Monteath affords the safest ground possible for the determination of a just assessment.

In support of this view I may quote from the letter of the Government of India, No. 2770-369 of 6th December 1897, printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 1427, dated 25th February 1898 :—

“ It is understood that in Bombay while the relative rates on different classes of land have been regulated according to their fertility with perhaps more minute care than in any other part of India, but little attempt has yet been made to ascertain the absolute value of the land to its occupant, and to adjust the Government demand accordingly. If this be so, it is probable that the demand in some districts falls materially below what may eventually be fairly demanded. In such cases the information derived from an independent annual record of letting value will not only enable Government to justify an enhancement but, still more important, will enable the Settlement Officer to fix its amount and to impose it in full confidence that its incidence is not unduly heavy.”

8. There remains to consider the effects of the plague, which has afflicted the country since 1898. The tangible evidences quoted by the Collector are the dearth of labourers and the decrease of cultivation, that is, not a decrease of land occupied but an increase of land left fallow. Mr. Monteath has also recorded an increase in the daily wages of agricultural labour from 2 annas 10 pies in 1892 to 4 annas in 1902, and a tendency to a further increase. In regard to land left fallow from miscellaneous causes an increase has occurred from 1,814 acres in 1900-01 to 4,742 acres in 1903-04; this increase on a total of 172,000 acres represents less than 1·6 per cent. Further there is no sign of a relinquishment of lands having yet taken place; and the comparative information which I have had compiled in Appendices K, L and M specially for the investigation of this point, instead of exhibiting a decrease as was to have been anticipated, exhibits an increase in sale, mortgage, and letting values (*vide* paragraphs 141—147 of the report).

9. It does not appear to me that sufficient consideration has been given to the practical immunity of this tract from the disastrous famines of recent years. The maximum daily average of persons on relief for the whole district in the recent years of generally prevalent distress never reached 5,000 persons. This district therefore not only escaped the loss of accumulated resources which has thrown back the prosperity of the greater part of this Presidency to so enormous an extent but also even in those years secured moderate harvests and benefitted from the extraordinary level to which prices then attained. These facts appear to me to establish that this district and this taluka have been and are exceptionally fortunate in the security of their seasons, the harvests which they enjoy and the lightness of their assessment. The evils which the plague has inflicted on the people have undoubtedly been serious and constitute a valid claim to sympathetic treatment, but I do not consider that a permanent reduction of assessment for the period of the settlement has been or can be justified on this account alone. Had the local distress been sufficiently severe remissions of revenue would certainly have been granted in recent past years, but so far as I am aware, no such remissions have been even recommended by the local authorities. A permanent reduction would be in my opinion an inappropriate concession, and an injustice to the general tax-payer.

10. The Collector refers to a suggestion to sanction the present proposals, and make a further indefinite enhancement subsequently. He rightly condemns such a suggestion on the ground that “ the uncertainty as to what the assessment would be in the future would unsettle the minds of the people, &c. ”

An alternative course which was adopted in the case of the Pandharpur Taluka (*vide* Government Resolution No. 4556, dated 24th June 1893) is however not open to this objection. In accordance with this precedent Government should sanction the full rates now rightly imposable in view of the economic prosperity described, and if a general reduction is held to be necessary, should grant a temporary remission for a period of (say) five years in the first instance. This remission should be limited to round percentages approximating to the figures shown in column 6 of the statement in paragraph 13 below. At the end of the five years the necessity for the continuance of the remission should be reconsidered.

11. But while I suggest this method for the purpose of meeting the views of the Collector that some general immediate relief is required, I am unable to recommend it for sanction. The vagaries of plague are well-known; one village is slightly attacked, its neighbour is decimated, or may even lose one-fourth of its population. The relief given by an uniform rate of remission would generally be excessive or inadequate in individual villages. In my respectful opinion the grant of annual remissions determined by the circumstances of individual villages which have been severely devastated would be a more satisfactory procedure to adopt.

In case it may be considered doubtful whether the grant of remissions is authorised in such cases, I would suggest that Government be pleased to notify that in any village in which a considerable proportion of the lands lie fallow owing to the dearth of labourers arising from the plague, the Collector is authorised to recommend the remission of a proportion of the assessment.

12. The dry-crop rates which I have the honour to recommend are shown below :—

	Present,		Mr. Monteath's.		Now proposed.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Group I ...	3	0	3	10	4	0
Group II ...	2	10	3	0	3	4
Group III ...	2	8	2	8	2	10
Group IV ...	2	4	2	4	2	6
Group V ...	1	12	2	0	2	2
	1	8				

13. The approximate results are shown below :—

Group.	Present.	Mr. Monteath's.	Now proposed.	Percentage increase of Column 4 on Column 2.	Percentage increase of Column 4 on Column 3.
1	2	3	4	5.	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
I (except No. 7 of App. Q) ...	28,685	34,656	38,247	33.3	10.36
II and No. 7 of App. Q ...	59,557	71,302	76,875	29.07	7.81
III ...	13,169	14,923	15,669	18.98	5.
IV ...	1,26,866	1,49,017	1,57,296	23.28	5.56
V ...	44,658	50,686	53,854	20.59	6.25
Total ...	2,72,935	3,20,584	3,41,941	25.28	6.66

14. In order that the enhancement in the first group may be kept down to the limit sanctioned by Government, it is necessary to reduce the village of Virápur (No. 7 in Appendix Q) from group No. I to group No. II.

This village was previously assessed at a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0, and the increase to a maximum of Rs. 4 would raise the total enhancement of the group to 34½ per cent.

On this ground alone I recommend its reduction although I agree with Mr. Monteath (*vide* paragraph 218 (1) of his report) that the proper place of this village is in group No. I.

In all other respects I have the honour to concur in the proposals regarding grouping, rice rates, and garden rates, which are also supported by the Collector.

15. I entirely concur with Mr. Gibb in his appreciation of the thorough and comprehensive report which Mr. Monteath has submitted, which in my respectful opinion deserves the thanks of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 389 OF 1905.

Belgaum, 8th February 1905.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

2. I have taken more time and gone into more detail than I ordinarily should have done, because, as the Settlement Officer states (paragraph 211) this is the first of the Dhárwár talukas to come up for revision and it will be a guide for the others, and because there is a difference of opinion as to the rates to be imposed between the Settlement Officer and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, while the Collector, who agrees with the rates proposed by the former is not satisfied with the grounds on which they are based.

3. It is only respecting the jirát lands that this difference exists, but these embrace 97 per cent. of the culturable area. With respect to rice and bágát the Settlement Officer's proposals are supported by both the Collector and Director and I recommend that they may be accepted.

4. The following table shows the maximum rates proposed by Mr. Monteath and Mr. Lawrence for jirát :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Present rate.	Mr. Monteath's		Mr. Lawrence's		
			Proposed rate.	Percentage increase.	Proposed rate.	Percentage increase.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
I	16 {	15	3 0 0	3 10 0 {	20.8	4 0 0	33.3
		1	2 8 0		45.0	3 4 0	30.0
II	14 {	1	3 0 0	3 0 0 {	...	3 4 0 {	8.3
		1	2 10 0		14.3		23.8
		12	2 8 0		20.0		30.0
III	14 {	6	2 8 0	2 8 0 {	...	2 10 0 {	5.0
		3	2 4 0		11.1		16.6
		4	2 0 0		25.0		31.2
IV	22 {	1	1 12 0	2 4 0 {	42.8	2 6 0 {	50.0
		5	2 4 0		...		5.55
		11	2 0 0		12.5		18.75
V	14 {	6	1 12 0	2 0 0 {	28.6	2 2 0 {	35.71
		2	2 4 0		-11.1		-5.5
		11	1 12 0		14.3		21.4
		1	1 8 0		33.3		41.6

In this the village Virápur, that Mr. Lawrence would transfer from group I to group II has been retained in the former, and the percentage increase calculated accordingly.

5. Mr. Monteath's report is a model of industry, observation and lucidity of expression and arrangement, and in these respects it could hardly be improved. He has collected all possible data, which can be used to show how much increase of assessment the land can bear without a check to its prosperity, and it may be taken that if it were not for the plague most of the villages could bear the full increase allowed by Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884, Revenue Department, and yet be no worse off than they were at the commencement of the current settlement on the present rates. But that is not all it is required to show. As pointed out by Mr. Lawrence in his third paragraph and in the letter from the Government of India quoted therein, it is necessary to show not only by the light of its own resources that a taluka, group or village *can* bear a particular increase but also by the light of the rates paid elsewhere that it *should* bear it. For the land tax is an imperial impost, and just as much as it is a Revenue Officer's duty to see that the people in his charge pay their full share of the cost of the administration of the country, so it is equally his duty to see that they pay no more than this share. Therefore it is necessary to know what are the rates paid elsewhere, not only in other talukas of the same district and in other districts of the Presidency but also in other parts of India, and what ratio they bear to the value of the land. Even if it be incontestably shown by rise of prices, increase of agricultural stock, improvement of houses and farm buildings and rise in the standard of comfort that the taluka has increased in prosperity generally and could bear an enhancement of assessment to the full legal maximum, that would be no reason for imposing it beyond the point at which its percentage on the value of land would be much more than equal to that of the most recent revisions of settlement in this and other parts of India. Nor would an enhancement which fell much below this point be satisfactory. No settlement report can be completely satisfactory, until we know what proportion the assessment bears to the selling and letting value of land elsewhere.

6. I have no access to any reports that give such information for districts outside the Bombay Presidency, but Mr. Lawrence says (paragraph 6) "an assessment which absorbs from 25 to 40 per cent of the net profits of land is unduly light by comparison with the standards which obtain in all other parts of India." This statement I presume extends to places beyond this Presidency. It is in reference to figures given by Mr. Monteath to show that the rental varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times the assessment, which gives a tax varying from 40 to 25 per cent of the net profits. This, however, is the incidence of the present assessment fixed 30 years ago. With an increase of 20 per cent on the rates, the rent would vary from about 3 to 4 times the assessment, and the assessment from 50 to 30 per cent of the net profits.

7. For this Presidency I have had the appended table compiled, which shows for all the talukas resettled in the last 5 years the percentage of the revised assessment on the selling and letting value of land, as found in the tables accompanying the reports. This shows that for the 25 talukas, (of which the reports are in my office and the figures are available) the revised assessment is 5.99 per cent of the selling and 42.16 of the letting value. The same percentages for Mr. Monteath's proposed rates on transactions from 1896-97—1900-01 are 3.62 and 29.00 and for Mr. Lawrence's 3.86 and 30.86. On those for the preceding 5 years they are for Mr. Monteath's 4.30 and 38.67 and for Mr. Lawrence's 4.57 and 41.14. From these figures, as far as they can be relied on, it would appear that even Mr. Lawrence's rates, taken as a whole, are not in the aggregate more than the taluka should bear.

8. But nothing can be concluded from these figures as to the enhancements that can be borne by the individual groups. The tables K to M, which really are the most important of all the appendices to a settlement report ought to be compiled by groups, especially as lists of prices are available only for the taluka as a whole, and are of little use in discriminating the rates for each

group. Mr. Monteath has done his best to remedy this deficiency. In paragraph 158 he has shown the ratio of the assessment to the average sale price and letting value in what he terms 5 roughly defined groups of villages, which, however, do not seem to correspond with the 5 groups in which he has classed the villages for his proposed rates. They are:—

Rough group.	Corresponding Assessment Group.	Average sale price per acre.	Number of times the assessment.	Average annual rent.	Number of times the assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.	
1. Villages within 2 to 5 miles of Hubli	I.	134	75	9	4 to 5
2. Other villages along the water shed and immediately to the east of it as far south as Chhebbi	II.	78	49	6—7	3½
3. In the black soil villages along the Nargund, Navalgund and Gadag roads	IV.	68	45	6½	4
4. In those towards the extreme east	V.	48½	31	5½	4
5. On the west of the water shed extending to the extreme south of the taluka	IV. and V.	52½	40	5	4

Omitting the second group, which seems to contain villages of nearly all the assessment groups, his figures would seem to show that the assessment bears nearly the same ratio to the profits from letting land in all the groups except the first, where it is slightly higher than in the others. From the selling prices, too, it is evident that the first group can bear a higher proportional increase than the others.

9. The figures of prices are somewhat complicated as different officers have used different years as the basis of comparison. The Collector holds that there has been little, if any, increase for prices and considers that the enhancement of rates is justified by their greater steadiness and also by the fact that the rates at the last revision were pitched too low. Ordinarily, of course, the average of the last few years preceding a current settlement and of the same number of years at the end of it should be compared. But because Colonel Anderson had based his proposals on an expectation of an early fall in prices Mr. Monteath and Mr. Lawrence have taken the early years of the current settlement instead of the years just preceding them. This can be held to give accurate results only if we can be sure that the fall was to the same extent as Colonel Anderson had expected and allowed for. Then again these years include, in the first period the severe famine of 1876-78, and in the second the milder ones of 1897-98 and 1900-01. Mr. Monteath by excluding the former and including the latter makes the rise of prices to be 33 per cent for jowári and 28 for wheat, while Mr. Lawrence excluding the latter also makes it 18 for jowári and 11 for wheat. Which is the fairer comparison to make depends altogether on the character of the crops secured in the Hubli Taluka in 1897-98 and 1900-01. If the abnormally high prices were due entirely to famine conditions in neighbouring talukas and districts (while in Hubli the production was normal), then the inclusion of these years will give a correct idea. I do not find very accurate information on this point in the report. Mr. Lawrence says the district escaped serious disaster, and also that it secured fair crops. But it is really only on the understanding that they were normal, that Mr. Monteath's estimated increase of 33 per cent for jowári and 28 for wheat over the prices on which Colonel Anderson's rates were based, can be accepted. If the crops were only fair, these figures must be somewhat discounted.

10. The results of the proposed rates are shown in the following table, which is taken from paragraph 13 of Mr. Lawrence's report, with the insertion of a column to show the percentage increase of Mr. Monteath's proposed assessments over the present, figures which curiously are nowhere to be obtained from his report or any of its appendices, the figures given in the margin of paragraph

223 and in red ink in Q statement being an average struck as if each village had the same revenue, simply by adding up the percentage increase of the villages and dividing by the number in the group :—

Group.	Present assessment.	Mr. Monteath's assessment.	Mr. Lawrence's assessment.	Percentage increase of column 3 over 2.	Percentage increase of column 4 over 2.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
I (—No. 7) ...	28,685	34,656	38,247	20·8	33·30
II (+No. 7) ...	59,557	71,302	78,875	19·7	29·07
III ...	13,169	14,923	15,669	13·3	18·98
IV ...	1,26,866	1,49,017	1,57,298	17·4	23·28
V ...	44,658	50,686	53,854	13·5	20·59
Total ...	2,72,935	3,20,584	3,41,941	17·4	25·28

When Virápur is transferred back to group I it brings the percentage of increase for Mr. Monteath's proposals to 21·9 and 19·1 for groups I and II respectively.

11. The increases vary from 13·3 per cent in the third group to 20·8 in the first, and in individual villages the changes vary from a decrease of 12·1 per cent in Kurdikeri (group V) to an increase of 45·0 per cent in Virápur (group I). These rates I would unhesitatingly support in preference to the higher rates proposed by Mr. Lawrence, my only doubt being whether they are not too high. The large differences in individual villages are due to a more careful grouping, and I should say that there can be no doubt that the present grouping is not only more correct than the previous one was at the time it was made, but that it is as scientifically accurate as it is possible to make it. It is true that Mr. Monteath has not given any very definite reasons for the amount that he has allowed for the effect of plague, but that some allowance is necessary on this account, and that it should be made in the rates, and not in subsequent remissions is I think incontestable. He himself admits (paragraph 221) that the allowance is somewhat arbitrary. But so are the increases on his rates proposed by Mr. Lawrence. No particular reasons are given why for instance the maximum rate in group II should be increased by exactly 4 annas and in groups III, IV and V by 2 annas. My only fear is that sufficient allowance has not been made for the effects of plague. Mr. Monteath's view of the prices is that jowári has risen by 33 per cent and wheat by 28, and that an enhancement of 33 per cent in the first two groups and from 25 to 30 on the whole would have been justified, but for the plague (paragraph 221). His proposed rates show that he has given up 12 out of this, for instead of varying from 25 to 33, his increases vary from 13 to 21.

12. Mr. Lawrence suggests that instead of making allowances for the effects of plague in fixing the rates these should be fixed as if they had never occurred, and remissions to be settled annually should be given. This seems to be contrary to the first principle of a settlement, which is to fix the assessment which is expected to be paid, and not an assessment, which is understood to necessitate remissions from the commencement. It would entail much extra work on the District Revenue Officers, and open the door to favouritism and black-mail. If the remissions would be required only in a few villages, that would be easily determined, as for instance the villages where plague was specially prevalent in the year, there might be some thing in favour of such a course, as is the case when crops are lost through local causes. But the effect of plague is not so limited. The allowance is not to be made as a set-off to the sufferings of villagers from a plague epidemic. These are terrible, and in a badly infected village there are few that have not to mourn the loss of some near relative, but pecuniarily the survivors may be and often are better off after an epidemic than before, the land-owners by there being fewer sharers, and the labourers by increased wages. His pecuniary benefit the land-owner is entitled to enjoy to the full, and after all it is but poor compensation for his troubles.

For a man does not have to pay a higher rate, because he has more land. But in so far as labourers have diminished in numbers, and wages have risen, the land-holders are entitled to a set-off. I find, by reference to the Return of the yield of the principal crops cultivated in India (1892) containing the standards fixed in 1884 that the produce in pounds per acre was as follows:—

Rice	...	582	Jowári	...	1,018
Wheat	...	756	Cleaned cotton	...	96

while the average produce for the five years ending 1896-97 was 570, 600, 900 and 100 respectively (*vide* Agricultural Statistics of India, 1897-98 to 1901-02, 18th issue, page 376). Now, even if the amount of produce per acre has remained stationary, but the cost of production has increased by (say) 12 out of a rise of prices of 25 per cent, it is obvious that this rise does not justify an enhancement of the assessment by more than the 13 per cent. balance. The wages of labour is an important item in the cost of production, and it is an element that must be calculated in fixing the rates. And it seems to me that this is the only way in which the devastation of plague can be taken into account, and is a reason for reduction of rates, and not for individual remissions. Wages have increased from 2 annas 10 pies to 4 annas a day during the last 10 years, and at the commencement of the current settlements were probably not more than 2 annas. I cannot pretend to determine how much of the extra profits of land are absorbed by this increase, but from published reports of crop experiments I find that an acre of wheat requires 19½ and an acre of jowári 21½ days' labour of one man. The extra cost at 2 annas a day would be Rs. 2-7-0 and Rs. 2-11-7 respectively. This is more than a 10th of the value of the produce, and would make a large hole in the extra profits due to the rise of prices. I therefore hold that Mr. Monteath is right in making a deduction from the rates on account of plague, to which this rise in wages is chiefly due. It is general too in the whole taluka, and not confined to villages actually devastated by plague, as labourers go from village to village according to the demand for them. And even if the plague were to disappear at once, of which unfortunately there is little hope, the effects would last for many years, until another generation has grown up. So it would not meet the circumstances to sanction higher rates, and allow a general remission of part for 5 years according to Mr. Lawrence's alternative proposal.

13. If it were not for the information collected by Mr. Monteath as to the selling and letting value of land, I should have thought that even his proposed rates were too high. As it is, I support them, and recommend that they be guaranteed for 30 years.

Director's No. A/7624 of 6th December 1904.
Dhárwár Collector's No. 8068 of 21st December 1904.
Director's No. A/556 of 28th January 1905.

14. The papers noted in the margin accompany.

W. W. DREW,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

P.S.—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture in calculating (paragraph 6) the incidence of the present assessment on the letting value of land from the data furnished by Mr. Monteath has allowed for the assessment being paid by the owner, and I have followed him in the calculations for other districts. But from a letter just received from him in reply to one from me, of both of which copies are appended, it will appear that the returns cannot be trusted on this point, as the leases are not always clear as to whether the landlord or tenant is responsible for the payment of the assessment.

W. W. DREW,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

No. A—651 of 1905.

From
THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND
AGRICULTURE;

To
THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Poona, 3rd January 1905.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 136, dated 14th January, I have the honour to inform you that it has not been found possible to ascertain in all cases whether the assessment is paid by the superior holder or the tenant. By instructions which were issued in my letter No. A—854, dated 28th June 1904, I directed the Inspectors of the Registration Department to state the number of cases in which the assessment is paid by these persons respectively and this information should be useful in appreciating the result of the figures reported.

2. According to my information the more general practice is that the assessment is paid by the tenant and that the sum shown in column 8 of Appendix M is therefore usually the net profit of the superior holder.

3. In case your enquiry has a special reference to the information reported for the Hubli Taluka I have the honour to observe that in calculating that the assessment absorbed 25 to 40 per cent. of the net profits on land (*vide* paragraph 6 of my review) in order to guard against any possible exaggeration in regard to the leniency of the assessment I assumed that the assessment was paid by the superior holder. If the assessment is paid by the tenant as it probably is in many cases the percentage of net profits absorbed would be from 20 to 28 per cent. only.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. S. LAWRENCE,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 136 of 1905.

To
THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND
AGRICULTURE.

Belgaum, 14th January 1905.

SIR,

I have the honour to invite your attention to Appendix M usually appended to the Revision Survey Settlement reports and to request that you will kindly inform me as to whether the calculations of the ratio that the letting value of land bears to the assessment are based on the understanding that the assessment is paid by the landlord or the tenant. I imagine it is the former, but I should like to be certain, as the point is of considerable importance.

2. Anyhow I presume that the same system is followed in all the reports.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. W. DREW,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Statement referred to in section 7 of the Commissioner, S. D.'s No. 380
of 8th February 1905.

No. and date of G. R. sanctioning the revised assessment.	District.	Táluka.	Selling value of land. — Number of times the assessment.	Letting value of land. — Number of times the assessment.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) of assessment.	Percentage of revised assessment to selling value of land.	Percentage of revised assessment to letting value of land.		
6068—14-8-97 ...	Khándesh	Dhulia	25	5	+28.8	5.15	25.76		
4840—26-7-98 ...	Do.	Shirpur	38	7	+36.4	3.59	19.49		
5820—9-9-98 ...	Ratnágiri	Khed	48.1	3.8	+ .1	2.08	26.34		
8077—14-12-98 ...	Khándesh	Sháháda	29.	6.	+32.1	4.55	22.02		
887—3-2-99 ...	Surat	Chikhli	11.81	1.74	+ 4.21	8.82	59.89		
888— " ...	Násik	Málegaon	13.	3.	+28.2	9.86	42.73		
889— " ...	Khándesh	Taloda	11.	3.	+26.8	11.53	42.27		
890— " ...	Poona	Indápur	18.	3.	+30.4	7.24	43.46		
1488—24-2-99 ...	Thána	Máhim	35.13	3.65	+43.1	4.07	39.21		
2143—23-3-99 ...	Násik	Báglán	25.	3.	+26.5	5.06	42.17		
2424—7.4-99 ...	Thána	Váda	18.28	3.02	+40.7	8.18	49.56		
3014—1.5-99 ...	Do.	Sháhápur	19.08	2.11	+24.8	6.54	59.14		
508—23-1-1900 .	Surat	Jalápur	14.60	2.29	- 1.46	6.74	43.08		
969—10-2-1900 .	Do.	Bulsár	16.56	2.27	+ 2.43	6.18	45.12		
249—14-1-02 ...	Násik	Kálvan	28.	4.	+31.6	4.70	32.90		
506—24-1-02 ...	Khándesh	Pimpalner	20.	2.	+26.5	6.32	63.25		
5983—28-8-02 ...	Thána	Dáhnú	19.64	3.30	+36.7	6.98	41.44		
6718—25-9-02 ...	Broach	Vágra	12.76	3.29	- 6.33	7.34	28.47		
6756—26-9-02 ...	Do.	Amra	15.2	1.88	+ 3.48	6.81	74.98		
7209—14-10-02 ...	Do.	Broach	20.78	3.15	+ 2.18	4.92	32.44		
8643—8-12-02 ...	Surat	Párdi	15.02	1.39	+11.74	7.44	80.39		
8866—13-12-02 ...	Ratnágiri	Dápoli	101.2	3.4	- 0.4	.98	29.29		
1647—9-3-03 ...	Broach	Jambusar	23.77	1.81	-12.01	3.70	48.61		
3530—1-6-03 ...	Surat	Mándvi	16.01	2.37	+ 8.35	6.77	45.72		
1244—16-2-04 ...	Panch Maháls	Godhra	29.04	7.37	+20.49	4.15	16.35		
Total averages of 25 tálukas...						149.68	1,054.03		
Average do. ...						5.99	42.16		
<i>Mr. Monteath's rates.</i>									
Dhárwár		Hubli.	1891-92	to	27	3	} +16 {	} 4.3 {	} 38.67 {
			1895-96.	to	32	4			
			1896-97	to	32	4			
			1900-01.						
<i>Mr. Lawrence's rates.</i>									
Do.		Hubli.	1891-92	to	27	3	} +23.43 {	} 4.57 {	} 41.14 {
			1895-96.	to	32	4			
			1896-97	to	32	4			
			1900-01.						

(Signed) W. W. DREW,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Revision settlement of the Hubli Táluka.

No. 4365.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1905.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 389, dated 8th February 1905—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Hubli Táluka, Dhárwár District.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Dhárwár, No. 1, dated 23rd May 1904.

Letter from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 4306, dated 11th July 1904.

Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—7499, dated 30th November 1904.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals for alteration of the groups of the previous revision settlement are justified by sufficient reasons and are accordingly accepted. Adequate grounds are also assigned for a reduction of the maximum rate for rice land and for that on garden land in some villages, and the recommendations as regards these classes of land, which elicit no dissent from any of the officers who have dealt with the subject, are approved. The rates to be applied to dry-crop land alone call for discussion.

2. There can be no doubt that in the absence of plague the rates suggested for dry-crop land by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture would constitute a very moderate assessment. The resulting enhancement is not greater than is fully warranted by the improvement in conditions which has taken place in the course of the current settlement. The calculation of the exact rise in the general level of prices is attended with difficulty in this as in other cases owing to temporary disturbing causes, but it is not open to reasonable question that there has been a very material rise since the introduction of the settlement now current. The opening of a railway with three branches converging in the head-quarters of the táluka could not but result in an increase in the local value of exportable products, and the accession to these head-quarters of a large industrial population for employment in connection with the railway must have added substantially to the demand for products of local consumption, while the net-work of good roads prevents the benefit from being confined to the vicinity of the head-quarters. Moreover in this highly favoured táluka serious crop-failure is practically unknown, the occupants get the benefit of high prices resulting from scarcity elsewhere, and there is not the same reason as in other cases for excluding from the calculation scarcity or famine prices. The Governor in Council cannot accept the view of the Collector that the railway has done no more than steady prices, which result would not be a proper ground for enhancing the assessment. He entertains no doubt that there has been an increase beyond the extent to which the Director of Land Records and Agriculture proposes to enhance the assessment, and there is ample ground for the conclusion of the Commissioner that if it were not for the plague most of the villages could bear the full increase allowed by Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, and yet be no worse off than they were at the commencement of the current settlement on the existing rates. It is to be observed that the existing rates were based on an anticipation of a fall of prices which did not take place to the extent expected and that when they were proposed the hope of a railway had been for a time abandoned. Mr. Drew's conclusion is supported by the increase which is shown by the statistics to have taken place in the value of land. As regards his question whether the increase proposed by Mr. Lawrence would not make the assessment more than a fair share for the táluka of the cost of administration a reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1—50-2, dated 16th January 1902, will show that it may without hesitation be answered in the negative. The unusually ample record of rents which has been prepared shows that the assessment proposed is a much smaller proportion of the net profits of cultivation than is generally aimed at even when there are as a system landlords between the cultivators and Government.

3. In the circumstances and in view of the limitations which have been imposed on enhancement the Governor in Council is of opinion that provided

these limitations are maintained there would be an undue sacrifice of revenue in perpetuity if less than rates on the standard proposed by Mr. Lawrence were recorded as those which are due in normal circumstances. It would be easy to show that a substantially larger demand might legitimately be made, but perfect differentiation is impracticable and as the public can better afford some loss of revenue than any occupants can afford a loss of any part of the fair profit of cultivation the scale should be such as to ensure moderation for all lands without exception. Assessments generally in accordance with Mr. Lawrence's proposals should therefore be recorded as those due in ordinary circumstances during the term of another 30 years' settlement and as those on which future increments may be based.

4. The Governor in Council cannot however accept Mr. Lawrence's suggestion that the village of Virápur should be reduced from Group I to Group II in order to keep the enhancement in Group I within the prescribed limit. Adequate reasons are shown for including in the latter a village which is within municipal limits and more favourably situated than others in the group and the result of the suggestion would be to reduce very largely the enhancement which the local officers consider proper for that village even in existing circumstances at the expense of the other villages in Group I. This statement of the effect in itself shows it to be without justification. Virápur should therefore be included in the first group and the maximum rate for that group should be so reduced that the total enhancement shall be within the prescribed limit. The difference between the maximum rates proposed by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the first and second groups is greater than that between the rates proposed for the second and third and treble that in the other cases and even with such curtailment as will result from the inclusion of Virápur in Group I will be sufficient.

5. There remains the question of the manner in which and the extent to which allowances should be made for the effect of plague. All the officers who have recorded opinions agree that some allowance is necessary. The established facts are that the daily wages of agricultural labour have increased in the last 10 years from 2 annas 10 pies to 4 annas, that since 1898 the increase has been more marked than in the preceding years and that the tendency appears to be still towards increase, but that statistics do not yet exhibit any such decrease in the selling or letting value of land as might be expected from a decrease in the profit of cultivation. It is conjectured that there has not yet been time for the result to appear in the statistics, and indeed a decrease in the value of land would not probably be marked unless there was reason for expecting a lasting decrease in profit. An immediate decrease in profit however is a necessary result of increase of wages in the case of land cultivated by hired labour. On the other hand the decrease in profit may not be permanent or even last for a generation as anticipated by the Commissioner. With a higher standard of living labour generally becomes more efficient, and there have been in many places and not improbably in this táluca more persons dependent on agricultural labour than are required for the proper cultivation of the land.

6. The method of compensation preferred by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, a remission of a proportion of the assessment in any village in which a considerable proportion of the lands lie fallow owing to the dearth of labourers arising from the plague, would in the opinion of the Governor in Council be unsuitable and impracticable. As the Commissioner points out, agricultural labourers do not restrict their labour to individual villages; they go not only from village to village but from táluca to táluca and not infrequently from district to district. An increase in wages owing to dearth of labour would not affect occupants of land employing hired labour in villages in which much land lies fallow more than in adjoining villages. The fact that an occupant's land lies fallow owing to inability to obtain labour may be a reason for a remission to that occupant, but it is not a reasonable ground for a special remission to an occupant who gets his land cultivated on the same terms as others in the táluca.

7. On the other hand it does not appear to the Governor in Council that it would be justifiable to allow an abatement of the Government demand for the whole of the ordinary period of settlement unless it is established that there is such a dearth of efficient labour as to have a lasting effect on the

profit of cultivation and general agricultural prosperity. Such an effect must show itself in the record of sales, mortgages and leases and in other statistics, and should not be assumed as a basis for the normal demand until it is so shown.

8. The course which commends itself to the Governor in Council in the circumstances is a modification of the alternative which the Director of Land Records and Agriculture suggests but does not support. The fact that agricultural wages have risen rapidly is a ground for a present general abatement of the enhancement which would otherwise be suitable. The period for which that abatement may be required depends on circumstances which cannot be foreseen and which do not immediately make themselves fully felt, while it is detrimental to the interests of cultivators that there should be uncertainty as to the amount due from year to year. The reduced rates should therefore be guaranteed for a period of five years, before the close of which it should be considered whether the condition of the taluka justifies the levy of the normal demand recorded as above directed or whether the same or other abatement is required for a further period. There will of course be also a guarantee that the rates proposed by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, modified as directed in paragraph 4 of this Resolution, represent the limit of the Government demand for a period of 30 years.

9. As regards the extent of the abatement there might be said much in favour of a uniform percentage reduction. Although the abatement is to compensate for higher cost of hired agricultural labour it might be reasonable to assume that the value of the labour of those who cultivate themselves is also higher. But the Settlement Officer has had regard to the effect of plague on the cost of production in working out his proposals for the several groups and the most convenient and a not inappropria^t plan will be to adopt the rates proposed by him as the reduced demand for five years. There is nothing more arbitrary in the allowance proposed by him for the effect of plague than in the account taken of general considerations in any proposals for settlement. None of these considerations can be gauged with mathematical precision. The effect of taking round percentages corresponding to the difference between the rates proposed by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Settlement Officer, as suggested by the former, would not be materially different, but it will be more in accordance with the general practice and presumably more convenient to work out the individual assessments for the normal demand for 30 years from the round maximum rates proposed by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the reduced assessments for the first 5 years of the settlement from the round maximum rates proposed by the Settlement Officer.

10. The petitions of objections have been fully considered, but they do not disclose any grounds to lead Government to modify the orders passed above.

11. Government desire to express to Mr. Monteath their thanks for the care he has taken in the examination of the subject under report and their appreciation of the ability with which he has used the statistics in summarising his views.

G. F. KEATINGE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár (with the petitions of objections),
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
G. Monteath, Esq., B.A., I. C. S.

REVISED APPENDIX Q (a)

**Showing assessments whose levy has been sanctioned during the first
5 years of the period of settlement.**

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

BY FORMER (CURRENT) SETTLEMENT.

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
																		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group I.			Rs. a.	ds.	Rs.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. s. p.	A.	Ra.	Ra. s. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Ra. s. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. s. p.	
1	Marian timsagar.	I	3	0	8	471	661	1 3 9	...	...	...	M. 9 0	M. 15	1 1 3	460	696	1 3 3
2	Nagaahettikop		3	0	8	566	954	1 10 1	...	...	...	M. 1 0	M. 1	1 0 0	667	965	1 10 2
3	Keshwapur		3	0	8	731	1,808	2 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	1,808	2 5 3
4	Madinaikan nr. katti.		3	0	8	200	630	2 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	630	2 6 3
5	Bannapur		3	0	8	1,560	2,663	2 5 10	...	...	...	M. 1 0	M. 3	3 0 8	1,551	2,666	2 5 3
6	Yellapur		3	0	8	605	1,541	2 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	1,541	2 8 9
7	Virapur		2	8	8	401	815	2 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	815	2 0 11
8	Bidanhal		3	0	8	391	969	2 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	969	2 7 3
9	Narayanapur		3	0	8	457	1,045	2 4 7	...	...	...	M. 5 0	M. 13	2 9 7	462	1,038	2 4 7
10	Gabbur		3	0	8	810	1,828	2 2 10	...	...	...	M. 23 0	M. 58	2 8 4	863	1,826	2 2 0
11	Budihal		3	0	8	315	583	2 11 5	...	...	...	M. 0 16	M. 1	2 8 0	215	584	2 11 5
12	Agrahar timsagar.		3	0	8	678	1,475	2 2 4	7	24	3 6 10	...	...	...	685	1,479	2 2 6
13	Ahobalapur		3	0	8	540	636	1 3 9	15	55	3 10 8	...	...	...	555	721	1 4 3
14	Aryodhya		3	0	8	125	205	1 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	206	1 10 3
15	Krishnapur		3	0	8	559	581	1 0 8	2	6	3 0 0	M. 5 0	M. 8	1 9 7	566	586	1 0 3	
16	Jangamarkop		3	0	8	181	194	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	194	1 0 11
16	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	8,663	17,518	2 0 9	24	65	3 8 8	M. 44 0	M. 90	2 3 10	8,651	17,702	2 0 9	
Group II.			Rs. a.	ds.	Rs.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. s. p.	A.	Ra.	Ra. s. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Ra. s. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. s. p.	
17	Amarrol	II	2	10	9	2,037	3,806	1 13 11	36	91	2 8 8	M. 1 0	M. 2	2 0 0	2,074	3,809	1 14 3	
18	Bahirdevarkop	III	2	8	8	1,208	1,658	1 8 7	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,214	1,672	1 8 7
19	Gopankop		2	8	8	1,248	3,636	2 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,248	3,636	2 15 5
20	Bengiri		2	8	8	595	1,367	1 15 11	...	...	...	M. 1 0	M. 1	1 0 0	606	1,763	1 15 11
21	Topalgatti		2	8	8	495	429	1 0 11	73	368	5 0 8	M. 1 0	M. 2	2 0 0	479	709	1 10 3	
22	Unkal		2	8	8	3,031	5,856	2 15 1	13	43	3 9 4	M. 33 0	M. 86	3 9 8	3,076	6,015	1 15 3	
23	Halihal		2	8	8	1,906	4,464	2 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,906	4,464	2 7 6
24	Ajapur		I	3	0	8	323	632	2 0 5	5	15	3 0 0	M. 1 0	M. 2	2 0 0	328	669	2 0 5
25	Kotkondhundi		2	8	8	1,167	2,249	1 14 10	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,168	2,251	1 14 10
26	Budrasbingi		2	8	8	324	526	1 9 11	11	46	4 5 10	...	...	...	338	574	2 11 8
27	Adargunchi		2	8	8	1,390	2,860	2 0 11	41	163	4 1 7	M. 8 0	M. 23	2 14 0	1,430	3,061	2 1 11	
28	Mararti	III	2	8	8	236	391	1 9 10	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	237	384	1 9 11
29	Nulvi		2	8	8	1,853	3,376	1 13 6	78	391	3 15 9	...	...	...	1,906	3,697	1 14 3
30	Sherwad		2	8	8	1,294	2,390	1 13 7	36	107	4 1 10	...	...	...	1,330	2,497	1 14 3
14	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	17,796	34,290	1 14 10	285	1,150	4 0 7	M. 45 0	M. 116	2 9 3	18,124	35,556	1 15 3	
Group III.			Rs. a.	ds.	Rs.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. s. p.	A.	Ra.	Ra. s. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Ra. s. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. s. p.	
31	Gokul	III	2	8	8	1,857	1,579	0 13 7	38	139	3 10 6	...	...	...	1,895	1,718	0 14 9
32	Rayanhal		2	8	8	532	558	1 0 9	66	253	3 14 0	M. 2 0	M. 4	2 0 0	599	614	1 5 9	
33	Gangiwal		2	8	8	298	337	1 2 2	2	9	4 5 0	...	...	...	300	315	1 2 3
34	Anchatgeri		2	8	8	545	766	1 6 5	41	214	5 3 6	M. 3 0	M. 4	2 5 4	589	837	1 10 9	
35	Mavanur		2	8	8	375	363	0 15 6	4	17	4 4 0	...	...	...	379	360	1 0 2
36	Shidapur		2	8	8	185	306	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	306	1 10 1
37	Katnur		2	4	8	499	794	1 10 2	36	154	4 4 5	M. 14 0	M. 36	3 9 1	539	874	1 13 4	
38	Griyal		2	4	8	200	300	1 8 0	26	158	5 5 6	...	...	...	216	479	1 25 2
39	Bhingikop		V	2	0	15	218	102	0 11 11	15	33	2 8 7	231	195	0 13 0

R(a).

occupied land of the Hubli Taluka, Dhárwar District.

By DISTRICT (PROPOSED) SETTLEMENT.

By DISTRICT (PROPOSED) SETTLEMENT.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-drop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
															Group I.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
10 0 7	6	6	471	700	1 9 1	...	...	...	M. 9	M. 16	1 12 5	480	732	1 9 1	21.1	Marian timesgar...	1
10 0 7	8	8	588	1,146	1 15 7	...	...	...	M. 1	M. 1	1 0 0	597	1,147	1 15 7	20.1	Nagashettikop ...	2
10 0 7	8	8	721	2,180	3 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	2,130	3 0 7	21.1	Krishwapur ...	3
10 0 7	8	8	260	760	2 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	760	2 14 9	20.6	Madinnikan Arli- katti.	4
10 0 7	8	8	1,550	4,469	3 14 4	...	...	...	M. 1	M. 3	3 0 0	1,551	4,408	2 14 4	23.5	Bammapur ...	5
10 0 7	8	8	605	1,870	3 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	1,870	3 1 5	21.3	Yellapur ...	6
10 0 7	8	8	401	1,228	3 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	1,228	3 1 0	50.7	Virapur ...	7
10 0 7	8	8	391	1,174	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	1,174	3 0 0	21.2	Bidanhal ...	8
10 0 7	8	8	457	1,371	2 12 6	...	...	...	M. 5	M. 12	2 6 5	462	1,383	2 12 5	21.2	Narayanapur ...	9
10 0 7	8	8	840	2,209	2 10 1	...	...	...	M. 23	M. 57	2 7 8	863	2,266	2 10 1	20.2	Gabbur ...	10
10 0 7	8	8	215	710	3 4 10	...	...	...	M.O-16	M. 1	2 8 0	215	711	3 4 10	21.8	Budihal ...	11
10 0 7	8	8	676	1,761	2 9 8	9	31	2 5 4	...	...	...	685	1,762	2 9 7	20.5	Agrahar timesgar.	12
10 0 7	8	8	540	809	1 7 11	15	48	3 3 2	...	...	...	535	853	1 8 8	18.7	Ahobalapur ...	13
10 0 7	8	8	125	246	1 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	246	1 15 6	20.0	Ayodhya ...	14
10 0 7	8	8	559	702	1 4 1	2	6	3 0 0	M. 5	M. 8	1 9 7	566	716	1 4 3	20.3	Krishnapuri ...	15
10 0 7	8	8	184	231	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	234	1 4 4	20.0	Jangmarkop ...	16
...	...	...	8,681	21,504	2 9 1	26	75	2 14 2	M. 44	M. 98	2 3 10	8,651	21,677	2 8 1	22.5	Total of Group I.	16
															Group II.		
0 0 7	8	8	2,033	4,160	2 0 9	40	93	2 5 2	M. 1	M. 2	2 0 0	2,074	4,255	2 0 10	9.1	Amargal ...	17
0 0 7	8	8	1,208	2,271	1 14 1	8	13	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,214	2,263	1 14 2	21.9	Bahirdavarkop ...	18
0 0 7	8	8	1,348	4,393	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	4,393	2 6 0	21.1	Gopankop ...	19
0 0 7	8	8	835	2,137	2 6 2	...	...	...	M. 1	M. 1	2 0 0	835	2,138	2 6 2	19.0	Bengeri ...	20
0 0 7	8	8	402	524	1 4 10	70	330	4 5 6	M. 1	M. 2	2 0 0	479	656	1 12 7	7.1	Topalgatti ...	21
0 0 7	8	8	3,042	7,192	2 8 10	12	36	3 2 8	M. 22	M. 44	2 0 0	3,076	7,274	2 8 10	20.9	Unkal ...	22
0 0 7	8	8	1,800	5,321	2 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,806	5,381	2 15 8	50.8	Halihal ...	23
0 0 7	8	8	322	659	2 0 5	5	13	2 9 7	M. 1	M. 2	2 0 0	329	667	2 0 8	0.3	Ajapur ...	24
0 0 7	8	8	1,167	2,703	2 5 6	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,163	2,710	2 5 6	2.4	Kotkondhundi ...	25
0 0 7	8	8	323	637	1 15 1	12	45	3 12 0	...	...	...	335	672	2 0 1	17.1	Budrashingi ...	26
0 0 7	8	8	1,388	3,443	2 7 9	43	161	3 11 6	M. 8	M. 21	2 10 0	1,439	3,629	2 8 4	18.9	Adargunghi ...	27
0 0 7	8	8	236	461	1 15 3	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	237	464	1 15 4	20.8	Maralli ...	28
0 0 7	8	8	1,530	4,063	2 3 7	76	273	3 9 6	...	...	...	1,503	4,341	2 4 5	18.4	Nulvi ...	29
0 0 7	8	8	1,392	2,882	2 8 9	28	104	3 11 5	...	...	...	1,320	2,996	2 4 2	19.6	Sherwad ...	30
...	...	...	17,732	40,904	2 4 9	300	1,073	3 9 3	M. 34	M. 72	2 1 11	18,126	42,049	2 5 1	18.3	Total of Group II	14
															Group III.		
8 0 7	8	8	1,646	1,570	0 13 7	47	153	3 4 1	...	...	...	1,695	1,723	0 14 7	8	Gokul ...	31
8 0 7	8	8	516	532	1 0 4	61	230	3 3 3	M. 2	M. 4	2 0 0	593	626	1 6 2	1.5	Rayanhal ...	32
8 0 7	8	8	290	334	1 2 1	4	14	3 8 0	...	...	...	300	346	1 2 7	6	Gangwal ...	33
8 0 7	8	8	525	732	1 6 4	61	218	4 1 0	M. 2	M. 4	...	581	687	1 10 10	...	Aanchatgeri ...	34
8 0 7	8	8	375	365	0 15 7	4	15	3 12 0	...	...	...	379	380	1 0 1	...	Mavanur ...	35
8 0 7	8	8	188	306	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	306	1 10 6	...	Shidapur ...	31
8 0 7	8	8	474	861	1 13 3	50	179	3 9 3	M. 14	M. 36	2 9 2	593	1,076	2 0 0	9.3	Katur ...	37
8 0 7	8	8	191	392	1 9 3	35	145	4 2 3	...	...	...	236	447	1 15 8	1.8	Giriya ...	38
8 0 7	8	8	218	311	0 14 11	13	30	2 4 11	...	...	...	231	296	1 0 2	20.0	Bhingikop ...	39

BY FORMER (CURRENT) SETTLEMENT.																	
No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Ice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
Group III—contd.																	
40	Mittalgatti	V	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
41	Fale	V	2 0 8	15	687	651	0 15 2	27	58	2 2 4	...	...	...	714	708	0 15 11
42	Bammasanudra	IV	2 4 8	8	621	487	0 12 6	64	144	2 4 0	P. 1	P. { W. 0 8 S. 1 8 } 2 0 0	686	633	0 14 9		
43	Chebbi	V	2 0 8	15	1,860	1,783	0 15 0	226	1,019	4 8 1	{ M. 1 P. 54 } M. 1 2 P. { W. 131 S. 98 } 4 1 9	2,150	3,008	1 4			
44	Manoramankop	VI	1 12 8	8	804	664	0 11 9	42	100	2 8 4	...	...	...	946	770	0 13 0
14	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	9,222	9,323	1 0 2	639	2,468	3 14 4	{ M. 19 P. 56 } M. 46 P. { W. 132 8 S. 99 8 } 3 10 8	9,936	12,065	1 8 6		
Group IV.																	
45	Parsepur	IV	2 4 8	8	632	606	0 14 3	16	50	3 2 0	M. 0 6	M. 0 4	1 10 8	698	666	0 15 0	
46	Budaganhai		2 4 8	8	582	495	0 14 7	25	88	3 8 4	...	...	...	607	633	0 15 4
47	Channapur		2 4 8	8	393	254	0 10 5	95	396	4 2 8	M. 1	M. 1	1 0 0	489	651	1 5	
48	Chavargudda		2 4 8	8	273	235	1 0 8	101	408	4 0 7	...	...	...	374	693	1 13 7
49	Ramapur		2 4 8	8	542	501	1 0 8	69	398	4 5 1	M. 8	M. 15	1 14 0	619	877	1 6 7	
50	Varur	VI	1 12 8	8	863	646	0 12 0	85	246	2 14 4	...	...	...	948	892	0 1 1
51	Arikatti Budruk	V	2 0 8	15	599	531	0 16 2	74	209	2 18 2	{ M. 3 P. 5 } M. 4 P. { W. 11 S. 12 } 2 6 0	681	767	1 2 0			
52	Agdi		2 0 8	15	1,482	2,226	1 8 0	29	68	2 5 8	...	...	...	1,811	2,394	1 8 2
53	Sul	VI	2 0 8	8	4,127	4,193	1 7 8	0 17	1 4	2 15 1	...	...	...	4,127	6,104	1 7 8
54	Byabatti		2 0 8	8	10,128	16,497	1 10 0	...	...	...	M. 9	M. 18	2 0 0	10,137	16,615	1 10 0
55	Hobnur		1 12 8	8	5,774	8,805	1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,774	8,805	1 8 5
56	Kiresur		1 12 8	8	2,850	3,577	1 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	3,577	1 8 4
57	Ingalhalli		1 12 8	8	6,563	1,071	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,563	1,071	1 10 1
58	Kucugal	V	2 0 8	8	7,684	1,323	1 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,684	13,230	1 11 8
59	Bhandiwad		2 0 8	8	8,150	5,039	1 9 7	...	...	...	M. 1	M. 1	1 0 0	8,151	5,040	1 9 7
60	Mantur		2 0 8	8	2,758	4,530	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,758	4,530	1 10 2
61	Nagarhalli		2 0 8	8	745	1,240	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	1,240	1 10 8
62	Shirguppi		2 0 8	8	6,663	11,504	1 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,663	11,504	1 11 7
63	Malhalli	VI	2 0 8	8	1,189	2,214	1 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	2,214	1 13 10
64	Naranpur		1 13 8	8	1,195	1,911	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,195	1,911	1 9 7
65	Yergupi		1 13 8	8	5,104	7,923	1 8 10	...	...	...	M. 2	M. 3	1 8 0	5,106	7,921	1 8 10
66	Bilebal		V	2 0 8	8	421	687	1 10 1	421	687	1 10 1
22	Total of Group IV.		...	...	...	63,287	99,800	1 9 2	494	1,764	3 9 2	{ M. 24 P. 5 } M. 42 P. { W. 11 S. 12 } 2 3 10	63,790	1,01,499	1 9 5	
Group V.																	
67	Kardikop	VI	1 12 8	8	588	435	0 12 8	48	133	2 12 4	...	...	...	616	568	0 14 9
68	Tbagral	IV	2 4 8	8	215	386	1 9 0	4	9	2 4 0	...	...	...	219	346	1 9 2
69	Kurdekeri		2 4 8	8	917	909	0 15 10	273	1,437	5 2 8	...	...	...	1,198	2,348	1 15 4
70	Kamplikop	VII	1 8 8	15	919	409	0 7 1	184	435	2 10 5	...	...	...	1,088	844	0 12 6
71	Palekop	VI	1 12 8	15	454	149	0 8 3	69	292	3 4 6	P 0 9	P. { W. 0 10 S. 0 6 } 4 2 8	543	442	0 13 0		
72	Trimalkop		1 12 8	15	186	90	0 7 7	61	161	2 15 6	...	...	...	250	271	1 1 4
73	Umachgi		1 12 8	8	1,625	2,699	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665	2,699	1 9 11

(b)-continued.

BY REVISION (PROPOSED) SETTLEMENT.

Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.	
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																		<i>Group III—continued.</i>
																		Mittalgatti ... 40
																		Fale ... 41
																		Bammamandra... 42
																		Ohebbi ... 43
																		Mamramankop... 44
																		Total of Group III. 14
																		<i>Group IV.</i>
																		Parsapur ... 45
																		Budganhal ... 46
																		Channapur ... 47
																		Chavargudda ... 48
																		Ramapur ... 49
																		Varur ... 50
																		Arlikatti Budrak 51
																		Agdi ... 52
																		Sul ... 53
																		Syahatti ... 54
																		Hebsur ... 55
																		Kiretur ... 56
																		Ingalhalli ... 57
																		Kusugal ... 58
																		Bhandiwad ... 59
																		Mantur ... 60
																		Nagarhalli ... 61
																		Shirgoppi ... 62
																		Malhalli ... 63
																		Naranpur ... 64
																		Yerguppi ... 65
																		Bilebal ... 66
																		Total of Group IV. 24
																		<i>Group V.</i>
																		Kardikop ... 67
																		Thagrul ... 68
																		Kurdekeri ... 69
																		Kampilkop ... 70
																		Falekop ... 71
																		Trimalkop ... 72
																		Umshagi ... 73

BY FORMER SURVEY.

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group V—contd.		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
74	Koliwad ...	VI	1 12	8	8	7,811	10,510	1 5 6	...	...	...	M. 3	M. 3	1 0 0	7,811	10,510	1 5
75	Malgwad ...		1 12	8	8	663	1,428	1 10 5	...	...	...	M. 2	M. 2	1 0 0	667	1,431	1 10
76	Rottigwad ...		1 12	8	8	1,502	2,406	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,532	2,406	1 9
77	Konkankurhatti ...		1 12	8	8	1,718	2,784	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,718	2,784	1 9
78	Chiknarti ...		1 12	8	8	2,111	3,204	1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,111	3,204	1 8
79	Hirenarti ...		1 12	8	8	2,816	4,479	1 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,816	4,479	1 9
80	Chaklabhi ...	1 12	8	8	1,927	3,145	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,927	3,145	1 10	
14	Total of Group V.	...	...	...	...	23,877	32,983	1 6 4	644	2,467	3 13 6	M. 4 P. 0 9	M. 5 W. 0 10 S. 0 6	1 8 0	24,324	35,476	1 7
81	Hubli Municipality.	...	...	...	...	530	81	1 8 5	30	144	4 12 10	M. 36 P. 20	M. 73 W. 52 S. 64	3 5 9	616	1,176	1 14
81	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	1,28,075	1,94,584	1 9 3	2,116	8,115	3 13 4	M. 172 P. 81	M. 380 W. 196 S. 173 14	2 15 4	123,444	2,08,423	1 8

M. = Motasthal, P. = Patasthal

Notes.—Rs. 15 have been entered against serial Nos. 39, 40, 41, 43, 51, 52, 70, 71 and 72; and Rs. 9 against serial No. 17 in the 6th column (garden maximum rates) other villages of the taluka, and accordingly no change in the Patasthal garden assessment (except where there is any change of area) is recorded.

Q(a)—concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	No
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group V—contd.	
1 0 0	7	8	7,811	11,903	1 8 5	...	...	...	M. 2	M. 2	1 0 0	7,813	11,905	1 8 5	13.3	Koliwad	74
2 0 0	7	8	865	1,593	1 13 5	...	...	...	M. 2	M. 3	1 8 0	867	1,595	1 13 5	11.5	Maligwad	75
2 0 0	7	8	1,503	2,679	1 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,503	2,679	1 13 6	11.3	Bottigwad	76
2 0 0	7	8	1,713	3,112	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,713	3,112	1 13 0	11.8	Konkankurhatti	77
2 0 0	7	8	2,111	3,576	1 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,111	3,576	1 11 1	17.6	Chiknarti	78
2 0 0	7	8	2,816	4,973	1 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,816	4,973	1 12 3	11.0	Hirenarti	79
2 0 0	7	8	1,927	3,472	1 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,927	3,472	1 12 10	10.4	Chaklabbi	80
...	...	...	23,603	36,639	1 8 10	659	2,261	8 7 0	{ M. 4 P. 9	{ M. 5 W. 10 S. 6	1 8 0	24,325	38,958	1 9 7	9.8	Total of Group V.	14
...	...	...	530	997	1 14 1	20	84	4 11 2	{ M. 46 P. 20	{ M. 100 W. 52 S. 64	3 4 4	616	1,307	2 1 11	11.8	Hubli Municipality.	81
...	...	...	122,954	2,37,263	1 18 7	2,238	7,704	3 7 2	{ M. 172 P. 82	{ M. 363 W. 199 S. 175	2 14 6	1,25,444	2,36,710	1 14 1	15.9	Grand Total	81

S. = Soil. W. = Water.

these were the maximum rates for garden as actioned at last revision of settlement; but the actual recoveries have clearly been based on a maximum of Rs. 8 as in the case of the

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

REVISED APPENDIX Q (b)

Showing the assessment which by Government guarantee will not be exceeded at any time during the period of settlement.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

BY FORMER SURVEY (CURRENT SETTLEMENT).

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Marian Timasgar.	I	30	8	8	471	581	1 3 9	...	...	...	M. 9	M. 15	1 10 8	480	596	1 3 10
	Nagahettikop ...	I	30	8	8	536	984	1 10 1	...	...	...	M. 1	M. 1	1 0 0	587	983	1 10 1
2	Keshawapur ...	I	30	8	8	721	1,303	2 8 1	...	...	...			...	721	1,308	2 8 2
4	Madnakan Arlikatti.	I	30	8	8	260	630	2 8 9	...	...	...			...	260	630	2 8 9
5	Bamnapur ...	I	30	8	8	1,550	3,063	2 6 10	...	...	...	M. 1	M. 9	2 0 0	1,551	3,063	2 8 10
6	Yellapur ...	I	30	8	8	606	1,541	2 8 9	...	...	...			...	606	1,541	2 8 9
7	Virapur ...	II	28	8	8	401	815	2 0 6	...	...	...			...	401	815	2 0 6
8	Bidanhal ...	I	30	8	8	391	999	2 7 8	...	...	...			...	391	999	2 7 8
9	Narayanapur ...	I	30	8	8	457	1,045	2 4 7	...	...	...	M. 5	M. 13	2 9 7	492	1,058	2 4 7
10	Gubbar ...	I	30	8	8	840	1,828	2 2 10	...	...	...	M. 23	M. 59	2 8 4	863	1,886	2 2 10
11	Budihal ...	I	30	8	8	215	583	2 11 8	...	...	...	M. Ge. 10	M. 1	2 8 0	215	584	2 11 8
12	Agrahar Timasgar.	I	30	8	8	478	1,455	2 2 4	7	24	3 6 10	...	...	...	485	1,479	2 2 4
13	Ahobalapur ...	I	30	8	8	540	686	1 3 9	15	85	3 10 8	...	...	...	555	731	1 4 9
14	Ayodhya ...	I	30	8	8	125	205	1 3 3	...	...	...			...	125	205	1 10 3
15	Krishnapur ...	I	30	8	8	529	531	2 0 8	2	6	2 0 0	M. 5	M. 8	1 9 7	536	595	1 0 10
16	Jangmarkop ...	I	30	8	8	184	194	1 0 11	...	...	...			...	184	194	1 0 11
16	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	6,693	17,818	2 0 9	24	85	3 8 8	M. 41	M. 99	2 3 10	8,651	17,702	2 0 9
<i>Group II.</i>																	
17	Amargol ...	II	2 10	9	9	2,037	3,806	1 13 11	26	91	2 8 5	M. 1	M. 2	2 0 0	2,074	3,869	1 14 1
18	Bahirdevarkop ...	III	2 8	8	8	1,203	1,553	1 9 7	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,214	1,572	1 9 8
19	Gopankop ...	III	2 8	8	8	1,346	3,026	1 15 5	...	...	...			...	1,346	3,026	1 15 5
20	Bengiri ...	III	2 8	8	8	895	1,767	1 15 11	...	...	...	M. 1	M. 1	1 0 0	896	1,768	1 15 11
21	Topalgatti ...	III	2 8	9	8	405	429	1 0 11	73	388	5 0 8	M. 1	M. 2	2 0 0	479	799	1 10 8
22	Unkal ...	III	2 8	8	8	3,031	5,896	1 15 1	12	43	3 9 4	M. 33	M. 66	2 9 8	3,076	6,015	1 15 1
23	Halihal ...	III	2 8	8	8	1,800	4,464	2 7 6	...	...	...			...	1,836	4,464	2 7 6
24	Ajapur ...	I	30	8	8	322	652	2 0 5	5	15	3 0 0	M. 1	M. 2	2 0 0	328	660	2 0 5
25	Kotkondhunshi ...	III	2 8	8	8	1,167	2,211	1 14 10	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,169	2,211	1 14 10
26	Budraabingi ...	III	2 8	8	8	334	526	1 9 11	11	49	4 5 10	...	...	...	335	574	1 11 5
27	Adragunchi ...	III	2 8	8	8	1,390	2,860	2 0 11	41	168	4 1 7	M. 8	M. 23	2 14 0	1,439	3,051	2 1 11
28	Marari ...	III	2 8	8	8	236	391	1 9 10	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	237	394	1 9 11
29	Nulvi ...	III	2 8	8	8	1,833	3,376	1 13 6	73	291	3 15 9	...	...	...	1,908	3,667	1 14 9
30	Sherawad ...	III	2 8	8	8	1,294	2,390	1 13 7	26	107	4 1 10	...	...	...	1,320	2,497	1 14 5
14	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	17,796	34,290	1 14 10	238	1,150	4 0 7	M. 45	M. 116	2 9 3	18,126	35,586	1 15 8
<i>Group III.</i>																	
31	Gokal ...	III	2 8	8	8	1,967	1,579	0 13 7	33	139	3 10 6	...	...	...	1,995	1,718	0 14 8
32	Rayanhal ...	III	2 8	8	8	532	558	1 0 9	66	253	3 14 0	M. 2	M. 4	2 0 0	599	614	1 5 9
33	Gangiwal ...	III	2 8	8	8	298	337	1 2 2	2	9	4 9 0	...	...	...	300	348	1 2 6
34	Anchatgeri ...	III	2 8	8	8	545	766	1 6 5	41	314	5 3 6	M. 2	M. 4	2 5 4	580	987	1 10 9
												P. 1	P. 1	W. 1 S. 1 2 3			
35	Mavnur ...	III	2 8	9	8	375	363	0 15 6	4	17	4 4 0	...	...	...	379	380	1 0 1
36	Sbiddapur ...	III	2 8	8	8	185	306	1 10 6	...	...	...			...	185	306	1 10 6
37	Katnur ...	IV	2 4	8	8	488	794	1 10 2	36	164	4 4 5	M. 14	M. 36	2 9 1	523	961	1 13 4
38	Giriyal ...	IV	2 4	8	8	200	300	1 8 0	26	139	5 8 6	...	...	...	226	439	1 15 1
39	Bhingikop ...	V	2 0	8	15	218	162	0 11 11	13	33	2 8 7	...	...	...	221	196	0 13 8
40	Mitalgatti ...	V	2 0	8	15	667	651	0 15 2	27	58	2 2 4	...	...	...	714	719	0 15 11

APPENDIX Q (b).

occupied land in the Hubli Taluka.

By Revision Survey (PROPOSED SETTLEMENT).																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
s. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		<i>Group I.</i>	
15	7	8	471	774	1 10 4	...	...	...	M. 9 0	M. 16	1 13 5	480	790	1 10 4	33.6	Martan Timasgar.	1
16	7	8	589	1,257	2 2 2	...	...	...	M. 1 0	M. 1	1 0 0	587	1,256	2 2 3	31.7	Nakshottikop	2
15	7	8	721	2,380	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	2,380	3 3 0	32.1	Keshawapur	3
15	7	8	200	551	2 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	551	2 7 2	31.9	Madnalikan Arikkatti.	4
15	7	8	1,560	4,915	3 2 9	...	...	...	M. 1 0	M. 3	2 0 0	1,551	4,915	3 2 9	34.1	Bammapur	5
15	7	8	605	2,039	3 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	2,039	3 3 11	32.4	Yellapur	6
16	7	8	401	1,160	2 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	1,160	2 14 8	43.4	Virapur	7
15	7	8	391	1,277	3 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	1,277	3 2 3	31.8	Bidanhal	8
15	7	8	457	1,393	3 0 9	...	...	...	M. 5 0	M. 12	2 0 5	453	1,405	3 0 8	32.8	Narayanapur	9
15	7	8	840	2,412	2 14 1	...	...	...	M. 23 0	M. 57	2 7 8	833	2,475	2 13 4	33.6	Gabbur	10
15	7	8	215	772	3 9 3	...	...	...	M. 0 16	M. 1	2 8 0	215	772	3 9 3	32.4	Budihal	11
15	7	8	676	1,923	2 18 6	9	31	2 5 4	...	...	...	685	1,944	2 18 5	31.4	Agrahar Timsagar.	12
15	7	8	540	894	1 10 6	15	43	3 3 2	...	...	...	555	943	1 11 2	30.7	Ahotalapur	13
15	7	8	125	267	2 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	267	2 2 2	30.2	Ayodhya	14
15	7	8	553	774	1 6 2	2	6	3 0 0	M. 5 0	M. 8	1 9 7	566	789	1 6 3	32.4	Krishnapur	15
15	7	8	184	255	1 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	253	1 6 5	32.9	Jangamatkop	16
...	...	...	8,581	23,350	2 11 6	26	76	2 14 2	M. 44 0	M. 8	2 9 10	8,651	23,523	2 11 6	32.9	Total of Group I.	16
<i>Group II.</i>																	
4	7	8	2,033	4,425	2 2 9	40	93	2 5 2	M. 1 0	M. 2	2 0 0	2,074	4,520	2 2 10	15.9	Amargol	17
4	7	8	1,306	2,420	2 0 0	6	12	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,314	2,432	2 0 0	29.9	Bahrdevarkop	18
4	7	8	1,848	4,674	2 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,848	4,674	2 8 6	28.9	Gopankop	19
4	7	8	896	2,272	2 8 1	...	...	...	M. 1 0	M. 1	1 0 0	896	2,272	2 8 1	27.1	Bengiri	20
4	7	8	402	564	1 6 5	76	330	4 5 6	M. 1 0	M. 2	2 0 0	479	606	1 13 11	12.1	Topalgatti	21
4	7	8	2,042	7,010	2 5 1	13	83	3 2 8	M. 23 0	M. 54	2 0 0	2,076	7,698	2 8 0	20.8	Unkal	22
4	7	8	1,306	5,684	3 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	5,684	3 2 4	27.4	Halihal	23
4	7	8	522	692	2 2 5	5	13	2 9 7	M. 1 0	M. 2	2 0 0	523	707	2 2 6	5.7	Ajapur	24
4	7	8	1,167	2,581	2 7 6	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,168	2,633	3 7 6	28.1	Kotkondhushi	25
4	7	8	823	666	2 1 1	12	45	3 12 0	...	...	...	823	712	2 2 1	24.2	Budrashingi	26
4	7	8	1,388	3,683	2 10 5	43	160	3 11 6	M. 8 0	M. 21	2 10 0	1,429	3,861	2 11 0	26.6	Adragunchi	27
4	7	8	226	493	2 1 7	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	227	406	2 1 5	29.1	Marali	28
4	7	8	1,820	4,297	2 5 7	76	273	3 9 6	...	...	...	1,806	4,870	3 6 4	24.6	Naivi	29
4	7	8	1,222	3,051	2 5 9	28	104	3 11 5	...	...	...	1,220	3,155	2 6 4	26.3	Sherawad	30
...	...	...	17,772	43,421	2 7 1	300	1,073	3 9 3	M. 24 0	M. 72	2 1 11	18,126	41,568	2 7 5	25.3	Total of Group II.	14
<i>Group III.</i>																	
10	7	8	1,848	1,589	0 18 9	47	153	3 4 1	...	...	...	1,895	1,741	0 14 8	1.3	Gokul	31
10	7	8	516	534	1 0 7	81	290	3 9 3	M. 2 0	M. 4	2 0 0	549	628	1 6 1	1.7	Rayanbal	32
10	7	8	208	344	1 3 7	4	14	3 8 0	...	...	...	300	358	1 3 1	3.5	Gangiwai	33
10	7	8	525	755	1 7 0	61	248	4 1 0	M. 3 0 P. 1 0	M. 4 P. 1	2 5 4	589	1,010	1 11 4	2.3	Anchatgeri	34
10	7	8	375	370	1 0 2	4	15	3 12 0	...	...	...	379	394	1 0 8	3.7	Mavnur	35
10	7	8	285	321	1 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	321	1 11 9	4.9	Shiddapur	36
10	7	8	474	697	1 14 2	80	179	3 9 3	M. 14 0	M. 36	2 6 0	538	1,112	2 1 1	13.1	Katnur	37
10	7	8	191	311	1 10 0	35	143	4 2 3	...	...	...	326	456	2 0 3	3.9	Giriya	38
10	7	8	218	206	0 15 1	13	30	3 4 11	...	...	...	231	236	1 0 4	21.0	Bhingikop	39
10	7	8	667	842	1 3 7	27	65	2 1 2	...	...	...	714	698	1 4 1	29.7	Mitalgatfi	40

BY FORMER SURVEY (CURRENT SETTLEMENT).

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group III--continued.			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
41	Pole ...	V	2 0	8	15	621	487	0 12 6	84 0	144 0 0	2 4 0	P. 1 P.	W. 0-8 S. 1-8 2 0	2 0 0	621	638	0 14 9
42	Bammamamudra ...	IV	2 4	8	8	443	602	1 5 9	55 0	204 0 0	3 11 4	...	...	...	443	808	1 9 11
43	Chobbi ...	V	2 0	8	15	1,809	1,753	0 15 0	236 0	1,019 0 0	4 8 1	{ M. 1 M. P. 5 4 P. { W. 132-8 S. 131 98	4 1 9	2,150	2,908	1 9 8	
44	Maneramankop ...	VI	1 12	8	8	804	664	0 11 9	49 0	105 0 0	2 8 4	...	...	...	804	770	0 18 0
14	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	8,232	9,322	1 0 2	689 0	2,488 0 0	3 14 4	{ M. 19 M. P. 56 P. { W. 46-0 S. 132-8 96-8	3 10 8	9,988	12,085	1 8 9	
Group IV.																	
45	Parasapur ...	IV	2 4	8	8	582	606	0 14 3	18 0	50 0 0	3 3 0	M. 0 6 M.	0 4 0	1 10 8	582	656	0 15 1
46	Budaganhal ...	IV	2 4	8	8	582	495	0 13 7	25 0	88 0 0	3 8 4	...	...	...	582	593	0 15 1
47	Channapur ...	IV	2 4	8	8	393	254	0 10 5	95 0	396 0 0	4 2 8	M. 1 0 M.	1 0 0	1 0 0	490	651	1 8 1
48	Chawaragodda ...	IV	2 4	8	8	273	285	0 8 8	101 0	408 0 0	4 0 7	...	...	...	273	603	1 13 7
49	Ramapur ...	IV	2 4	8	8	542	564	0 8 8	69 0	298 0 0	4 5 1	M. 8 0 M.	15 0 0	1 14 0	619	877	1 6 1
50	Varur ...	VI	1 12	8	8	863	846	0 12 0	85 0	246 0 0	2 14 4	...	...	...	863	809	0 15 1
51	Arlikatti Budruk ...	V	2 0	8	15	599	537	0 14 2	74 0	209 0 0	2 13 2	{ M. 3 M. P. 5 P. { W. 11 S. 12	3 6 0	691	787	1 2 1	
52	Agadi ...	V	2 0	8	15	1,462	1,226	1 9 0	29 0	98 0 0	2 5 6	...	...	...	1,511	2,364	1 8 1
53	Sul ...	V	2 0	8	8	4,127	6,103	1 7 8	0 17	1 4 0	2 15 1	...	...	...	4,127	6,104	1 7 1
54	Byahatti ...	V	2 0	8	8	10,129	16,497	1 10 0	...	...	...	M. 9 0 M.	15 0 0	2 0 0	10,137	16,515	1 10 1
55	Hebsur ...	VI	1 12	8	8	5,774	8,255	1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,774	8,805	1 9 1
56	Kirosur ...	VI	1 12	8	8	2,850	3,577	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	3,577	1 8 1
57	Ingalhalli ...	VI	1 12	8	8	6,563	10,729	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,563	10,719	1 10 1
58	Kusgal ...	V	2 0	8	8	7,894	13,229	1 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,894	13,329	1 11 1
59	Bandivad ...	V	2 0	8	8	3,150	5,039	1 9 7	...	...	...	M. 1 0 M.	1 0 0	1 0 0	3,151	5,040	1 9 1
60	Mantar ...	V	2 0	8	8	2,758	4,530	1 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,758	4,530	1 10 1
61	Nagathalli ...	V	2 0	8	8	745	1,240	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	1,240	1 10 1
62	Shiraguppi ...	V	2 0	8	8	6,663	11,504	1 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,663	11,504	1 11 1
63	Malhalli ...	V	2 0	8	8	1,189	2,314	1 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	2,314	1 13 1
64	Naranapur ...	VI	1 12	8	8	1,195	1,911	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,195	1,911	1 9 1
65	Yarguppi ...	VI	1 12	8	8	5,104	7,928	1 8 10	...	...	...	M. 2 0 M.	2 0 0	1 8 0	5,105	7,931	1 9 1
66	Belihal ...	V	2 0	8	8	421	687	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	687	1 10 1
67	Total of Group IV.	...	...	...	...	63,267	99,800	1 9 2	404 0	1,764 0 0	2 9 2	{ M. 24 M. P. 5 P. { W. 42 S. 11 12	2 3 10	66,790	1,01,420	1 9 1	
Group V.																	
68	Kardikop ...	VI	1 12	8	8	568	435	0 12 3	43 0	183 0 0	2 12 4	...	...	...	568	508	0 14 1
69	Tagral ...	IV	2 4	8	8	215	896	1 9 0	4 0	9 0 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	219	945	1 9 1
70	Kurdekeri ...	IV	2 4	8	8	917	909	0 15 10	273 0	1,437 0 0	5 2 8	...	...	...	1,195	2,345	1 15 1
71	Kamplikop ...	VII	1 8	8	15	919	409	0 7 1	164 0	435 0 0	2 10 5	...	...	...	1,088	944	0 13 1
72	Palekop ...	VI	1 12	8	15	454	149	0 5 3	89 0	292 0 0	3 4 6	P. 0 9 P.	{ W. 0-10 S. 0-6 1-0-0	4 2 8	548	443	0 13 1
73	Tiramalkop ...	VI	1 12	8	15	189	90	0 7 7	61 0	151 0 0	2 15 6	...	...	...	280	271	1 2 1

(b)-continued.

By Revision Survey (Proposed) Settlement.																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
10	7	8	620	619	1 0 0	65 0	138 0	2 2 0	P. 1	P. { W. 0-8 S. 1-8 } 2 0 0	2 0 0	636	759	1 1 8	19-9	Pale ...	41
10	7	8	448	695	1 9 1	55 0	181 0	3 4 8	...	.....	.....	408	876	1 12 2	8-7	Bammamudra .	42
10	7	8	1,888	2,192	1 2 9	225 0	938 9	4 6 4	{ M. 1 P. 54 } M. { W. 131 S. 93 } 4 1 9	2 2 4	4 1 9	2,150	2,411	1 9 5	14-4	Chebbi ...	43
10	7	8	892	907	1 0 3	54 0	132 0	2 7 1	...	.....	.....	945	1,039	1 1 7	38-2	Manneramankop...	44
...	...	...	9,19	10,690	1 2 6	723 0	2,574 0	3 9 0	{ M. 19 P. 56 } 75	M. { W. 46-6 S. 182-4 } P. { W. 182-4 S. 95-8 } 229 0	3 10 6	9,936	12,439	1 5 8	11-8	Total of Group III	14
Group IV.																	
10	7	8	682	621	0 14 7	16 0	44 0	2 12 0	M. 0 8	M. 0 4 0	1 10 8	698	665	0 15 3	1-4	Farmapur ...	45
10	7	8	582	504	0 13 10	25 0	80 0	3 8 2	...	.....	.....	607	584	0 15 4	0-2	Budaganhal ...	46
10	7	8	388	382	0 10 5	100 0	361 0	3 9 9	M. 1 0	M. 1 0	1 0 0	459	614	1 4 1	-5-7	Chanapur ...	47
10	7	8	272	292	1 1 2	102 0	368 0	3 8 11	...	.....	.....	374	616	1 11 9	-5-8	Chavargudde ...	48
10	7	8	542	578	1 1 1	89 0	255 0	3 11 2	M. 8 0	M. 1 0 0	1 14 0	619	849	1 5 11	-3-3	Ramapur ...	49
10	7	8	657	627	0 15 8	91 0	247 0	2 11 5	...	.....	.....	948	1,074	1 2 2	26-4	Varur ...	50
10	7	8	595	576	0 15 6	78 0	212 0	2 11 3	{ M. 3 P. 5 } M. { W. 11 S. 12 } 3 6 0	3 6 0	681	815	1 3 2	6-3	Arlikatti Budrukha	51	
10	7	8	1,431	2,092	1 12 4	29 0	61 0	2 2 1	P. 2	P. { W. 3-9 S. 3-2 } 3 0 0	3 0 0	1,611	2,689	1 12 6	17-1	Agadi ...	52
10	7	8	4,127	7,317	1 12 4	0 17	1 0	2 5 8	...	.....	.....	4,127	7,316	1 12 4	19-9	Sul ...	53
10	7	8	10,128	19,192	1 12 4	...	...	...	M. 9 0	M. 18 0 0	2 1 0	10,127	19,210	1 14 4	16-3	Byahatti ...	54
10	7	8	5,774	11,927	2 0 3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5,774	11,927	2 0 3	33	Hebsur ...	55
10	7	8	2,350	4,775	2 0 6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,350	4,775	2 0 6	38-6	Kiresur ...	56
10	7	8	6,693	14,159	2 2 7	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6,693	14,159	2 2 7	32-1	Ingahalli ...	57
10	7	8	7,694	15,898	2 1 1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	7,694	15,898	2 1 1	20-1	Kusugal ...	58
10	7	8	3,150	5,997	1 14 4	...	...	...	M. 1 0	M. 1 0 0	1 0 0	3,151	6,988	1 14 5	18-8	Bandivad ...	59
10	7	8	2,758	5,344	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,758	5,344	1 15 0	17-9	Mentur ...	60
10	7	8	745	1,489	1 15 11	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	745	1,489	1 15 11	20-1	Nagarhalli ...	61
10	7	8	6,693	12,904	2 1 5	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6,693	12,904	2 1 5	20-8	Shiraguppi ...	62
10	7	8	1,189	2,651	2 3 8	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,189	2,651	2 3 8	15-2	Mathalli ...	63
10	7	8	1,195	2,577	2 2 6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,195	2,577	2 2 6	34-8	Naranapur ...	64
10	7	8	5,104	10,580	2 1 2	...	...	...	M. 2 0	M. 2 0 0	1 8 0	5,106	10,583	2 1 2	35-4	Yerguppi ...	65
10	7	8	481	623	1 15 6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	481	623	1 15 6	20-5	Bellihal ...	66
...	...	...	63,350	1,29,599	1 15 0	509 0	1,624 0	3 3 1	{ M. 24 P. 7 } 81	M. { W. 42-0 S. 14-3 } P. { W. 14-3 S. 14-3 } 24 8	24 8	63,790	1,21,294	1 15 2	22-5	Total of Group IV.	22
Group V.																	
10	7	8	503	809	0 14 6	54 0	185 0	2 8 4	...	.....	.....	616	845	1 0 9	13-7	Kardikop ...	67
10	7	8	215	301	1 6 5	4 0	8 0	2 0 0	...	.....	.....	219	309	1 6 7	-11-6	Tagral ...	68
10	7	8	914	820	0 14 4	291 0	1,730 0	4 9 8	...	.....	.....	1,196	2,050	1 11 5	-14-4	Kurdekeri ...	69
10	7	8	917	522	0 9 1	166 0	429 0	2 9 4	...	.....	.....	1,083	951	0 14 1	12-7	Kampikop ...	70
10	7	8	450	167	0 5 11	93 0	299 0	3 1 7	P. 0 9	P. { W. 0-10 S. 0-1 } 4 2 8	4 2 8	643	466	0 13 5	2-3	Palekop ...	71
10	7	8	189	102	0 8 7	61 0	172 0	2 13 5	...	.....	.....	250	275	1 1 7	1-5	Tiramalkop ...	72

By FORMER BOARD (Census Settlements).																	
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
73	Umachagi	VI	1 12	8	8	1,668	2,689	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,668	2,689	1 9 11
74	Koliwad	VI	1 12	8	8	7,811	10,510	1 5 6	...	...	M. 2	M. 2	2	1 0 0	7,811	10,510	1 5 6
75	Malgwad	VI	1 12	8	8	865	1,428	1 10 5	...	...	M. 2	M. 2	3	1 2 0	865	1,428	1 10 5
76	Batigwad	VI	1 12	8	8	1,502	2,406	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,502	2,406	1 9 7
77	Konkankurhatti.	VI	1 12	8	8	1,718	2,784	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,718	2,784	1 9 11
78	Chiknarti	VI	1 12	8	8	2,111	3,204	1 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,111	3,204	1 8 6
79	Hirecarti	VI	1 12	8	8	2,816	4,479	1 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,816	4,479	1 9 5
80	Chaklabbi	VI	1 12	8	8	1,927	3,145	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,927	3,145	1 10 1
14	Total of Group V.	...	...	...	...	25,677	32,983	1 8 4	644	2,487	3 15 9	{ M. 4 M. 5 P. 0 9 P. { W. 0 10 S. 0 6	1 8 0	24,325	36,476	1 7 8	
81	Hubi Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	642	1 8 8	30	144	4 12 10	{ M. 26 M. 72 P. 20 P. { W. 53 S. 56	3 5 9	616	1,176	1 14 8	
81	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	129,076	1,94,676	...	2,116	9,118	3 12 4	{ M. 172 M. 38, 0 P. 81 P. { W. 195 2 S. 172 14	2 15 4	129,444	2,03,422	1 9 11	

M. = Motasthal. P. = Patasthal. S. = Soil. W. = Water.

Note.—Rs. 15 have been entered against serial Nos. 39, 40, 41, 43, 51, 52, 70, 71 and 72; and Rs. 9 against serial No. 17 in the 6th column (garden maximum rates) as these were the maximum rates for garden sanctioned at last revision of settlement, but the actual recoveries have clearly been based on a maximum of Rs. 8 as in the case of the other villages of the taluka, and accordingly no change in the patasthal garden assessment (except where there is any change of area) is recorded.

1 (b)—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
7	8	8	1,665	3,210	1 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665	3,210	1 14 0	18-9	Umachagi ... 73
7	8	8	7,611	13,659	1 9 8	...	...	...	M. 2 0	M. 2 0 0	1 0 0	7,611	13,651	1 9 8	19-5	Koliwad ... 74
7	8	8	865	1,609	1 15 5	...	...	...	M. 2 0	M. 2 0 0	1 8 0	867	1,702	1 15 5	18-9	Malgwad ... 75
7	8	8	1,602	3,233	1 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,602	3,233	1 14 2	17-7	Ratigwad ... 76
7	8	8	1,718	3,295	1 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,718	3,295	1 14 8	18-4	Konkankurhatti ... 77
7	8	8	3,111	3,797	1 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,111	3,797	1 12 10	18-5	Chiknarti ... 78
7	8	8	2,916	5,296	1 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,916	5,296	1 14 1	18-2	Hirenarti ... 79
7	8	8	1,927	3,680	1 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,927	3,680	1 14 7	17-	Chaklabbi ... 80
...	...	...	23,632	33,791	1 10 3	659 0	2,264 0	3 7 0	M. 4 0 P. 0 8	M. 5 0 0 P. W. 0-10 S. 0-8 1-0	1 8 0	24,325	41,080	1 11 0	15-7	Total of Group V. 14
...	...	...	530	1,064	2 0 8	30 0	34 0	4 11 2	M. 46 P. 70	M. W. 100 S. 52	3 4 4	616	1,294	2 4 2	19-5	Hubli Municipality. 81
...	...	...	122,954	2,39,834	1 15 8	2,236 0	7,704 0	3 7 2	M. 172 P. 82	M. W. 80 S. 99 10 5 6 0	2 14 6	125,444	2,48,278	1 15 8	23-1	Grand Total ... 81

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCLXXII—NEW SERIES.

..
PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT
OF 142 VILLAGES

OF THE

NAVALGUND AND RON TALUKAS

OF THE

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1908

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NARGUND PETHA) AND RON TALUKAS OF THE DHA'RWAR
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From

G. MONTEATH, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR.

Camp Kárwár, 8th March 1905.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Revision of the current Settlement of 142 Government villages comprised in the Navalgund (including Nargund Petha) and Ron Tálukas,

2. The original settlement having been effected according to boundaries which differed much from those of the tálukas as at present constituted, the current settlement—that is, the first revision of the original settlement—was introduced into different groups of the villages I am now reporting on from time to time in different years, as follows:—

<i>Navalgund.</i>	|	<i>Ron.</i>
60 Villages in 1874.		8 Villages in 1874.
2 " " 1875.		18 " " 1875.
2 " " 1880.		2 " " 1880.
21 " " 1880.		20 " " 1884.
1 Village " 1887.		7 " " 1887.
1 " " 1899.		
87		55

It has been notified with respect to all these villages that their current settlements are guaranteed up to the year 1903-04; and my report should accordingly have been submitted over a year ago; but this has not been possible.

Position, Physical Features and Soils.

3. The tálukas, which adjoin each other, lie on the northern and north-eastern boundaries of the district. Both are separated from the Bádámi Táluka of the Bijápúr Collectorate on the north by the Málprabha river for, perhaps, 25 miles of its course. Navalgund also adjoins, on the north-west, south and east, territory of the Rámdurg State, part of the Parasgad Táluka of the Belgaum District, and parts of the Dhárwár, Hubli and Gadag Tálukas of this district: while Ron is bounded along the whole of its north-eastern and eastern border by territory belonging to the Nizám of Hyderabad, and on the south by the Gadag Táluka of this district.

4. The general character of these two tálukas is that of a continuous rolling plain, the monotony of which is interrupted only by the Nargund hill and the two smaller hills of Navalgund and Chik-Nargund; the first named visible at many miles' distance across the Dhárwár cotton plains. Save for these and the long range of hills lying beyond the northern and north-eastern limits of these tálukas, there is nothing to afford a contrast to the general aspect.

5. There is a gradual slope towards the north, and the numerous streams, which intersect both tálukas all ultimately join the Málprabha river. These streams are broad and shallow, and most of them are dry before the end of the cold weather; but some of the largest—the Bennihála and its larger tributaries and one or two of those that flow through Ron—appear always to contain water, either flowing or in pools of considerable extent.

They become flooded with great rapidity on the occurrence of heavy and continuous rain, and subside equally rapidly.

6. Both *tálukas* consist for the most part—that is, Navalgund practically entirely, and Ron over much the greater portion—of black “cotton” soil—“*regur*,”—probably among the richest in the district, being deep and of even quality. The amount of red soil in Navalgund is insignificant, and is confined to a small extent near Annigeri and Dundur, and a very little in the immediate neighbourhood of the Navalgund and Nargund hills. In Ron the amount of red soil is much greater, in many of the villages in this *táluka* considerable outcrops of it occur: especially in those of the northern half of the *táluka*, many of which have a good deal of red soil land. The villages in the extreme north-east, adjoining the Nizám’s territory and the Gajandragad Jághir, are almost pure red soil villages. The black soil of a large portion of Ron *Táluka* is moreover to some extent mixed with red soil particles; and this is no doubt one reason why American cotton flourishes largely in this *táluka*, whereas in Navalgund it is scarcely cultivated.

7. Though the black soil lands of both *tálukas* are of even quality on the whole, those especially of the western half and the south of Navalgund being well known through the district for their richness, still in parts of the north and north-east of Nargund the quality of the soil tends to be less good. There is in parts of the petha a considerable admixture of clayey particles which give the soil a greyish appearance and render it of the description known as “*karal*.”

Communications.

8. The only provincial roads in the two *tálukas* are the Hubli-Sholápur road (completed in 1878-79), so much of the Nargund-Gokák road as lies within the limits of the Nargund Petha (completed in 1901-02), and a small portion of the Kárwár-Bellary road which connects Hubli and Gadag *viá* Annigeri. The first was originally undertaken as a famine work, but of as much of it as lies within this district only the portion running from Navalgund northwards, through Nargund, to the Málprabha river, was actually completed; of the remainder, from Navalgund to Hubli, it is hardly any longer possible to trace the projected line. These are metalled roads, and of Local Board roads whose management is undertaken by the Public Works Department, the Annigeri-Navalgund road (completed in 1890-91), which connects the completed portion of the so-called Hubli-Sholápur with the Kárwár-Bellary road, is also metalled. Other Local Board roads in charge of the Public Works Department are: the Pála-Bádámi road, which runs north and south through Ron and connects that town with Gadag, metalled only for one mile so far as it lies within the Ron *táluka*, and completed in 1887-88; and the Nargund-Mallápur (1896-97); Ron-Gajandragad (1897-98), completed only as far as Sudi; Kotumachgi-Gajandragad (1896-97), of which only so much as lies within British territory has been completed; Naregal-Abbigeri, and Navalgund-Ron (1878-79) roads. All these with the exception of a small portion only of the last named are unmetalled.

9. Of these roads the most important are first those which run most directly to the great trade centres of Hubli and Gadag, and secondly those which connect the principal towns and villages with the railway; that is, in the first place the Hubli-Sholápur, Navalgund-Annigeri and Pála-Bádámi; and in the second, the Nargund-Mallápur and Ron-Navalgund roads. To these must be added the minor roads in charge of the *Táluka* Local Boards, which are useful as connecting important villages with the main routes.

10. Both *tálukas* may thus be said to be well provided with communications, with the proviso that they are in a large measure fair weather communications only. The unmetalled roads are rendered by a few days’ heavy rain nearly as impassable for traffic in many places as the ordinary cart-tracks, running through black soil, and though the metalled roads are not affected in the same way, the fact that they are for the most part unbridged where they cross even the largest nálas forms a considerable obstruction to traffic after rain. The streams in this part of the district are so rapidly flooded that a day’s heavy rain renders the Bennihála at Navalgund, and other large streams such as those which cross the Nargund-Mallápur, the Ron-Navalgund, and the Pála-Bádámi roads, impossible or nearly so for carts to cross. Of course, there are not many rainy days in the year altogether, and during fair weather not only the larger

roads but also the ordinary cart-tracks, which are numerous, afford good passage for traffic, but this tract is liable to sudden heavy rain through the hot weather, that is at the height of the cotton and wheat carrying season.

11. So much improvement as is thus indicated of the existing roads is a desideratum. The bridging of the Bennihála at Navalgund in particular would make a great deal of difference towards facilitating traffic, but it would of course involve large expenditure, which probably cannot be undertaken for some time to come.

12. There are two branches of the Southern Marátha Railway; one the Hotgi branch, which runs north and south through the Ron táluka to Gadag. This was opened for traffic in August 1884 and has within the limits of the Ron Táluka two stations, at Alur and Mallápur. The other is the main branch which connects Gadag and Hubli. So much as lies within the area under report touches only the extreme south of the Navalgund Táluka. This part of the railway was opened for traffic in July 1885. The stations are Annigeri and Dundur.

13. Roughly speaking the produce of that part of Navalgund that lies west of Navalgund itself and Annigeri is taken to Hubli, and the remainder to Gadag. I have pointed out in my report on Hubli Táluka that the railway is but little used for the carriage of produce sent by the cultivators or by local traders to the great market towns, although agents who buy in the larger villages or the main táluka trade centres, or at the railway stations themselves, do export considerably by rail. A glance at the map will show that it is easier and more direct for the cultivators of most of Navalgund and Nargund, and the larger portion of Ron, to cart their produce to Hubli or Gadag as the case may be than to take it to a railway station and send it the rest of the way by rail. I have ascertained however by local enquiry that even from villages situated near the railway and at the same time so remote from Hubli and Gadag as the villages at the extreme north of Ron, the cultivators and local traders prefer to use the roads, apparently because for comparatively small quantities this way comes cheaper to the individual. A good deal is of course sold to agents in the larger villages and markets or at the railway stations and exported by rail, and local merchants use the railway to a larger extent during the rains, when carting for long distances would render produce liable to damage. To this extent proximity to the railway confers advantage. When the cultivator himself takes produce to the railway station it is to sell it there, not to export it on his own account. No doubt the railway would be used to a larger extent if the rates were lowered sufficiently, but at present it is more profitable to cart 20 or 30 miles to the market town than 4 or 5 to a station and for the rest of the distance to use the railway.

Trade and Industries.

14. I have not been furnished with statistics showing separately the extent of export and import by rail of the chief commodities traded in. The export trade from these tálukas consists mainly, of course, of cotton, and, to a smaller extent, wheat, gram, jowári and oil-seeds; and the import trade of rice, vegetables, jágri, betelnut, pán and other garden produce, cloth and articles of clothing. The following figures supplied by the Audit Department of the Southern Marátha Railway Company show the aggregate amount of exports and imports at the different Railway stations in the years 1885-86 and 1901-1902:—

<i>Navalgund Táluka.</i>			
		Exports. Tons.	Imports. Tons.
Dundur ...	... { 1885-86 ...	512	234
	... { 1901-1902 ...	574	1,008
Annigeri ...	... { 1885-86 ...	8,558	742
	... { 1901-1902 ...	1,362	5,373
<i>Ron Táluka.</i>			
Alur ...	... { 1885-86 ...	2,456	2,030
	... { 1901-1902 ...	1,750	6,480
Mallápur...	... { 1885-86 ...	2,140	782
	... { 1901-1902 ...	1,501	4,052

15. The items mentioned in the last paragraph comprise, I am told, practically the whole of the merchandise traffic at these stations. As has been stated in the 13th paragraph, the larger portion of the produce of the two talukas is carried to Hubli and Gadag by road; and the export figures consequently represent a comparatively small part only of the outward trade. The import figures, at any rate those for 1901-1902, no doubt more nearly represent the actual extent of inward traffic. It is very noticeable on the one hand that the export traffic with the sole exception of that from Dundur station has decreased between the years for which I give figures, and on the other that the import traffic has in the same period enormously increased. The latter fact it is easy to understand, since the railway would naturally be used to an increasing extent for wholesale import traffic as time went on, and, perhaps, with the increased facility for import afforded by railway communication, the demand for certain kinds of commodities may have increased. The reason for the decrease in export traffic is not so apparent but it may be due to the rayats selling a somewhat smaller proportion than formerly to agents on the spot and taking more directly to Gadag and Hubli. An inference that there has been any decrease actually in export trade would be abundantly contradicted by the statistics of trade at Hubli and Gadag.

16. There are in the Navalgund Taluka 323 shops (exclusive of liquor shops), 262 in Ron and 92 in the Nargund Petha. Appendix G. These figures probably sufficiently well represent the extent of retail trade. Petty dealers in cotton and grain and petty money-lenders are numerous. There is considerable trade in agricultural and other cattle.

17. In both talukas the people are practically entirely dependent on agriculture for their living, and there are no large industries. Weaving supports about 200 families in Navalgund, 280 in Ron, and a somewhat larger number in the Nargund Petha. The articles produced by weavers of cotton cloth are mostly "dhotars" and "saris" of an inferior kind, and those turned out by the woollen looms—the number of which is comparatively small—are coarse "khamblis," worn by cultivators and labourers. Carpet weaving, once a flourishing industry at Navalgund, has much declined of late, partly, it is said, owing to plague. There are now only six families who support themselves by this industry.

18. An indication of the progress of these talukas during the period of the current settlement is afforded by the fact that there are now in Nargund two steam ginning factories, and four in the Ron Taluka, at Belvanki, Abbigeri and Naregal. Of these one of the factories at Nargund and one at Abbigeri were established in 1889, that at Belvanki and the other Nargund factory in 1896, and one at Abbigeri in 1901. The factory at Naregal was not established till 1904 and has not yet commenced work. The two ginning factories at Abbigeri gin American cotton; the others are for the indigenous kind. Of hand saw gins there are 110 in Ron, and only 42 in Navalgund. I do not know how many are in working order.

Markets.

19. The main markets for the disposal of cotton, wheat and oil-seeds are Hubli and Gadag. Local weekly markets, a list of which is given in Appendix C, are, it will be noticed, sufficiently numerous, and the towns at which they are held are well distributed over the two talukas under report. The articles traded in are the usual kinds of commodities in demand among the inhabitants of a prosperous agricultural tract. In so far as cotton and the other main sorts of produce grown for export are traded in at some of these towns, where there are dealers and agents, *e. g.*, Nargund, Ron, Belvanki, they may be regarded as intermediate or minor markets for the purpose of such commodities, and for this purpose those railway stations which are not included in the statement might be added. Cotton, wheat, &c., are, as I have observed, to some extent disposed of where they are grown to dealers or their agents.

20. The weekly cattle market held at Navalgund may be noticed. It is mentioned in the Gazetteer that the Navalgund breed of cattle is celebrated in the district, and it is a fact that the agricultural and heavy draught cattle of these talukas are very superior; but it is, as far as I have been able to ascertain,

wrong to call them a local breed, for although cattle are bred to some extent in these talukas, they mostly come from outside the district. The Krishna Valley breed is largely used.

21. The annual fair held at Yamnur is a large and important one resorted to by people of all parts of this district, as well as people from outside the district, to such an extent that the town is constituted a temporary Municipality at the time of the occurrence of the fair.

Population.

22. Comparison of the 1881 population returns with the returns for 1901 shows that, while in Ron there has been in 20 years an increase of over 70 per cent., the increase in Navalgund (inclusive of Nargund Petha) has been under 8 per cent. The largest actual increase is in the case of Lingayats, that is, broadly speaking, the cultivating population: and the proportionate increase is largest in their case and that of Mahomedans: but all classes show some increase, except, in the Ron Taluka, Brahmans, the number of whom has greatly decreased since 1881.

23. Some explanation of the great difference in the extent of increase of population between these two talukas is afforded by the fact that the Gajandragad Jágir was up to the year 1884 included in the Bádámi Taluka, and was then transferred to Ron. But even if the population of the Jágir villages be deducted the increase in the present population over that of 1881 still amounts to over 43 per cent. The density of population in Ron is 232 to the square mile (no account being taken of the Gajandragad Jágir) and only 168 to the square mile in Navalgund. The incidence in 1881 was 155 in Navalgund and 164 in Ron (not 141, as given in the Statistical Atlas. The population figures given there are for the taluka exclusive of the Gajandragad Jágir: while the area in square miles as given obviously includes the area of the Jágir).

24. I am unable further to explain the great difference between the two talukas in respect of increase of population otherwise than by conjecturing that 20 years ago Ron was in a considerably more backward state than Navalgund, and that its progress since then has been proportionately more rapid, that its population had suffered heavier loss than that of Navalgund from disease and emigration consequent on the occurrence of the great Famine of 1876-77, and that a portion of the increase above shown is due to re-immigration as the taluka recovered from the effect of the famine. I cannot however find records to show that this conjecture is correct, or how far, if correct, a sufficient explanation.

Births and Deaths.

Appendix G. 25. I have noticed some of the items given in this appendix already.

The remainder require no special notice, except those of births and deaths.

26. These figures are for the 5 years ending 1902. The total numbers were as follows:—

<i>Navalgund (including Petha).</i>			<i>Ron.</i>		
Births	...	15,217	Births	...	12,379
Deaths	...	30,633	Deaths	...	15,486
and the annual average—					
<i>Navalgund.</i>			<i>Ron.</i>		
Births	...	3,044	Births	...	2,475.8
Deaths	...	6,127	Deaths	...	3,097.2

The great excess of the death-rate over the birth-rate—the number of deaths in Navalgund amounting to more than double the number of births—is entirely ascribable to the ravages of Plague, which has been on the whole less severe up to the present time in Ron than in Navalgund.

27. To make clearer the effects of plague on the birth and death-rates I have obtained figures for the years 1893 to 1902 and divided these years into

two periods, 1893—97 and 1898 (the year of the first appearance of plague in this district) to 1902. The result is as follows:—

		1893—1897.		Navalgund.	Ron.
Births	21,118	15,123
Deaths	14,647	9,720
		1898—1902.			
Births	15,217	12,379
Deaths	30,633	15,486

The birth-rate has thus, during the second period, appreciably decreased. During the first period it was markedly in excess of the death-rate; during the second the latter exceeds it: the excess in the case of Navalgund is startling. I noticed the effects of plague at some length in reporting on the Hubli Táluka. The severity of the epidemics has varied from year to year, but there is no sign of their disappearance, and during 1904 there was extraordinary mortality, especially in the Navalgund Táluka.

Education.

28. The percentage of male persons able to read or learning to do so shows some slight improvement over their percentage at the time of the introduction of the present settlement in the case of Nargund only: otherwise the percentages remain much as they were 20 or 30 years ago. The total number of literate persons has of course increased with the increase of population.

Colonel Anderson calculated that the percentage of students attending school in 1874 in the Navalgund villages settled by him in that year was about 1·5 on their total population. The percentage according to the figures for 1901-02 given in Appendix H for Navalgund (including Nargund) is 2·3, an appreciable improvement.

29. A glance at this appendix shows a marked decrease in the case of Navalgund and Nargund in the attendance at schools between 1896-97 and 1901-02. The Ron Táluka shows some improvement in the number of girls attending school, as well as an increase in the number of private schools and of attendance therein: otherwise the attendance in this táluka also shows some deterioration. This decreased attendance is, I am sure, solely to be attributed to the persistently recurring epidemics of plague.

Female education is still, as the figures show, very backward.

Rainfall and Crops.

30. The amount of the total annual rainfall is ordinarily, as shown by the averages for 10 years given in Appendix A, much the same at Navalgund, Nargund and Ron—23 to 25 inches. A comparison of the statements which form this appendix shows however some variation between the first two and the third towns in the proportions of early and late rain that normally falls at these places: and an examination of the figures for certain years, *e. g.*, 1896, 1897, 1899 and 1900 shows how capricious the distribution of the rainfall is at times liable to be. It is well known that the greater portion of the tract under report is liable to considerable uncertainty, especially in respect of the early or kharif rainfall. Both tálukas are on the whole healthy. Though considerably hotter during the summer months than the western tálukas of the district, the heat during April and May is generally mitigated by heavy showers of rain accompanying the thunderstorms that usually occur during those months.

31. For a description of the distribution of rainfall in the Navalgund Táluka, and Nargund Petha, I cannot do better than quote from Colonel Anderson's report of 1874:

“ In the plain of black soil of the old Navalgund Táluka and the eastern villages of Hubli the soil is generally well saturated with rain and all the cracks in the black soil filled up in the month of May: the soil then becomes soft, and during the next two months, June and July, the soil is prepared for sowing, and if sufficient rain falls in August to moisten the surface soil again, sowing of late or white jowári and cotton is effected. The sowing of these crops is dependent on the fall of rain, and occurs sometimes in the middle or end of August and sometimes not for a

good month later: wheat intermixed with linseed and safflower is sown still later on. A heavy rainfall is looked for in October, and generally comes then or even in the beginning of November. Thus heavy rain in May, very light showers in June, July and August, a little heavier in September, after the land has been sown a short time, and a downpour in the end of October, with a little rain ten days later, constitutes the perfection of a Dhárwár plain country season: and in the general run of years they get a very close approach to it, everywhere to the westward of the prolongation of a line which may be roughly placed as parallel with one connecting Navalgund and Annigeri, but a few miles to the east of this line. To the north-east of Navalgund and east of Nargund, about the town of Yamgal, formerly a Mahálkari's station, the rain becomes more uncertain. Yamgal is, in fact, situated in a belt of rainfall inferior to both that to the west and that to the east of it. In former years before the expiring settlement was made the state of crops here was always, I well remember, spoken of with apprehension. The north-east or Madras monsoon is the standby of this part of the country. I have no doubt that the rainfall in the central part of Navalgund might be more certain than it is in occasional years, and that of the extreme north-eastern villages a good deal more certain than it is: but in the extreme western villages, considering the nature of the prevailing soil, it is very fairly good and certain. The black soil, which prevails with exceedingly small exceptional patches in this táluka, is deep and very retentive of moisture: three or four saturations during the monsoon keep the subsoil constantly moist. The crops are undoubtedly better in some years than others, but anything like a total failure in the central or western part of Navalgund or in the black soil or eastern villages of Hubli is, I apprehend, unknown in recent times. This part of the country has, as it were, a double chance, partaking as it does of both monsoons, or rainfall from May to November: and this is one main point which gives it a superiority over the Northern Deccan."

32. I may add the following observations with regard to Ron. "The early rainfall improves somewhat in volume and certainty as one goes eastwards, so that east and north-east of the town of Ron itself it is fairly certain. This improvement in the rainfall is perhaps to be accounted for by the influence of the hills which lie just beyond the north-eastern limits of the táluka. It is in nowise however more than the character of the soil demands: the pure red soil lands in particular being adapted only to the growing of kharif crops—principally here early or red jowári—and requiring a larger quantity as well as more certain distribution of early rain than the black soil on which the crops grown are practically entirely rabi.

33. Of the three principal crops grown in these tálukas, two, namely, cotton of both kinds and wheat, are rabi crops throughout the whole area, and of the two kinds of jowári the late or white jowári is that which predominates over the greater portion of it. The kharif variety is regularly grown in black soil land only west of Navalgund and Annigeri: elsewhere only where red soil occurs, or is found mixed with black soil, as near Annigeri and throughout a good deal of the Ron Táluka.

34. Of other crops the most important are gram, linseed and safflower: all which are to some extent export crops. Safflower is, as I believe everywhere in the district where wheat is grown, the regular subordinate crop sown with the latter, and also to some extent with late jowári, cotton and gram. Linseed though sometimes sown as a principal crop is more often grown in rows with late jowari, and also with gram. The early jowari is here as everywhere else, I believe, in the district, almost invariably accompanied by túr and múg, údid or the like pulses: the jowári is reaped first and the pulses much later. Til, an important export crop, is not largely grown. It is generally sown in an apparently rather grudging fashion round the edges of fields occupied by other crops: I have not seen a whole field devoted to it.

35. A reference to Appendix B will show that the three principal crops are grown in fairly equal proportions in the Navalgund Táluka. Over the greater part of Ron, with the somewhat improved early rainfall and the difference in soil already noticed, the proportionate area under wheat is a good deal smaller than in Navalgund: and that under cotton, much of which is in this

taluka, of the American variety, to which the soil and rainfall conditions are suited, considerably larger. The rotation of the principal crops resembles that followed in the east of Hubli Taluka, *i. e.*, ordinarily jowari, of one or other kind, cotton, and wheat in successive years: and occasionally in pure black soil cotton in alternate years instead of every third year. Late jowari is sometimes substituted for wheat in the rotation: and where, as in parts of the Ron Taluk, wheat is grown to a comparatively small extent, the ordinary rotation is jowari for two years followed by cotton of one or the other variety. Gram or linseed or both may take the place of the wheat crop or one of the jowari crops in any of these rotations. Fallows do not form part of the rotation in black and mixed soil lands; nor ordinarily in red soil of any but poor quality.

36. Of the areas given in Appendix B as fallow, probably a good deal could be accounted for by the existence of disputes as to occupancy, and some by local deficiency of rainfall, or a failure to seize the right time for sowing. The liability of the area under report to occasional deficiency of rain is well illustrated by the figures for 1891-92 and 1899-1900, and in the case of Ron 1896-97, which show an extraordinary falling off in the area cropped in these years.

37. Nevertheless, like those of the most easterly villages of Hubli, the rayats of these talukas are very content with one all-round good season in three or four years, and this they generally get. They keep sufficient grain and fodder for 2 years at least: the better off for a longer period. In most years an unsatisfactory harvest of one crop or another is compensated by a good outturn of the other two: and from time to time by a bumper outturn of one of them.

38. The cultivation appears to be on the whole good and careful: I referred in my report on Hubli to Mr. Robertson's strictures on the style of cultivation here as compared with that in Gujarát. It is likely that cultivation throughout this district has improved since the time he wrote. The "nutt" grass has certainly been for the most part more or less permanently eradicated: and the rayats appear to take much pain to clear away the surface growing weeds both before and after sowing: the amount of labour involved in which operation varies considerably with the quantity of late and ante-monsoon rain that falls in particular years. A good deal of difference is noticeable in this respect between Government and Inám lands: the difference being much in favour of the former.

39. One occasionally hears complaints, besides the time-honoured grumbling about the rainfall, that the productiveness of the soil is not what it used to be. I do not know how much truth there is in such statements, but there is doubtless still room for improvement in cultivation. Black soil lands are usually manured only at intervals of some years, and this it seems is as often as is practicable. The reply at any rate to the question why manure is not more largely used is always that with so light a rainfall its frequent application would prevent the rain penetrating sufficiently deep in this kind of soil and so be injurious. A system of regular fallows would perhaps be beneficial: but it is not the custom, and it is doubtful whether many cultivators hold enough land to be able to afford it. The result of crop experiments does not indicate that the soil has lost productiveness, but they are hardly sufficiently numerous to be relied on as evidence in this respect. One thing does seem certain: that is, that the quality of American cotton seed has considerably deteriorated since this variety was introduced. The practice prevails to a considerable extent of procuring seed of both kinds from the ginning factories. I do not suppose this to be an explanation of the falling off in quality of American cotton; but seed of either kind is liable to damage in the ginning factories, and there is not much facility of selection when it is procured in this way, which however is apparently the cheapest.

Agricultural Stock.

40. Appendix F shows details of agricultural stock in two years, *viz.*, 1891-92 and 1902. A comparison of the figures for these two years shows a considerable increase since 1892 in both talukas, in respect of most of the more important items, the increase being most marked in the case of Navalgund,

the figures for which táluka show greater or less increase under all but two heads (columns 15 and 18), and a large increase in the total. It is however to be remembered that 1891-92, as Appendix B shows, was an unsatisfactory year, a very large extent of land was not cropped, and probably a good deal of superfluous stock was sold.

41. If the returns for 1882-83 quoted in the Gazetteer are correct, a comparison between that and the current year affords a result similar to that found in the case of Hubli: that is, a decrease in most kinds of live stock as well as large ploughs, and an increase in the number of two bullock ploughs and (despite the advent of the railway) of carts both for passengers and for the carriage of produce.

42. The decrease in live stock is no more than what is usually found in areas similar to that under report, with extended cultivation and the consequent decrease of grazing.

43. While it is obvious that there must be enough draught cattle for the increased number of carts in use, the statement of the area of cropped land to each pair of plough bullocks makes it clear that the number of the latter also is ample for the work required of them. The quality moreover of the cattle of these talukas is excellent: perhaps superior to that of the cattle of any other part of the district, old and useless animals, for whatever purpose, being conspicuous by their absence. It is now unprofitable to keep any that are past work, and such are at once got rid of; those that are retained are of considerable value and are very well cared for.

Proportion of Land cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants.

44. The information contained in Appendix I was compiled in the case of Navalgund with the assistance of the Record of Rights, which has been practically completed: in the case of Ron it was furnished by the Mámlatdár after reference to the Circle Inspectors. I believe the figures are sufficiently accurate.

45. The proportion of land cultivated by occupants and inámdárs themselves to that cultivated in partnership, given out to tenants, &c., may be stated as follows:—

I.—Navalgund.

(Per cent.)

Cultivated by occupant or inámdár.	Cultivated in partnership with others.	Cultivated by tenants on money rent.	Cultivated by tenants for share of produce.
51.6	15.9	27.6	3.4

II.—Ron.

(Per cent.)

73.9	1.8	19.5	3.4
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These details indicate much the same condition as prevails in Hubli: naturally a larger proportion of Inám than of Government land is sub-let.

46. I referred at some length in reporting on Hubli Táluka to Mr. Robertson's predictions based on the statistics before him of land cultivated by the actual occupants themselves and cultivated otherwise. No particular change seems to have occurred since the time at which he wrote, and it would be superfluous to go into his remarks a second time. The figures given appear to require no further comment.

47. As for land hypothecated for debt, I find that from a quarter to a third is the usual proportion encumbered: and in the majority of cases the encumbrance is simple mortgage. Mortgage with possession is much less frequent. This state of things is much the same as that prevailing in other parts of the district where the conditions of cultivation are similar, and presents, as far as I can see no ground for apprehension on behalf of the cultivators: since it indicates nothing more than the ordinary relations between the rural sávkár and his client. That the latter's credit is good will be sufficiently shown later by the statistics relating to the value of land.

Water-Supply.

48. Appendix J shows the different sources of water-supply and the number of each.

If the numbers given in this appendix be compared with those recorded for 1886-87 in the Statistical Atlas, the following differences would appear to have taken place between that year and 1902-03:—

Navalgund.

<i>Wells in use.</i>		Increase.	Decrease.
		Per cent.	
(a) Irrigation	...	103·7	...
(b) Drinking	...	...	26·3
(c) Cattle washing, etc.	...	...	3·03
<i>Tanks.</i>			
(a) Irrigation	...	...	68·1
(b) Drinking	...	4·4	...
(c) Cattle washing, etc.	...	80·7	...

Other sources.**Ron.**

<i>Wells in use.</i>		Increase.	Decrease.
(a) Irrigation	...	6·5	...
(b) Drinking	...	...	34·4
(c) Cattle washing, etc.	...	3·3	...
<i>Tanks.</i>			
(a) Irrigation, one tank in 1902-03; none in 1886-87.	...	...	12·6
(b) Drinking	...	52·2	...
(c) Cattle, etc.	...	...	...

Other sources.

		1886-1887.	1902-1903.
(a) Irrigation	...	6	<i>Nil.</i>
(b) Drinking	...	400	...
(c) Cattle, etc.	...	500	...

49. The most noticeable point is that, with the exception of a small increase in the number of tanks in Navalgund, the sources of the drinking water-supply of human beings show a considerable decrease in the case of both talukas. It is possible that the returns for 1886-87 include some wells and tanks which were really in disuse at the time. Some error in classification, I am pretty sure, must have been made, for it is contrary to all expectation looking to other indications of improvement in the circumstances of these talukas that so considerable a decrease in the drinking water-supply should have taken place in this comparatively short period.

50. The drinking water-supply is one of the least satisfactory features of the condition of these talukas. Navalgund especially is liable to deficiency in this respect. Wells are for the most part useless in this taluka as sources of drinking water, for it is almost invariably the case that well water is so impregnated with salts that it is unfit for drinking: and that is also the case with those nālas which contain water throughout the year. The people are practically entirely dependent on the supply contained in the tanks: and this supply in years of insufficient rainfall is apt to fail in the hot weather: sometimes even before the beginning of the hot weather. Ron is better off. The wells, of which especially in the northern half of the taluka there is a comparatively large number, contain, owing to the different character of the subsoil, drinkable water in most cases, and the taluka generally appears to be less liable than Navalgund to deficiency of drinking water.

51. The extent of irrigated land is insignificant. The area according to returns furnished by the Circle Inspectors is as follows:—

	Irrigated from wells.		Irrigated from tanks.		From other sources.		Total.	
	Acres.	Gunthas.	Acres.	Gunthas.	Acres.	Gunthas.	Acres.	Gunthas.
Navalgund	139	10	9	15	2	8	150	33
Ron	228	17	...	...	5	...	233	17

Value of Land.

52. Appendices K to M contain information showing the value of land as ascertained in the usual way from records of sales, leases and mortgages. As in the case of Hubli, the information has been supplied by the Inspector-General of Registration for two quinquennial periods, 1891-92 to 1895-96 and 1896-97 to 1900-01.

53. Measured by the assessment the average value of lands during the two quinquennial periods is represented, according to different kinds of transactions, by the following figures :—

Táluka.	Multiple of Survey assessment.	
	1891—96.	1896—1901.
<i>Navalgund.</i>		
(i) Sales	27	34
(ii) Mortgage with possession ...	16	18
(iii) Mortgage without possession ...	11	13
(iv) Annual lease	3	3
<i>Ron.</i>		
(i) Sales	33	35
(ii) Mortgage with possession ...	26	22
(iii) Mortgage without possession ...	23	22
(iv) Annual lease	3	3

I omit "sales by Civil Court" since the number of instances forthcoming is too small to be of use.

54. There is no great difference apparent from these figures between the two quinquennial periods. Such as there is generally indicates some rise in the value of land during the second period.

In order to supplement and check the information given in these appendices, I have myself (as when submitting proposals for Hubli) obtained from the Sub-Registry Offices details for each village of all cases of sale and lease registered from 1897 to 1901. After striking out every case in which it was apparent that the price or rental was not properly represented by the amount given in the deed (including all that appeared at all doubtful) I find that the averages of sale prices and rent in the two tálukas and the petha are as follows :—

Táluka.	Sale.		Annual rent.	
	Average per acre.	Average times assessment.	Average per acre.	Average times assessment.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Navalgund (excluding Petha) ...	51	about 37	4.4	3.23
Nargund Petha	37 or 38	32 or 33	4.2	3.3
Ron	40	45	3.5	3.6

55. The exclusion in making this calculation not only of cases in which the deed itself showed that the amount did not represent the simple sale-price or simple rent, but also of all cases in which the proportion of the price or rent to the assessment gave room for doubt as to the nature of the transaction, sufficiently explains the difference between the averages thus arrived at and those given in the appendices : such difference is mainly confined to sales : the figures representing rental are little in excess of those recorded in the appendices.

The preparation in the Navalgund táluka and Nargund petha of a Record of Rights afforded a better opportunity (so far as the Record was complete when I was collecting this information) of arriving at a true estimate of the value of land as shown by prevailing prices and rents. I was able to exclude with some degree of certainty cases other than those of *bona-fide* sale or lease uncomplicated by extraneous considerations.

56. In order to see how far the value of land differed in different parts of the táluka, I have taken the averages of sale price and rent according to the different circles, which, as it happens, nearly coincide with a grouping of the villages according to distance from market (Hubli or Gadag) and rainfall. There did not appear to me to be sufficient difference between villages in

different parts of the Ron Táluka in respect of sale price and rental to make it necessary to treat the villagewar information obtained from the Sub-Registrar's office of that táluka in the same way.

57. The averages for the different circles are as follows :—

	Average sale price.		Average rent.	
	Average per acre.	Average times assessment.	Average per acre.	Average times assessment.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Annigeri	56	38	4½	3½
Navalgund	44	37	4.35	3.65
Morab	38-39	26-27	4	nearly 3
Nargund	44	33	4	3
Konnur	33-34	28-29	3½	3

There are naturally no such wide differences here as were apparent between different groups of villages in the Hubli táluka. Generally what differences there are accord with the position of the villages: but I must admit that I should have expected to see higher rates of sale-price and rent in the Morab circle. The Record of Rights was by no means complete when this information was collected, and a larger number of instances might possibly have resulted in some difference in the averages arrived at. Still the figures for each circle, Morab included, very closely tally with those obtained from the Sub-Registrar's Office, when the latter are grouped according to the circles, and I believe them to be a pretty correct index of the present value of land. Personal enquiry in the villages moreover as to the selling and rental value of land of different kinds confirms them.

58. I will now compare these rates with those obtaining at the time of the introduction of the current settlement. For this purpose it will be sufficient to take the earliest and latest years in which the present settlement was introduced. The bulk of the Navalgund villages and a few of those in Rom were re-settled in 1874-75. The latest of the revision settlements was introduced into seven of the Ron Táluka villages in 1886.

59. According to the instances of sale-price obtaining in Navalgund immediately before 1874, which are given in Colonel Anderson's and Mr. Robertson's reports, these amounted on the average to Rs. 13 or 14 per acre, and about 13 times the assessment.

Mr. Robertson also gives a long list of leases, according to which the rental averaged about 3½ times the assessment: that is, since the original assessments were so much lower than the revised rates, considerably less than the amounts of rental prevailing at present. It is evident I think that Mr. Robertson's list contains a large number of instances in which the so-called rents included interest on loans: and he admits that he has not left out any case of lease registered from 1871 to 1873 in order, as he says, that no particular view may be thought to be favoured by him.

60. Colonel Anderson took for the purpose of showing the letting value of land the rents obtained during three years for the Annigeri Desái's lands, which were then under the Collector's management. I hardly think this was a very fair instance to take, because the lands were leased by the Collector for terms of 5 years to the highest bidders: a procedure which would naturally tend to force up the rate of rental. The rents obtained averaged for three years, according to Colonel Anderson, from Rs. 4 an acre and a little more than 4 times the assessment in Basápur to over Rs. 5 an acre and about 6 times the assessment in Annigeri and Saidápur. The Annigeri Deshpánde and Desái lands are now managed by their owners, and the rental appears to vary from about Rs. 4 to Rs. 6½ in different villages and from 2½ to 5 times the assessment; that is, there is little apparent change in their letting value since 1874. But for the reason just stated I do not think the comparison in this case a fair one.

61. Colonel Ward in his report on the seven Ron villages for which he submitted proposals in 1886, that is, a couple of years after the opening of the railway, gives comparatively few instances of sale and lease. According to these lands were then selling for Rs. 9 to Rs. 14 an acre on the average, and the prices averaged from 8 to 19 times the survey assessment: while the letting value was according to the instances he gives in no case as much as Rs. 2 an acre, and in nearly all under Re. 1 per acre, and considerably less than the amount of the assessment. Colonel Ward states that there is nothing to be remarked in regard to the selling and letting value of land in these villages; but these letting rates appear to me to be extraordinarily low, even admitted that land was, at the time he wrote, comparatively cheap.

62. It is, I think, plain from the facts recited that the value of land has greatly increased in the currency of the present settlement, even in those parts of the area under report into which the revision settlement was introduced comparatively recently. In this respect these tálukas compare pretty well even with the Hubli táluka, in which, as I have shown, there has been an extraordinary increase in the value of land.

Crop Experiments.

63. There are records for these tálukas of 16 experiments on the following crops, carried out from 1883-84 to 1896-97.

Crop.	Number of experiments.
Wheat	6
Wheat and safflower	1
Jowári	1
Jowári and green gram	2
Jowári and linseed	1
Gram	3
Túr	1
Til	1

The result of these experiments may be summarised as follows:—

Crop.	Anna valuation.	Incidence of assessment on value of gross produce.
	Varying from	Varying from
(I) Wheat	7 As. to 16 As.	4.49 to 19.08 average 9.21
(II) { Wheat	13 As. }	5.34
{ Kardai	20 As. }	
(III) Jowári	12 As.	2.1
(IV) { Jowári	11 and 16 As. }	4.60 and 7.33
{ Green gram	1 As. }	average 5.96
(V) { Jowári	8 As. }	11.87
{ Linseed	4 As. }	
(VI) Gram	8 As. and 9 As.	{ 9.95 to 20.73 average 16.49
(VII) Túr	11 As.	4.02
(VIII) Til	10 As.	17.53

64. The incidence of assessment on the value of gross produce varies considerably according to these experiments with the character of the season, the quality of the cultivation and prices: but the general inference which they afford is that even when the crop falls considerably below the normal average of a good season the incidence of the assessment does not as a rule amount to as much as 10 per cent. of the gross produce, with ordinarily careful cultivation and moderate prices, and that when the crop is a good one the percentage incidence is generally much below 10 per cent. Personal inquiry confirms this conclusion as regards both the principal food crops and cotton also. It is to be noticed that in a good many cases of those recorded the incidence of assessment would have been less had the value of subordinate or second crops grown in the same field with the crop experimented on been taken into account.

Prices.

65. Appendix N is a statement showing the prices of the principal grains and oilseeds as well as of cotton for each year of the current settlement down to 1903, and the average prices for each decade, from 1844 in the case of Navalgund, and 1845 in that of Ron. The prices for years previous to the date of the introduction of the current settlement have been taken from the Settlement reports of Colonel Anderson and Colonel Ward, *i. e.*, for Navalgund upto 1873, for Nargund upto 1879, and for Ron upto 1884. For the years 1888 to 1902 the information has been supplied by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture; and for the period intervening between the dates of the introduction of the current settlement and the year 1888 in each case, from the Mámlatdár or Mahálkari concerned. There are, you will observe, some omissions: prices of certain kinds of produce in certain years not being forthcoming from any records that I can find. The statistics however are sufficient to show that there has been during the current settlement lease a substantial rise in the prices of all kinds of produce grown in these talukas, including cotton, which stands on a somewhat different footing from other kinds of produce.

66. The averages given in the appendix, however, include certain years in which prices were abnormally high owing to the influence of famine or of unsatisfactory seasons. These years are 1877 to 1879, 1897 and 1898, 1900 and 1901, and (in the case of wheat) 1902.

67. In calculating the following figures showing the average prices of the more important staples prevailing during the periods stated at Navalgund, Nargund and Ron, these years have been omitted, except in the case of cotton, where no such omission was necessary.

I.—Navalgund.

(Pounds of 39 tolas per Rupee.)

	Average from					
	1844—53.	1854—63.	1864—73.	1874—83.	1884—93.	1894—1903.
Jowári	151·8	77·3	54·7	72·1	50·4	44
Wheat	140·9	69·7	30·7	45·07	38·6	32·8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton (maunds of 28 Lbs.) ...	0·8-3	1·5-3	2·9-1	1·4-1·6	1·9 4	1-18-3

II.—Nargund.

	Average from			
	1871—79.	1880—89.	1890—99.	1902—1903.
Jowári	51	59	44·6	41·7
Wheat	41	48·3	34·6	35·1
Linseed	37	24·3	20·9	17·8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton (maunds of 28 Lbs.) ...	.....	1-8-6	1-7-8	1-10-6 (1900—03)

III.—Ron.

	Average from					
	1845—54.	1855—64.	1865—74.	1875—84.	1898—95.	1896—1903.
Jowári	106·6	84·1	65·6	67·7	52·2	40·9
Wheat	65·6	59·4	43	41	35·3	27·8
Linseed	61·5	49·2	34·8	32·6	19·9	19·4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton (maunds of 28 Lbs.) ...	...	...	...	...	1-11-10	1-12-4

Colonel Anderson took for the purpose of his proposals for Navalgund and Hubli the prices prevailing in the period 1871 to 1873 as against those prevailing in previous years: these were at Navalgund—

				(Lbs. per Rupee.)
Jowári	...	...	...	47.1
Wheat	...	...	...	28.7
				Rs.
Cotton (maunds of 27½ Lbs.)	...	...	...	1.7-8

68. It is clear from his report that he anticipated a fall in prices during the beginning, at any rate, of the period of the revised settlement, and made some allowance accordingly in proposing his rates. The figures just given show that such a fall did take place, but that ultimately prices again rose, so that, even with the omission of abnormal years, the latter part of the current settlement still shows a very appreciable increase in prices over the first years thereof: thus—

				<i>Navalgund.</i>		
				1874—88.	1894—1903.	Increase per cent.
Jowári	...	...	...	72.1	44	64
Wheat	...	...	...	45.07	32.8	38
				<i>Nargund.</i>		
				1880—89.	1890—1903.	Increase per cent.
Jowári	...	...	...	59	43	37
Wheat	...	...	...	43.3	34.8	24
Linseed	...	...	...	24.3	19.3	26
				<i>Ron.</i>		
				1888—95.	1896—1903.	Increase per cent.
Prices for 1885—87 not available.	Jowári	...	...	52.2	40.9	27.6
	Wheat	...	...	35.3	27.8	27
	Linseed	...	...	19.9	19.4	2.5

69. Cotton obviously stands on a different footing. For many years previous to the introduction of the first of the revision settlements it had been practically the only kind of produce that was exported to long distances, and absorbed, as Colonel Anderson observes, almost the whole of the carrying power of the country. The local prices are governed by those prevailing in Bombay, and these again by the American market. The introduction of railway communication therefore naturally did not affect its prices in the same way as those of other kinds of produce, the only effect being perhaps a slight tendency towards higher local prices resulting from cheapened rates of wholesale export. The expansion of the sphere of demand due to the opening of the railway and the increased local demand consequent on increase of population did, on the other hand, very plainly result in a rise of prices of food-grains and oil-seeds.

70. Still the figures given in paragraph 67 do show an increase, though not, on the whole, a very large one in the average price of cotton; and during the first year or two its price has run very high.

71. The following figures showing the wholesale prices at Hubli and Gadag during the past few years of the two principal export crops, cotton and wheat, were supplied to me by the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and may perhaps be interesting:—

				<i>I.—Hubli.</i>	
				1895—1903.	
				(Per maund of 28 Lbs)	
				Rs.	p.
<i>Cotton—</i>					
(a)	Indigenous seed cotton—average price	...	...	1	13 7
(b)	American saw-ginned—average price	...	...	6	3 9
				1896—1903.	
				(Lbs. of 39 tolas per rupee.)	
				Lbs.	Tolas.
<i>Wheat—</i>					
	Average.	...	...	25	34.5

II.—Gadag.

		1895—1904.	
		(Per maund of 28 Lbs.)	
		Rs.	p.
<i>Cotton—</i>			
(a) Indigenous seed cotton—average	...	1 13	2·4
(b) American saw-ginned—average	...	6 4	6·8
		1896—1904.	
		(Lbs. of 39 tolas per rupee.)	
<i>Wheat—</i>		Lbs.	Tolas.
Average.	...	27	11·7

These figures tally, I think, sufficiently closely with those of retail prices given above.

72. The average price of rice at Hubli during the last decade of the current settlement was, as was shown in my report for that taluka, higher by 20 per cent. than its price in the years 1871—73. Rice is not grown in the area under report save to an insignificant extent, and information as to its prices during the current settlement in these talukas is not forthcoming. Account may however be taken of it since it is perhaps the most important staple of those imported. It is still consumed to any appreciable extent only by the well-to-do, but much more largely in these tracts, I am informed, than was the case before the railway was opened, despite the increase in its price, and this fact is perhaps some indication of the general increase of prosperity. Probably the increase in its price has been proportionately somewhat less than has been the case in Hubli, since the cost of import must have been somewhat cheapened; it would naturally always be dearer in these talukas than in Hubli.

Daily Wages.

73. Statements showing the prevailing rates of daily wages of agricultural labour during the ten years 1892 to 1902 have been submitted by the Mamlatdars.

74. It appears from these that the daily rate was 3 annas in Navalgund upto the year 1897-98; after which it rose to, and has continued at, 4 annas. In Ron the rate has increased from 2 annas to 3 annas.

75. I have no doubt that the effect of plague is traceable here, and it is to its constant recurrence and to nothing else that the rayats unanimously attribute the rise in the price of agricultural labour. Plague is not however the sole reason; the increasing demand for labour at Hubli and Gadag is doubtless another, and yet another cause may possibly by this time have begun to operate in the villages nearest to Gadag; that is, the rapidly increasing demand on account of the gold mining and prospecting operations which have been for some time in progress in that taluka. The comparatively high rates of wages given for unskilled labour must be a considerable inducement, but probably not one which is likely to operate for some time to come at any great distance from Gadag; and on the whole perhaps scarcely worth taking into account here.

Revenue History.

76. The total increase in the area of assessed Government land occupied for cultivation that has taken place during the currency of the present settlement is, according to Appendix O, 8,312 acres in the case of Navalgund, and only 811 acres in the case of Ron. More than half the villages of the latter taluka were, however, re-settled at comparatively recent dates. If a comparison be made between the statistics of cultivation in the year 1881-82 quoted in the Gazetteer, and the average areas under different kinds of crops, as shown in Appendix B, it will be clear that during the past 20 years or so, due allowance having been made for the fact that the figures given in the Gazetteer relate only to Government occupied lands, a large increase of cultivation has taken place in both talukas.

77. The amounts shown as remissions in columns 5 and 6 of Appendix O against the year 1882-83 represent a portion of the enhanced assessment imposed according to the revised settlement. Although this had been in force for some years in the case of the larger number of the villages, effect was not given till 1882-83 to the concession by which a portion only of the full enhanced assessment was to be levied during the first three years of the revision settlement lease. Other considerable remissions are those shown in column 18 of the statement for Navalgund against the years 1882-83, 1901-02 and 1902-03.

These remissions were due to the preceding unsatisfactory seasons in each case. The amount shown in column 18 against the year 1882-1883 includes also in the case of the first two groups of Navalgund villages the remissions on account of the revised settlement shown in columns 5 and 6.

78. It is noticeable in the case of Navalgund that the outstanding balances of the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 were subsequently recovered, and that although in the year 1891 (see Appendix B) only half the normal area was under crops in this táluka, no remissions had to be granted on that account. In the case of the Ron táluka it would appear that practically no remissions at all have had to be granted on account of bad seasons. The figures given in column 18 of the statements relating to Ron, against the year 1881-82, as well as those in columns 5 and 6 against the following year, indicate remissions on account of the introduction of enhanced rates, which, as in Navalgund, should properly have been given effect to some years previously. The amounts finally remitted in Navalgund during the last four years of the current settlement represent, you will observe, a portion only of those suspended in the first instance.

These figures, while they sufficiently confirm the inference to be drawn from the statistics set forth in Appendices A and B that these tálukas are liable to occasional failure or untimeliness of the rainfall and consequent unsatisfactory seasons, appear to me to indicate that they are nevertheless so far fortunate that the seasons preceding and following such lean years are generally good enough to compensate the rayats to the extent at any rate of their being for the most part able to pay their assessments without difficulty. It appears clear from the statistics relating to Navalgund that it requires more than one poor season in succession to render necessary the remission of any considerable portion of the revenue: while Ron has so far been able to do without the final remission of any but an insignificant amount.

79. The Mámlatdárs and the Mahálkari of Nargund have submitted to me statements showing the extent to which coercive processes of all kinds have had to be resorted to during the currency of the settlement for the realisation of revenue.

80. The largest numbers of notices issued were in 1879-80 and 1902-03 in the case of Navalgund, being 1,109 and 1,207 respectively; and in the case of Ron in 1876-77, the number being 1,672. Of cases of the levy of one-fourth fine the statement for Ron shows one only in the year 1885-86; and that for Navalgund (I include Nargund Petha) none at all. Of cases of distraint there have been four altogether in Ron, one in 1898-99 and three in 1899-1900, and two in Navalgund, in 1878-79 and 1896-97 respectively. The number of forfeitures is as follows:—

<i>Navalgund.</i>				
Year.				Number.
1877-78	...	...	...	10
1878-79	...	...	...	74
1879-80	...	...	...	18
1880-81	...	...	...	4
<i>Ron.</i>				
1878-79	...	...	...	3
1879-80	...	...	...	9
1880-81	...	...	...	1
1882-83	...	...	...	1

The remaining years—*Nil.*

81. These figures show that the recovery of the revenue in the years immediately following that of the great famine was not achieved without some little difficulty in Navalgund; otherwise the details of coercive processes resorted to during the current settlement period are very satisfactory, and show that save in very exceptional years the land revenue of these tálukas is collected without trouble.

The Current Settlement.

82. The grouping and rates according to the existing settlement are shown on the first two of the maps submitted with this report.

Of the villages of which the first revision settlements were effected in 1874-75, the whole area was remeasured; of those resettled in later years a portion of the area was entirely remeasured, and the remeasurement of the remainder was effected on the partial system.

83. The classification throughout was effected on the partial system. "All fields with an old classification in excess of 10½ annas had 10 to 15 per cent. of their numbers reclassified, in order to ascertain the standard on which they were originally classed, all fields below that original valuation being entirely reclassified. Statements were then forwarded to me showing the old and new classification of every field reclassified, and the former and present tests, and I fixed the adjustment to be applied to all fields in order to assimilate the old classification to the present standard of valuation." These remarks apply to villages of which the revision settlements were effected in 1874-75. "The old classification was," Colonel Anderson observes, "found to be lower than the present standard of valuation in superior, and higher in inferior, soils." In the case of villages resettled at later dates "a partial examination was made sufficient to ascertain the standard on which the original classification of each village was made; a little more than 20 per cent. of the whole was then examined." "The proportion reclassified was as noted below:—

Of old numbers exceeding 10 annas 6 pies old classification, 10 per cent. of first, and 5 per cent. of all subsequent 100 numbers.

Of old numbers below 10 annas 6 pies old classification, 20 per cent. of the first and 10 per cent. of subsequent hundreds.

In all villages of less than 60 numbers a minimum of 8 numbers was reclassified.

Wherever irrigation from tanks or streams was met with, the water class was done afresh."

84. The above extracts are from the reports which relate to the current revised settlements printed in Appendix R.

85. The grouping follows the distribution of the rainfall which accords very closely with distance from Hubli and fairly well with distance from Gadag. There is little room for criticism of the present arrangement; but one or two points may be noticed as requiring adjustment.

86. There is in the first place no reason why the villages of Gumgol and Morab should be differentiated from those of Shirur and Talimorab. "Kabenur, a detached village in the Dhárwár taluka," says Colonel Anderson, "and Shirur adjacent to it have a better early rainfall than the bulk of the taluka without a worse later rain." There is, however, no difference in this respect between these villages and those of Gumgol and Morab; or, if there is any, it is too small to merit consideration for the purpose of grouping. The crops in Gumgol and Morab have been observed to be as consistently good as those in the neighbouring villages of Hubli and Dhárwár talukas even in years when the bulk of the Navalgund taluka suffered from failure of rain. Tirlápur again was assigned a Rs. 2 maximum rate because "from its being on a much frequented line of road, and having a good tank with a perennial supply of good water, it is much used as a halting place for carts: therefore fodder here commands a very high price." The circumstances have altered since the time these remarks were written. The road from Byahátti to Nargund is now nothing more than an ordinary cart-track; and the construction of the metalled road between Nargund and Navalgund with the feeder road from the latter town to the railway station of Annigeri has diverted the greater part of the traffic, the "pakka" road, though a longer way round, being preferred, especially in wet weather; so that as regards communication with Hubli the villages immediately east of Tirlápur are now, if anything, somewhat better off than that village.

87. Another point is the grouping of a number of the villages of the Nargund Petha, which have at present a higher maximum rate than those of the Navalgund taluka proper that adjoin them. The latter are certainly no worse off in respect of rainfall, and are nearer the markets of Hubli and Gadag. The reason is no doubt that the Nargund villages were originally assigned higher maxima than the adjoining villages. "Those around Nargund were settled," Colonel Anderson says, "at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-7-0, and those

nearer to the 7th group (of Navalgund, originally assessed at a maximum of Re. 1) were settled at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-5-0; these were Government villages (the Jágir was attached in 1858 and the settlement effected in 1860) and there was no occasion whatever to go beyond what was a suitable rate of assessment as Government villages." It is not obvious, however, why, since they were Government villages, their rates were not assimilated to those of the neighbouring Government villages, the original maxima of which were fixed at Re. 1 and Rs. 1-2-0. Still I make no doubt that if the settlements of the latter villages and the Nargund villages had expired concurrently in 1880, what appears to be an anomaly in the present grouping would have been removed.

88. The most easterly villages of Ron northward from, and including Nidgundi, were placed in the lowest class, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 only. At the time of their settlement these villages were badly off in point of communication with Gadag, and in fact all the made roads in the Ron taluka are of recent date. Nidgundi is now connected with Gadag by a direct line of road, and Sudi similarly is connected with Ron by a mured road which, except for the short distance that it lies within the Nizám's territory, is in very fair condition for traffic.

89. The increase in the current rates in the case of villages of which the revision settlements were effected in 1874 and 1875 over their original rates of assessment was generally a good deal more than is now allowed: from 60 to 70 per cent. with the exception of the group to which the villages noticed in the last paragraph belong. In this case the increase was much smaller. Colonel Anderson contended, however, and in this he was supported by the Collector, that very much higher rates might have been imposed without injustice or hardship. As I have remarked in a previous paragraph, he obviously made some allowance for an anticipated fall in prices. Such a fall did take place, but ultimately, as I have shown, prices have risen to a substantially higher level than prevailed at the time Colonel Anderson wrote his reports of 1874-75. His statement that "a very heavy fall might occur and yet leave the cultivators cent. per cent. better off than they were thirty years before" is borne out by a quotation of prices which shows an extraordinary increase between the first and last years of the original settlement period.

90. In the case of those villages of which the original settlements were revised at later dates, the increase in the rates imposed was comparatively small—little, if anything, over 30 per cent. on the whole. A considerable number—27 of the Ron taluka—were resettled comparatively recently, in 1884 and 1886, and by that time an advance in prosperity had occurred which I think would have justified appreciably higher rates in their case than the current ones, but for the desirability of assimilating their assessments to those of the neighbouring villages which had been previously settled; and this circumstance sufficiently counterbalances the comparatively short duration of the current settlement of these villages.

91. The maximum rice rate was fixed by Colonel Anderson at Rs. 6 for the villages resettled with those of the old Dambal taluka and the old Mulgund mahál, in 1875 and 1880. For other villages the current maximum rice rate is Rs. 8, which is also the current maximum rate for Pátasthal Bágait land.

Proposed Grouping.

92. I propose then to retain the present grouping of the villages of both talukas with the following slight modifications.

I would, for the reasons I have given, add the villages of Gumgol and Morab to the group in which Shirur, Ahetti and Talimorab were placed by Colonel Anderson; and I would take Tirlápúr from this group and put it in the next (Colonel Anderson's Rs. 1-12-0 class). To this group also I propose to add the villages of Majigud and Saidápúr, which are close to Annigeri. Nargund and the neighbouring villages, which were given a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0 at the last revision of the settlement I would include in the same group with Navalgund. Those immediately east of the Handiganhála river, and those north and east of Nargund, I would put one class lower, together with all the Ron villages which at present have a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0. Those

in the south of the Ron taluka which were assigned to a still lower group (Rs. 1-6-0) by Colonel Anderson I would add to this class, since I see no sufficient reason for distinguishing them from such villages as Abbigeri and Naregal; and I propose also to include Sudi, Kalkapur and Nidgundi, which on account of improved communication are now equally well placed as regards distance from Gadag with the rest of the Ron villages, and as regards rainfall have always had some advantage.

93. I have made as little alteration as possible in the present grouping, which has been discussed sufficiently. The proposed arrangement is as far as possible in accordance with conditions of rainfall and of distance from and facility of communication with the markets of Hubli and Gadag; and these two considerations also have been fully dealt with in previous paragraphs so that a further statement of reasons here would be mere repetition.

Proposals for Assessment.

94. Some recapitulation, however, is desirable, before I state my proposals for revision of assessment.

95. It has been shown that a great improvement in the circumstances of both talukas has occurred during the currency of the present settlement in most directions. The increase of population between 1881—1901, while amounting to little more than 7 per cent. in Navalgund, comes in Ron to over 40 per cent. In neither case, if the prevailing kind of cultivation and the area capable of being properly tilled by one man be borne in mind, does the incidence of population appear to be too low for satisfactory management of the land, though Mr. Robertson 30 years ago considered these talukas underpopulated. It is clear that the cultivated area has increased considerably in both talukas within the past 30 years, and it appears pretty certain also that much improvement has taken place in the average quality of cultivation. The increase of ploughs and of carts for the carriage of agricultural produce, as well as the results of one's own observation compared with Mr. Robertson's opinion recorded in 1874, makes this conclusion legitimate.

96. Another indication of enhanced prosperity is afforded by the remarkable increase that has taken place in the prices and annual rents ordinarily obtainable for land. This subject has been dealt with at some length, and it is unnecessary to repeat details. It is not to be expected that sale prices or rentals would in these talukas rise to the high level that prevails in the more favourably situated villages of the Hubli taluka, but with due allowance made for differences in circumstances the extent to which the rates in Navalgund and Ron have risen is little less remarkable, while there is, of course, no ground for a supposition that these rates are in any way unduly forced up.

The subject of prices also has been discussed at length, and when all allowance for abnormal years has been made it is plain that not only has a very substantial rise in the average prices of the principal food-grains taken place since the first decade of the current settlement in Navalgund, but the increase has been considerable even in those parts of the Ron taluka and Nargund, petha the revision of whose settlements was effected comparatively recently.

97. It is certain that much of the improvement in the circumstances of the area under report is more or less directly the result of the introduction of railway communication. No doubt the villages of the Hubli taluka, which are otherwise at an advantage, have also profited more in proportion from the railway, inasmuch as they are grouped round the great export centre, for the most part at distances that render the cost of transport of produce thither practically negligible. At present, as has been seen, the road is a cheaper way than the railway for cultivators to take their produce to Hubli and Gadag even from long distances. With this much difference the creation of railway communication has benefited the villages of Ron and Navalgund in like manner as those of Hubli. The effect on prices indeed has been a larger increase in the case of the two former talukas. Formerly prices of such staples as jowari, wheat, linseed and cotton were normally considerably lower at Navalgund than at Hubli. Now the local prices are governed by those prevailing at Gadag and Hubli, the natural result of the greatly increased demand at such places as these, the facility of exporting from them to still longer distances, and the consequent creation

of wholesale export trade in other produce than cotton, notably wheat, but also jowári, gram and other kinds of produce, having been to equalise the local retail prices with those obtaining at the large market towns. *Per contra* the increase facility and cheapened rates of importing commodities that have to be brought from a distance to some extent counteracts whatever increase has taken place in their cost, and counteracts too the effect of unsatisfactory seasons on prices of produce locally grown. It is equally reasonable to suppose in the case of these talukas as in that of Hubli that prices will for the future fluctuate much less than they did when they were more directly affected by local variations of season.

98. With all the evidences of improvement must be borne in mind the fact which has not altered, that the greater portion of these talukas is subject to the disadvantage of an uncertain rainfall. The statistics already dealt with show that in occasional years the rainfall is so deficient or so untimely that a large proportion of land cannot be sown, or if it is sown that the crops do not mature. It is true that the revenue history indicates that an occasional bad season makes little difference to the collection of revenue, but the occurrence of more than one in succession, or at short intervals, has in recent years resulted in the necessity of remitting a good deal of revenue, mainly, I believe, in the Nargund petha and also the north and east of Navalgund. Although I believe that with the same liberality in the grant of remissions on the recurrence of bad seasons the villages of these talukas could without hardship pay rates based on very much higher maxima than are in force at present, still the uncertainty of the rainfall renders caution necessary in deciding the amount of enhancement that should be imposed. This consideration has to be weighed against the facts that Colonel Anderson made some allowance for a probable fall in prices when he submitted his proposals, and that he had no expectation of a decision within the near future as to the opening of railway communication (on the great benefits of which to the cultivator he expatiates) which would be so directly, as it has proved to be, to the profit of this district.

99. With regard to plague, the statistics which I have given in a former paragraph show that its persistent recurrence since the year in which it first broke out has in both talukas, but especially in Navalgund, seriously affected the population, and from all that I can gather the labouring part of it most in proportion. I have said enough in submitting proposals for the Hubli taluka about the plague and the effect to be looked for from the annual epidemics that have now been the rule since 1898, if there is no cessation of these within the next few years, and so far there is no indication that a cessation within the near future is probable. On a consideration both of the effect up to the time of writing and also, more especially, of the likelihood of a continuance of these epidemics for some time—how long it is impossible to forecast—I proposed an enhancement of the assessment which was considerably less than I should have proposed had the plague not appeared, or even had there been signs of its early disappearance,

100. The alternative of allowing a shorter period of guarantee than the usual one appeared undesirable, but since I wrote the greater portion of the present report two other alternatives have been put before me; namely, that the enhancement of assessment should be proposed without any reference to plague at all, and that remissions should be granted, either for the whole area for the first 5 years of the settlement lease to begin with, or else annually by villages according to the effects of plague in individual villages (since these often vary considerably from village to village). The latter alternative is preferred by Mr. Lawrence.

101. It is true, as the Director says, that so far no land has been relinquished as a result of plague, and that the increase in land left fallow is so far inappreciable. But we seem to make no headway against plague, and I thought it fair therefore to take into consideration its probable cumulative effects within no very long period, if the epidemics continue to recur for some time to come, with on the whole undiminished virulence, as all experience up to date seems to indicate that they will.

102. It is also true that the severity of the epidemics often varies largely from village to village; some villages have in certain years escaped altogether while neighbouring ones have suffered severely. But by this time pretty nearly every village in the district—certainly in those talukas which I have so far dealt with—has had its turn, and the plague, while it leaves a village alone in one year, often devastates it in the next. It seems likely that with its continuance for some time longer, the condition of most villages as far as the effects of plague are concerned, will be more or less equalised. It is moreover not necessarily the case that the agricultural labour available in any village is affected by the extent of the epidemic only in that particular village. To judge by results—that is, the extent of land which would normally be cultivated but is actually left fallow—would be a fair method, if it were an easy thing to distinguish the cause. But in a tract where the quantity or seasonableness of the rainfall often varies, without exaggeration, from village to village, it will not always be easy to distinguish the cause, and remissions granted to a whole village simply on a consideration of the proportion of land left fallow in a particular year might often be quite unnecessary generosity, and in so far an injustice to other villages. However, it is more your province than mine to deal with the probability of administrative inconvenience in giving effect to the measure proposed; and this has moreover been taken into account by the Director and considered insufficient to outweigh the advantages of his proposal.

103. I admit that the argument that any curtailment of the enhancement that might otherwise be imposed will also curtail the extent of enhancement that might be imposed at the next revision of settlement, is theoretically a sound one. But here the question appears to me to resolve itself, for practical purposes, into one of a balance of probabilities. Is there on the one hand any ground for supposing—or even hoping—that plague will disappear before it has caused further loss the extent or effect of which it is impossible for any one to calculate? On the other hand, is there the smallest likelihood, if one judges by the effect up to the present date of such improvement in circumstances as has already taken place, the rate at which the most favourably situated part of the district has progressed since it has come under the direct influence of those factors of prosperity which had previously not been brought close enough to affect it appreciably—mainly railway communication and the consequent influx and growth of business enterprise—is there a likelihood that a further improvement will take place within the next 30 years such as would justify an enhancement by a third, I do not say of the rates that might have been imposed without reference to plague, but even of those that I have actually proposed for Hubli? It seems unnecessary to devise a means, to effect which would involve considerable inconvenience, of assuring to Government the power of levying at the end of another 30 years an amount of enhancement which the probable advance of prosperity in that period would, it seems, be unlikely in any case to warrant; and I do not see therefore why in view of the probabilities I have just noticed the more direct and more practicable way of making an allowance on account of plague by keeping down the amount of enhancement to be imposed for the whole period of the lease should not be adopted, in the same way as, for example, the constant weakening of the population of a tract liable to regularly recurring malarial fever affords a legitimate ground for keeping down the rates of assessment.

104. In the rates which I now propose I make an allowance on account of plague just as I did in the case of Hubli. As I have stated, the uncertainty of the rainfall over the greater portion of the area in question is another ground for being cautious in the matter of raising the assessment; but with all allowance made for this uncertainty, and without reference to plague, much the larger part of the talukas under report could, I am persuaded, easily enough bear assessments based on maxima of from Rs. 2, or very little less, upwards. The rates I propose for dry-crop are, in detail, as follows:—

(I) *First Group*.—Five villages. Maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0. This involves an increase of 4 annas or somewhat over 12 per cent. in the maximum rates of 3 villages; and an increase of 8 annas, or slightly over 28 per cent. in those of 2 villages, for whose inclusion in this group I have given my reasons in a former paragraph. In respect of rainfall these

villages are not appreciably worse off than the neighbouring ones of the Dhárwár Táluka, which pay rates based on maxima of Rs. 2-6-0 and Rs. 2-10-0. They are however a little further away from their main market for cotton and wheat, though they have an important bazar town, that of Hebli, close at hand. The maximum rate is assimilated to that of the group of Hubli villages in which Byahátti, Ingalhállí, etc., are situated, the conditions being on the whole similar.

(II) *Second Group*.—Twenty-one villages. Maximum rate Rs. 2. This group is identical with Colonel Anderson's Rs. 1-12-0 group except that I have included, for reasons already sufficiently stated, the villages of Tirlápur, Saidápur and Majigud. The assessment of the first will be unchanged; the maximum rate of Saidápur and Majigud will be increased by 8 annas or about 33 per cent. The increase in the maximum rate of the remainder is one of 4 annas only, or a trifle over 14 per cent. The maximum rate is assimilated to that of the lowest of the Hubli Táluka groups, to which the conditions of the villages of that now under consideration approximate. They are liable to some degree of uncertainty in rainfall, but less so than those next to be considered, and no more so than the most easterly situated of those of Hubli.

(III) *Third Group*.—Thirty-eight villages. Maximum rate Rs. 1-12-0. This group includes those villages of the Nargund Petha which Colonel Anderson assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0, and some only of those of the Navalgund Táluka which have at present a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0. The increase in the case of the former will be slightly over 7 per cent., and in the case of the latter a little more than 15 per cent. These villages are liable to an increased degree of uncertainty in the rainfall; but I have excluded all those villages which are situated in the tract of greatest uncertainty; that is, the remainder of those of the Nargund Petha, and those of the táluka situated east of the Handiganbála. Most of these were included by Colonel Anderson in the same group with Navalgund.

(IV) *Fourth Group*.—Seventy-one villages. Maximum rate Rs. 1-8-0. This includes the remaining villages of Navalgund and Nargund, which are the least favourably situated in respect of rainfall of all those in the area under report, as well as the greater number of those of the Ron Táluka. In the case of most of the former the assessment will not be raised. Of the remainder most are at present assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0, and the increase will be about 20 per cent. in their case. As I have shown in a former paragraph, the rainfall improves both in quantity and certainty after the western boundary of the Ron Táluka is passed, and may be said to be fairly certain over at least half the táluka. I may also repeat here that in more than half the villages of this táluka the present settlement was effected at a comparatively recent date, when higher rates than the current ones might justifiably have been imposed, but for the desirability of assimilating their rates for the comparatively short period of their lease to those in force in the neighbouring villages, which had been settled by Colonel Anderson in 1874-75. A few villages in the south of the Ron Táluka have at present a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0. As I have said, there is no ground for distinguishing them from the neighbouring villages of the same táluka. The increase in their case is only about 9 per cent. A few more in the east have at present a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0. These are the best off in respect of rainfall, and, as has been remarked, their position as regards distance from their most important market—Gadag—has been equalised, by means of improved communication, with that of the rest of the táluka. The increase in their case amounts to 33 per cent., but this is, I think, after consideration of the circumstances just noticed, quite justifiable.

(V) *Fifth Group*.—Six villages. Maximum rate Rs. 1-4-0. This group consists of a few villages immediately north of Sudi, the present maximum rate of which is Rs. 1-2-0. They are, like the rest of the more easterly of the Ron villages, fairly well off in respect of rainfall, but I propose a lower rate on account of their comparative remoteness from the

main market, especially since the improvement in roads which has benefited Sudi and Nidgundi hardly affects them.

105. The rate for rice fixed by Colonel Anderson for those villages which were dealt with by him is Rs. 6. In the case of villages in which the current settlement was effected more recently the rate is Rs. 8. It makes no practical difference to the result which rate is adopted; the area cultivated by rice is hardly worth considering. Still I think that Rs. 6 is sufficiently high even for a theoretical maximum rate, and propose that it be adopted for the whole area.

106. The rate for Pátasthal Bágait is Rs. 8. I believe it will be found that the number of acres of Pátasthal Bágait or of Pátasthal cultivation altogether, whether rice or bágait, hardly runs into double figures. What garden land there is is practically all Motasthal. Rs. 8 appears to me quite high enough as a maximum rate for Pátasthal Bágait in these two tálukas.

107. The estimated result of my proposals is as follows :—

				Dry-crop Assessment.	Rice Assessment.	* Garden Assessment.	Per cent.
<i>Navalgund.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
By current settlement	...	...	...	4,40,771	...	...	...
By proposed settlement	...	...	...	4,98,368	...	...	...
	Increase	...	...	57,597			13.0
<i>Ron.</i>							
By current settlement	...	...	...	2,03,247	154	...	...
By proposed settlement	...	...	...	2,43,842	154	...	...
	Increase	...	...	40,595	...		19.9
Total Increase for both Tálukas				...	98,192		15.2

* Since practically all the Garden cultivation is Motasthal, the assessment of garden lands has been included in the figures of Dry-crop assessment.

108. Most of this report was finished several months ago. The lateness of its submission is mainly due to the long delay in submitting the figures for the important Appendix O on the part of the Navalgund Táluka office, and the difficulty of reducing the figures when received to the proper form. I do not wish however to blame the Táluka office, since the death of the late Mámlatdár from plague must have thrown the work considerably out of gear, and the unfavourable prospect of the present season was probably an additional cause of delay.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. MONTEATH,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture,
Southern Division.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Ron, District Dhárwār, for the years 1893—1903.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1893	1.36	4	4.17	9	8.89	17	13.45	26	1.84	4	29.71	60	
1894	0.96	2	7.01	8	7.43	13	8.65	12	1.83	5	25.88	40	
1895	0.82	2	2.53	8	6.99	16	5.93	13	2.83	3	19.10	42	
1896	0.29	1	4.71	7	4.04	15	0.50	...	2.17	4	11.62	27	
1897	0.34	1	4.98	9	11.97	9	15.80	19	0.04	...	33.13	38	
1898	0.11	0	3.72	8	5.06	13	9.92	17	2.35	7	21.16	45	
1899	0.50	1	4.81	7	2.97	5	12.61	18	0.08	...	20.97	31	
1900	0.09	0	2.06	4	6.29	15	7.68	13	0.24	2	16.36	34	
1901	1.83	3	4.68	7	4.44	13	6.89	10	1.28	3	19.12	36	
1902	1.10	2	1.50	3	4.18	11	11.04	16	14.15	8	31.97	40	
1903	...	...	3.13	4	6.62	15	13.30	22	2.66	4	25.71	45	
Average	0.67	1	3.94	7	6.26	13	9.62	15	2.68	4	23.16	40	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazars are held in the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ron	Thursday	Grains ... Jágri ... Clothing ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	395 160 535 596 1,686	Jowári, wheat, rice, jágri, salt, chillies, clothes, &c.
2	Naregal	Monday	Grains ... Jágri ... Clothing ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	165 75 600 301 1,141	
3	Yaogal	Monday	Grains ... Jágri ... Clothing ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	55 14 170 118 357	
4	Sudi	Friday	Grains ... Jágri ... Clothing ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	71 50 300 216 637	
5	Savudi	Tuesday	Grains ... Jágri ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	80 28 95 203	
6	Mushigeri	Sunday	Grains ... Jágri ... Clothing ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	285 105 325 118 833	
7	Nidagundi	Wednesday	Grains ... Jágri ... Clothing ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	57 36 100 75 268	
8	Mallapur	Wednesday	Grains ... Jágri ... Clothing ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	11 24 60 76 171	

APPENDIX C—continued.

Number	villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Belvanki ...	Wednesday ...	Grains ... Jagri ... Clothing ... Miscellaneous ...	54 32 337 138	
			Total ...	561	
10	Hiremannur ...	Monday ...	Grains ... Miscellaneous ...	4 23	
			Total ...	27	
11	Hullur ...	Monday ...	Grains ... Miscellaneous ...	46 34	
			Total ...	80	
12	Abbigeri ...	Tuesday ...	Grains ... Clothing ... Miscellaneous ...	13 169 118	
			Total ...	300	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	6,264	

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages in the Ron Táluka of the Dhárwár District.

Agricultural population.									Non-agricultural population.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharecroppers.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchmen.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1,543	49,934	3,107	124	54,708	485	16,624	17,109	71,817	18,050	2,602	10,829	31,481
1.49	48.84	3.01	0.12	52.96	0.47	16.09	16.56	69.52	17.48	2.62	10.48	30.48

APPENDIX E.

Detail of population according to religion and education in the Ron Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Sex.	As per imperial or village census.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu castes.							Musalmán sects.		Christians.	Páris.	Others.
			Bráhmíns.	Lingáyats.	Maráthas.	Kurubs.	Berads.	Low-caste, such as Mangs and Mahárs.	Others.	Musal-máns.	Others.			
Males	51,096	18.24	1,133	25,576	1,205	5,932	3,382	2,730	6,390	4,687	...	2	...	59
Females	52,202	0.22	1,143	23,655	1,596	7,504	3,547	3,426	6,668	4,633	...	...	...	30
Total	103,298	6.66	2,276	49,231	2,801	13,436	6,929	6,156	13,058	9,320	...	2	...	69

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the Villages in the Ron Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the year 1891-92 and 1902-03.

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	Cattle.																Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.		Total.	Small.	Large (i. e. of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.									
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
47	Ron—																								
	1891-1892	10,763	40	6	11	510	73	3,268	3,200	5,668	2,638	26,246	322	10,567	5,901	3,761	106	17	2,928	27.54					
	1902-1903	14,480	94	217	29	545	59	5,494	6,624	6,615	5,466	39,523	338	6,650	11,033	5,676	113	231	2,461	30.57					

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c. and average Births, Deaths, and Vaccination of Ron Táluka.

No. of village.	Shops.		Looms.		Cotton saw-gins.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Talimkhánda.	Dharmshálas.	Temples.			
	Shops.	Oil presses.	Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Musalman.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
55	262	35	239	105	110	4	1897-98 1898-99 1899-1900 1900-01 1901-02 Total ... Average ...	2,181 2,952 2,629 2,363 2,254 12,379 2,475.8	1897-98* 1898-99 1899-1900 1900-01 1901-02 Total ... Average ...	3,908 2,221 2,024 2,539 4,794 15,486 3,097.2	Not available. Do. 1899-1900 1900-01 1901-02 Total ... Average ...	8	25	13	410	70

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their Average Attendance in the year 1896-97 and 1901-02.

No. of village.	District.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.	
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.			
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
55	Ron Táluka—												
	1896-97	...	...	31	1,999	4	131	...	...	...	...	11	247
	1901-02	...	...	30	1,904	4	170	...	...	...	...	16	452

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inám lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1902-03.

No. of village.	Name of Táluka.	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 produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Parsapok numbers.	Total number.			
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
55	Ron	9,016	2,324	244	38	1,275	1,731	233	302	98	83	10,949	4,395

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of water-supply in the villages of the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate for the years 1902-03.

Number of Village.	Taluka.	Wells, Budkis, and the like.								Tanks.								Other sources.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
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
57	Ron	116	31	69	71	69	31	40	...	1	..	38	45	24	113	30	1	...	...	...	25	...	80	...	...

APPENDIX K.

An abstract showing Ordinary Sales in the Villages of the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1831-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	3	58	65	1 1 11	500	8 9 11	8
" II— 11 to 25 "	28	363	356	0 15 8	7,040	19 6 3	20
" III— 26 to 50 "	44	442	414	0 15 0	14,808	33 0 9	35
" IV— 51 to 100 "	19	163	149	0 14 7	9,180	56 5 1	62
" V—101 to 250 "	6	20	8	0 6 5	1,672	83 10 5	209
Total ...	100	1,046	992	0 15 2	32,998	31 8 9	83

During the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class	Number of cases.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	5	71	64	0 14 5	474	6 10 10	7
" II— 11 to 25 "	23	265	222	0 13 5	4,598	17 6 5	21
" III— 26 to 50 "	47	411	392	0 15 3	14,400	35 0 7	38
" IV— 51 to 100 "	20	135	105	0 12 6	6,760	50 1 2	64
" V—101 to 250 "	5	18	8	0 9 10	1,120	86 2 5	139
Total ...	100	895	791	0 14 2	27,352	30 8 11	35

APPENDIX K¹.

An abstract statement showing Ordinary Sales by Civil Court in the Villages of the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1831-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" II— 11 to 25 "	1	6	5	0 13 4	72	12 0 0	14
" III— 26 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" IV— 51 to 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V—101 to 250 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	6	5	0 13 4	72	12 0 0	14

During the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class	Number of cases.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" II— 11 to 25 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" III— 26 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" IV— 51 to 100 "	1	21	17	0 12 11	1,050	50 0 0	62
" V—101 to 250 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	21	17	0 12 11	1,050	50 0 0	62

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing Simple Mortgages in the Villages of the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwār Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	16	Acres. 253	Rs. 235	Rs. a. p. 0 13 11	Rs. 1,803	Rs. a. p. 7 2 0	8
" II— 11 to 25 "	54	850	687	0 12 11	14,255	16 12 4	21
" III— 26 to 50 "	24	351	329	0 15 0	10,955	31 3 4	33
" IV— 51 to 100 "	4	17	18	1 0 11	1,300	76 7 6	72
" V— 101 to 250 "	2	15	4	0 4 3	800	58 5 4	200
Total ...	100.	1,486	1,273	0 13 8	29,113	19 9 6	23

During the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	22	Acres. 422	Rs. 405	Rs. a. p. 0 15 4	Rs. 3,110	Rs. a. p. 7 5 11	8
" II— 11 to 25 "	39	546	512	0 15 0	8,016	14 10 11	16
" III— 26 to 50 "	28	330	286	0 13 10	9,682	29 5 5	34
" IV— 51 to 100 "	8	64	56	0 14 0	3,122	59 11 6	68
" V— 101 to 250 "	3	14	13	0 14 10	2,727	194-12 7	217
Total ...	100	1,376	1,272	0 14 9	27,357	19 14 1	22

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing Simple Mortgages with Possession in Villages of the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwār Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	8	Acres. 143	Rs. 174	Rs. a. p. 1 3 6	Rs. 1,412	Rs. a. p. 9 14 0	8
" II— 11 to 25 "	43	489	491	1 0 1	8,361	17 1 7	17
" III— 26 to 50 "	35	397	328	0 13 3	11,921	30 0 5	36
" IV— 51 to 100 "	12	89	77	0 13 10	5,450	61 3 9	71
" V— 101 to 250 "	2	8	6	0 12 0	775	96 14 0	129
Total ...	100	1,126	1,076	0 15 3	27,919	24 12 9	26

During the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	9	Acres. 133	Rs. 128	Rs. a. p. 0 15 5	Rs. 1,117	Rs. a. p. 8 4 10	9
" II— 11 to 25 "	49	499	471	0 14 6	8,475	16 15 9	18
" III— 26 to 50 "	29	222	208	0 15 0	6,755	30 6 10	32
" IV— 51 to 100 "	11	40	31	0 12 5	1,918	47 15 2	62
" V— 101 to 250 "	2	6	6	1 0 0	700	116 10 8	117
Total ...	100	900	844	0 15 0	18,965	21 1 2	22

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing Sub-letting in the Villages of the Eyn Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate for the years from 1892-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>For 1892 to 1896.</i>				Ra. a. p.		Ra. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times	41	673	643	0 15 3	731	1 1 5	1
" II— 2 to 3 "	18	340	315	0 14 4	801	2 5 8	2
" III— 3 to 4 "	17	367	382	1 0 8	1,384	3 12 3	4
" IV— 4 to 5 "	11	243	191	0 12 7	898	3 11 1	5
" V— 5 to 8 "	9	148	323	0 14 5	766	5 2 9	6
" VI— 8 to 12 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" VII— 12 to 20 "	4	140	116	0 13 4	1,502	10 11 8	13
" VIII— over 20 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100	1,911	1,780	0 14 11	6,082	3 2 11	3
<i>For 1897 to 1901.</i>				Ra. a. p.		Ra. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times	23	348	377	1 1 4	517	1 7 9	1
" II— 2 to 3 "	23	515	511	0 15 11	1,311	2 8 9	3
" III— 3 to 4 "	26	332	366	0 14 11	1,269	3 3 10	3
" IV— 4 to 5 "	14	211	183	0 13 10	832	3 15 1	4
" V— 5 to 8 "	9	143	126	0 13 7	738	4 13 7	5
" VI— 8 to 12 "	3	20	21	1 0 10	206	10 4 9	10
" VII— 12 to 20 "	1	36	1	0 0 5	12	0 5 4	12
" VIII— over 20 "	1	5	2	0 6 5	64	12 12 9	32
Total	100	1,675	1,587	0 15 2	4,949	2 15 4	3

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Ron Taluka from 1845-1846 to 1903-1904.

Years	Lbs. of 39 tolas per rupee.							Cotton per maund of 28 lbs. of 39 tolas.
	Jowari.	Wheat.	Italian millet.	Tur-dal.	Gram.	Linseed.	Safflower seed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs. a. p.
Average from 1845 to 1854 ...	106 26	65 25	...	...	51 11	61 21	...	...
Do. 1855 to 1864 ...	84 4	59 19	...	...	43 3	49 9	...	...
Do. 1865 to 1874 ...	65 25	43 3	...	...	36 36	34 34	...	...
1874-1875 ...	57 17	32 32	...	...	28 28	36 36	...	...
1875-1876 ...	65 25	32 32	...	...	36 36	36 36	...	...
1876-1877 ...	57 17	32 32	...	...	36 36	36 36	...	...
1877-1878 ...	20 20	12 12	...	...	20 20	16 16	...	...
1878-1879 ...	34 34	16 16	...	...	22 22	20 20	...	...
1879-1880 ...	41 1	14 14	...	...	12 12	16 16	...	...
1880-1881 ...	49 9	24 24	...	...	24 24	32 32	...	...
1881-1882 ...	57 17	32 32	...	...	32 32	32 32	...	...
1882-1883 ...	98 18	65 25	...	...	36 36	...	...	...
1883-1884 ...	90 10	53 13	...	...	47 7	41 1	...	...
Average ...	57 9	31 31	...	...	29 37	27 3	...	...
1884-1885 ...	82 2	49 9	...	...	41 1	41 1	...	...
1885-1886 ...	49 9	43 3	...	...	26 26	26 26	...	...
1886-1887 ...								
1887-1888 ...								
1888-1889 ...	60 5	37 32	58 28	24 29	31 6	24 4	45 5	1 13 1
1889-1890 ...	53 28	37 27	47 32	22 22	26 11	19 29	36 31	1 11 6
1890-1891 ...	55 10	42 7	48 3	25 30	32 37	22 7	39 19	1 12 3
1891-1892 ...	43 33	23 13	41 21	21 16	24 14	19 4	32 27	1 4 9
1892-1893 ...	46 1	21 6	33 33	17 2	20 20	18 8	31 11	1 10 10
1893-1894 ...	50 20	29 14	43 23	23 3	29 9	19 14	47 22	2 0 9
Average ...	55 4	35 18	34 32	16 32	29 0	23 31	29 4	1 4 7
1894-1895 ...	50 30	43 38	56 6	20 15	32 12	18 33	48 8	1 11 3
1895-1896 ...	57 17	47 7	57 37	18 23	26 31	18 8	34 4	1 14 1
1896-1897 ...	45 5	29 9	47 22	17 17	25 15	18 23	31 1	1 13 7
1897-1898 ...	25 15	16 21	24 14	13 23	15 35	16 16	22 37	1 11 3
1898-1899 ...	43 33	23 3	38 8	10 15	23 13	23 8	44 14	1 3 9
1899-1900 ...	35 20	29 24	41 16	25 0	30 15	21 26	41 21	1 5 8
1900-1901 ...	24 9	19 19	31 26	14 19	19 34	13 18	26 21	2 4 5
1901-1902 ...	27 7	18 3	29 19	14 9	17 37	15 30	26 31	1 14 11
1902-1903 ...	32 32	19 9	37 37	24 4	23 38	15 25	32 27	1 15 2
1903-1904 ...	47 7	29 14	51 11	18 8	21 36	18 8	42 2	1 15 2
Average ...	38 37	27 22	41 23	18 25	23 30	18 0	35 1	1 12 6

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for eight Villages situated in the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land—Government, Occupied, Unoccupied, and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied aerea.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Aerea.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Aerea.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
	Aerea.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Aerea.	Rs.	Rs.	Aerea.	Rs.	Rs.	Aerea.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1874-75	22,992	21,908	...	...	...	21,908	3	2	1	8,802	8,740	4,952	31,797	30,645	26,856	...	...
1875-76	22,992	21,908	...	...	...	21,908	3	2	1	8,802	8,740	4,970	31,797	30,645	26,874	...	...
1876-77	22,992	21,908	...	...	...	21,908	3	2	...	8,802	8,740	4,970	31,797	30,645	26,873	524*	...	* Owing to Famise, but recovered subsequently.
1877-78	23,381	22,281	...	...	...	22,281	3	2	...	8,414	8,644	5,244	31,798	30,937	27,525	...	...
1878-79	23,368	22,268	...	...	...	22,268	3	2	...	8,432	8,376	5,251	31,798	30,640	27,514	...	...
1879-80	23,363	22,263	...	...	...	22,263	...	...	...	8,449	8,380	5,251	31,812	30,643	27,514	...	...
1880-81	23,323	22,227	...	...	...	22,227	15	12	1	8,449	8,380	5,251	31,787	30,619	27,479	...	...
1881-82	23,319	22,226	...	...	...	22,226	15	12	1	8,437	8,368	5,264	31,771	30,606	27,491	9,247†	9,247†	† Remitted on account of Revision under G. R. No. 4441 of 6th July 1882.
1882-83	23,319	22,226	...	5,321†	5,321†	16,905	15	12	3	8,437	8,368	5,264	31,771	30,606	22,172	...	...
1883-84	23,334	22,238	...	...	...	22,238	...	...	...	8,437	8,368	5,264	31,771	30,606	27,502	...	...
1884-85	23,334	22,238	...	...	...	22,238	...	...	...	8,437	8,368	5,611	31,771	30,606	27,849	...	...
1885-86	23,334	22,238	...	...	...	22,238	...	...	...	8,437	8,368	5,611	31,771	30,606	27,849	...	...
1886-87	23,334	22,238	66	...	66†	22,172	...	...	...	8,420	8,368	5,611	31,754	30,606	27,783	...	...	‡ On account of land taken towards Railway.
1887-88	23,306	22,204	...	...	...	22,204	...	...	...	8,392	8,342	5,685	31,697	30,546	27,790	...	...
1888-89	23,306	22,204	...	...	...	22,204	...	...	...	8,392	8,342	5,685	31,697	30,546	27,789	...	...
1889-90	23,306	22,204	...	...	...	22,204	...	...	...	8,391	8,341	5,684	31,696	30,545	27,788	...	...
1890-91	23,310	22,209	7	...	7§	22,202	...	...	...	8,384	8,333	5,681	31,694	30,542	27,783	...	...	§ Remitted on account of excess Judl.
1891-92	23,310	22,209	...	...	...	22,209	...	...	...	8,384	8,333	5,574	31,694	30,542	27,783	...	...
1892-93	23,304	22,201	...	...	...	22,201	...	...	...	8,382	8,330	5,773	31,688	30,538	27,774	...	...
1893-94	23,304	22,201	...	...	...	22,201	2	2	...	8,382	8,330	5,573	31,688	30,533	27,774	...	...
1894-95	23,304	22,201	...	...	...	22,201	2	2	...	8,382	8,330	5,573	31,688	30,533	27,774	...	...
1895-96	23,304	22,201	...	...	...	22,201	2	2	...	8,382	8,330	5,573	31,688	30,533	27,774	...	...
1896-97	23,304	22,201	...	...	...	22,201	2	2	1	8,382	8,330	5,573	31,688	30,533	27,774	...	...
1897-98	23,304	22,201	...	...	...	22,201	2	2	1	8,382	8,330	5,577	31,688	30,533	27,775	28¶	...	¶ Recovered in the following year.
1898-99	23,304	22,201	...	...	...	22,201	2	2	1	8,382	8,330	5,577	31,688	30,533	27,779	...	...
1899-1900	23,304	22,201	...	...	...	22,201	2	2	1	8,382	8,330	5,577	31,688	30,533	27,779	...	...
1900-1901	23,306	22,203	...	...	...	22,203	...	...	...	8,375	8,324	5,577	31,681	30,527	27,780	...	...
1901-1902	23,306	22,203	...	...	...	22,203	...	...	...	8,375	8,324	5,577	31,681	30,527	27,780	43||	...	
1902-1903	23,306	22,203	...	...	...	22,203	...	...	...	8,375	8,325	5,577	31,681	30,528	27,780	...	...	|| Do. do.

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for the eighteen Villages situated in the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate upto which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1875-76.

B 19-10

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total Land—Government, Occupied, Unoccupied, and Inám.			Balance out-standing at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard statement.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard statement.	Collections, quit-rents, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Per-manent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1875-76	64,491	61,858	...	...	...	61,858	208	62	64	21,343	20,352	8,001	86,042	82,272	69,923	...	...	* On account of Famine.
1876-77	64,596	61,875	...	37	*37	61,888	103	45	16	21,343	20,352	8,001	86,042	82,272	69,865	1,698†	...	† On account of Famine but subsequently recovered.
1877-78	65,605	62,762	...	...	...	62,762	93	41	8	20,342	19,927	8,450	86,040	82,720	71,210	...	...
1878-79	65,605	62,762	...	...	...	62,752	93	41	9	20,342	19,453	8,429	86,049	82,246	71,190	...	...
1879-80	65,130	62,534	...	50	...	62,484	588	269	14	20,370	19,469	8,419	86,088	82,272	70,917	...	...
1880-81	64,730	62,306	...	...	...	62,306	947	480	26	20,861	19,457	8,407	86,038	82,223	70,789	...	...
1881-82	64,561	62,171	...	...	...	62,171	1,087	567	41	20,352	19,448	8,412	86,000	82,186	70,624	18,313	18,294‡	‡ Remitted on account of excess assessment imposed at the time of Revision Survey.
1882-83	64,485	62,127	...	9,677	...	62,450	1,163	611	34	20,352	19,448	8,412	86,000	82,186	60,896	...	...
1883-84	64,551	62,168	...	...	...	62,168	500	334	17	20,352	19,448	8,411	85,403	81,950	70,596	...	...
1884-85	64,586	62,200	...	...	...	62,200	466	302	7	20,352	19,448	9,371	85,403	81,950	71,578	...	41§	
1885-86	64,594	62,208	...	...	...	62,208	457	294	6	20,352	19,448	9,371	85,403	81,950	71,585	...	...	§ Recovered in the following years.
1886-87	64,608	62,214	...	4	...	62,210	448	288	9	20,303	19,448	9,371	85,354	81,950	71,590	...	...
1887-88	64,804	62,351	...	...	...	62,351	244	148	4	20,303	19,448	9,371	85,351	81,947	71,726	...	...
1888-89	64,807	62,355	...	...	...	62,355	244	148	6	20,303	19,448	9,371	85,354	81,951	71,732	...	...
1889-90	64,807	62,355	...	...	...	62,355	244	148	8	20,304	19,449	9,371	85,355	81,952	71,734	...	...
1890-91	64,838	62,384	...	...	...	62,384	223	126	-13	20,300	19,445	9,370	85,356	81,955	71,767	...	...
1891-92	64,852	62,397	...	...	...	62,397	204	112	7	20,299	19,443	9,368	85,354	81,952	71,772	...	...
1892-93	64,852	62,397	...	...	...	62,397	204	112	9	20,299	19,443	9,368	85,354	81,952	71,774	...	...
1893-94	64,852	62,397	...	...	...	62,397	204	112	9	20,299	19,443	9,368	85,355	81,952	71,774	...	...
1894-95	64,981	62,471	...	...	...	62,471	75	38	2	20,299	19,443	9,368	85,355	81,952	71,841	...	...
1895-96	64,975	62,466	...	...	...	62,466	75	38	10	20,299	19,444	9,371	85,349	81,948	71,847	...	...
1896-97	64,986	62,470	...	...	...	62,470	64	34	5	20,299	19,444	9,372	85,349	81,948	71,847	1,767¶	...	¶ Do. do.
1897-98	64,986	62,470	...	...	...	62,470	78	43	8	20,289	19,435	9,369	85,348	81,948	71,842	...	...
1898-99	64,986	62,470	...	...	...	62,470	73	43	8	20,289	19,435	9,369	85,348	81,948	71,842	...	...
1899-1900	64,989	62,452	...	...	...	62,452	88	59	3	20,289	19,435	9,369	85,346	81,946	71,824	...	...
1900-1901	64,979	62,463	...	...	...	62,463	64	34	3	20,288	19,428	9,372	85,331	81,925	71,836	...	...
1901-1902	64,998	62,476	...	...	...	62,476	43	20	1	20,288	19,428	9,372	85,329	81,924	71,849	196||	...	|| Do. do.
1902-1903	64,998	62,476	...	...	...	62,476	43	20	2	20,288	19,428	9,372	85,329	81,924	71,850	...	...

APPENDIX C⁽²⁾.

Revenue Statement for two Villages situated in the Ron Taluka of the Dháruár Collectorate into which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1880-81.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land—Government, Occupied, Unoccupied, and Inam.			Balance out-standing at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assess-ment.	Realisa-tion from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of column 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collection—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Per-manent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1880-81	2,905	3,015	3,015	9	7	6	1,300	1,320	891	4,214	4,342	3,912	* Recovered subsequently.
1881-82	2,905	3,015	...	...	...	3,015	9	7	6	1,300	1,321	891	4,214	4,343	3,912	402*	...
1882-83	2,905	3,015	...	1	1	3,014	9	7	6	1,300	1,321	891	4,214	4,343	3,911	...	...
1883-84	2,905	3,015	...	...	...	3,015	9	7	4	1,300	1,320	889	4,214	4,342	3,908	...	...
1884-85	2,905	3,015	...	...	...	3,015	9	7	8	1,300	1,320	914	4,214	4,342	3,932	...	...
1885-86	2,905	3,015	...	...	...	3,015	9	7	8	1,300	1,320	914	4,214	4,342	3,932	...	...
1886-87	2,905	3,015	...	...	...	3,015	9	7	8	1,282	1,320	948	4,196	4,342	3,966	...	...
1887-88	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	2	1,282	1,300	941	4,196	4,342	3,965	...	...
1888-89	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	941	4,196	4,342	3,966	...	...
1889-90	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	941	4,196	4,342	3,966	...	...
1890-91	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	941	4,196	4,342	3,966	...	...
1891-92	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	941	4,196	4,342	3,966	...	...
1892-93	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	941	4,196	4,342	3,966	...	...
1893-94	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	941	4,196	4,342	3,966	...	...
1894-95	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	941	4,196	4,342	3,966	...	...
1895-96	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	942	4,196	4,342	3,967	...	...
1896-97	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	942	4,196	4,342	3,967	128†	...
1897-98	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	942	4,196	4,342	3,967	...	...
1898-99	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	942	4,196	4,342	3,967	...	...
1899-00	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	942	4,196	4,342	3,967	...	...
1900-01	2,914	3,022	...	...	...	3,022	...	...	3	1,282	1,320	942	4,196	4,342	3,967	...	...
1901-02	2,914	3,022	3,022	1	1,282	1,320	942	4,196	4,342	3,965	
1902-03	2,914	3,022	3,022	1	1,282	1,320	942	4,196	4,342	3,965	

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APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue Statement for twenty Villages situated in the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate into which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1895-86.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (I.L.M.).			Total Land—Government, Occupied Unoccupied, and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 8, 9 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1885-86	63,046	53,739	...	...	...	53,739	1	1	...	23,898	20,808	9,567	86,948	74,548	63,806	...	...
1886-87	63,091	53,801	...	...	...	53,801	1	1	1	23,763	20,807	9,814	86,855	74,609	63,816	...	...
1887-88	63,091	53,801	...	...	...	53,801	1	1	1	23,763	20,807	9,886	86,855	74,609	63,888	...	...
1888-89	63,000	53,801	...	...	...	53,801	1	1	98	23,761	20,808	9,886	86,855	74,610	63,720	...	...
1889-90	63,090	53,801	...	...	...	53,801	1	1	1	23,765	20,808	10,050	86,856	74,610	63,862	...	...
1890-91	63,084	53,794	...	...	...	53,794	1	1	1	23,763	20,808	11,202	86,848	74,603	64,997	...	...
1891-92	63,085	53,795	...	...	...	53,795	1	1	...	23,762	20,807	11,201	86,848	74,603	64,996	...	...
1892-93	63,088	53,795	...	...	...	53,795	1	1	...	23,762	20,807	11,201	86,851	74,603	64,996	...	...
1893-94	63,088	53,795	...	...	...	53,795	1	1	1	23,762	20,807	11,201	86,851	74,603	64,997	...	...
1894-95	63,088	53,795	...	...	...	53,795	1	1	1	23,762	20,807	11,201	86,851	74,603	64,997	...	...
1895-96	63,084	53,791	...	...	...	53,791	1	1	1	23,762	20,807	11,201	86,847	74,609	64,993	...	...
1896-97	63,084	53,793	...	...	...	53,793	1	1	...	23,762	20,807	11,201	86,847	74,601	64,994	* 2,790	...	* Recovered in the following year.
1897-98	63,084	53,792	...	...	...	53,792	1	1	1	23,761	20,806	11,201	86,846	74,599	64,994	...	...
1898-99	63,082	53,791	...	...	...	53,791	1	1	...	23,761	20,806	11,201	86,844	74,598	64,992	...	...
1899-1900	63,081	53,790	...	...	...	53,790	1	1	...	23,761	20,806	11,201	86,843	74,597	64,991	...	...
1900-01	63,084	53,792	...	...	...	53,792	1	1	...	23,761	20,799	11,201	86,786	74,592	64,983	...	...
1901-02	63, 84	53,752	...	...	...	53,752	17	17	...	23,733	20,799	11, 85	86,784	74,568	64,987	...	...
1902 03	63,025	53,741	...	...	...	53,741	17	17	...	23,718	20,786	11,181	86,755	74,544	64,922	...	...

APPENDIX O(4).

Revenue statement for seven Villages situated in the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1887-1888.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total Land—Government, Occupied Unoccupied, and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard assess-ment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assess-ment.	Realiza-tion from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assess-ment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assess-ment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collec-tions—Total of columns 7, 10, and 13.			
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.				Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1887-88	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,899	12,846	11,965	10,461	...	...
1888-89	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,852	12,846	11,965	10,474	...	...
1889-90	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,827	12,846	11,965	10,449	...	...
1890-91	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,944	12,846	11,965	10,566	...	...
1891-92	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	...	...
1892-93	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	...	...
1893-94	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	...	...
1894-95	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	...	...
1895-96	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	...	...
1896-97	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	46	...	Recovered in the following years.
1897-98	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	...	...
1898-99	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	...	...
1899-1900	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	...	...
1900-01	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	...	...
1901-02	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	11	...	Recovered in the following years.
1902-03	9,371	8,622	...	...	...	8,622	...	...	...	3,475	3,343	1,973	12,846	11,965	10,595	11	...	

APPENDIX Q.

APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government Occupied

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Abbigeri	II	1 4	...	...	13,869	11,438	0 15 2	...	...	...	19	34	1 5 4	13,867	11,438	0 15 2
2	Amargol	II	1 4	...	...	851	932	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	932	1 1 6
3	Arhansi	II	1 4	...	...	2,640	2,412	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640	2,412	0 14 7
4	Basarkod	II	1 4	...	...	1,093	1,086	0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,093	1,086	0 15 6
5	Beleri (Sammat Belar).	II	1 4	...	...	515	480	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	480	1 14 11
6	Belvanki	II	1 4	...	1 4	9,345	9,780	1 0 11	...	...	...	2	2	1 8 0	9,347	9,785	1 0 11
7	Benhal	II	1 4	...	...	2,857	2,313	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,857	2,313	0 15 9
8	Bhaslapur	II	1 4	...	...	2,551	2,363	0 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,551	2,363	0 14 10
9	Bhoslapur	II	1 4	...	...	1,708	1,631	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	1,631	0 15 9
10	Budihal	II	1 4	...	1 4	2,128	1,741	0 12 1	...	...	...	6	7	1 2 8	2,134	1,746	0 12 1
11	Chikk Mannur.	II	1 4	...	1 4	2,063	1,898	0 14 8	...	...	...	11	10	0 14 7	2,079	1,908	0 14 8
12	Gujamagadi	I	1 6	...	1 6	2,100	2,544	1 3 5	...	...	...	9	11	1 0 0	2,108	2,554	1 3 5
13	Gulgundi	II	1 4	...	...	403	476	1 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	476	1 2 11
14	Hadagi (Sammat Dambal).	I	1 6	...	1 6	2,986	4,555	1 2 3	...	...	...	2	4	1 5 4	2,989	4,559	1 2 3
15	Hadagi (Sammat Yadgal).	II	1 4	...	...	2,002	2,074	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,002	2,074	0 15 10
16	Halkeri	II	1 4	...	...	2,895	2,750	0 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,895	2,750	0 15 2
17	Hirehal	II	1 4	...	1 4	5,786	4,791	0 13 3	...	...	...	9	2	0 10 8	5,799	4,793	0 13 3
18	Hire Mannur.	II	1 4	...	...	1,909	1,710	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,901	1,710	0 14 4
19	Holl Hadagi	II	1 4	...	...	1,215	1,359	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	1,359	1 1 11
20	Holl Mannar.	II	1 4	...	1 4	2,789	2,503	0 14 10	...	...	...	5	7	1 6 5	2,585	2,310	0 14 10
21	Honnapur	II	1 4	...	...	1,404	1,378	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	1,378	0 15 8
22	Hosahalli	II	1 4	...	...	2,831	2,573	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,831	2,573	0 14 7
23	Hullur	II	1 4	...	1 4	5,799	5,321	0 14 2	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	5,799	5,323	0 14 2
24	Hungandi	II	1 4	...	1 4	2,827	2,843	0 12 6	...	...	...	2	3	1 8 0	2,829	2,846	0 12 7
25	Jeglar	II	1 4	...	1 4	6,469	5,678	0 14 1	...	...	...	49	55	1 8 2	6,512	5,743	0 14 1
26	Jiglar	II	1 4	...	...	2,446	2,025	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,446	2,025	0 14 0
27	Kalkapur	II	1 2	...	...	924	992	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	924	992	1 1 2
28	Karkikatti	II	1 4	...	...	968	911	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	968	911	0 14 7
29	Karnadi	II	1 4	...	...	2,315	2,342	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,315	2,342	1 0 2
30	Kavajgeri	II	1 4	...	...	9,380	8,869	0 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,380	8,869	0 15 2
31	Kotbal	II	1 4	...	...	2,737	2,697	0 13 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	2,188	2,668	0 13 7
32	Krishnapur	II	1 4	...	...	1,317	1,108	0 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	1,108	0 13 5
33	Kuradgi	I	1 6	...	1 6	2,725	4,202	1 1 11	...	...	...	8	11	1 6 0	2,783	4,212	1 1 11
34	Kurhatti	II	1 4	...	...	2,101	2,032	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,101	2,032	0 10 6
35	Madalgeri	II	1 4	...	...	2,263	1,635	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,263	1,635	0 11 7
36	Mallapur	II	1 4	...	...	4,212	4,189	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,212	4,189	0 15 11
37	Malvad	II	1 4	...	...	1,815	2,008	1 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,815	2,008	1 1 1
38	Maranbasri	II	1 4	...	1 4	4,080	2,446	0 13 6	...	...	...	15	19	1 6 8	4,085	2,467	0 13 7
39	Megur	II	1 4	...	...	835	1,014	1 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	1,014	1 2 4
40	Mudengudi	II	1 4	...	1 4	2,624	2,349	0 14 0	...	...	...	1	1	1	2,625	2,350	0 14 0
41	Nalapur	II	1 4	...	...	1,094	883	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	883	0 12 11
42	Naregal	II	1 4	...	1 4	20,483	18,228	0 14 4	...	...	...	121	124	2 0 5	20,544	18,410	0 14 4
43	Nidagundi	III	1 2	...	1 2	10,607	10,116	0 15 3	...	...	...	11	11	1	10,618	10,117	0 15 3
44	Bon	II	1 4	8 0	1 4	15,079	12,000	0 13 10	4	9	2 4 0	44	56	1 4 4	15,127	12,065	0 13 10
45	Sandigvad	II	1 4	...	1 4	2,998	2,921	0 11 8	...	...	...	2	2	1	2,000	2,923	0 11 8
46	Savadi	II	1 4	...	1 4	11,375	11,258	0 15 11	...	...	...	29	20	1 0 7	11,404	11,286	0 15 11
47	Sudi	III	1 2	...	...	6,198	6,098	0 15 9	...	...	...	7	7	1	6,205	6,105	0 15 9

Land in the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

By ENVISSION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.		
1 8	13,887	13,760	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,887	13,760	1 0 2	19-9	Abbigeri ...	1	
1 8	851	1,118	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	1,118	1 5 0	19-9	Amalgol ...	2	
1 8	2,640	2,894	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640	2,894	1 1 6	19-9	Arhunei ...	3	
1 8	1,093	1,287	1 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,093	1,287	1 2 7	19-9	Bamarkod ...	4	
1 8	515	576	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	576	1 0 9	20-	Beleri (Sammat Belur).	5	
1 8	9,247	11,739	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,247	11,739	1 4 4	19-9	Belvanki ...	6	
1 8	2,357	2,778	1 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,357	2,778	1 2 10	20-0	Benhal ...	7	
1 8	2,551	2,836	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,551	2,836	1 1 9	20-0	Bhaalapur ...	8	
1 8	1,708	2,017	1 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	2,017	1 2 11	19-9	Bhaalapur ...	9	
1 8	2,134	2,090	1 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,134	2,090	1 0 3	19-9	Budihal ...	10	
1 8	2,079	2,388	1 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,079	2,388	1 1 7	19-9	Chikk Mannur ...	11	
1 8	2,108	2,786	1 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,108	2,786	1 5 2	9-0	Gujamagadi ...	12	
1 8	403	571	1 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	571	1 6 8	19-9	Gulgandi ...	13	
1 8	3,989	4,973	1 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,989	4,973	1 3 11	9-0	Hadagli (Sammat Dambal).	14	
1 8	3,003	3,569	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,003	3,569	1 3 0	20-0	Hadagli (Sammat Yadgal).	15	
1 8	2,895	3,300	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,895	3,300	1 2 3	20-	Halkeri ...	16	
1 8	5,789	5,751	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,789	5,751	0 5 11	19-9	Hirehal ...	17	
1 8	2,909	2,052	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,909	2,052	1 1 2	20-	Hire Mannur ...	18	
1 8	1,215	1,631	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	1,631	1 5 6	20-0	Holi Hadagli ...	19	
1 8	2,785	4,211	1 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,785	4,211	1 1 10	19-9	Holi Mannur ...	20	
1 8	1,404	1,654	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	1,654	1 2 10	20-0	Honnapur ...	21	
1 8	2,631	3,088	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,631	3,088	1 1 5	20-0	Hosahalli ...	22	
1 8	5,790	6,337	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,790	6,337	1 1 8	19-9	Hullur ...	23	
1 8	2,629	3,415	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,629	3,415	0 15 1	19-9	Hungundi ...	24	
1 8	6,512	6,879	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,512	6,879	1 0 9	19-7	Jegalur ...	25	
1 8	2,448	2,630	1 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,448	2,630	1 0 10	20-	Jigalur ...	26	
1 8	924	1,323	1 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	924	1,323	1 6 11	33-3	Kalkapur ...	27	
1 8	998	1,093	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	1,093	1 1 6	19-9	Karkikatti ...	28	
1 8	3,315	4,010	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,315	4,010	1 3 4	19-9	Karmadi ...	29	
1 8	9,320	10,643	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,320	10,643	1 2 2	20-0	Kavajgeri ...	30	
1 8	6 0	...	2,137	2,200	1 0 2	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	2,137	2,201	1 0 3	19-9	Kotbal ...	31
1 8	1,317	1,324	1 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	1,324	1 0 1	20-0	Krishnapur ...	32	
1 8	2,763	4,595	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,763	4,595	1 3 6	9-0	Kuradgi ...	33	
1 8	2,101	2,438	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,101	2,438	0 12 6	19-9	Kurhatti ...	34	
1 8	2,263	1,962	0 19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,263	1,962	0 19 10	20-	Madalgeri ...	35	
1 8	4,212	5,027	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,212	5,027	1 3 1	20-0	Mallapur ...	36	
1 8	2,615	3,610	1 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,615	3,610	1 4 6	20-0	Malvad ...	37	
1 8	4,095	4,157	1 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,095	4,157	1 0 3	19-9	Maranbasri ...	38	
1 8	885	1,217	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	1,217	1 6 0	20-0	Megur ...	39	
1 8	2,685	2,820	1 0 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,685	2,820	1 0 10	20-	Mudengudi ...	40	
1 8	1,094	1,060	0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	1,060	0 15 6	20-0	Nainapur ...	41	
1 8	20,544	21,067	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,544	22,067	1 1 2	19-8	Naregal ...	42	
1 8	10,618	13,499	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,618	13,499	1 4 4	33-3	Nidagundi ...	43	
1 8	6 0	...	15,123	16,665	1 0 7	4	9	2 4 0	...	...	...	15,127	16,665	1 0 7	19-9	Ron ...	44
1 8	3,000	2,507	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	2,507	1 2 8	19-9	Sandigvad ...	45	
1 8	11,404	13,660	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,404	13,660	1 3 2	19-9	Savadi ...	46	
1 8	6,205	6,138	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,213	6,138	1 5 0	23-2	Sudi ...	47	

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I.—</i>		Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
	<i>continued.</i>																
48	Yaongal ...	II	1 4	...	...	9,157	8,401	0 14 0	...	...	...	4	4	1	9,161	8,405	0 14
49	Yeribyaleri ...	I	1 6	...	1 6 0	8,857	4,757	1 3 9	...	...	...	5	7	1 6 5	8,862	4,764	1 3
49	Total of Group.	I	...	...	...	211,324	197,156	0 14 11	5	10	3	349	410	1 2 10	211,673	197,875	0 14
	<i>Group II.</i>																
50	Bovinkatti ...	III	1 2	...	1 2 0	1,904	1,507	0 12 8	...	...	...	3	3	1	1,907	1,510	0 12
51	Dyamhuni ...	III	1 2	...	...	630	541	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	541	0 14
52	Hanmanhal ...	III	1 2	6 0 0	8 0 0	1,719	750	0 7 0	15	36	2 6 8	20	61	3 0 10	1,784	847	0 7
53	Kallignur ...	III	1 2	6 0 0	1 2 0	1,461	912	0 10 0	20	19	0 13 2	21	9	0 13 1	1,492	940	0 10
54	Mushigori ...	III	1 2	6 0 0	1 2 0	1,769	1,102	0 10 0	51	39	1 9 7	6	6	0 1 0	1,826	1,197	0 10
55	Nallur ...	III	1 2	...	1 2 0	1,681	796	0 7 6	...	...	...	6	5	0 12 4	1,687	791	0 7
55	Total of II Group.	...	...	...	...	9,184	5,548	0 9 9	86	144	1 10 9	45	64	1 28 3	9,239	5,526	0 10
55	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	220,478	202,768	0 14 9	91	154	1 11 1	395	494	1 4 0	220,914	203,401	0 14

2—continued.

By REVISION SURVEY.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
1 6	...	...	9,561	10,685	1 1 7	...	.....	...	...	...	...	9,161	10,095	1 1 7	19-9	Yaongal ...	38
2 8	...	...	8,883	5,198	1 5 6	...	.....	...	...	...	...	8,883	5,198	1 5 6	9-0	Yeribyalari ...	40
...	...	...	211,678	2,37,541	1 1 11	5	10	2 0 0	...	...	...	2,11,678	2,37,541	1 1 11	20-2	Total of I Group.	49
...	...	...	1,907	1,077	0 14 1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1,907	1,077	0 14 1	11-0	Bevinkatti ...	50
1 4	6 0	...	620	601	0 15 8	...	.....	...	...	...	...	620	601	0 15 8	11-0	Dyambhansi ...	51
1 4	6 0	8 0	1,719	838	0 7 9	15	36	3 5 5	20	61	3 0 10	1,754	930	0 8 6	9-8	Hanmanhal ...	52		
1 4	6 0	...	1,472	1,032	0 11 1	20	19	0 15 2	...	...	...	1,492	1,041	0 11 2	10-7	Kallignur ...	53
1 4	6 0	...	1,775	1,229	0 11 1	51	89	1 9 7	...	...	...	1,828	1,318	0 11 7	10-1	Mushigeri ...	54
1 4	...	...	1,687	878	0 8 4	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1,687	878	0 8 4	10-9	Nallar ...	55
...	...	...	9,160	6,240	0 10 11	86	144	1 10 9	20	61	3 0 10	9,236	6,445	0 11 1	10-6	Total of II Group.	6
...	...	...	220,853	2,48,781	1 1 8	91	154	1 11 1	20	61	3 0 10	2,20,964	2,48,996	1 1 8	19-9	Grand Total	55

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Navalgund, District Dhárwár, for the years 1892 to 1903.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1893	2.17	3	5.81	10	4.89	9	11.71	22	2.60	4	27.18	48	
1894	0.80	1	6.05	8	4.63	13	8.41	16	0.98	3	20.87	41	
1895	...	...	3.70	9	3.92	15	14.92	19	2.99	5	25.53	48	
1896	0.55	2	5.94	9	5.47	19	5.88	7	4.31	5	22.15	42	
1897	1.30	1	5.16	12	9.53	16	8.88	14	0.90	2	25.77	45	
1898	...	...	5.48	10	4.11	11	17.31	23	2.25	5	29.15	49	
1899	0.28	1	4.75	6	0.86	4	8.24	13	...	...	14.18	24	
1900	0.30	1	4.75	7	5.26	12	3.42	8	0.04	...	13.77	28	
1901	0.72	1	8.15	9	3.05	10	8.61	16	0.96	4	21.49	40	
1902	1.82	3	2.50	8	3.68	13	8.36	16	6.47	11	22.83	51	
1903	...	...	3.03	5	3.92	13	15.69	21	1.69	5	24.33	44	
Average	0.72	1	5.03	8	4.48	12	10.14	16	2.11	4	24.47	42	

Nargund.

1893	2.17	3	5.81	10	4.89	9	11.71	22	2.60	4	27.18	48	
1894	1.35	2	6.19	8	7.21	12	9.01	10	1.99	3	25.81	35	
1895	0.37	1	4.05	10	5.84	16	8.11	11	1.32	2	19.69	40	
1896	1.35	2	6.88	10	6.31	20	3.31	5	3.08	4	20.91	41	
1897	1.47	1	7.13	9	4.61	10	15.45	16	2.30	1	31.96	37	
1898	0.30	1	4.74	7	6.37	15	17.73	20	2.48	5	31.62	48	
1899	1.56	1	3.36	7	2.32	6	9.35	16	0.08	...	16.67	30	
1900	1.20	1	4.41	5	9.24	20	6.90	9	0.56	1	22.31	36	
1901	2.67	4	10.46	10	0.85	3	11.49	15	1.23	2	26.70	34	
1902	1.42	3	5.69	9	2.70	6	7.71	13	4.67	8	22.19	39	
1903	...	...	2.11	6	4.79	11	10.52	17	1.24	3	18.66	37	
Average	1.26	2	5.53	8	5.02	12	10.12	14	1.96	3	23.97	39	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Navalgunđ Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and Unoccupied Area.											Crops.													
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which agricultural statistics are available.					Cereals.													
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Area occupied.					Area unoccupied.					Cereals.					Pulses.			
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.					Jowári.	Bajr.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.
Cropped (net).											Not available for cultivation.					Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Fallow.	Total.							
Irrigated.		Not irrigated.		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Forest.	Others.	Total.	Jowári.	Bajr.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.					Total.	Tur.	Gram.				

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.																									
		Pulses—continued.				Orchard and garden produce.			Drugs and Narcotics.			Oil-seeds.						Fibres.									
		Mug and Udd.	Máth and Kulth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesam.	Linseed.	Caster oil-seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Miscellaneous, including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.
Navalgunđ.	1891-92	915	698	20	13,409	109	7	62	178	10	56	11	113	3,721	1	8,271	9	12,115	...	86,393	58	36,351	44	176,906	184	176,721	
	1892-93	7,700	2,870	93	33,952	243	...	72	515	61	452	19	4,005	3,756	106	11,332	133	20,232	...	96,348	639	98,978	84	361,970	7,081	344,889	
	1893-94	662	304	52	18,255	172	1	87	260	119	234	12	1,437	6,169	47	16,288	64	24,015	...	112,208	111	112,317	87	346,669	1,669	344,900	
	1894-95	1,157	796	36	20,290	253	2	100	365	46	333	16	1,400	8,804	75	15,793	90	24,321	...	105,042	230	105,272	92	346,796	1,482	344,314	
	1895-96	2,749	1,317	68	24,091	250	...	112	306	23	208	23	724	6,344	50	14,725	41	22,394	...	103,209	250	103,459	87	346,585	755	344,800	
	1897-98	6,624	2,403	148	34,084	289	...	82	392	19	208	16	8,293	4,226	90	13,179	24	25,812	...	103,707	208	104,005	67	355,344	10,417	344,927	
	1898-99	4,721	2,017	120	32,057	281	17	190	398	17	588	17	2,171	4,419	2	16,988	28	23,828	...	84,148	272	84,420	70	347,935	3,314	344,621	
	1900-01	3,089	1,608	69	25,127	140	...	82	471	30	337	30	3,706	9	10,417	8	14,252	...	89,572	171	89,743	53	301,038	703	300,323		
	1901-02	4,912	2,680	189	34,534	200	...	187	336	2	602	13	1,112	4,318	280	15,119	3	22,044	...	90,877	174	91,051	60	348,266	5,026	343,230	
	1902-03	2,714	1,608	108	22,613	268	...	148	406	1	184	29	109	5,288	61	16,707	5	21,185	...	112,140	345	112,485	60	344,979	257	344,722	
	Average	3,684	1,640	69	26,891	221	3	120	344	31	31	448	18	2,357	4,393	76	13,782	43	21,090	...	93,364	254	93,608	73	325,827	3,002	322,785
	Percentages, &c., ...	1.10	0.50	0.08	7.93	0.07	...	120	344	31	31	448	18	2,357	4,393	76	13,782	43	21,090	...	93,364	254	93,608	73	325,827	3,002	322,785
	1896-97	2,415	1,312	89	26,347	215	...	98	314	4	177	13	1,216	3,609	161	16,628	46	21,650	...	81,040	204	81,244	76	282,818	2,027	320,791	
	1899-1900	170	850	42	11,370	133	...	207	310	...	66	20	6	3,986	4	16,058	...	19,055	...	74,309	85	74,394	58	285,560	63	285,497	
	... ..	84	94	33	11,508	95	...	159	224	...	22	...	...	781	...	6,040	...	6,771	...	89,788	1	89,789	33	161,674	...	...

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief Articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Navalgund ...	Tuesday ...	Rice ...	Rs. 100	Jowári, jágri, chilly, apices, oxen, cows, she-buffaloes, etc.
			Jowári ...	400	
			Wheat ...	200	
			Gram ...	100	
			Jágri ...	400	
			Chilly ...	200	
			Miscellaneous ...	950	
			Cattle ...	2,000	
2	Annigeri ...	Friday ...	Rice ...	50	
			Jowári ...	200	
			Wheat ...	100	
			Gram ...	50	
			Jágri ...	200	
			Chilly ...	100	
			Miscellaneous ...	475	
3	Shelavadi ...	Monday ...	Grains ...	250	
			Jágri ...	100	
			Miscellaneous ...	238	
4	Morab ...	Monday ...	Grains ...	250	
			Jágri ...	100	
			Miscellaneous ...	238	
5	Shirkol ...	Thursday ...	Grains ...	125	
			Jágri ...	50	
			Miscellaneous ...	60	
			Total ...	6,936	

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Nargund Petha of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

1	Nargund ...	Wednesday ...	Food-grains ...	Rs. 1,000
			Clothing ...	1,000
			Miscellaneous ...	2,155
2	Shirol ...	Sunday ...	Food-grains ...	500
			Clothing ...	200
			Miscellaneous ...	570
			Total ...	5,425

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages in the Navalgund Taluka and Nargund Petha of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Agricultural population.									Non-agricultural population.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Navalgund Taluka.</i>												
1,160	32,082	1,449	...	34,691	103	12,311	12,414	47,105	8,439	2,094	8,447	18,980
1.75	48.55	2.19	...	52.49	0.15	18.64	18.79	71.28	12.77	3.17	12.78	28.72
<i>Nargund Petha.</i>												
750	12,932	217	...	13,899	65	4,693	4,758	18,657	5,764	719	3,484	9,967
2.62	45.18	0.76	...	48.56	0.23	16.39	16.62	65.18	20.14	2.51	12.17	34.82

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to religion and education in the Navalgund Taluka and Nargund Petha of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Taluka or Petha.	Sex.	As per imperial or village census, 1901.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
				Hindu Castes.							Musalmán sects.		Christians.	Pársis.	Others.
				Bráhmíns.	Lingayats.	Maráthás.	Kurubs.	Berads.	Low-caste, such as Mángs and Maháras.	Others.	Musalmánás.	Others.			
Navalgund ...	Males ...	32,630	18.93	986	14,322	829	4,708	1,396	1,470	5,358	3,177	...	4	1	379
	Females ...	33,455	0.16	917	14,666	829	4,807	1,619	1,720	5,312	3,217	...	...	...	368
	Total ...	66,085	6.96	1,903	28,988	1,658	9,515	3,015	3,190	10,670	6,394	...	4	1	747
Nargund ...	Males ...	14,139	16.91	888	5,745	882	1,350	501	668	2,756	1,273	...	1	...	75
	Females ...	14,485	0.39	811	5,594	950	1,736	498	692	2,880	1,267	...	2	...	55
	Total ...	28,624	8.55	1,699	11,339	1,832	3,086	999	1,360	5,636	2,540	...	3	...	130

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the Villages in the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 and 1902-03.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	Cattle											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young-stock.		Small.				Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.			
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.								Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
25	Navalgund.	1891-92 ...	10,801	59	8	9	300	31	1,913	2,237	3,374	1,792	20,460	221	11,840	6,201	1,779	176	38	3,829	33.0
		1902-03 ...	13,298	63	88	20	420	22	2,965	3,675	4,012	2,977	27,539	243	10,770	7,178	2,850	92	131	4,359	31.6

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths, and Vaccination in the Navalgund Taluka.

No. of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		Cotton Saw-gins.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Tallukhāns.	Dharmshālas.	Temples.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Muslim.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
93	415	47	437	101	42	3	1898 ... 5,388	1898 ... 10,640	1898 ... 4,511	13	117	26	604	119
							1899 ... 3,424	1899 ... 4,165	1899 ... 2,792					
							1900 ... 3,449	1900 ... 2,898	1900 ... 3,905					
							1901 ... 2,483	1901 ... 4,668	1901 ... 3,750					
							1902 ... 2,528	1902 ... 8,263	1902 ... 2,866					
							Total... 15,217	Total ... 30,633	Total... 17,854					
Average.. 3,044.4	Average.. 6,126.6	Average... 3,570.8												

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance in the years 1896-97 and 1901-02.

No. of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
87	Navalgund Taluka.	1896-1897 ... 45	2,175	1	23	5	368	2	63	17	361	
		1901-1902 ... 45	1,804	1	20	6	348	2	59	9	183	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government, Occupied, and Inām lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1902-03.

No. of Villages.	Name of Taluka.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Ināmdārs.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Ināmdārs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Parampat numbers.	Total number.	
		Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.			Government.	Inām.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
87	Navalgund ...	8,469	2,854	2,317	673	8,183	2,872	548	216	192	81	15,290	6,915

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank, and other Sources of Water-supply in the Villages of the Navalgund Taluka, Dhárwad Collectorate, for the year 1902-03.

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	Wells, Budkis, and the like.								Tanks.								Other sources.								Remarks.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
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
95	Navalgund ...	26	29	29	13	79	125	22	30	1	6	64	126	124	138	26	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing Ordinary Sales in the Villages of the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	9	149	239	1 9 8	1,694	11 5 11	7
" II — 11 to 25 "	49	747	1,023	1 5 10	16,777	22 7 4	16
" III — 26 to 50 "	33	534	718	1 5 6	25,574	47 14 3	36
" IV — 51 to 100 "	8	154	213	1 5 11	15,700	101 4 9	74
" V — 101 to 250 "	1	2	2	1 0 0	500	250 0 0	250
Total ...	100	1,586	2,195	1 6 3	60,245	37 15 7	27

During the year 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	5	60	97	1 9 10	750	12 7 10	8
" II — 11 to 25 "	26	262	382	1 7 4	7,225	27 9 2	19
" III — 26 to 50 "	54	698	891	1 4 5	33,855	48 8 1	38
" IV — 51 to 100 "	15	118	158	1 6 4	9,425	83 6 6	60
" V — 101 to 250 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	1,133	1,528	1 5 6	51,255	45 3 11	34

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing Ordinary Sales by Civil Court in the Villages of the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	4	86	91	1 0 11	537	6 3 11	6
" II — 11 to 25 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" III — 26 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" IV — 51 to 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V — 101 to 250 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	86	91	1 0 11	537	6 3 11	6

During the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	9	275	365	1 5 3	1,009	3 10 9	3
" II — 11 to 25 "	5	62	91	1 7 5	1,281	20 10 11	14
" III — 26 to 50 "	2	39	52	1 5 4	1,505	38 9 5	29
" IV — 51 to 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V — 101 to 250 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	376	508	1 6 0	3,795	10 1 6	7

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing Simple Mortgages in the Villages of Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96:

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	48	1,372	1,980	1 7 1	13,940	9 11 7	7
" II— 11 to 25 "	45	967	1,221	1 4 2	20,382	21 1 3	17
" III— 25 to 50 "	7	68	81	1 3 0	2,900	42 10 4	36
" IV— 51 to 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" V— 101 to 150 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	2,407	3,282	1 5 10	36,622	15 3 5	11

During the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class	Number of cases.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
I— 1 to 10 times ...	46	977	1,400	1 6 11	8,714	8 14 8	6
" II— 11 to 25 "	40	742	923	1 3 11	15,731	21 3 3	17
" III— 25 to 50 "	13	158	187	1 3 1	6,610	41 13 4	35
" IV— 51 to 100 "	1	5	6	1 3 2	566	113 3 2	94
" V— 101 to 150 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	1,882	2,516	1 5 5	31,621	16 12 9	13

APPENDIX L (1).

An abstract statement showing Simple Mortgages with Possession in the Villages of the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	25	563	783	1 6 3	5,351	9 8 0	7
" II— 11 to 25 "	59	1,112	1,509	1 5 9	25,440	22 14 0	17
" III— 25 to 50 "	14	204	274	1 5 6	9,535	46 11 10	35
" IV— 51 to 100 "	2	16	21	1 5 0	1,200	75 0 0	57
" V— 101 to 150 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	1,895	2,587	1 5 10	41,536	21 14 8	16

During the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class	Number of cases.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
I— 1 to 10 times ...	24	439	605	1 6 0	4,323	9 13 7	7
" II— 11 to 25 "	48	737	1,028	1 6 4	18,638	25 4 10	18
" III— 25 to 50 "	26	288	372	1 4 8	12,308	42 11 9	33
" IV— 51 to 100 "	2	14	12	0 13 9	758	54 2 3	63
" V— 101 to 150 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	1,478	2,017	1 5 10	36,027	24 6 2	18

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing Sub-lettings in the Villages of the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate for the years 1892 to 1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>For 1892—1896.</i>							
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	22	369	536	1 7 3	844	2 4 7	2
" II— 2 to 3 " ...	29	631	925	1 7 6	2,173	3 7 1	2
" III— 3 to 4 " ...	22	368	494	1 5 6	1,663	4 8 8	3
" IV— 4 to 5 " ...	16	322	403	1 4 0	1,871	5 13 0	5
" V— 5 to 8 " ...	9	194	254	1 4 11	1,371	7 1 0	5
" VI— 8 to 12 " ...	2	25	32	1 4 6	300	12 0 0	9
" VII—12 to 20 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" VIII—over 20 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	100	1,909	2,644	1 6 2	8,222	4 4 11	3
<i>For 1897—1901.</i>							
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	25	493	657	1 5 4	944	1 14 7	1
" II— 2 to 3 " ...	32	702	900	1 9 1	2,213	3 2 5	2
" III— 4 to 4 " ...	28	508	676	1 4 0	2,414	4 12 0	4
" IV— 4 to 5 " ...	12	370	467	1 4 2	2,072	5 9 6	4
" V— 5 to 8 " ...	3	41	58	1 5 10	324	7 14 5	6
" VI— 8 to 12 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" VII—12 to 20 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" VIII—over 20 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	100	2,114	2,756	1 4 10	7,967	3 12 3	3

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Navalgunad Taluka from 1844-45 to 1903-04.

Years.	Lbs. of 39 Tolas per Rupee.						Cotton per Maund of 28 Lbs. of 39 Tolas.	Remarks.
	Jowá.í.	Wheat.	Tur-dál.	Gram.	Linseed.	Safflower seed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs. a. p.	
Average from 1844-53 ...	151 31	141 1	...	...	104 24	...	0 8 3	
" 1854-63 ...	77 17	69 29	...	...	55 15	...	1 5 3	
" 1864-73 ...	54 34	30 30	...	...	22 2	...	2 9 1	
1874-75 ...	48 13	46 6	30 14	34 6	39 3	71 15	1 5 3	
1875-76 ...	81 31	57 27	37 37	45 21	32 22	59 19	1 1 6	
1876-77 ...	89 9	46 6	34 6	37 37	32 22	59 19	1 1 6	
1877-78 ...	14 34	15 15	18 1	11 15	10 21	17 33	1 2 2	
1878-79 ...	18 23	15 15	15 7	17 4	13 1	10 32	1 2 8	
1879-80 ...	33 18	15 15	18 38	15 7	13 1	21 9	1 4 5	
1880-81 ...	75 20	46 6	37 37	45 21	26 15	47 23	2 0 9	
1881-82 ...	61 14	34 24	25 21	37 37	26 2	44 24	1 12 2	
1882-83 ...	89 29	46 6	29 16	30 14	32 22	47 3	1 6 11	
1883-84 ...	59 19	38 18	34 6	45 21	26 2	47 3	1 8 0	
Average ...	57 9	36 6	28 6	32 2	25 7	42 25	1 6 1	
1884-85 ...	84 14	57 27	53 5	44 12	35 32	44 24	1 12 4	
1885-86 ...	52 2	46 6	27 12	29 16	21 30	44 24	1 10 11	
1886-87 ...	52 2	53 33	24 26	26 22	19 21	41 25	1 5 10	
1887-88 ...	48 13	34 34	41 29	22 30	16 11	35 27	1 8 0	
1888-89 ...	54 14	38 28	32 17	35 10	21 36	40 5	1 13 5	
1889-90 ...	49 14	37 37	22 12	28 38	19 14	35 10	1 14 7	
1890-91 ...	44 19	39 29	24 24	35 20	20 20	42 12	1 11 11	
1891-92 ...	36 16	25 10	21 16	26 26	20 35	36 1	1 8 11	
1892-93 ...	38 33	22 22	17 27	23 3	20 25	29 24	1 9 11	
Average ...	51 5	39 25	29 17	30 12	21 33	38 34	1 10 7	
1893-94 ...	42 17	29 34	22 27	27 7	20 15	47 32	1 11 3	
1894-95 ...	43 13	41 16	21 31	32 22	19 19	43 31	1 9 8	
1895-96 ...	49 14	43 13	19 9	27 32	18 28	30 30	1 14 1	
1896-97 ...	45 35	30 15	18 28	26 16	21 21	33 33	1 15 9	
1897-98 ...	26 6	18 3	13 8	17 2	17 32	34 9	1 14 11	
1898-99 ...	39 29	24 29	20 5	26 26	23 33	40 25	1 7 9	
1899-1900 ...	37 37	21 36	22 7	31 1	24 34	...	1 7 1	
1900-01 ...	21 36	20 5	15 5	19 14	15 30	26 6	2 3 8	
1901-02 ...	27 12	18 8	15 10	19 29	...	23 13	1 14 11	
1902-03 ...	34 4	19 9	20 25	25 35	...	29 29	1 14 11	
1903-04 ...	45 25	35 5	14 19	25 30	...	40 30	1 14 4	
Average ...	37 24	27 19	18 19	25 16	14 30	31 35	1 13 1	

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Nargund Petka of the Navalgunid Taluka from 1871-72 to 1903-04.

Years,	Lbs. of 39 Tolas per Rupee.						Cotton per Maund of 28 Lbs. of 39 Tolas.	Remarks.
	Jowari.	Wheat.	Tur-dal.	Gram.	Linseed.	Safflower Seed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs. a. p.	
1871-72	82 2	28 28	...	...	...	...	.....
1872-73	36 36	20 20	...	...	...	...	.....
1873-74	49 9	32 32	...	...	...	...	.....
1874-75	48 13	46 6	22 36	34 6	39 3	71 15	1 5 6	
1875-76	81 31	57 27	30 22	45 21	32 22	59 19	1 1 6	
1876-77	89 9	46 6	26 29	37 37	32 22	59 19	1 1 6	
1877-78	14 34	15 15	7 25	11 15	10 21	17 33	1 2 2	
1878-79	18 23	15 15	11 18	17 4	13 1	10 32	1 2 8	
1879-80	33 18	15 15	7 25	15 7	13 1	21 9	1 4 5	
1880-81	75 20	46 6	30 22	45 21	26 15	47 23	2 0 9	
1881-82	61 14	34 24	19 4	37 37	26 2	44 14	1 12 2	
1882-83	49 29	46 6	22 36	30 14	32 22	47 3	1 6 11	
1883-84	59 19	38 18	30 22	45 21	26 7	47 3	1 8 0	
Average	58 9	36 6	21 0	32 2	25 7	42 24	1 6 2	
1884-85	54 14	57 27	30 22	44 12	35 32	44 24	1 12 4	
1885-86	52 2	46 6	22 36	29 16	21 30	44 2	1 10 11	
1886-87	52 2	53 13	22 36	26 22	19 21	41 25	1 5 10	
1887-88	48 13	34 34	22 36	22 30	16 11	35 27	1 8 0	
1888-89	51 21	40 15	28 3	34 29	20 35	32 27	1 13 1	
1889-90	52 12	37 32	39 9	39 19	26 1	37 7	1 7 8	
1890-91	45 35	44 14	25 0	33 28	22 17	43 8	1 10 3	
1891-92	37 32	29 34	21 11	26 1	21 1	33 33	1 6 10	
1892-93	48 38	24 14	18 13	21 16	18 13	28 38	1 5 8	
1893-94	52 17	30 30	22 12	28 38	19 9	48 18	1 10 3	
Average	52 3	39 37	25 14	30 29	22 5	39 1	1 9 0	
1894-95	47 22	46 1	21 36	34 14	18 28	48 8	1 9 6	
1895-96	50 30	45 20	22 12	28 3	20 10	33 18	1 10 10	
1896-97	21 21	30 80	21 31	26 31	20 5	31 1	.....
1897-98	23 23	20 0	15 10	17 7	18 18	23 13	.....
1898-99	41 36	24 34	22 17	28 8	25 10	43 3	1 3 5	
1899-1900	36 21	30 5	26 16	32 32	21 36	45 35	1 5 1	
1900-01	22 22	20 10	14 19	18 33	15 0	25 5	2 1 11	
1901-02	25 10	17 22	13 8	19 19	14 34	24 4	1 12 8	
1902-03	34 4	18 28	21 36	23 13	16 1	30 5	1 13 1	
1903-04	49 14	35 5	18 13	24 4	19 29	40 5	1 14 7	
Average	35 13	28 35	19 31	25 12	19 1	34 17	1 5 6	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for sixty Villages situated in the Navalguná Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75.

B 19-15

Years.	Occupied Land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total Land—Government, Occupied Unoccupied, and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1875-76	179,068	236,010	...	...	...	236,010	9	6	12	77,968	102,176	35,628	257,040	338,192	271,650	...	...
1876-77	178,115	235,884	...	...	...	235,884	7	6	12	77,907	102,006	35,627	256,029	337,986	271,528	28,914*	...	* Owing to Famine but subsequently recovered.
1877-78	186,831	246,356	...	...	...	246,356	6	5	2	69,914	91,871	40,741	256,751	338,232	287,099	14,476	...	Do.
1878-79	186,859	246,384	...	...	...	246,384	15	13	6	69,847	91,784	41,014	256,721	338,181	287,404	17	...	Do.
1879-80	187,134	246,375	...	...	...	246,375	81	88	19	70,019	91,869	40,992	257,234	338,322	287,366	123	...	Do.
1880-81	187,031	245,626	...	...	...	245,626	121	142	24	69,950	92,779	41,159	257,102	338,547	286,809	988	...	Do.
1881-82	186,989	246,193	...	...	...	246,193	209	246	39	69,794	91,673	41,346	256,992	338,013	287,578	106,695	...	
1882-83	187,088	246,281	...	55,353	55,353†	190,928	208	266	66	69,718	91,358	41,630	256,989	337,904	232,624	...	162,962†	† This includes last year's outstanding remitted on account of Famine. † On account of Revision.
1883-84	187,119	246,348	...	...	...	246,348	219	281	47	69,648	91,275	43,274	256,986	337,904	289,669	...	...
1884-85	187,172	246,416	...	...	...	246,416	192	246	33	69,644	91,276	43,441	257,008	337,938	289,890	...	...
1885-86	187,154	246,392	...	...	...	246,392	207	261	46	69,643	91,275	44,684	257,004	337,928	291,122	...	...
1886-87	187,197	246,444	...	...	...	246,444	166	207	38	69,429	91,270	44,600	256,792	337,921	291,082	...	...
1887-88	187,238	246,487	...	...	...	246,487	96	123	43	69,408	91,231	44,655	256,737	337,841	291,186	...	...
1888-89	187,358	246,607	...	...	...	246,607	73	95	30	69,477	91,216	44,594	256,908	337,918	291,231	...	...
1889-90	187,216	246,440	...	...	...	246,440	73	95	14	69,843	91,156	44,645	256,632	337,691	291,099	...	...
1890-91	187,281	246,515	...	...	...	246,515	73	95	12	69,290	91,086	44,639	256,644	337,696	291,166	...	...
1891-92	187,293	246,540	...	...	...	246,540	79	108	5	69,279	91,067	44,632	256,651	337,710	291,177	17,757§	...	§ Owing to Famine but recovered subsequently.
1892-93	187,365	246,607	...	...	...	246,607	78	102	17	69,213	91,004	44,625	256,656	337,713	291,249	12	...	Do.
1893-94	187,372	246,619	...	...	...	246,619	73	95	16	69,213	91,004	44,636	256,658	337,718	291,271	...	...
1894-95	187,390	246,645	...	...	...	246,645	47	58	20	69,202	90,989	44,622	256,639	337,692	291,257	...	...
1895-96	187,412	246,680	...	...	...	246,680	12	13	6	69,202	90,989	44,624	256,626	337,682	291,310	30¶	...	¶ Owing to insolvency of rayats; recovered subsequently.
1896-97	187,458	246,687	...	...	...	246,687	11	14	11	69,202	90,989	44,613	256,671	337,690	291,311	245	...	Do.
1897-98	187,455	246,686	...	...	...	246,686	12	17	8	69,200	90,988	44,614	256,667	337,691	291,308	40	...	Do.
1898-99	187,368	246,637	...	...	...	246,637	28	36	10	69,228	91,008	44,614	256,624	337,681	291,261	...	...
1899-00	187,368	246,637	...	...	...	246,637	29	36	8	69,220	91,018	44,613	256,617	337,691	291,258	...	...
1900-01	187,368	246,665	...	...	...	246,665	28	36	9	62,204	90,981	44,614	256,615	337,682	291,288	20,026	...	Owing to Famine.
1901-02	187,398	246,687	...	...	...	246,687	28	36	8	69,198	90,975	44,597	256,624	337,698	291,292	25,466	7,558	Do.
1902-03	187,428	246,726	...	...	...	246,726	28	36	8	69,170	90,936	44,607	256,624	337,698	291,341	2,140	20,047	Do.
1903-04	187,570	246,905	246,905	28	36	8	69,028	90,757	44,412	256,626	337,698	291,325	840	...	Do.

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APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 2 Villages situated in the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1875-76.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total Land—Government, Occupied, Unoccupied, and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9, and 12.				Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	4,327	5,742	...	...	...	5,742	...	...	...	1,859	2,468	516	6,186	8,210	6,258	...	...
1876-77	4,327	5,742	...	...	...	5,742	...	...	...	1,859	2,468	516	6,186	8,210	6,258	...	...
1877-78	4,648	6,176	...	...	...	6,176	...	...	...	1,543	2,026	704	6,186	8,210	6,880	88*	...	* Shetsandi Judi irrecoverable written off next year.
1878-79	4,648	6,184	...	...	...	6,184	...	...	...	1,538	2,026	718	6,186	8,210	6,902	...	...
1879-80	4,648	6,184	...	...	...	6,184	...	...	...	1,542	2,026	718	6,190	8,210	6,902	...	...
1880-81	4,648	6,184	...	...	...	6,184	...	...	...	1,542	2,026	718	6,190	8,210	6,902	...	...
1881-82	4,648	6,184	...	...	...	6,184	...	...	...	1,542	2,026	718	6,190	8,210	6,902	1,781	...	
1882-83	4,648	6,184	...	900	900†	5,284	...	...	...	1,542	2,026	718	6,190	8,210	6,902	...	2,652†	† Includes Rs. 1,781 outstanding last year; remitted on account of famine, ‡ On account of Revision.
1883-84	4,654	6,191	...	...	...	6,191	...	...	...	1,536	2,019	890	6,190	8,210	7,081	...	...
1884-85	4,654	6,191	...	...	...	6,191	...	...	...	1,536	2,019	890	6,190	8,210	7,081	...	...
1885-86	4,653	6,191	...	...	...	6,191	...	...	...	1,536	2,019	890	6,189	8,210	7,081	...	...
1886-87	4,653	6,191	...	...	...	6,191	...	...	...	1,538	2,019	890	6,186	8,210	7,081	...	...
1887-88	4,653	6,191	...	...	...	6,191	...	...	...	1,538	2,019	890	6,186	8,210	7,081	...	...
1888-89	4,653	6,191	...	...	...	6,191	...	...	...	1,538	2,019	890	6,186	8,210	7,081	...	...
1889-90	4,653	6,191	...	...	...	6,191	...	...	...	1,538	2,019	890	6,186	8,210	7,081	...	...
1890-91	4,653	6,191	...	...	...	6,191	...	...	...	1,538	2,019	890	6,186	8,210	7,081	...	...
1891-92	4,653	6,191	...	...	...	6,191	...	...	...	1,538	2,019	890	6,186	8,210	7,081	...	...
1892-93	4,653	6,191	...	...	...	6,191	...	...	...	1,538	2,019	890	6,186	8,210	7,081	...	...
1893-94	4,659	6,199	...	...	...	6,199	...	...	...	1,527	2,011	890	6,186	8,210	7,089	...	...
1894-95	4,659	6,199	...	...	...	6,199	...	...	...	1,527	2,011	890	6,186	8,210	7,089	...	...
1895-96	4,654	6,199	...	...	...	6,193	3	4	...	1,527	2,011	890	6,184	8,208	7,083	...	...
1896-97	4,654	6,199	...	...	...	6,193	3	4	...	1,527	2,011	890	6,184	8,208	7,083	...	...
1897-98	4,654	6,199	...	...	...	6,193	3	4	...	1,527	2,011	890	6,184	8,208	7,083	...	...
1898-99	4,654	6,199	...	...	...	6,193	3	4	...	1,527	2,011	890	6,184	8,208	7,083	...	...
1899-1900	4,654	6,199	...	...	...	6,193	3	4	...	1,527	2,011	890	6,184	8,208	7,083	...	...
1900-01	4,654	6,199	...	...	...	6,193	3	4	...	1,527	2,011	890	6,184	8,208	7,083	...	...
1901-02	4,654	6,199	...	...	...	6,193	3	4	...	1,527	2,011	890	6,184	8,208	7,083	...	...
1902-03	4,654	6,199	...	...	...	6,193	3	4	...	1,527	2,011	890	6,184	8,208	7,083	...	...
1903-04	4,658	6,213	...	...	...	6,213	3	4	...	1,518	1,991	870	6,184	8,208	7,083	...	...

APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue Settlement for 23 Villages situated in the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwār Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1880-81.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total Land—Government, Occupied, Unoccupied, and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	44,979	59,304	...	...	..	59,304	587	560	52	20,100	26,301	12,445	65,666	86,165	71,801	19,598	...	* Owing to Famine but re- covered next year.
1882-83	44,888	59,227	...	3,666	+ 3,666	55,561	679	837	69	20,100	26,301	12,444	65,667	86,165	68,074	...	...	† Remitted on account of Revision Survey.
1883-84	44,967	59,316	...	...	...	59,316	599	548	54	20,100	26,301	12,768	65,666	86,165	72,138	...	...
1884-85	44,967	59,316	...	...	...	59,316	599	548	69	20,100	26,301	12,764	65,666	86,165	72,149	37	...	† Recovered during the sub- sequent year.
1885-86	45,078	59,424	...	...	...	59,424	489	440	40	20,100	26,301	12,768	65,666	86,165	73,227	...	...
1886-87	45,369	59,712	...	...	...	59,712	197	152	17	19,921	26,301	12,734	65,487	86,165	72,463	...	...
1887-88	45,369	59,712	...	...	...	59,712	198	152	38	19,921	26,301	12,546	65,488	86,165	72,296	...	...
1888-89	45,386	59,734	...	...	...	59,734	180	130	6	19,921	26,301	12,543	65,487	86,165	72,282	...	...
1889-90	45,386	59,734	...	...	...	59,734	179	130	1	19,921	26,301	12,548	65,486	86,165	72,278	...	...
1890-91	45,386	59,734	...	...	...	59,734	179	130	12	19,921	26,301	13,529	65,486	86,165	72,275	...	...
1891-92	45,400	59,746	...	...	...	59,746	166	118	1	19,935	26,312	13,529	65,501	86,176	73,276	4,264	...	§ On account of Famine but subsequently recovered.
1892-93	45,400	59,746	...	...	...	59,746	166	118	3	19,935	26,312	13,529	65,501	86,176	73,278	...	...
1893-94	45,400	59,746	...	...	...	59,746	166	118	4	19,936	26,312	13,529	65,502	86,176	73,279	...	...
1894-95	45,419	59,759	...	...	...	59,759	146	105	3	19,935	26,313	13,528	65,500	86,177	73,290	...	...
1895-96	45,419	59,759	...	...	...	59,759	147	105	2	19,934	26,313	13,530	65,500	86,177	73,291	...	...
1896-97	45,446	59,780	...	...	...	59,780	120	84	1	19,934	26,313	13,530	65,500	86,177	73,311	479	...	|| Do. do.
1897-98	45,443	59,774	...	...	...	59,774	120	84	1	19,934	26,312	13,530	65,497	86,170	73,305	...	...
1898-99	45,443	59,774	...	...	...	59,774	120	84	1	19,934	26,312	13,530	65,497	86,170	73,305	...	...
1899-00	45,448	59,774	...	...	...	59,774	120	84	1	19,934	26,312	13,530	65,497	86,170	73,305	623	...	The outstandings were due to Famine; the sums given in column 18 were remitted and the balance recovered.
1900-01	45,448	59,774	...	...	...	59,774	120	84	1	19,934	26,312	13,530	65,497	86,170	73,305	6,846	250	
1901-02	45,448	59,774	...	...	...	59,774	120	84	1	19,934	26,312	13,530	65,497	86,170	73,305	18,328	3,442	
1902-03	45,448	59,774	...	...	...	59,774	120	84	1	19,934	26,312	13,530	65,497	86,170	73,305	713	11,604	
1903-04	45,448	59,774	...	...	...	59,774	120	84	1	19,933	26,312	13,530	65,496	86,170	73,305	1,458	...	

APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue Settlement for one Village situated in the Navalgunḍ Tāluka of the Dhārwar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1887-88.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inām).			Total Land—Government, Occupied, Unoccupied, and Inām.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 & 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Rs.				Rs.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1888-89	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,568	3,287	5,854	4,291	...	...	...
1889-90	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,568	3,287	5,854	4,291	...	...	...
1890-91	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,568	3,287	5,854	4,291	...	...	...
1891-92	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,568	3,287	5,854	4,291	*472	...	...
1892-93	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,568	3,287	5,854	4,291	...	...	...
1893-94	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,568	3,287	5,854	4,291	...	...	...
1894-95	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,568	3,287	5,854	4,291	...	...	...
1895-96	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,568	3,287	5,854	4,291	...	...	...
1896-97	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,568	3,287	5,854	4,291	...	...	...
1897-98	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,568	3,287	5,854	4,291	...	...	...
1898-99	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,979	3,287	5,854	4,702	...	...	...
1899-00	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,979	3,287	5,854	4,702	...	...	...
1900-01	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,979	3,287	5,854	4,702	...	...	...
1901-02	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	1,979	3,287	5,854	4,702	...	...	...
1902-03	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	2,031	3,287	5,854	4,754	...	...	...
1903-04	1,563	2,723	...	...	...	2,723	...	...	...	1,724	3,131	2,031	3,287	5,854	4,754	...	...	...

*Owing to famine but recovered in the following year.

APPENDIX O^(d).

Revenue Statement for one (Inámati Rámdurg) Village situated in the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1900-01.

Years.	Occupied Land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total Land—Government, Occupied, Unoccupied, and Inám.			Balance outstanding at the close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 2, 9 & 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 & 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1901-02 ...	Acres. 1,127	Rs. 1,588	...	...	...	Rs. 1,588	...	...	...	Acres. 693	Rs. 1,093	Rs. 369	Acres. 1,820	Rs. 2,681	Rs. 1,957	215*	209*	Owing to famine.
1902-03 ...	1,127	1,588	...	...	...	1,588	...	...	...	693	1,093	369	1,820	2,681	1,957	13†	215†	Owing to famine.
1903-04 ...	1,127	1,588	...	...	...	1,588	...	...	...	693	1,093	369	1,820	2,681	1,957	...	...

APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government Occupied Land

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY.																
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
																		Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																		
1	Ahethi	I	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	3,277	5,837	1 12 8	...	...	...	10	24	3 6 5	3,397	5,981	1 12 8
2	Gungol	II	1 12 0	...	1 12 0	5,890	12,174	1 5 11	...	...	...	19	35	1 15 8	8,990	12,309	1 6 0
3	Merab	II	1 12 0	...	...	14,039	20,428	1 7 3	...	...	...	47	88	1 13 11	14,086	20,514	1 7 4
4	Shirur	I	2 0 0	...	3 0 0	5,971	9,043	1 8 3	...	...	...	11	23	1 0 0	5,932	9,058	1 8 3
5	Tall Morab	I	2 0 0	...	...	2,745	4,432	1 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,745	4,432	1 9 10
6	Total of I Group	...	...	...	...	34,912	51,912	1 7 9	...	...	...	87	169	1 15 1	34,999	52,091	1 7 10
<i>Group II.</i>																		
6	Annigori	II	1 12 0	...	3 0 0	26,530	34,218	1 4 8	...	...	...	62	122	2 2 1	26,592	34,350	1 4 8
7	Arekurhatti	II	1 12 0	...	...	6,686	9,331	1 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,686	9,331	1 6 8
8	Ballarwad	II	1 12 0	...	...	1,852	2,734	1 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,852	2,734	1 7 7
9	Ballur	II	1 12 0	...	...	2,178	3,432	1 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,178	3,432	1 9 3
10	Bennur	II	1 12 0	...	...	1,301	2,124	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301	2,124	1 10 1
11	Bhadrapur	II	1 12 0	...	1 12 0	4,139	6,625	1 9 7	...	...	...	5	9	1 13 10	4,144	6,634	1 9 7
12	Byalali	II	1 12 0	...	...	2,433	3,853	1 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,433	3,853	1 9 4
13	Dundur	II	1 12 0	...	...	827	1,374	1 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	1,374	1 10 7
14	Halkusgal	II	1 12 0	...	...	4,793	7,797	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,793	7,797	1 10 0
15	Hansal	II	1 12 0	...	3 0 0	5,709	8,354	1 7 5	...	...	...	4	11	2 13 0	5,713	8,366	1 7
16	Kalwad	II	1 12 0	...	1 12 0	4,681	7,199	1 8 7	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	4,683	7,201	1 8 7
17	Karwad	II	1 12 0	...	...	2,426	3,610	1 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,426	3,610	1 7 10
18	Majligud	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,495	3,399	1 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,495	3,399	1 5 10
19	Manakwad	II	1 12 0	...	...	2,008	3,363	1 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,008	3,363	1 10 10
20	Nalwadi	II	1 12 0	...	...	2,901	4,643	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,901	4,643	1 9 7
21	Padesur	II	1 12 0	...	3 0 0	6,015	8,952	1 7 10	...	...	...	21	33	3 15 8	6,026	9,025	1 7 11
22	Saidapur	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,368	1,789	1 4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	1,789	1 4 11
23	Shahivinhalli	II	1 12 0	...	...	2,065	3,073	1 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,065	3,073	1 8 6
24	Shirkol	II	1 12 0	...	...	3,071	4,766	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,071	4,766	1 8 10
25	Tirlapur	I	2 0 0	...	...	3,491	6,080	1 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	6,080	1 11 10
26	Yemaur	II	1 12 0	...	3 0 0	3,804	5,402	1 8 0	...	...	...	6	29	3 3 8	3,810	5,429	1 8 6
27	Total of II Group	...	...	...	...	90,413	1,32,118	1 7 5	...	...	...	90	256	2 9 4	90,512	1,32,374	1 7 1
<i>Group III.</i>																		
27	Adnur	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,585	1,949	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,585	1,949	1 3 1
28	Alagwadi	IV	1 8 0	...	...	13,710	26,198	1 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,710	26,198	1 2 1
29	Amargol	IV	1 8 0	...	...	4,980	6,130	1 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,980	6,130	1 5
30	Arban	III	1 10 0	...	...	1,340	2,564	1 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,340	2,564	1 8
31	Arabhatti	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,378	3,215	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,378	3,215	1 5
32	Banhatti	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,804	2,441	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,804	2,441	1 5
33	Basadpur	IV	1 8 0	...	...	4,341	5,598	1 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,341	5,598	1 4
34	Belhar	IV	1 8 0	...	...	3,600	3,355	1 3 11	...	...	...	1	2	3 0 0	3,601	3,357	1 4
35	Belavastgi	IV	1 8 0	...	...	6,406	9,094	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,406	9,094	1 4
36	Boganur	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,492	2,738	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,492	2,738	1 1 1
37	Chilakwad	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,347	3,191	1 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,347	3,191	1 5
38	Dandapur	III	1 10 0	...	...	6,666	7,940	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,666	7,940	1 3
39	Gobargumpi	IV	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1,321	1,610	1 15 11	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,323	1,611	1 5 1
40	Gadisagar	IV	1 8 0	...	...	7,135	8,971	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,135	8,971	1 4
41	Gurkhatti	III	1 10 0	...	...	1,551	2,321	1 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,551	2,321	1 8
42	Hallikeri	IV	1 8 0	...	...	5,615	7,049	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,615	7,049	1 3
43	Hensikatti	III	1 10 0	...	...	2,972	4,092	1 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,972	4,092	1 6 1
44	Jegapur	III	1 10 0	...	...	3,009	4,429	1 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,009	4,429	1 7

in the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	...	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	...	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	...	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Group I.	...		
2 4	...	2 4 0	2,377	6,667	2 0 1	...	...	...	10	27	2 11 2	3,287	6,592	2 0 1	12'4	Abetti	1
2 4	8,899	15,687	1 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,899	15,687	1 12 2	28'4	Gungol	2		
2 4	14,088	26,350	1 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,088	26,350	1 13 11	28'4	Morab	3		
2 4	...	2 4 0	6,871	10,172	1 11 9	...	...	...	11	25	2 4 4	5,982	10,108	1 11 8	12'4	Shirur	4
2 4	2,745	4,685	1 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,745	4,986	1 12 1	12'5	Tali Morab	5		
...	84,978	68,768	1 12 2	...	...	...	21	52	2 7 7	34,999	63,815	1 12 2	22 5	Total of I Group	5		
Group II.																			
2 0	...	8 0 0	20,530	30,108	1 7 7	...	...	...	62	132	2 2 1	21,562	39,298	1 7 7	14'2	Annigeri	6
2 0	6,586	10,664	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,586	10,664	1 9 11	14'2	Arakurhatti	7		
2 0	1,652	2,194	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,952	5,124	1 11 0	14'2	Ballarwad	8		
2 0	2,178	3,922	1 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,178	3,922	1 12 10	14'2	Ballur	9		
2 0	1,301	2,427	1 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301	2,427	1 12 10	14'2	Bennur	10		
2 0	4,144	7,580	1 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,144	7,580	1 12 2	14'2	Bhadrapur	11		
2 0	2,433	4,408	1 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,433	4,408	1 12 11	14'2	Byalsal	12		
2 0	827	1,570	1 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	1,570	1 14 4	14'2	Dundar	13		
2 0	4,793	8,911	1 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,793	8,911	1 12 9	14'2	Halkusugal	14		
2 0	...	8 0 0	5,709	9,547	1 10 2	...	...	...	4	11	2 12 0	6,713	9,588	1 10 9	14'2	Hansal	15
2 0	...	2 0 0	4,681	8,229	1 12 1	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	4,682	8,229	1 12 1	14'2	Kalwad	16
2 0	2,426	4,126	1 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,426	4,126	1 11 9	14'2	Karwad	17		
2 0	2,493	4,532	1 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,493	4,532	1 12 1	33'3	Majjud	18		
2 0	2,008	3,843	1 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,008	3,843	1 14 7	11'2	Manakwad	19		
2 0	2,901	5,306	1 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,901	5,306	1 12 2	14'2	Nalwadli	20		
2 0	...	8 0 0	6,016	10,221	1 11 2	...	...	...	21	68	2 15 2	6,036	10,314	1 11 4	14'1	Padesur	21
2 0	1,368	2,385	1 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	2,385	1 11 11	33'3	Saidapur	22		
2 0	2,005	3,612	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,005	3,612	1 12 0	14'2	Shishvinhalli	23		
2 0	3,071	5,447	1 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,071	5,447	1 12 7	14'2	Shirkol	24		
2 0	3,491	6,080	1 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	6,080	1 11 10	...	Turkpar	25		
2 0	...	8 0 0	3,604	6,174	1 11 8	...	...	...	6	19	2 2 8	3,610	6,193	1 11 6	14'2	Yemnur	26
...	90,418	161,117	1 10 9	...	...	...	94	247	2 10 1	90,612	161,364	1 10 9	14'3	Total of II Group	21		
Group III.																			
1 12	1,585	2,274	1 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,585	2,274	1 6 11	16'6	Adnur	27		
1 12	12,710	18,898	1 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,710	18,898	1 6 1	16'6	Alagwadi	28		
1 12	4,680	7,210	1 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,680	7,210	1 8 8	16'6	Amargol	29		
1 12	1,840	2,761	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,840	2,761	1 8 0	7'6	Arban	30		
1 12	2,378	3,751	1 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,378	3,751	1 9 3	16'6	Arahatti	31		
1 12	1,804	2,848	1 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,804	2,848	1 9 3	16'6	Banhatti	32		
1 12	4,341	6,531	1 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,341	6,531	1 8 1	16'6	Basapur	33		
1 12	2,690	3,914	1 7 2	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	2,691	3,916	1 7 3	16'6	Belbar	34		
1 12	6,408	9,443	1 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,408	9,443	1 7 7	16'6	Belavatgi	35		
2 12	2,492	3,253	1 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,492	3,253	1 4 11	16'6	Bogannur	36		
1 12	2,847	3,723	1 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,847	3,723	1 9 5	16'6	Ghislakwad	37		
1 12	6,666	8,551	1 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,666	8,551	1 4 6	7'6	Dandapur	38		
1 12	1,322	2,113	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,322	2,113	1 9 7	16'6	Gohargumpi	39		
1 12	7,185	10,466	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,185	10,466	1 7 2	16'6	Gudisagar	40		
1 12	1,551	2,521	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,551	2,521	1 10 0	7'6	Gurikatti	41		
1 12	5,815	8,224	1 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,815	8,224	1 6 8	16'6	Hallikeri	42		
1 12	2,872	4,407	1 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,872	4,407	1 8 6	7'6	Hansikatti	43		
1 12	3,009	4,770	1 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,009	4,770	1 9 4	7'6	Jogapur	44		

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
45	Kadadhali	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,393	1,760	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,393	1,760	1 4 1
46	Kalkeri	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,779	3,330	1 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,779	3,330	1 8 3
47	Kamargop	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,181	2,068	1 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,181	2,068	1 6 3
48	Kankikop	III	1 10 0	...	...	2,572	2,994	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,572	2,994	1 8 10
49	Karvinkop	III	1 10 0	...	...	1,264	1,692	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	1,692	1 4 2
50	Rhannur	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,189	2,823	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,189	2,823	1 4 9
51	Kittur	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,979	2,568	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	2,568	1 4 9
52	Kondikop	IV	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	2,654	3,212	1 8 4	...	...	...	4	6	1 8 0	2,658	3,218	1 8 4
53	Mugnur	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,876	2,342	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,876	2,342	1 4 0
54	Nagarhalli	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,186	2,574	1 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,186	2,574	1 2 10
55	Nagnur	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,718	2,157	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,718	2,157	1 4 1
56	Nargund	III	1 10 0	...	...	2,884	4,585	1 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,884	4,585	1 6 8
57	Nayalgund	IV	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	16,276	20,640	1 4 8	...	...	...	15	35	2 0 0	16,304	20,676	1 4 8
58	Navalli	IV	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	4,200	5,628	1 8 5	...	...	...	5	8	1 9 7	4,205	5,636	1 8 5
59	Peth	III	1 10 0	...	...	2,924	3,639	1 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,924	3,639	1 3 11
60	Sankohal	III	1 10 0	...	...	2,714	3,540	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714	3,540	1 4 10
61	Sasvihali	IV	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	3,512	4,302	1 3 10	...	...	...	6	10	1 10 8	3,518	4,312	1 3 10
62	Shidapur	III	1 10 0	...	...	987	1,523	1 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	987	1,523	1 8 8
63	Somapur	III	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	7,512	9,842	1 4 8	...	...	...	3	5	1 10 8	7,518	9,847	1 4 8
64	Sotkanhal	IV	1 8 0	...	...	794	1,000	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	794	1,000	1 4 4
38	Total of III Group ...		...	...	...	127,787	1,76,208	1 4 6	...	...	...	38	68	1 12 8	127,825	1,76,271	1 4 6
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
65	Ajgundi	IV	1 8 0	...	...	769	912	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	912	1 2 0
66	Arahangodi	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,081	1,905	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	1,905	1 2 8
67	Bhoranhati	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,418	2,000	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,418	2,000	1 6 7
68	Budihal	IV	1 8 0	...	...	425	698	1 10 1	...	...	...	25	74	2 1 10	490	797	1 10 1
69	Byankankop	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,988	2,180	1 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,988	2,180	1 1 7
70	Halgop	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,184	1,715	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	1,715	1 7 2
71	Hirekop	IV	1 8 0	...	...	5,888	6,127	1 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,888	6,127	1 0 10
72	Kapli	V	1 4 0	...	...	1,087	1,586	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,087	1,586	0 15 1
73	Khanapur	V	1 4 0	...	...	1,441	1,840	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441	1,840	0 14 11
74	Kongwad	V	1 4 0	...	...	4,310	4,422	1 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,310	4,422	1 0 5
75	Konnur	IV	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	10,863	12,453	1 2 4	...	...	...	25	54	1 8 8	10,903	12,507	1 2 4
76	Kurigeri	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,273	1,869	1 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	1,869	1 7 8
77	Lakhsapur	IV	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	207	269	1 4 10	...	...	...	2	3	1 8 0	209	272	1 4 10
78	Madgunki	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,416	3,112	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,416	3,112	1 4 7
79	Maradgi	IV	1 8 0	...	...	331	411	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	411	1 3 10
80	Naiknur	IV	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	2,058	3,352	1 1 6	...	...	...	2	3	1 8 0	2,060	3,355	1 1 6
81	Radernagnur	V	1 4 0	...	...	2,959	2,594	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,959	2,594	0 14 0
82	Shelovadi	IV	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	12,833	16,067	1 1 5	...	...	...	8	43	5 6 0	12,841	16,110	1 1 5
83	Sitrol	IV	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	2,988	3,079	1 2 3	...	...	...	9	15	1 10 8	2,997	3,094	1 2 3
84	Tadhal	IV	1 8 0	...	...	4,316	5,148	1 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,316	5,148	1 8 1
85	Tapad Kuratti	IV	1 8 0	...	...	4,388	5,122	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,388	5,122	1 3 1
86	Vasan	IV	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1,193	1,699	1 6 5	...	...	...	15	25	1 10 8	1,208	1,694	1 6 5
23	Total of IV Group ...		...	...	...	68,230	77,145	1 2 1	...	...	...	106	217	2 0 9	68,336	77,362	1 2 1
87	Inamati Bāmdurg ...	V	2 0 0 1 14 0 1 8 0	...	2 0 0	1,815	2,674	1 7 7	...	...	...	4	9	2 4 0	1,819	2,683	1 7 7
87	Grand Total ... ..		...	...	...	233,167	4,40,068	1 5 2	...	...	...	334	719	2 2 5	233,491	4,40,771	1 5 2

Q—continued.

By REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.			
1 12	1,393	2,042	1 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,393	2,042	1 7 5	18'6	Kadadhali	45	
1 12	2,779	3,885	1 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,779	3,885	1 6 4	16'6	Kalkeri	46	
1 12	2,181	3,603	1 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,181	3,603	1 10 5	16'6	Kamargop	47	
1 12	2,572	4,301	1 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,572	4,301	1 10 9	7'6	Kankikop	48	
1 12	1,264	1,714	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	1,714	1 5 8	7'6	Karvinkop	49	
1 12	2,189	3,293	1 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,189	3,293	1 8 1	16'6	Khanur	50	
1 12	1,979	2,996	1 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	2,996	1 6 3	16'6	Kittur	51	
1 12	2,658	3,753	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,658	3,753	1 6 7	16'6	Kondikop	52	
1 12	1,676	2,732	1 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,676	2,732	1 7 4	16'6	Mugnur	53	
1 12	2,186	3,003	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,186	3,003	1 6 0	16'6	Nagarhalli	54	
1 12	1,718	2,516	1 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,718	2,516	1 7 5	16'6	Mugnur	55	
1 12	2,364	4,938	1 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,364	4,938	1 7 4	7'6	Nargund	56	
1 12	16,276	24,080	1 7 3	...	...	...	18	38	2 0 0	16,294	24,116	1 7 3	16'6	Navalgund	57	
1 12	4,205	6,574	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,205	6,574	1 9 0	16'6	Navalli	58	
1 12	2,924	3,919	1 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,924	3,919	1 5 5	7'6	Peth	59	
1 12	2,714	3,812	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714	3,812	1 6 6	7'6	Sankohal	60	
1 12	3,518	5,099	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,518	5,099	1 7 2	16'6	Sarvihalli	61	
1 12	967	1,640	1 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	1,640	1 10 7	7'6	Shidapur	62	
1 12	7,516	10,389	1 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,516	10,389	1 6 1	7'6	Sompur	63	
1 12	794	1,177	1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	794	1,177	1 7 9	16'6	Sotkanhal	64	
...	137,306	2,01,124	1 7 4	...	...	...	19	38	2 0 0	137,325	201,162	1 7 4	14'1	Total of III Group ...	65	
Group IV.																		
1 8	769	912	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	912	1 3 0	...	Ajgundi	66	
1 8	1,631	1,965	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	1,965	1 2 8	...	Arehangodi	67	
1 8	1,418	2,000	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,418	2,000	1 6 7	...	Bhoranhat	68	
1 8	426	693	1 10 1	...	...	...	35	74	2 1 10	460	767	1 10 8	...	Budhal	69	
1 8	1,989	2,180	1 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989	2,180	1 1 7	...	Byankankop	70	
1 8	1,184	1,716	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	1,716	1 7 2	...	Halgop	71	
1 8	5,893	6,127	1 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,893	6,127	1 0 10	...	Hirakop	72	
1 9	1,687	1,903	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,687	1,903	1 2 1	19'9	Kapli	73	
1 6	1,441	1,808	1 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441	1,808	1 1 10	20'	Kbansapur	74	
1 8	4,310	5,306	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,310	5,306	1 3 8	19'9	Kongwad	75	
1 8	10,903	12,607	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,903	12,607	1 2 3	...	Konnur	76	
1 8	1,272	1,869	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	1,869	1 7 6	...	Kurigeri	77	
1 8	209	272	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	272	1 4 7	...	Lakhmapur	78	
1 8	2,416	3,112	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,416	3,112	1 4 7	...	Madgunki	79	
1 6	331	411	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	411	1 3 10	...	Maradgi	80	
1 6	2,000	2,355	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,355	1 1 6	...	Nalknur	81	
1 8	2,959	3,113	1 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,959	3,113	1 0 10	20'0	Radernagnur	82	
1 8	15,833	15,067	1 1 5	...	...	...	8	43	5 6 0	15,841	15,110	1 1 6	...	Shelovadi	83	
1 8	2,707	3,094	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,707	3,094	1 2 2	...	Sirol	84	
1 6	4,316	5,148	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,316	5,148	1 3 1	...	Tadhal	85	
1 8	4,338	5,182	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,338	5,182	1 3 1	...	Tapad Kuratti	86	
1 8	1,203	1,694	1 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,203	1,694	1 6 5	...	Vasan	87	
...	68,293	79,233	1 2 7	...	...	...	43	117	2 1 6	68,336	79,350	1 2 7	2'5	Total of IV Group ...	88	
...	1,615	2,674	1 7 7	...	...	...	4	9	2 4 0	1,619	2,682	1 7 7	...	Inamati Rarnburg ...	89	
...	333,210	4,97,011	1 7 11	...	...	...	141	463	2 8 11	333,491	499,874	1 7 11	13'0	Grand Total	90	

APPENDIX R.

*Extract from Government Selection No. CXLVIII—New Series,
from pages 89—141.*

No. 151 OF 1874.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 29th January 1874.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment in forty-seven (47) villages of the old Hubli Táluka and eighty-one (81) villages of the old Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, which revision I propose should take effect in the ensuing revenue year 1874-75.

2. Thirty villages of Hubli comprise the first portion of the Southern Marátha Country subjected to the operations of the Revenue Survey; these villages were settled experimentally by Captain Wingate, then Superintendent of the Southern Marátha Country Survey, in and for 1843-44; an additional seventeen (17) villages of the Hubli Táluka were settled in the ensuing year, and in the same year the eighty-one (81) villages of the old Navalgund Táluka, the revision of the assessment of which is now proposed. The settlement of the whole of these villages was reported upon by Captain Wingate in his letter No. 445 of the 25th October 1844, and the rates of assessment therein detailed received the sanction of Government by letter in the Revenue Department No. 1024 of the 27th February 1845.

3. The forty-seven (47) villages formerly belonging to the Hubli Táluka now continue in that táluka; the eighty-one (81) villages formerly belonging to Navalgund are now distributed as below:—

Remaining in Navalgund Táluka ...	...	...	60
Transferred to Hubli do. ...	...	...	7
Do. Ron do. ...	...	...	8
Do. Damal do. ...	...	...	8
Do. Dhárwár do. ...	...	...	1
Do. Kaládgi Collectorate, Bádámi Táluka ...	...	...	2
			—
			81
			—

4. These 128 villages form one nearly connected tract of country, being separated only by the small jágir of Hebli and by Government villages settled at posterior dates. I therefore propose to deal with them in one letter, and, as far as is possible, consider their past and present circumstances together.

5. Strictly the thirty villages of Hubli, into which the survey settlement was first introduced, might have had a new settlement to take effect in the year now current, but I referred the subject of the re-settlement of these villages to Government by letter No. 1807, dated 5th October 1872, and it was decided* that, in consequence of the limited area affected and the uncertainty which prevailed at the time about railway communication in the Southern Marátha Country, it would be well to postpone the revision of these few villages and take them up with the more extended area, the settlement of which expires in the present year.

6. In the revision survey all survey fields which were in excess of 80 acres are sub-divided into two or more survey fields, so as to make all dry-crop survey fields held by one occupant range from about fifteen (15) to about thirty (30) acres. All survey fields held by more than one "occupant," or holder recognized in the Government books, are sub-divided according to the boundaries of each occupant's enjoyment, so as to give each a separately defined and assessed survey field. In all cases where Government and inám land were included in one and the same survey field in the original survey, and ascertainable definition of the line of separation between the Government land and the inám land existed, separate survey fields have been made. This inclusion of Government and inám land in one survey field was avoided as far as possible in the original survey, but some cases occurred through mistake, and others by the lapse since of the land of one inámdár when the land of two or more had been included in one survey field. New made-roads had been since the last survey run through many fields necessitating their division into two separate survey fields. In the black soils considerable changes had occurred in many survey fields from the removal or addition of land from the action of the nallas, the course of which in this black soil is very liable to shift. All inám survey fields paying judi held by sharers separately recognized in the Government accounts are required to be, and have been, sub-

divided according to the shares into separate survey fields, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873.

7. Even without the last cause for sub-division of former survey fields, the changes in boundaries, which had occurred from the other causes above detailed, and the required sub-division of survey fields made of excessive area in the original survey, affected so large a proportion of the old survey fields that very few would have remained as they were, and the re-measurement of the whole became the simplest and least doubtful course, as it would have taken a longer time to check the original boundaries than to re-measure the land entirely.

8. The following statement shows the total area of these 128 villages according to the former survey and the present:—

Former Survey.			Revision Survey.		
Arable acres.	Unarable acres.	Total acres.	Arable acres.	Unarable acres.	Total acres.
400,680	24,060	424,690	405,689	18,186	842,375

There is thus a total difference of acres 815 in the gross area of the two independent surveys of upwards of 420,000 acres, or 0.19 per cent.; a considerable part of this discrepancy arises from differences in the part of the unarable area of two villages relating to village sites, roads and nallas, into which I have directed scrutiny to be made as some clerical error appears probable. Regarding the accuracy of the present and past survey more conclusive proof could hardly be afforded, for the two surveys have been perfectly independent; from the sub-division of the former survey fields in the revision survey, the area given by it consists of a different aggregate of atoms to that of the former survey. The difference in the area entered as unarable in the two surveys is due to land being considered arable now which was not so thirty years ago.

9. But though the aggregate area is close, considerable differences have been found in the details. The boundary marks were in the first days of the survey erected some little time after the measurement; till Act III of 1846 was passed, no provision to compel the erection of marks existed, and considerable delay, as much as two or three months, often occurred before they were complete. I doubt, however, if this gave much opportunity for altering boundaries, as the greater part of the test measurement was taken after the boundary marks had been completed. Stones were used in Hubli villages to a much greater extent than experience has shown to be expedient; to move a stone a few feet at a time is not difficult so long as the land of another cultivator is not encroached upon but only Government waste or vacant spaces, such as road-tracks, beds of tanks, and space left for village sites; nallas which were taken as boundaries have often encroached upon one bank and deposited land upon the other. From all these causes considerable discrepancies in areas of individual fields have been met with. The following shows the result in 3,578 the total fields of 22 villages in Hubli, which were compared in detail and the cause of many of large differences sought out:—

Difference between Old and New Survey.

Total survey fields.	From 0 to 5 per cent.	From 5 to 10 per cent.	From 10 to 15 per cent.	From 15 to 20 per cent.	From 20 to 25 per cent.	Above 25 per cent.
3,578	2,639	584	173	73	37	78

10. The cause of difference in 59 fields of those entered above 20 per cent. was sought out in detail; it is reported that in no case was a mistake in the old measurement discovered. The differences occurred entirely in very small fields, the principal cause being the change of the bed of boundary nallas, and the next encroachment on beds of tanks and village sites, and in a few cases on Government waste land, then comes exclusion of land from the field since the survey and inclusion in the village site. The total area of the 59 fields in which the cause of difference was sought out was by the old survey acres 161.7 and by the present survey acres 174.18, from which it will be seen that the original fields were of small area, many in fact were only of a fraction of an acre, and that land lost in many cases compensated for land gained.

11. For all practical revenue purposes the old village maps were correctly constructed, now they have been re-drawn, showing of course all boundaries of survey fields as now confirmed, and the boundary marks, whether bándhs and stones, are shown and printed on the maps. Now that nearly all land is occupied, there is less fear of changes in boundaries than when there was a good deal of Government waste, and the boundary marks shown on the maps will render attempts at their removal without detection much more difficult than before. The general accuracy of the village map has been enhanced by a traverse survey of the boundary of every village.

12. As regards classification we commenced by entirely re-classing the villages near Hubli itself, where a great admixture of soils exists. The original classification made here was done in 1843 under the orders of Colonel Francis, then an Assistant Superintendent in the Southern Marátha Country Survey: he and his men had just arrived from Násik, where they had been trained and where no soils similar in character or geological origin to the red soils of the Dhárwár Collectorate are met with. These red soils appear to consist of a fine ferruginous gravel mixed with quartz pebbles and a little clay. When they have been uncultivated for a long period, as was the case in 1843, they often acquire an appearance which is most deceiving as to their real quality, the surface soil gets all washed away and a coating of loose gravel and quartz stones is all that appears, or a thin stratum of indurated clay is left on the surface into which water hardly penetrates, and on which little grass even grows; the soil immediately below the surface having been long undisturbed becomes exceedingly hard and dense, and appears to be almost impervious to water, but after the merest surface scratching, rather than ploughing, the rain is enabled to remain on the surface and soften the soil below, which is then deeply ploughed with the greatest ease, and with a little aid from manure is exceedingly productive. This land thirty years ago was considered hardly susceptible of remunerative cultivation, an occasional patch here and there only might be seen under the plough. Most of this land is now cultivated, and proves to be of far better quality than could have been guessed from the external appearance.

13. Colonel Francis himself informed me that it was more than doubtful if these red soils were classed on a proper standard, and that a very careful examination, guided by the light of our longer experience of their nature, would be necessary; accordingly, all these lands were very carefully re-classed, some of them in fact more than once, until Captain Godfrey, the officer employed on the revision survey of Dhárwár and in charge of the classification, and his men working with me in the field appeared to have attained a correct standard.

14. We found that ordinarily, as might have been expected from their former appearance, these red soils were formerly classed too low, they were generally assigned a classification value of from two (2) annas to one (1) -anna and a great deal deducted as unarable and exempted from assessment; here and there a field would be met with rated at double those around it of similar soil, or in fact at very much our present valuation. The cause of this pretty certainly was that the field in question happened to be cultivated in 1843 at the time of the original classification, and the breaking up the surface by the plough had rendered visible the real quality of the soil.

15. To the east of Hubli the soil becomes intermixed with black cotton soil or "regur," and after proceeding a mile or two in that direction becomes almost without exception black. Here we re-classed several villages throughout in the first instance, in order to ascertain the degree of correspondence of our past and present standard of classification in black soils. I had no doubt about the original classification of the lands which were cultivated in 1843, but I had some doubt regarding the lands which were then waste, as I well remembered the aspect thirty years ago of the old wastes in the black plain east of Dhárwár, covered with matted grass and scrub bábul bushes, the surface cut up with deeply worn-out water runs, and pitted with deep holes and cracks, and where the surface was visible through the vegetation it would be seen to be covered with minute nodules of lime, giving a general white and glary aspect to the soil.

16. Now, as a rule, in the place of these old wastes are to be seen clean, well-cultivated fields, after sowing and before the crop springs up, presenting an even mellow black or bistre tint, the scrub jungle gone years ago, and the "nutt" or huriali grass in the great majority of fields long ago extirpated. At the time of the first classification the productive qualities were all present in the soil but obscured by years of neglect and lying waste. Without having seen the former state of the lands now described, and judging them only by what they have become now through the natural effects of cultivation during a long series of years, no one can imagine or measure the enormous difference between their present and former aspect.

17. On comparing the old and new classification we found that in a considerable proportion of fields of the better classes, that is down to third, there was a great degree of uniformity; the former standard in the very best soils was a little low undoubtedly, but still this might have been met by an adjustment of valuations. But the difficulty then occurred that here and there a considerable number of abnormal differences in old and new classification of fields were met with: at first it appeared rational to suppose that these were the waste fields the ill-conditioned appearance of which had induced a low classification in 1843. But an examination of the classer's books showed that this idea would not hold, as no such rule could be deduced; fields recorded as then waste were often as highly classed as any others, and the cases of low old classification were often in lands recorded as occupied in 1843. This frustrated the idea of meeting the case of fields recorded as waste at that time by a special adjustment confined to them. The fact was that many fields recorded as waste in 1843 had only recently fallen out of cultivation, and had not yet lost the general appearance characterizing cultivated lands, while on the other hand much land recorded as occupied and much inám land was either very partially cultivated or was absolutely waste.

18. Finally, we adopted the plan of entirely re-classing all survey fields, the old classification of which fell below a certain point, ten or ten-and-a-half annas' classification valuation was the ordinary line of division adopted: all fields below this were entirely re-classed, all above it had from ten to fifteen per cent. of their number re-classed, or more if the result of this much appeared to make it necessary. An examination of the result of the re-classification of this percentage of the superior soils enabled us to fix a scale of adjustment to be applied to the old classification of the remainder of these superior soils which would fix a classification rating meeting every practical necessity on which to base assessment.

19. In re-classing everything which in the former classification was placed below ten-and-a-half annas we expected to include all the fields which were ill-conditioned and deteriorated from having been waste from time immemorial. After comparison of the old and new classification values of the fields now examined, which were placed above ten-and-a-half annas in the original classification, the old classification was in some cases confirmed without alteration, but more frequently a small increase was applied to the old classification of fields rated above a certain valuation, this increase varying from half an anna to one-and-a-half annas. I have myself seen a great deal of the new classification in the field and have examined the old and new classification valuations of every re-classed survey field both in the Hubli and the Navalgund villages, and have, in all these lands, directed the amount of adjustment to be applied to the old classification valuation.

20. A plan of adjustment of classification valuation of this nature could only be carried out successfully where a great uniformity of the character of the soil exists. This is met with to an extraordinary degree in the part of the Dhárwár Collectorate which is situated to the eastward of Hubli: exceptions to deep black soil are met with in very rare and well-defined patches, and in many villages hardly a single field will be found below ten annas' classification valuation. For all practical purposes I feel satisfied that the classification as now adjusted is as good a base on which to revise the assessment as if we had re-classed every single survey field.

21. I append to this letter two reports* from Captain Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, the officer under whom the immediate superintendence of the revision of classification was carried out: one regarding the 47 villages formerly in the Hubli Táluka, and the other relating to the 81 villages of the old Navalgund Táluka. These reports it will be well for the reader to peruse before going farther into the observations which I am about to make, in addition to and summing up those made by Captain Godfrey, regarding the past and present state of the tract of country under discussion, and finally on the rates of assessment which I propose for the future and their estimated revenue result. I was myself employed on the survey of this tract as an Assistant Superintendent in 1842 and the three following years, have travelled in and across it at all times of the year since at frequently recurring intervals, and can perhaps claim a longer knowledge of this part of the Presidency than circumstances often allow to any British officer in this country.

22. Hubli has been from the earliest times in the history of the British connexion with India the chief centre of trade in the Southern Marátha Country. There was in the seventeenth century an English† factory there, apparently in communication with the factory at Kárwár, from which place an extensive export of cloth was carried on, in the manufacture of which it is stated that fifty thousand people were employed, "no place in India being more celebrated for fine muslins." There are no weavers on the coast and no mention of them in any writings relating to the past, while Hubli has always been, and is now, the centre of a great weaving population. Between Poona and Bangalore, Hubli is the largest town, and is the only place, except Shábpur and Bagalkote, on which a hundi could a few years back have been obtained at Bombay. Navalgund and Anigeri are also flourishing towns. Dhárwár, Hubli, Nargund and Gadag are large market towns near the confines of the tract of country under report, and there are many other markets of minor importance.

23. The people of the Dhárwár Collectorate differ materially from those of the Northern Marátha Country, where the business of cultivator of the soil and trader in its produce are as a rule distinct, while in Dhárwár the two are to a considerable degree united, the rayat not only takes his produce to market but often to a distant one, even down to Kumpta or Kárwár, and either brings back goods for freight, or himself invests in coast produce of some kind which will be readily saleable inland. The cultivators of the Dhárwár Districts, who are generally Lingáits, differ both physically and morally from the purer Marátha of the more Northern Deccan. His race is a mixture of the Marátha of the Northern Deccan and the races of the south of India; he is a larger, stronger and blacker man, much more stolid, harder-working and less improvident, with a strong turn for speculation, for which the fluctuations of the cotton market during the last ten years have afforded a full scope and by no means always to his gain of late years.

* Nos. 128 and 148 of 27th November and 24th December 1873.

† Page 45 of "The English in Western India, being the Early History of the Factory at Surat, Bombay, and the subordinate factories on the West Coast." By the Rev. P. Anderson, Bombay, 1854.

24. As regards climate the tract under report varies much. Throughout the Dhárwár Collectorate, May is ordinarily a month of heavy rain in the form of thunder-storms from the east and north-east. May, July and October are the three months in the year in which most rain falls at Dhárwár itself and probably at Hubli also; but out as far east as Navalgund and Anigeri, May and October would probably far surpass July.

25. Around the town of Hubli the south-west monsoon sets in about the beginning of June with light showers from the south-west; these do not extend far to the east, the rain clouds which gave a drenching shower at Hubli, by the time they have been borne by the violent south-west wind fifteen miles to the eastward, have so far lightened themselves that they part with nothing beyond a little trifling drizzle and in another ten or fifteen miles fly on high without affecting the surface of the earth. After another fifteen or twenty miles of easterly course these rain clouds appear to again condense, descend, and commence to water the earth again. Subject to some modification by ranges of hills this will be observed all along the west of India parallel to the gháts; a certain distance inland the heavy rainfall of the gháts diminishes to thirty inches annual fall and still decreases on proceeding a few miles eastward to about twenty inches, but in addition becomes uncertain and uncertain as to time of occurrence; another twenty or thirty miles to the east sees a marked change for the better.

26. About the town of Hubli the setting in of the south-west monsoon in June is relied upon by the cultivators. To the west of the town there is a good deal of rice land and also of red soil on which náchni, bájri and other kharif crops are grown. Here kharif crops constitute 60 per cent. of the whole; to the eastward in the black soil the proportion of kharif rapidly diminishes, and in the old Navalgund Táluka generally is stated by Captain Godfrey to only amount to 19 per cent. of the whole. This information must have been derived from returns of the village officers. The proportion of kharif crops asserted is greater than I should have expected, for I have frequently crossed the Dhárwár plains from west to east in the months of June and July and even later, and have observed that till the beginning of September, or frequently even later than this, any appearance of crops above ground, except in the rarest and most exceptional patches, probably close to villages, is exceedingly seldom visible.*

27. In the plain of black soil of the old Navalgund Táluka and the eastern villages of Hubli, the soil is generally well saturated with rain and all the cracks in the black soil filled up in the month of May; the soil then becomes soft, and during the next two months, June and July, the soil is prepared for sowing, and if sufficient rain falls in August to moisten the surface soil again sowing of late or white jowári and cotton is effected. The sowing of these crops is dependent on the fall of rain, and occurs sometimes in the middle or end of August and sometimes not for a good month later; wheat intermixed with linseed or safflower is sown still later on. A heavy rainfall is looked for in the end of October, and generally comes then or even in the beginning of November. Thus heavy rain in May, very light showers in June, July and August, a little heavier in September after the land has been sown a short time, and a downpour in the end of October with a little rain ten days later, constitutes the perfection of a Dhárwár plain country season; and in the general run of years they get a very close approach to it everywhere to the westward of the prolongation of a line which may be roughly placed as parallel with one connecting Navalgund and Anigeri but a few miles to the east of this line. To the north-east of Navalgund and east of Nargund about the town of Yangul, formerly a Mahálkari's station, the rain becomes more uncertain. Yangul is, in fact, situated in a belt of rainfall inferior to both, that to the west and that to the east of it. In former years before the expiring settlement was made the state of the crops here was always, I well remember, spoken of with apprehension, and the very year following the introduction of the settlement, 1845-46, was one of the worst known for some time back. I think, however, there has been an improvement generally of the climate of the eastern parts of the Dhárwár Collectorate, though 1864 and 1865 were extraordinarily bad years; in the northern part and about Nargund and Yangul much land was not sown at all.

28. I believe that Captain Godfrey's remarks, contained in his 6th paragraph regarding the climate of Navalgund, are based on too small an experience of the climate of this táluka. It so happens that he was only in it in two years in the months of June and July, when the immunity from anything like the ordinary rain of the S.-W. monsoon

* The following is the rainfall for the three towns of Dhárwár, Hubli and Navalgund recorded in the Collector's office for the past four years. The accuracy of the Navalgund return for 1873 appears to me exceedingly open to doubt:—

Name of Town.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Dhárwár	32	54	30	7	30	16	26	88
Hubli	29	44	28	49	25	93	20	99
Navalgund	29	31	19	4	18	35	11	15

would strike any one as strange and exceptional, until further experience showed that the N.-E. or Madras monsoon is the stand-by of this part of the country. I have no doubt that the rainfall in the central part of Navalgund might be more certain than it is in occasional years, and that of the extreme north-eastern villages a good deal more certain than it is; but in the extreme western villages, considering the nature of the prevailing soil, it is very fairly good and certain. The black soil which prevails, with exceedingly small exceptional patches in this táluka, is deep and very retentive of moisture; three or four saturations during the monsoon keep the sub-soil constantly moist. The crops are undoubtedly better in some years than others, but anything like a total failure in the central or western part of Navalgund, or in the black soil or eastern villages of Hubli, is, I apprehend, unknown in recent times. This part of the country has, as it were, a double chance, partaking as it does of both monsoons, or rainfall from May to November, and this is one main point which gives it a superiority over the Northern Deccan.

29. It is the fashion of the people here, as with farmers in most other countries, to say that the rain is not what it used to be. In fact, the people of the present time have little hesitation in asserting that a bad rainfall as well as many other things they find fault with have all come in since the abolition of the rule of the East India Company. Though all farmers are grumblers notoriously, yet I believe those of the Dhárwár Collectorate excel in this respect, the double chance of monsoon which they have appears to give them a double ground of complaint if both do not come exactly right.

30. The great difficulty in the Navalgund Táluka generally is drinking water, which is often scarce and generally bad, being impregnated with salt and lime; it looks like water with a few drops of milk added to it, the people do not, however, consider this "white water," as they call it, unwholesome. When the usual May thunder-storms fail, great difficulty about water occurs, and both the people and cattle have to go four or five miles to the nearest drinking water. Since I was first in this táluka in 1842 much has been done to improve the supply of drinking water, but there is still room for a good deal of improvement. Sinking wells will not afford a remedy, the water is exceedingly deep down, and when reached often proves too brackish for use. Most villages have tanks for storing rain water, but with few exceptions they are dry by February; and then sinking holes in the beds of nallas is the only resource. The local funds will receive a large increase by the revision of the assessment, a perennial supply of drinking water in central situations is the most urgent need of this tract of country, and the provision of it has the first claim upon any increase of local resources. In his 39th paragraph Captain Godfrey alludes to the straits the low caste people are placed in by the denial of the right of drawing water from the tanks. This could surely be provided for, without just offence to any, by sinking a hole into which the water from the tank would filter, if indeed such a concession to the higher castes is necessary.

31. The land both in Hubli and Navalgund is exceedingly well and cleanly cultivated, at the time of the last settlement and for some years after a good deal of "nut" grass might be seen in the black soil among the crops, but that has long since been extirpated. The condition of the people is very good, far superior to that of the agricultural population of the central part of the Presidency. Nothing strikes the eye more than the excellent cattle which may be everywhere seen at work in the fields; it is very unusual to see a pair of bullocks in the plough which are not worth more than one hundred rupees, and they often would not be parted with for double that sum.

32. As regards communications the whole of this tract of country is passable for carts in the fine season and at all times in fact except just after heavy rain. The town of Hubli is the centre of convergence of several lines of road. One communicating with Dhárwár and Belgaum, one from Gadag through Anigeri, one from Sholápur through Nargund; this last, however, after heavy rain, is no more and no less passable than the ordinary black soil country tracks; it is not metalled, and the roadway consists of simple black soil in much of its course. From Hubli two main lines of road go to the coast, one *vid* Sirsi and the Devimunni Ghát to Kumpta, a branch from which diverges and passes on through Hurrihur to Bangalore, distant about 275 miles. Another road goes from Hubli to Kárwár *vid* Yellapur and the Aribyl Ghát, with a branch to Kumpta breaking off below the gháts. This branch, though giving the shortest road from Hubli to Kumpta, is little used in consequence of an unbridged river on it which, though neither large nor deep, offers a serious obstacle to top heavy cotton carts. The road by the Aribyl Ghát from Hubli to Kárwár is now good between the foot of the ghát and Kárwár, having been completely metalled; but it is by no means good from the Kánara frontier to the foot of the ghát, a distance of about 25 miles, for which it has not been metalled, and after a little rain works up into such a state of mud in many long stretches as to be impassable for a laden cart.

33. During the fair season there is a convergence of cart traffic to Hubli from all parts, and during the time of transport of cotton to the coast, namely, from October to December and again from April till traffic is closed by the setting in of the monsoon, hundreds of carts must pass through or in the immediate vicinity of this town daily. In April, May and June the price of every kind of fodder rises to a great height, not only in Hubli itself, but on and near all the roads leading to it.

34. At the time of the introduction of the expiring settlement in 1844 there was no direct cart road whatever to the coast from the Dhárwár Collectorate, the only cart road down the gháts between the Bhore Ghát near Poona and the extreme south of the Presidency was the Ram Ghát between Belgaum and the roadstead of Vingurla: this, though the only cart road for military or commercial purposes for many years, was with its slopes of one in five or six not worthy of the name, had it been even conveniently situated for the tract south of Belgaum.

35. Whatever traffic there then was between the Dhárwár Collectorate and the coast was conducted by means of pack bullocks. It was not till 1847 that Hubli was brought into communication with Sirsi and the coast by road. In 1842 the road from Dhárwár to Belgaum was the only made-road leading into the Dhárwár Collectorate. The road from the town of Dhárwár to Hubli was not commenced till the end of the following year.

36. The city of Hubli is not one of the 47 villages, it has no cultivated land whatever belonging to it but consists of a town site only, five (5) contiguous villages have no inhabited sites but consist of lands only, the people living in Hubli. The figures which Captain Godfrey, at paragraph 27 of his report, gives in relation to the population of the town of Hubli in 1847 I have ascertained beyond doubt to be erroneous. He has evidently not obtained the old returns for the whole of the town which consists of "old Hubli" and "new Hubli" and is divided into several wards or "pets," some of the returns of 1847 relating to which Captain Godfrey has either overlooked or they were not completely taken at that time.* The entire town of Hubli, including villages merged in it, was believed in 1844 to contain 5,458 houses and nearly 33,000 population as Captain Wingate stated† in paragraph 18 of his report on the settlement of this tract. Now the population of the same town appears to amount to about 35,000, that is, taking the population of the town as stated by Captain Godfrey at 28,678 and adding the population of the five villages which are merged therein, which I have ascertained from the returns to be 6,250 souls, makes a grand total of 34,928 souls. I should not from the appearance of the place have expected any very great increase in numbers, but an addition of 2,000 souls is less than I should have anticipated. The improvement in the houses and general aspect of the town is, however, very striking. Formerly a great scarcity of water prevailed in the town before the monsoon, in this respect a great change was effected some years ago by the late Mr. Stewart Gordon, then First Assistant Collector in charge of the táluca, by the clearing out and deepening a very large old quarry and connecting it by a deep sunk cut with a large shallow tank outside the town, and thus forming a reservoir which affords a good supply of water, and is even resorted to in seasons of drought by people from villages beyond the immediate vicinity. The appearance of the town from a distance is also much improved by extensive planting of trees, especially mangoes; many hundred good-sized trees now stand where I remember bare wastes.

37. I am thus obliged to abandon‡ the giving any statistical account of the progress of the town of Hubli. From data I have obtained from the Mámátdár it is, however, satisfactory to observe that the old staple industry of the place, weaving, has by no means declined: there are now 4,982 looms in Hubli against 2,262 in 1843. These are employed in the manufacture of cotton cloth of all kinds used as the clothing of the people of the country; many are of a superior description—"chólis" or bodices and "sáris" the ordinary garment worn by women of all classes. Many of these are fringed or mixed with silk, and the manufacture of them forms a very valuable industry. It is stated by the Mámátdár that the value of the silk annually used up in Hubli is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,20,000 and the cotton thread to Rs. 2,90,000, total value of raw material Rs. 4,10,000. The fabrics manufactured are valued as follows:—Of silk solely Rs. 15,000, of thread solely Rs. 50,000, and of silk and thread intermixed Rs. 5,00,000—total Rs. 5,65,000. These figures can only be taken as approximate. It appears to me that if the value of the raw material is correctly stated, the value of the manufactured fabrics must be understated. The figures will, however, give an idea of the extent and importance of the industry concerned.

38. In his 28th paragraph Captain Godfrey gives the statistics of the 47 villages exclusive of those of the town of Hubli except that those villages which are merged in the town are included herein. The figures in comparison with those of 1847, when the Census was taken by the Survey Department, two years after the revenue settlement had been made, are as follows:—

* Since writing the above I have obtained the detailed papers of the Survey Census of 1847, and find that Captain Godfrey has taken, as I suspected, the population of old Hubli only. In 1847 the town of Hubli, including all its component parts, contained 5,619 houses and a population of 30,750: it has, therefore, increased by 4,178 souls since 1847.

† On authority of a survey of the town made in 1842.

‡ The increase in the population of the town of Hubli is, however, shown by the footnote to paragraph 36 above from information obtained subsequently to the writing of this report.

	1847.	1873.	Per cent.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Population	23,159	28,826	24.43	...
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	4,003	5,074	26.75	...
{ Thatched	1,027	736	...	28.33
Agricultural cattle	6,101	5,587	...	8.42
Cows and buffaloes	9,062	7,704	...	24.92
Sheep and goats	4,496	3,687	...	17.98
Ploughs	No record	2,006	...	...
Carts	747	1,596	113.52	...

The above population gives an average of 242 to the square mile, which will be considerably increased if we include the agricultural population residing in Hubli, which belongs to these villages. If, indeed, we take the total population of Hubli as shown by Captain Godfrey, 28,678 souls and include it with the above shown for the 47 villages, it gives a grand total of 57,504, which will give 483 to the square mile.

39. The information regarding the occupations of the population in these 47 villages of Hubli is unfortunately incomplete, owing to the orders for recording this information not having been received before the survey census was taken. In 17 villages, however, the population is stated by Captain Godfrey, paragraph 23, to consist of 44.44 per cent. purely agricultural. The number of villages is too small to base any general conclusions upon.

40. The increase in tiled and flat-roofed houses is an evidence of the improved condition of the people which, around Hubli, even in 1847, the time of the previous census, was considered to be very flourishing. Agricultural cattle have decreased in numbers, but have much improved in quality. Formerly the abundance of cheap grazing encouraged the people to keep a number of miserable beasts, which might be called working cattle, but had never done and never could do a day's work. In any part of the country where grazing is abundant and cheap the same state of things may be observed, and if the herd of cattle returning to the village from the grazing grounds at night is examined, two-thirds will be seen to be beasts of the most worthless description, which serve only to continue a race as worthless as themselves. The agricultural cattle in the tract under report are now of the most excellent quality. It costs money to feed cattle now, and none are kept which cannot earn their keep.

41. The most extravagant prices were given a few years back for cattle in the Hubli bázars. Rupees 300 and 400 for a pair of bullocks was a common price: I have heard it repeatedly stated that Rs. 1,200 was given for one bullock which distinguished himself by uprooting a large stone buried in the ground which no other beast could move. Those, however, were the days when the flood of wealth, poured into this part of the country by the high prices of cotton during the American war, had turned the heads of the cultivators. Rupees 100 per acre was given for planted cotton fields by dealers backed by speculators from Bombay, and all kinds of extravagances were indulged in, the people literally did not know what to do with their money, and *jatras* or festivals in some of the plain villages were attended by numbers of cultivators with carts having the iron bands round the naves of the wheels replaced by silver bands. Those days have long passed away, but they linger in the recollections of the people as a renewal of the mythical golden age. Though many have impaired the enormous gains of those times by reckless holding of cotton and injudicious speculation in the same article, yet undoubtedly much of the wealth brought in at that time still exists in the country and renders the mass of the cultivators of the Dhárwár cotton-producing districts an exceptionally well-to-do and wealthy people of their class.

42. The decrease in cows, buffaloes and sheep is assignable to the same cause as the decrease in the number of agricultural cattle. The number of ploughs stated to exist cannot be compared with the past for want of any record. Much of the area of lands shown as in occupation is not under the plough, but is kept for grazing purposes; how valuable grazing is in the vicinity of Hubli will be seen from the fact stated in Captain Godfrey's 17th paragraph and in Table No. 12 appended to his letter, that acres 646 of grazing land situated within a circle of four miles round Hubli brought on an average of ten years Rs. 836, at the annual auction and Rs. 754-8 in 1870-71, the last year for which Captain Godfrey gives data. I find, from returns received from the Mámlatdár, that acres 1,999, being the total unreserved assessed waste land in these forty-seven villages, bearing assessment Rs. 962 was sold by auction for 1872-73 for Rs. 1,388, an average of Re. 0-11-1 per acre; some of this near the town of Hubli brought from one to four rupees per acre.

43. The increase in carts shown as from 747 to 1,596 is not remarkable, considering the undoubted enormous increase which has occurred throughout the country, but this is explainable by considering that a large portion of the increase in vehicles is to be probably sought for in the town of Hubli. Difficulty, too, would always be now experienced in

obtaining correct returns of the number of carts and cattle used in them, from the fact that a large proportion would at all times be absent on the business of their owners.

44. I will now proceed to a discussion of the statistics of the eighty-one villages formerly of Navalgund which we have in complete form. The following statement compiled from the figures given by Captain Godfrey at paragraphs 27 and 34 of his report upon the eighty-one villages, formerly in the Navalgund Taluka, gives a comparative view of the past and present statistics of those villages, as far as they can be ascertained for the past. The statistics of the Navalgund Taluka were not regularly collected at the time of the classification thirty years ago, in twenty-six villages only of the whole eighty-one were they collected in 1847. The system of collecting and recording statistical information at the time of the classification was not introduced till some time after Captain Wingate took charge of the Southern Marátha Country Survey from Mr. Goldsmid in 1844. Captain Godfrey has therefore supplemented the information available in the survey records from the records of the village jámbandi papers or chittás on which entire reliance cannot be placed; they may, however, be taken as approximately correct.

	1846-47.	1872-73.	Per cent.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Population ...	71,419	91,323	27.87	...
Houses { Flat-roofed ...	14,252	19,025	33.20	...
{ Thatched ...	189	92	...	33.80
Agricultural cattle ...	18,025	16,326	...	9.42
Cows and buffaloes ...	18,165	18,293	0.70	...
Sheep and goats ...	14,994	12,923	...	13.8
Ploughs... ..	2,238	1,726	...	24.56
Carts	870	4,660	435.63	...
Horses	450	497	10.44	...

45. The total population gives an average of 168 to the square mile and shows an increase of 27.87 per cent. since 1846-47; at paragraph 30 of his report Captain Godfrey shows the percentage of agricultural and non-agricultural population, putting the purely agricultural at 51.88 per cent., partly agricultural at 10.58 per cent., and the non-agricultural at 37.54 per cent.: I cannot say that I entirely trust this division of the population and distrust the non-agricultural proportion, which appears to me to be over the mark. Nothing is so difficult as to obtain absolutely correct statistics of this nature, or to define with absolute correctness where the connection with agriculture begins or ends, especially among the families or connections of landholders, who to a great extent mix together trade, handicrafts, such as cleaning and spinning cotton, and the cultivation of the soil.

46. The asserted decrease in ploughs I view with distrust, considering how much cultivation has increased. It is the number given for 1847 which I consider most open to suspicion. In fact, it is by no means the practice to plough the black soils annually or more than once in six or seven years. Nature does to a great extent what the plough would be required to do in other soils; in the hot weather, from contraction of the black soil, it becomes fissured with cracks, two or three inches wide and about eighteen inches deep, dividing the surface up into blocks about two to three feet square, the first heavy fall of rain washes the surface soil into and fills up these cracks, removing so much soil from the surface and exposing a fresh superstratum of soil. Instead of the plough the people use annually a kind of scarfer called a "kunti" drawn by two or four bullocks which loosens the surface for a depth of three or four inches and uproots what weeds there may be, and they are few in cleanly kept fields. After rain the soil for some little depth is very loose, and this is the ordinary annual form of cultivation. At intervals of a few years—six, seven, or eight—the plough, generally a large one drawn by four, six, or even eight bullocks, is used in order to uproot deep-seated weeds and to thoroughly disturb the sub-soil. I do not feel sure that some confusion of ploughs and scarfers has not occurred in the old returns. Nothing can be clearer than that the number of ploughs shown as existing in Navalgund is fully up to the wants of the country, as the land is excellently cultivated and the means of the people generally are so fully sufficient that they would not want for a proper supply of the necessary implements of agriculture.

47. The number of carts shown in Navalgund, 4,660 against 870 in 1847, shows how enormously the carrying power has increased. In 1843 the only cart to be seen in the taluka was what is called the "Hali Bandi," a big cart with two solid wheels of about three-and-a-half feet diameter with tyres of solid wrought-iron about two inches or less wide at the edge and about two to three inches thick and drawn by eight bullocks; these wheels were very valuable, lasted for a great time, and were generally handed down in a family as heirlooms. These large carts were useful for carrying large quantities of agricultural produce from the field, and were and are often tented in and used by families travelling about to weddings or festivals in the hot weather when agricultural operations

are at a standstill, but they are utterly destructive to made-roads with their small wheels, narrow tyres, and enormous weight. The "chakri" or common cart drawn by two bullocks with four or four-and-a-half feet wheels and tyred with English bar iron was rarely if ever to be seen in this taluka thirty years ago. The provision of made-roads and the great cart traffic to the coast which has sprung up since that time has called thousands of these two-bullock carts into existence. We have no return showing the proportion of large carts or hali bandis and of small carts or chakris in the total numbers of 1847 and 1873, but as the use of chakris began to extend greatly about 1845 I should suppose that about half the 870 of 1847 were chakris or two-bullock carts and the remainder hali bandis or eight-bullock carts. The number of the latter, I should suppose, has at least remained stationary, as they are of no use except for home purposes.

48. The number of horses past and present, 450 and 497, calls for no special remark; few of these can merit the name of horses, as they certainly with few exceptions consist of small ponies under thirteen hands high. The black soil tract was never much of a horse-breeding country; in former years, however, most excellent hardy ponies running up to 14 hands high were procurable at and about Hubli. The breed has, however, greatly decreased, especially in quality. Ponies are ordinarily used by the better class of people, village officers and such like; bullocks are much more commonly used for riding purposes by the common class.

49. The question of prices has proved as difficult to deal with here as elsewhere in consequence of the variations made in the measure used from time to time in the last thirty years and the great fluctuations in price of food-grains within the compass of a single year. From a return I have received from the Collector, made out by the Mámlatdár, it appears that in 1824 the seer in use for grain held one hundred rupees' (Rs. 100) weight; in 1843 a seer of one hundred and twenty rupees' (Rs. 120) weight was introduced, in 1849 it was changed to one hundred and thirty-five rupees' (Rs. 135) weight, in 1862 it was again changed to one hundred and forty rupees' (Rs. 140) weight, which seer is still in use. These weights are taken in a mixture of several kinds of grain. The return received from the Mámlatdár through the Collector shows the prices of each year according to the seer stated to be in use in that year; these I have uniformly reduced to a seer of eighty rupees (Rs. 80) in weight and shown in the statement on the opposite page, taking the average for each five years commencing with 1819. An annual statement since 1817 is also appended,*

* Marked J and K. as it may possibly be of use or interest at some future day, and only those who have had to collect price lists know how hard it is to obtain any information approaching to accuracy even regarding the present.†

Year.	Rice† in Husk, Seers per Rupee.	Jowári, Seers per Rupee.	Wheat, Seers per Rupee.	Linseed, Seers per Rupee.	Cotton in Seed, per Maund of 27½ lbs.
		<i>Hubli.</i>			
1819—23	55½	45½	38½	24	0 10 5
1824—28	54	53	35	30	0 7 5
1829—33	51½	31½	30½	39	0 9 7
1834—38	39	24½	23½	31½	0 8 2
1839—43	40½	39	36½	33½	0 7 1
1844—48	53½	55½	41½	35	0 8 0
1849—53	68½	67½	58	41	0 10 7
1854—58	42½	41½	39½	36	1 0 5
1859—63	27½	24½	23	22½	3 3 7
1864—68	18	19½	9½	13½	3 4 5
1869—73	24	25	9½	14½	2 2 5

† As an instance of this I recently, for purposes of check, requested a Deputy Collector to forward to me a list of average prices for the last three years as recorded in the Collectorate records; he forwarded them in due course, a note being placed on the statement explaining that the seer used was of Rs. 80 weight. It was plain from examination and collation with other information that the seer used in the return was one of Rs. 140 weight, and therefore the statement of price was only calculated to mislead.

‡ Rice in husk or paddy is double in quantity the same rice cleaned from husk.

Year.	Rice in Husk, Seers per Rupee.	Jowari, Seers per Rupee.	Wheat, Seers per Rupee.	Linseed, Seers per Rupee.	Cotton In Seed, per Maund of 27½ lbs.
1869	17½	29½	6	15½	3 2 0
1870	31½	28	6	14	1 8 0
1871	29	26½	10½	10	1 10 0
1872	19	20	12	12½	2 8 0
1873	23	21	12½	15½	2 0 0
	Clean Rice.	Nowlgoond.			
1819—23	21½	36½	33½	34	0 15 5
1824—28	19½	39½	41½	42	0 7 8
1829—33	28	55½	52½	36	0 8 7
1834—38	19½	56	60	50½	0 9 0
1839—43	24½	54½	46½	45½	0 12 7
1844—48	33½	78½	71½	51½	0 7 10
1849—53	37½	69½	66	50½	0 8 7
1854—58	24½	45½	44½	33½	0 14 5
1859—63	15	29½	23½	20½	1 12 0
1864—68	9	26½	16½	11½	3 4 10
1869—73	10½	27	13½	9½	1 13 5
1869	7	31	18	8	2 0 0
1870	13	34	7	11	2 12 0
1871	10	28	12	10	1 8 0
1872	12	22	16	...	1 6 0
1873	11½	20	16	...	1 9 0

50. There are discrepancies in many points between the price lists furnished by Captain Godfrey and those obtained from the Collector, some of which may be explained by the inevitable variations of such lists framed from different sources, others again can only be explained by the price at a different time of year having been recorded or from some confusion in the measures. I have, however, adopted the price list obtained from the Mamlatdars through the Collector for the staple articles of food and export as far as given. Many other articles are returned in the Mamlatdar's statements, but those I have shown may be taken as representations of each class. Jowari, as the ordinary food of the people but not carried to any great distance; wheat, an article formerly grown to a greater extent than now and then to some extent exported principally to Belgaum and Bellary, now the quantity grown is probably not much beyond internal wants. Rice, an article both of inland consumption and of export, which is imported and exported in the same year according to the fluctuations of the market, always saleable and carried longer distances than jowari on account of its smaller bulk in proportion to value. Linseed, as the representative of the great oil-seed trade and unfortunately the only one regarding which we have continuous information, but the range of price of linseed will cover that of "Kurdeh" or safflower also; Kurdeh oil is expressed separately for edible purposes, but for burning oil the two seeds are, I am informed, frequently mixed.

51. I have made out the following statement showing the average prices of each of the articles selected for each of the three decades comprised in the expiring settlement and for the last three years 1871 to 1873. The prices of the average of the past ten years are disturbed by the great inflation which prevailed during the time of the American War and form no guide to the future. During the last three years since 1870 we have, I think, descended on more sober times, and the prices then prevailing may be taken as giving some clue to the future. The figures for Hooblee are shown under the letter H in each column and those for Nowlgoond under the letter N:—

Name of Article.	Average during first decade from 1844 to 1853.		Average during second decade from 1854 to 1863.		Average during third decade from 1864 to 1873.		Average during past three years from 1871 to 1873.	
	H.	N.	H.	N.	H.	N.	H.	N.
Cleaned Rice, seers per Rupee ...	30½	38½	17½	15	10½	10	11½	11
Jowari, seers per Rupee ...	61½	74	38	37½	22½	26½	22½	23
Wheat, seers per Rupee ...	49½	68½	31½	34	9½	15	11½	14
Linseed, seers per Rupee ...	38	51	29½	27	14	10½	12½	10
Uncleaned or seed cotton, Rupees per maund of 27½ lbs.	9 8 0	8 3 2	2 2 0	1 5 8	2 11 5	2 9 1	2 0 8	1 7 8

52. The price of rice is shown a little higher at Nowlgoond than at Hooblee, except during the first decade, in the figures of which I should suspect some error, for it appears contrary to reason that rice should be cheaper at a place farther removed from its point of production than at a nearer point. In the other articles I think that the figures of one market fairly check those of the other. Jowari, wheat, linseed, and cotton are articles

produced abundantly around Nowlgoond and brought to it from some distance to the east, while some only would be produced near Hooblee on the eastern side, the main bulk furnishing the market there coming from or through Anigeree and Nowlgoond. The Hooblee rate would, therefore, naturally be a little higher than that at Nowlgoond.

53. The following statement shows the percentage rate of the average prices of Hooblee and Nowlgoond conjoined for the first decade of the expiring settlement and for the last three years :—

Name of Article,	Increase per cent. in prices of last three years, i.e., from 1871 to 1873, compared with average prices from 1844 to 1853.
Rice	205
Jowari	195
Wheat	347
Linseed	295
Cotton	221

I am aware that considerable apprehension exists regarding the future course of prices, but the above will show that a very heavy fall may still occur and yet leave the cultivators cent. per cent. better off than they were thirty years ago. I shall advert again in the close of this report to the price of cotton and the cotton trade of this district generally.

54. Thirty years ago land in the Hooblee and Nowlgoond Talukas had absolutely no saleable value whatever; there was a large area of waste land in both, and in spite of heavy remissions more land was thrown up annually; that land should have any general value under such circumstances either for sale or for sub-letting was simply impossible. Circumstances are now widely changed. Captain Godfrey appends to his reports statements* of cases of sale, lease and sub-letting of land, the information regarding many of which was

obtained from documents recorded in the Sub-Registrar's Office. The statement of leases in Hooblee is remarkable as showing the great value placed on land proved by the tenacity with which it is adhered to. It is parted with in many of the cases entered in the return for a time only in consideration of a heavy sum down. I have extracted from Captain Godfrey's general statements both for Hooblee and Nowlgoond the cases shown on the following pages, being some of those for the terms of which information is full and the source of it beyond doubt. The sums paid down for the usufruct of land for a given number of years, and that rarely a very long term, are very striking, considering the high interest of money among the agricultural and trading classes.

55. We have also some perfectly trustworthy data regarding the rent of land in the annual realizations on account of the lands of the Anigeree Dessai which are in—

Hubli.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Terms of Lease or Sale.	Information whence derived.
1	Mudi Naikan Ar- lkati.	85-89	A. g. 16 85	Rs. a. p. 31 8 0	Leased for five years for Rs. 400, owner to pay assessment.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
2	Bamapur	146 147	30 8	38 0 0	Leased for ten years for Rs. 1,000, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
3	Adargunchi	54	14 2	18 0 0	Leased for ten years for Rs. 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
4	Budihal	24-6	20 15	19 12 0	Leased for six years for Rs. 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
5	Sool	172	7 37	4 4 0	Leased for nine years for Rs. 300, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
6	Do.	213	23 20	28 0 0	Leased for twenty-two years for Rs. 800, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
7	Nulvi	76	9 20	10 0 0	Leased for thirty-four years for Rs. 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
8	Do.	154	4 18	6 0 0	Leased for ten years for Rs. 200, owner to pay assessment.	Do.
9	Unkal	199	21 25	22 0 0	Leased for six years for Rs. 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
10	Do.	157	15 20	21 8 0	Leased for seven years for Rs. 600, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
11	Mariam-Timsagar .	184	3 14	6 0 0	Sold for Rs. 76.	Do.
12	Agrahar-Timsagar .	19	12 0	20 0 0	Sold for Rs. 600 by decree of Civil Court.	.....
13	Do.	23	5 0	8 0 0	Sold for Rs. 265 by decree of Civil Court.	.....
14	Jangmarkop	12	21 38	11 0 0	Sold to Hubli Municipality for Rs. 235.	.....
15	Ayodya	26	13 19	18 0 10	Sold for Rs. 100.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
16	Gopankop, half of.	130	13 5	17 3 0	Do. Rs. 300.	Do.
17	Nulvi	125	15 39	23 8 0	Do. Rs. 800.	Do.
18	Bongeri	70	11 80	16 0 0	Sold by auction by decree of Civil Court for Rs. 400.	.....
19	Do.	9-11	27 5	17 0 0	Sold by auction by decree of Civil Court for Rs. 1,200.	.....
20	Nagshotikop, nine survey fields.	...	190 5	64 0 0	Government land recorded as unarable, broken up into 9 Survey Nos. and sold by auction in 1869-70 for Rs. 930.	.....
21	Do.	8	23 35	36 0 0	Sold for Rs. 1,080, stamped paper produced.	.....

Nowlgoond.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Terms of Sale.	Information whence derived.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p		
1	Herehkop ...	118	38 39	29 0 0	Sold for Rs. 500.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
2	Gumgol ...	82	8 33	8 0 9	Sold for Rs. 90	Do.
3	Halkusugal ...	132	48 37	55 0 0	Sold for Rs. 600	Do.
4	Nowlgoond ...	57	28 19	32 0 0	Sold for Rs. 390	Do.
5	Balur ...	84	17 20	22 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	Do.
6	Kumarkop ...	64	25 28	26 0 0	Do.	Do.
7	Chilakwad ...	44	12 17	11 0 0	Sold for Rs. 150	Do.
8	Bassapur ...	87	51 15	29 0 0	Sold for Rs. 525	Do.
9	Saswinhali ...	88	29 29	28 0 0	Sold for Rs. 300	Do.
10	Naiknur ...	9	38 26	29 0 0	Sold for Rs. 250	Do.
11	Anigeri ...	433	20 29	23 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	Do.
12	Nagarhali ...	{ 10 18 34	{ 4 9 22 18 13 17	{ 3 0 0 21 0 0 11 8 0	{ } Sold for Rs. 200	Do.
13	Morab ...	372	22 3	28 0 0	Sold for Rs. 200	Do.
14	Saswinhali ...	23	28 16	27 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	Do.
15	Do. ...	135	2 33	3 0 0	Sold for Rs. 90	Do.
16	Anigeri ...	285	18 33	14 0 0	Sold for Rs. 300	Do.
	Do. ...	433	30 29	33 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	Do.

in charge of the Collector, and are let out to the highest bidder annually. The lands comprise 41 survey fields situated in the town of Anigeri and two adjacent villages; the soil is black of the ordinary description prevailing throughout the old Nowlgoond Taluka, and ranges pretty much of the same average quality. The area of these 41 survey fields is acres 1,512-19 and the present survey assessment Rs. 1,325-1. On the average of the past three years they have been let for an annual rent of Rs. 8,011, or a fraction over six times the assessment. The statement below shows the particulars of the extent of land in each village and the total rent obtained in each of the last three years:—

Number.	Village.	Survey No.	Acres.	Assessment.	Annual rent realized.		Percentages of rent in excess of Survey Assessment.
					Year.	Rs.	
1	Anigeri ...	34	A. g. 1,221 35	Rs. a. p 1,053 1 0	1871-72	6,062	
					1872-73	6,804	
					1873-74	7,100	
					Average ...	6,655		592
2	Bassapur ...	4	208 9	193 0 0	1871-72	610	
					1872-73	978	
					1873-74	978	
					Average ...	855		343
3	Sidapur ...	3	82 15	80 0 0	1871-72	400	
					1872-73	400	
					1873-74	615	
					Average ...	471		489
	Total ...	41	1,512 19	1,325 1 0		8,011	

56. There are three points worthy of being noted in the above statement of rents. First, there is no sign whatever of any fall; in every case the rent obtained in the last year of the three is equal to, or in excess of, that obtained in the preceding years. Next, the rents remain pretty steady, showing that the bidders have no fear of failure in the rains; more conclusive proof than this of the steadiness and trustworthiness of the monsoon

rainfall, in the opinion of the people, could hardly be given. Thirdly, this is not the renting out of a small area which might be influenced by accidental considerations. On analysing the rates of rent obtained in proportion to the survey assessment, I find that the following results appear in individual fields:—

Proportion of Rent to Survey Assessment of Individual Fields.

Ratio.	Under 1 to 1.	Under 2 to 1.	Under 3 to 1.	Under 4 to 1.	Under 5 to 1.	Under 6 to 1.	Under 7 to 1.	Under 8 to 1.	Under 9 to 1 and upwards.
Number of fields ...	2	3	6	5	9	6	3	3	4

57. Thus it appears that two fields only were rented for a sum less than double the survey assessment, and three for a sum less than three times the survey assessment; the column showing a rent of five rupees on every rupee of survey assessment contains the largest number of fields, namely, nine.*

58. At paragraph 81 of his report on Nowlgoond, Captain Godfrey shows the proportion of fields which are cultivated by the actual holder under Government and the proportion sub-let. Of a total of 20,385 survey fields, the holder under Government or his connections are stated to cultivate 14,026 fields, 315 are cultivated in partnership with others, 5,078 by sub-tenants on money-rents, and 136 by sub-tenants on grain rents, which means a proportion of the produce, ordinarily one-half of the gross. 290 fields are accounted for as waste; these are, I apprehend, in most cases pieces of unarable land, beds of tanks, &c., which would not be allowed to be taken up for occupation under any circumstances, for in 1872-73 there were only acres 136 of assessed arable waste in the Nowlgoond villages. Here and there a survey field in contiguity to a village will remain unoccupied waste in consequence of being intersected with so many roads or rights of way, that the occupation of it would be a source of unceasing quarrelling and annoyance.

59. The following statement shows the number of cases in which it was necessary, in default of punctual payment of revenue, to issue notices to pay, and the number of cases in which it became necessary to actually sell in order to recover the revenue due:—

Year.	Notices issued.		Paid up.		Number of Sales.	
	Hubli.	Nowlgoond.	Hubli.	Nowlgoond.	Hubli.	Nowlgoond.
1870-71	24	97	23	97	1	...
1871-72	64	160	64	160	...	...
1872-73	59	243	58	242	1	1

Three cases only of actual sale occurred, and were we in possession of the facts bearing on each case, it would probably be found that some private spite, which in some forms of landholding has an excellent field of operation, was at the bottom of these two cases. The following was the result of the two sales which occurred. The sums realized were very much in excess of the arrears of revenue for which the land was sold; it evidently was not, therefore, from poverty of the holder that resort to a public sale was required:—

Year.	Village.	Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Amount of arrears of Revenue.	Sale proceeds.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1870-71 ...	Ramapur ...	7	22 33	11 0 0	11 0 0	23 0 0
1872-73 ...	Do. ...	58	9 21	26 0 0	14 10 0	40 0 0
1872-73 ...	Herohkop ...	Part of 88	14 26	12 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0

60. The great increase in the number of notices which it was necessary to issue in the two last years will at once attract attention. This was certainly the result of design on the part of the people; the survey was in progress in both talukas, and the object was to endeavour by this childish device to give rise to an impression of their inability to pay an increased assessment. Morab is one of the most flourishing villages in this flourishing part of the Presidency. I shall allude presently in paragraph 64 to the people of this village as thirty-three years ago keeping up the practice of paying no revenue at all except under

* A detailed statement showing the rent paid for each field in each of the past three years is appended, marked F.

protest and after undergoing a nominal flogging to save their honour. The present generation are worthy descendants of their forefathers, for though the coarse process of undergoing a form of flogging has become obsolete, the aid of the more polished remedy of legal process has to be resorted to more here than elsewhere. In 1870-71 thirty-one (31) notices to pay were issued in this village, in 1871-72 forty-one (41), and last year, 1872-73, the revenue could not be got in without the aid of 76 notices. I was near this village in June last, and heard it openly spoken of as a device to create an impression of poverty and that they intended to allow their lands to be sold up, of course by a fictitious sale: of this, however, they evidently without exception thought better.

61. Captain Godfrey at paragraph 33 of his report on the Hooblee villages alludes to the number of schools now existing, and in paragraph 41 of his report on the Nowlgoond villages gives the same information in respect to them. An abstract of the information given in his letters and appended statements is here given:—

Mika.	Government Schools.				Private Schools.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
Hooblee villages	8	527	3	152	16	555	...	...
Nowlgoond villages	11	739	...	...	89	631	...	...

Captain Godfrey further remarks on the apparent smaller proportion of people capable of reading now as compared with 30 years ago. This must, I think, be more apparent than real; in former times it was most unusual to find any one but a Bráhmín able to read or write; now among other castes the ability to read and write a little is not very unfrequently to be met with. As to the percentage of the young men learning, Captain Godfrey places it at 12·23 per cent., but this is evidently an erroneous calculation as well as worked out on a wrong base; even if the correct number of males under 15 years of age had been taken, the result would have been of no value. Many under that age must be far too young to attend school, and a large portion of the students would be above that age, especially those of castes other than Bráhmíns. The only trustworthy mode of calculating the school attendance must be on the total population, which being in the case of Nowlgoond villages 91,323, and the daily attendance at school 1,370, gives a proportion of 1·5 per cent.

62. Appended to this letter are two statements* giving the complete revenue history of the Hooblee villages for ten years before the settlement and for every year since. The following is an abstract of the Hooblee villages, divided into three periods after the settlement was introduced; the average before the settlement is taken on nine years; the year 1843-44 is excluded entirely, as some of the villages, thirty (30) in number, were under the settlement and seventeen (17) were not under it till the following year:—

Years.	Occupied Government Land.			Unoccupied Government Waste.		Outstanding at end of year.
	Acres.	Collections.	Remissions.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1834-35 to 1842-43	28,978	Rs. 42,707	Rs. 11,558	10,665	Rs. 110	Rs. 8,560
			<i>After Settlement.</i>			
1844-45 to 1853-54	36,494	40,424	55	3,591	3,344	1,586
1854-55 to 1863-64	43,878	46,939	.....	343	220	.....
1864-65 to 1872-73	44,404	48,078	.....	1,750	870	.....

63. The following abstract gives the same information for the Nowlgoond villages:—

Years.	Occupied Government Land.			Unoccupied Government Waste.		Outstanding at end of year.
	Acres.	Collections.	Remissions.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1834-35 to 1843-44	180,765	Rs. 1,61,440	Rs. 36,578	82,014	Rs. 55,116	Rs. 47,906
			<i>After Settlement.</i>			
1844 to 1853-54	182,875	1,54,142	5,766	23,194	18,340	9,303
1854-55 to 1863-64	223,872	1,93,493	3	2,083	1,529	.....
1864-65 to 1872-73	282,532	2,00,694	.....	87	66	.....

64. In each case the change in the decade after settlement is most marked; it is to be noted that the average remissions shown in that decade are due almost entirely to the year of the introduction of the settlement in Hooblee, and to that and the following year, which was almost a famine year, in Nowlgoond. The above abstracts and the two general detailed statements appended tell their own story: to enter into lengthy remarks upon them would be a waste of time. In each case before the settlement we see a large and increasing area of unoccupied waste, heavy annual remissions, and enormous uncollected balances at the close of the year; within ten years after settlement the unoccupied waste has all but a nominal amount been absorbed into occupation, and both remissions and outstanding balances have disappeared entirely. There is still a considerable area of assessed Government unoccupied waste in the Hooblee villages, acres 2,278, assessed at Rs. 1,099, but much of this I have ascertained to be reserved from permanent occupation by order; in some cases it is land given as free common grazing and in others it is sold by auction for grazing annually, producing thereby a larger revenue than if permanently given out for occupation. It appears from column 8 of the general statement appended that the area of Government unoccupied assessed waste increased suddenly in 1865-66; this was from the placing an assessment on land hitherto unassessed. The occupied area shown in column 2 has never fallen off in the smallest degree.

65. The great outstanding balances before the expiring settlement will attract notice; it was the practice then to evade payment to the last possible moment in the hope of obtaining some further remission. Some never paid at all till the form of using force was gone through. The people of the even then thriving village of Morab were very proud of this. I was there for some time in 1843, and have often heard it said that up to two or three years before that time it was the practice for the head ryots to refuse to pay their revenue. They were then sent for to the Mánlatdár's kutcherry, each man took the sum due from him, and having arrived before that official, each man loudly protested his inability to pay. The form of tying up and administering one blow was then gone through, and the money was at once produced. The Morab ryots had a special pride in this, saying that by "zoolum" alone their revenue was collected from them; they at any rate were not such poor creatures as some who paid without any pressure.

66. I will now enter on the main purpose of this letter, the rates of assessment to be imposed in the future. I will first show the rates of assessment I propose and their estimated revenue result, and afterwards give my reasons for believing those rates a the assessment resulting from them to be fair and moderate.

67. The first group of villages is that immediately surrounding the town of Hooblee sixteen (16) in number, for which I propose to take a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3; this group comprises all the villages put in the 1st class in the expiring settlement by Captain Wingate, except one, Burdshingi, which being rather more distant from Hooblee I have thought it better to put into the 2nd class.

See Map.

68. The second group contains nineteen (19) villages, and comprises all the villages which may be considered to have the same advantage as regards rainfall as Hooblee, but are farther removed from the immediate vicinity of the town. In this group is also included one old Nowlgoond Táluka village, Halial, since transferred to the Hooblee Táluka, which is within about four miles of Hooblee and altogether detached from the other Nowlgoond villages. For this group I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-8-0.

69. In the third group I have placed ten (10) villages; these are situated to the south-west of Hooblee, and are, it may be considered, on the margin of the rice-growing country, where the climate is less propitious for dry-crop cultivation than the villages farther to the eastward. These villages I propose to assess at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-4-0. Captain Wingate distributed these Hooblee villages, now put into three classes or groups, into two classes, with maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8-0, respectively. I have thought it more suitable to distribute them now into three classes. My third group contains some villages which were put by Captain Wingate in 1844-45 into his first class and some in his second class. An inspection of the map will show the fitness of this arrangement.

70. The fourth class with maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 contains three (3) of the Hooblee villages, Kusugal, Sul, and Mulhalli, which were made by Captain Wingate into a third group with maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0; these are plain black soil villages and among the very best situated in the Collectorate. In this group I have also placed five of the old Nowlgoond Táluka villages which have decided advantages over any of the others in that old táluka; Kubenur, a detached village now in the Dhárwár Táluka, and Sirur adjacent to it, these villages have a better early rainfall than the bulk of the táluka without a worse latter rain; Tirlapur, from its being on a much frequented line of road, and having a good tank with a perennial supply of good water, is much used as a halting place for carts, therefore fodder here commands a very high price. Sirgupi, for similar reasons to both Kubenur, Sirur, and Tirlapur, good westerly position, on a much frequented road. This is a singularly well situated village, but it has the disadvantage of being badly supplied with water in occasional years for a short time before the monsoon. The village of Talli Morab I have also put in this class: it is a good westerly village and very well situated as regards markets, being near the large Jaghir market town of Hooblee.

71. The fifth group comprises twenty-three (23) villages forming all the west centre of the old Nowgoond Táluka. For these villages I have adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0. The group corresponding to this was assessed by Captain Wingate in 1844-45 at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-5-0. It included the five villages named in the preceding paragraph which I have transferred, for the reasons stated, to a higher group. I have also brought into this group the town of Anigeri and the villages of Badhrapur close to it to the west, also the village of Kolwad. Anigeri in 1844 was in a very declining state: it is now a most thriving town, and being situated on a great and much frequented line of road fully merits the place I have given it. Badhrapur is situated on the same road to the westward of Anigeri and Kolwad, is a large and flourishing village to the south of Anigeri and fairly within the parallel of rainfall in which the rest of this group is situated.

72. The 6th group contains the east centre of the old Nowgoond Táluka. This group in 1844 had a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 assigned to it by Captain Wingate. I have adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0. In this group generally the rainfall is more uncertain than in the preceding.

73. The 7th and last group is the extreme north-east of the old Nowgoond Táluka forming part of the old Yamgul Mahalkari's Division of the Nowgoond Táluka. For this group Captain Wingate adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1. I have adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0. In this group the rainfall is more uncertain than in any of the others, and in fact, I believe, more uncertain than in any other part of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

74. In fixing upon the above detailed dry-crop rates, I have been guided by settlements in the vicinity made during the last twelve or fourteen years, and also by settlements made in other parts of the country during the same period of time. Settlements of Jaghirs do not afford more than a guide to settlements in adjacent Government villages, for there we have to make a bargain, as it were, between the Jaghirdár and his ryots, to raise such a revenue as shall satisfy the Jaghirdár and induce him to agree to a settlement, and at the same time to consider what the ryots can fairly afford to pay in consideration of obtaining fixity of tenure on a defined assessment, neither of which do they practically possess in Jaghir districts under the ordinary form of management. Consequently rates are generally fixed somewhat higher in Jaghir territories by the Survey than in Government villages. In Government villages we always keep well within the mark, in Jaghir villages it is often necessary to go up much nearer to it, otherwise the Chief would refuse to accede to any settlement at all trusting to make more out of his ryots by taking as much as he could get in good years and allowing balances to accumulate in bad ones.

75. As regards Jaghirs, the Sirhatti Táluka of the Sangli Jaghir was settled in 1865. the northern villages of this táluka stretch along immediately to the south of Anigeri and some of them are contiguous to Konkan, Kurhatti, Rotigwad, and Kolwad, villages in the 5th group, or those assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0 maximum. These Sirhatti villages were assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4-0, the settlement has been perfectly successful. I was in fact prepared to put rates a little higher than these had it been necessary to secure the consent of the Chief to the settlement.

76. The Kundgol Táluka belonging to the Chief of Jamkhandi, was settled last year; it is situated between the Hooblee and Nowgoond villages, running in between the villages of Mulhalli, assessed at a maximum of Rs. 2, and Haliál assessed at a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0; the villages here were settled on a maximum rate of Rs. 3-12-0. In this Jaghir I was obliged to fix on as high rates as I thought it just to adopt, in order to secure the consent of the Chief. Not a single field was thrown up at the settlement in the whole Jaghir, and there the ryots hardly hold to their land as they do in Government villages, for during the last ten years there had been many complaints of capricious and excessive assessments. Kundgol is one of the best situated tracts in the Dhárwár Collectorate limits, but not better than the eastern villages of the old Hooblee Táluka, to which it is contiguous.

77. The Nurgund Jaghir, confiscated on account of the rebellion of the Chief in 1858, was settled by me in 1860. These villages are to the north of the old Nowgoond Táluka around the town of Nurgund, shown in the map. The villages around Nurgund were settled at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-7-0 and those nearer to the 7th group under report were settled at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-5-0; these were Government villages, and there was no occasion whatever to go beyond what was a suitable rate of assessment as Government villages: this was, too, before prices had been affected by the American war. The settlement was perfectly successful—so successful that though in 1864 and 1865 special bad years much land was not even sown, still the whole revenue was collected without remissions or outstandings.

78. Finally, the sub-letting and selling prices of land show conclusively that the assessment proposed will absorb but a small proportion of the rent, probably not more than from one-fourth to one-third on the average.

79. There is no doubt that considerably higher rates of assessment than I have proposed could be well paid without absorbing anything like the proportion of the produce required to pay the assessment thirty years ago. Considerably higher rates than I have proposed are indeed not by any means unexpected by the people as I know from conver-

sations with them, but Government have strongly expressed the desire, on evident principles of expediency, that re-assessments should be pitched on a very moderate standard, and under this view I have proposed the rates now brought forward. That the anticipated revenue result is fairly satisfactory will, I think, presently appear.

80. I must first, however, proceed to notice the rice and garden land; in some of the villages to the west of Hooblee there is a good deal of "Turee" or rice land; we commence here in fact to touch upon the country to the west where rice is the staple produce. There are in all acres 1,726 of Turee in these villages, acres 1,088 of which are Government land. This is not the best situation for rice land in the Collectorate by any means, as the rainfall is sometimes insufficient. I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 8 for these lands, which will give an average rate all over of Rs. 4-5-0. Some of this land is under tanks and some is watered solely by drainage from higher land or rainfall. A maximum of Rs. 8 on rice was common in the original settlement in Dhárwár and Belgaum, and indeed much higher rates were in some cases imposed, but, as before stated, I don't consider this to be an eminently good tract for rice cultivation. The average rate per acre imposed at the settlement in 1844 on this land comes to Rs. 2-11-1; at that time the system of classification and assessment of rice land had not been matured as it was a few years later.

81. Of garden land there is not much either in the old Hooblee or the old Nowlgoond villages. It appears from the statement at Captain Godfrey's 30th paragraph on the Hooblee villages that there were in 1847 forty-eight (48) wells used for irrigation, and now there are 151. The total acres of Bagayet land recorded at the last settlement were acres 76, there are now 258 acres of garden, of which acres 199 are Government land. This garden land is, with very small exception, watered from wells, of Patasthal or channel-garden there is very little indeed. I have not received all the papers relating to this subject yet and consequently cannot state the exact area, but I know it to be very small. This is not in fact a garden tract, the wells generally require to be too deep. The produce is principally confined to fruits and vegetables for the Hooblee market.

82. In the old Nowlgoond villages there is even less Bagayet than in Hooblee; at the time of the last settlement there were but 21 acres in all, now there are acres 252, of which acres 158 are Government land. The garden lands are confined almost entirely to a few villages in the south and west of the old taluka, and are mostly watered by wells and some by bhurkis or erections on the banks of nullas for drawing water from the bed; some small area is stated to be watered from tanks. The whole garden cultivation in Nowlgoond is utterly insignificant and carried on under difficulties, since irrigation in pure black soil, and little else prevails in Nowlgoond, does not answer.

83. I propose to assess all the old purely well garden land, not referring to that watered by bhurkis, in the mode hitherto adopted in revision settlements, namely, at a rate not exceeding the maximum dry-crop rate in the garden land existing at the time of the last settlement, and at the simple dry-crop rate on the land under wells constructed since that settlement. The general subject of the system to be adopted in assessing well Bagayet in revisions of assessment was referred by me to Government in letter No. 1900, dated 17th November last. It matters not how this question is decided as regards the little and unimportant garden and in the villages under report.

84. The lands watered by bhurkis, which will amount to but a few acres in all the villages, I propose to assess at an additional rate per acre not exceeding 12 annas on the dry-crop assessment.

85. The small area of Patasthal and tank garden I propose to assess at the same maximum as the rice lands, namely, Rs. 8. The total area of garden land in both old Hooblee and old Nowlgoond is above stated as only 510 acres, of which at least three-fourths are well and bhurki Bagayet, the precise areas of each Captain Godfrey does not state in his report, and I have not received all the detailed village papers to enable me to extract this information. The area is, however, so small, that this omission is of no material importance.

86. I should have before alluded to the statement of the present number of tanks and that existing at the time of the previous settlement. Captain Godfrey shows at paragraph 37 of his report on the old Nowlgoond Taluka that there was formerly a total of 103 tanks, no record existing of the number used for irrigation and for drinking water. Now there is a total of 219, of which 28 are used for irrigation and 196 solely for drinking purposes; the irrigation tanks are so called because some irrigation is practised from them, but it is to the very smallest extent in each case. But very few of the drinking water tanks can be of entirely new construction; wherever favourable a site for a tank existed traces of the existence of one in former times were visible. Most villages had one, two, or more various states of repair or disrepair, but a very small proportion of these were calculated to retain water during the hot weather.

87. In Hooblee the total number of efficient tanks in 1844 is shown by Captain Godfrey in the 31st paragraph of his letter as 87, of which 41 were for drinking purposes and 46 for irrigation. Now the number is shown as 148, of which 92 are for drinking water and 56 for irrigation, generally used for the rice lands. None of these tanks are what could be considered first class works, the large majority are not more than what are locally called "kutees," petty reservoirs often of less than one acre in area, which hold water for a month or so after the rains, and are very useful to give the rice one or two waterings when required.

88. I will now proceed to show the estimated revenue result of the proposed rates. This is shown in detail for each class or group of villages below. In the old Hubli villages the proposed rates are estimated to give a revenue of Rs. 81,178 against Rs. 48,173, the realized revenue of 1872-73, an increase of Rs. 33,005, or 68.5 per cent.

89. In the old Nawlgund villages the new rates are estimated to give a revenue of Rs. 3,20,047 against Rs. 2,00,801, the collections of last year, an increase of Rs. 1,19,246 or 59.4 per cent.

90. In the two old talukas the new rates give an estimated revenue of Rs. 4,01,225 against Rs. 2,48,974 collected last year, an increase of Rs. 1,52,251, or 61.15 per cent.

Class.	No. of Villages in each.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.						Increase per cent. on occupied land.
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied and unoccupied assessed waste.						
			Acres.	Assessment.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		
	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Hubli 16	3 0 0	9,125	11,181	9,386	19,900	639	382	16,224	19,682	73.39
2	Hubli 18 } Nawlgund 1 }	2 8 0	19,697	21,546	20,000	36,206	2,30	866	22,868	37,092	68.0
3	Hubli 10	2 4 0	4,723	5,979	5,356	8,127	1,400	601	6,726	8,773	61.92
4	Hubli 3 } Nawlgund 5 }	2 0 0	29,143	28,843	29,653	50,013	34	31	29,227	50,044	73.4
5	Nawlgund 23	1 12 0	81,269	75,618	81,994	1,24,844	110	114	82,104	1,24,958	65.1
6	Nawlgund 40	1 8 0	102,622	84,904	103,748	1,81,768	288	168	104,036	1,81,920	55.2
7	Nawlgund 12	1 4 0	30,663	21,566	30,979	30,324	15	10	30,694	30,934	43.46
Total ...	128	.....	277,243	248,974	280,626	4,01,225	4,994	2,187	285,619	4,03,412	61.15
	47	Hubli ...	44,602	48,173	45,954	81,178	4,675	1,891	59,529	85,089	68.51
	81	Nawlgund ...	232,640	200,801	234,671	3,20,047	419	296	235,061	3,20,343	59.38

91. A statement* is appended to this letter showing the comparative result of the proposed settlement on every village concerned. In one village of the first group, Mariam-Timsagar, No. 3 of the list, the increase is 117 per cent. This village, under the old survey, contained acres 796 of arable land and 328 of unarable; it is now returned as containing acres 938 of arable and 164 of unarable; it is one of the villages the inhabited site of which is merged in the town of Hubli, the lands being immediately contiguous. The villages of the first, second and third group most of them contain a great deal of that red gravelly soil alluded to above in paragraph 12, which was undoubtedly classed much below its value thirty years ago and which even for grazing purposes often brings in one rupee per acre and more.

92. In the 4th group we come to the open country black soil villages. Here the percentage proportions of the present and past assessment of each village range at no great distance about the average of the whole, and the same will be observed in the 5th group. Kolwad and Anigeri, Nos. 73 and 60 of the list, show a higher percentage increase than the other villages: this is explained by their having been, for reasons already given, now placed in a higher group than they were by Captain Wingate. The percentage increases of the villages of the 6th and 7th groups also range about the average increases of these groups, never exceeding or falling short of it by more than 15 per cent.

93. It will be observed that the percentage of increase varies considerably in the seven different groups. The first and fourth groups have each an increase of a fraction over 73 per cent. The first is the circle immediately surrounding Hubli, the change in the circumstances of which have been greater in the last 30 years than in almost any part of the country, from this town becoming the centre of a large trade to the coast. The fourth group comprises eight of the very best situated villages of the plain country well situated as regards markets and also as regards rainfall. In the last group the increase only amounts to 43 per cent. I have adopted a rate which gives a very low increase there in consequence of the inferiority of the rainfall.

94. I will not go through any elaborate calculations based upon changes in prices in order to justify these rates of assessment or to compare them with the past; the percentage increase of the prices of staple articles of the past three years over those of 30 to 20 years ago, given at paragraph 53, will show that these rates might be very greatly increased, if their increase was to follow exactly the increase in prices as existing at present, or as likely to exist, as far as we can judge, at any moderate distance of time. We have an increased and increasing population, with a fair proportion of the non-agricultural class, and therefore a large local consumption of the ordinary food grains which is not likely to decrease; we have also the ability to produce a large number of exportable products which must always be in good demand, and with improved means of conveyance might be exported to whatever extent they may be produced. In this settlement it is more a question of

how far it is expedient to increase the assessment than how far it would be strictly just to do so.

94. The following abstract statement shows the total area of the 128 villages under report with the whole of the revenue particulars:—

Nature of Land.	According to existing Settlement.		According to new Survey and proposed Settlement.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Judi realizable.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	277,242	2,48,974	280,625	4,01,225	...
Government unoccupied assessed waste.	2,414	1,206	4,994	2,187	...
Inam ...	120,974	1,12,275	120,070	1,77,050	60,594
Unarable ...	24,060	...	18,186	...	...
Total ...	424,690	3,62,455	428,875	5,80,462	60,594

There is a difference of acres 902 in the area of land recorded as Inam under the former and present survey; to prevent misapprehension it may be well to explain that this cannot result from a difference in measurement, but from about 450 acres of land being in the survey papers wrongly entered under the head of Government land from faulty information during the progress of the survey as to certain fields or parts of fields; in all these villages there were many fields which, as stated in paragraph 6, contained some portion of Inam land, some error in the information regarding which is the undoubted case of this discrepancy. At the introduction of the settlement all errors of this kind are cleared up. I may also mention that some very small difference may occur in the final total areas after an examination of some of the calculations of areas, where I have reason to suppose small errors to have occurred, but the amount of difference caused thereby will be totally immaterial as regards the general result.

95. The average rate per acre all over on the Government land is at present Rs. 0-14-4, and under the proposed assessment it will amount to Rs. 1-6-11, an additional tax of Rs. 0-8-7 per acre producing the above result.

96. There will probably be some small increase of revenue from an adjustment of the Judi payable on some Inams. Wherever the "Mamul" or ancient Judi on any entire Watan was found to be in excess of the survey assessment, the survey assessment was fixed as the Judi payable during the currency of the settlement; now on revision it is necessary to increase the Judi in such cases up to the Mamul or ancient Judi, or up to the revised survey assessment, whichever is lowest. The total additional Judi thus imposable it is impossible to know till the detailed rates are applied at the settlement, but I do not anticipate that it will amount to any very considerable sum.

97. I will now make a few remarks regarding the cotton and other export trade of these districts and regarding what can be done to improve them, evidently a matter of the deepest importance as regards the stability of the land revenue, the means of paying which can alone be secured by successful trade.

98. The villages under report form almost the northern part of the great Southern Marátha Country cotton field. Excepting the villages of the Belgaum Collectorate immediately to the north of these villages and to the south of the river Mulpraba, which appears on the map, two of the villages under report being in fact on the other side of it, and excepting the Hungund Taluka of the Kaladgi Collectorate, situated some 50 miles to the north-east of Navalgund, there is no great continuous stretch of cotton country between Navalgund and the river Kistna; cotton is of course grown here and there, but the suitable soil generally occurs in patches of limited extent and not in the broad unbroken expanse mile after mile uninterruptedly, as it does in Navalgund and the talukas of British territory to the east of it and in the Nizam's country beyond.

99. To the north of the town of Navalgund American cotton is not much grown; it is not till we get south of Anigeri that the most favourable country for this variety of cotton is met with. It has been stated that for American cotton to thrive it must be within a certain distance of the coast and within the influence of the moist sea breeze; this I believe to be an entire error, clearly disproved by facts. American cotton grows well in villages situated 30 and 40 miles east of Navalgund, while about that place it is believed not to thrive. I believe it to be a simple question of soil, where there is a slight admixture of red loam with the black basaltic soil, there, as far as I have seen, American cotton flourishes, and 40 miles east of Navalgund there is such an admixture and south of Anigeri patches of red soil and hills of granite, or, properly speaking, I believe of gneiss, constantly appear, the debris of which must have in some degree affected the surrounding black soil. The great superiority of American cotton over native is that the proportion of wool to seed is as one to two, while in native cotton is as one to three; moreover, the produce per acre is under favourable circumstances greater and the wool of superior quality: the disadvantages

are that it can be cleaned by a gin only, and the plant appears to be somewhat more delicate.

100. In the villages under report, from returns obtained from the Mamlatdar, I find that out of the total occupied area, Government and Inam, acres 400,695, the following area was under cotton last year, 1872-73, and is in the present year :—

Year.				Indigeous Cotton.	American Cotton.	Total of both kinds.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1872-73	...	...	..	66,260	59,584	125,844
1873-74	...	...	...	65,723	44,483	110,206

101. Taking the two kinds of cotton together, an average of 85 lbs. per acre produce in clean cotton will probably be a just estimate in the ordinary run of years, and the present value of this to the producer may be put at 5*d.* a pound, which will give a gross produce of about Rs. 15 per acre, including the value of the seed which is an article always in demand for feeding cattle, and might, if cheap carriage existed, be exported as an oil seed. Taking Rs. 13-8-0 per acre as the value to the producer of the exportable part of the produce, it gives a total sum of Rs. 14,87,781 as the sum which this tract gains by the production of cotton alone, or in round numbers 3½ times the total land tax of the whole tract, of which the cotton area is but a fraction over one-fourth.

102. Cotton, however, is not the only produce raised in this part of the Dharwar Collectorate which is exportable, apart from the food-grains of the agricultural population, which, even, should there be a surplus quantity in any year, can only be considered exportable to a limited extent from their bulk and small value. Wheat grows well in ordinary dry-crop land and also oil-seeds, linseed; kurdeh or safflower (*carthamus tinctorius*); these are all grown together as a rotation crop in land which ordinarily is put under cotton every third year, jowari forming the third rotation crop. All these articles command a ready sale. Wheat will probably never be exported from Dhárwár to England, the price there being ordinarily too high, still it is an available article should prices fall, and the demand for oil-seeds is practically unlimited. Twenty-five years ago, soon after communication with the coast was first opened, it is known that there was some export of oil-seeds; but of recent years cotton absorbs the whole carrying power of the country.

103. The Dhárwár cotton, both American and indigenous, has a very high character for intrinsic goodness; all evidence goes to show that with fair treatment in preparation for market it will range among the very best cottons which go out of India; but there is no cotton which is subjected to so much carelessness in packing and wilful adulteration in the various hands it passes through between the picker and the final exporter. There is no impossibility in remedying this, but little, very little, can be done by coercive measures; if the people see that it is their interest to pick cleanly and abstain from adulteration in ginning and packing, they will commence to do so. In the early years of the introduction of American cotton into Dhárwár a good deal of pressure was applied, and I well recollect how bitterly unpopular the very name of the "Government cotton" was, notwithstanding that here and there enormous profits were known to be realized. In 1847 the policy changed, all pressure was removed, and the area at once decreased from acres 20,500 to acres 3,350. All interference having ceased and the cultivation of American cotton being found really profitable, in a very few years it exceeded acres 150,000, and now exceeds acres 300,000.

104. From the above facts a clear lesson is to be learnt; absolute and well defined fraudulent proceedings may be dealt with coercively and decidedly, but deteriorations of cotton through stupidity or indifference can be best, I would almost say only, obviated by touching the interests of the cultivator, and this can be only done by opening up the district, making it accessible to European merchants, and enabling them to buy on the spot, without the intervention of two or three native brokers, each looking to make all the profit he can by fair or foul means. European merchants would set up ginning establishments in central situations, their skill would enable them to prepare a more marketable article than the native dealer could prepare at a similar cost, and competition of European merchants on the spot would secure for the cultivator the maximum price possible.

105. The American variety of cotton can only be cleaned by a gin or machine of some kind; the machine has yet to be discovered which can be safely placed in the hands of ignorant cultivators or small village dealers; a more unreasoning, unmechanical, clumsy-fingered race probably does not exist on the earth: it is not wonderful that in their hands saw-gins,* which require careful mechanical supervision should cut the cotton to pieces; yet gins of some kind must be used, otherwise the cotton would go uncleaned, since hand labour is totally insufficient for the increased area under cotton; but gins of any kind will never be worked successfully except under proper mechanical supervision.

* From a return obtained from the Mamlatdar there are 175 saw-gins in the villages under report, valued at Rs. 32,400.

106. It is little, and well within bounds, to say that the Dhárwár cotton, whether American or indigenous, would be at the present time worth one penny a pound more than it is, if brought to market in reasonably good condition free from gross adulteration and not cut in ginning. A penny a pound on the cotton grown in the small portion of the Dhárwár Cotton Field under report amounts on the estimate of produce per acre taken in a preceding paragraph to Rs. 2,98,474, and it certainly would not be too much to assume that five-sixths of this would go into the pockets of the first producers, a sum equal to three-fourths of the proposed land revenue.

107. European firms have gone into all other parts of the country and set up cleaning establishments wherever railway communication exists, but without ready railway or other similarly trustworthy communications they will not go, or in such small numbers, under such difficulties, and with such small means, as to do little good. A cotton-cleaning establishment requires a certain number of European artizans and ready means of replacing any man or thing required; communication by water or rail alone meets those requirements.

108. The plan for a railway connecting Kárwár on the west coast with Bellary on the general system of railways in Southern India has been recently put on one side by the Secretary of State, for the reason that the present uncertain state of the Indian cotton trade calls for a corresponding change in the action of Government with regard to it. I find some difficulty in following the above argument. India must grow exportable articles, or it is difficult to see where the revenue, especially the land revenue, the mainstay of the State, is to come from. Cotton is an exportable article of the first if not the first importance, it is stated to be probable that it may fall in price in consequence of increased production in America, consequently it is not worth while for Government to take any measures to save this trade; the receipt of the cotton would appear to be the only point in view and not the fate of the producers or of the Government which is dependent on them for a land revenue. Manchester will doubtless buy American cotton as long as it is cheaper than Indian, during which time Manchester may not want India; but most certainly India cannot do without Manchester or some other purchaser, and must be content to receive such a price as shall make Indian cotton practically cheaper than American.

109. The question is whether the quantity and price of American cotton available will enable it to kill the Indian trade in this article. At present prices the cottons which range with good Dhárwár are over Rs. 180 per candy. The cotton trade was the mainstay of these districts 25 years ago, when the price was not more than 75 rupees a candy, and as long as the price does not fall below Rs. 120 a candy, production can fall little. As matters are at present, cotton is the pig which pays the rent, and as security of the rent depends most materially upon the price obtained for the pig, it is evidently the landlord's policy to do all he can to enable the tenant to get him to market in the best and most saleable condition. The argument of a possible decrease in the price of mutton would be an excellent one for the hoped-for purchaser of the pig to use as a reason for not interesting himself in his welfare, but would not be used by the landlord unless he was forgetful of his own position or saw some other mode of obtaining payment of his rent, especially if resort to other means of supplementing his income were hopeless.

110. I have in a previous paragraph stated that considerations of expediency have guided me in proposing an increase of revenue to the extent I have proposed and not solely considerations of what the people might be justly called upon to pay. The hopes of the people had been raised very high regarding obtaining a railway in the province; they had seen surveys going on for three years and the line definitely trenched out. Few have ever seen a railway, but most have now heard of the marvellous advantages conferred, and are unable quite to understand why they should be excluded from a participation in such advantages; they pay their revenue as regularly as other people, and get very little visible for it. The recent decision regarding this railway is not favourable to reconciling the people of this district to any very heavy increases of revenue. Had the decision been in favour of the work, I have not the least hesitation in saying that an additional Rs. 40,000 of annual revenue might have been imposed on the tract under report, and in the same proportion on the amount of land revenue under revision in the settlements following for several years to come. A sum, in fact, equal to from one and a-half to two per cent. on the estimated cost of the railway might have been added to the land revenue of the district, with no more and no less dissatisfaction than the smaller increase will cause.

111. We must remember that it is not a mere question of adding to the land revenue, but of securely upholding that which we have got, which can be only done by fostering the production of exportable articles, which can alone be done by what is called opening up the country; as regards inland districts a railway being the only opener recognized as efficient.

112. From various indications it may be anticipated that a railway from Bellary to Gadag or Hubli, in connection with the Madras Railway Company, will before long receive support; this line will doubtless pay as well as many of the existing lines in the Madras Presidency, which is not saying much, but could hardly pay as the direct line to the west coast would. Still, whether it paid or not it would confer great advantages on the Dhárwár cotton fields in the way of allowing free access to European enterprise; that it would ever carry any large proportion of the Dhárwár cotton to the east coast in an opposite direction

to its ultimate destination it is impossible to conceive, and oil-seeds and other more bulky articles would go much less than cotton.

113. Irrigation is generally upheld as the panacea for all the evils India suffers, applicable everywhere. There can be no doubt that in tracts of country subject to periodical droughts, and in some years unable to raise the food of its inhabitants, irrigation is of great importance. The great evil in the famines in India is ordinarily not that there is no food, but that there is no money to buy it; for many years back prices on this side of India have been as high and often much higher than what are called famine prices in Bengal. In some of the northern villages under report the fields were not even sown in 1864 and 1865, the poorer classes no doubt suffered to some extent, as is their lot in all countries in times of pressure, but no general distress occurred, and the Government revenue came in as regularly as in the most plentiful years. The difference is that our people have the means of purchasing food derived from the profits of the sale of exportable articles, while in Bengal the masses of people live from hand to mouth, the profits of cultivation being absorbed by middlemen; the smallest failure in the food crops must therefore produce intense distress: irrigation might relieve this, but it would put the people in no general or permanent better case, as it is not probable that even under irrigation anything beyond a mere subsistence would be left to them by the superior holders.

114. This is the simplest case for the application of irrigation, that of first putting the daily bread and no more beyond the caprices of the seasons. In most parts of India the power of producing food-grains is a good deal above the consumption, and the great want is some produce not so bulky as to eat up its value in carriage and in general demand, the less variable in price the better, but the great point is that it should always be saleable at a fairly remunerative price. Food-grains, excepting the higher class, wheat and rice, do not meet these needs, and those only with the aid of water or rail carriage, if any distance is in question.

115. On this side of India at any rate, keeping up existing works, a point not kept sufficiently in view, an extension of well irrigation, and the construction of minor works costing a few thousand rupees each, and watering fifty or a hundred acres, will do all that is required. With the exception of in a few tracts or belts of country of most limited extent, the rainfall is generally sufficient to give an adequate supply of food, and in those droughty tracts the soil is generally poor and the population sparse, therefore large and expensive works would be out of place, involving a very heavy expenditure with little prospect of return. In fact, under the very best and most favourable circumstances, I doubt if any expensive work of irrigation on this side of India has ever paid or shown any reasonable prospect of doing so.

If the lives of the people were in jeopardy, the prospect of work paying or not would be of secondary importance; the only point would then be to obtain security for life at the lightest expense possible, and wells and minor works most certainly hold out this advantage.

116. In this Presidency, from the great variations of climate and rainfall it is hardly possible to have a failure of food even over an entire collectorate, and, with the exception of the indigent class which will be more or less found everywhere, the circumstances of the people are such that means to purchase food are seldom totally wanting. But this is not the sole point requiring the attention of the State, life has the first call undoubtedly, but the general welfare of the people and the preservation of the revenue, the means of attaining this has only a less strong claim.

117. As regards the part of the Presidency under report, improvement in communications is the great want, and the provision of those improvements will repay the Government both directly and indirectly, just as well as works of irrigation are likely to do elsewhere; the carrying power of the country is totally insufficient for the transport of the produce capable of being grown in and exported from it, and every ton of possible ungrown and unexported produce is so much loss to the country.

118. If it be finally decided not to undertake the construction of a railway in the Southern Māratha Country at an early period, much expense must be incurred in improving the approaches to the coast. From the bottom of the Ghaut to Kārwar the road is good for ordinary traffic, but between Hubli and the top of the Ghaut, a distance of about 46 miles, much remains to be done; from want of metal the road in parts becomes absolutely impassable for laden carts after a little rain, as I myself experienced about the 20th of June last. In consequence of the gradual falling of the rates for labour, which as a matter of course lingers somewhat behind the fall in the price of food, much more could be done now than a few years back for a given sum. This, too, will very materially affect the estimate for the cost of the railway which was based on the prices of two or three years back.

119. Generally in the Dhārwar Collectorate fair-weather communications are good and sufficient; in black soil the making roads passable in all weathers could only be accomplished at a great expense, but if not done thoroughly it is better to do nothing at all as an old track across the black soil is better than the best newly lined-out road if unmetalled or unprovided with a red soil or murum roadway. Many of the old tracks were passable, even after heavy rain, from the surface black soil having been worn away and a bed of kunkur or lime nodules, formerly interspersed through the soil, remaining as the surface;

but there is not a new unmetalled line of road in black soil which is not totally impassable for a cart for a day or two after a single inch of rain, and this is the case with a great part of the road shown on the map going from Hubli through Nargund to Sholapur. If obliged to go in that direction after heavy rain I would certainly select another route than that by the so-called made-road.

120. The local funds produce a large annual sum which will be added to considerably by the result of the settlement now proposed. There is a large field for their employment in improving lines of traffic, and they can be best employed in the removal of obstacles, in bridging nullas and in making firm crossings over those nullas and rivers which either hardly merit a bridge, or over which a bridge would cost too much to admit of one being made at present. Next, available funds should be concentrated, and in black soil tracts two or three miles of really sound road constructed annually on the parts where the old track is worst in wet weather, commencing at the western terminus and constructing so solidly as to require little future expenditure on more than surface repairs. Expenditure so conducted would produce in a very few years some permanent good, while even a large annual sum spread over many miles of line through black soil makes the road rather worse than better for the time being, and produces no permanent good whatever. No policy is so bad in black soil country as leaving the old worn-out hollow roadways where met with, they have a firm bottom which cannot be provided on a new line except at an enormous cost.

121. Before closing this report I must note one great improvement which has taken place in the last twenty-five years. I allude to the comparative cessation of the ravages of cholera which formerly appeared nearly every hot weather and killed many. This is doubtless partly due to the cleaner state of villages and improved supplies of drinking water, but more decidedly to the cessation of marching of Madras native troops through these districts. At that time both Belgaum and Dhárwár, besides other stations to the northward, were garrisoned by troops of the Madras Army, who came from Bellary or Bangalore with an immense troop of followers and families in their train, and much more often than not in some part of their march cholera broke out and was then disseminated through the country. The transit of troops between Bellary, Bangalore and Dhárwár has for many years ceased, and undoubtedly cholera is much less frequent in its visitations to the Dhárwár Collectorate than it used to be in former times.

122. I estimate that the total cost of the revision survey and settlement of the villages under report will have cost Rs. 59,600; for this one expenditure an additional annual revenue of Rs. 1,52,251 will have been secured, or considerably more than double the cost of procuring it; moreover, the survey and settlement will have been put on such a secure basis that any future revisions should be effected at a very trifling expense.

123. Two small villages north of the Malprabha, formerly in the Dhárwár Collectorate, are now in the Badámi Taluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate. I have not thought it necessary to send this report through the Collector of Kaládgi on account of these two villages, as considerable additional delay would be thereby caused.

124. The sending in this report has, in fact, been delayed later than I could have wished, in consequence of delays in completing the village papers consequent on the subdivision of Inám holdings ordered by Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873. I might have left this work over as regards the present settlement, but was unwilling to do so as it is one of the points specially required to make the operation thoroughly complete.

125. Agricultural lands bearing assessment situated in eleven villages around the city of Hubli, amounting to acres 1,318-19, were included in the municipal limits by notification dated 22nd February 1871, published in the *Gazette* of the same month. Under the rules for assessment there laid down, paragraph 4, it is stated that the rates of assessment will be fixed for 99 years. These municipal lands are included in the above proposals for revision of assessment. I cannot see any reason for imposing a different rate of assessment on them on account of their being included in the town limits, nor do I see the necessity or advantage for making the settlement on them for more than the ordinary period of 30 years; most of this land is purely agricultural land, and not likely to be used for anything else, extending as it does in some directions more than half a mile beyond the limits of the town proper. It would appear to be the more convenient arrangement to assess the land in the ordinary mode and to allow the assessment to be redeemed and a building fine be imposed whenever any part of it is required for building purposes. I beg that definite orders may be given on these two points—

1st.—Are any special rates of assessment to be imposed on these lands.

2nd.—For what period is the rate which may be sanctioned to hold good.

126. It now only remains to request sanction to the introduction of the proposed rates of assessment to take effect in the ensuing year 1874-75, and to request their guarantee for the usual period of thirty years.

I have, &c.,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Amount realized for the occupancy for one year of each Survey Number comprised in the Estate of the Anigeree Desai, in present charge of the Collector, in the years 1871-72 to 1873-74.

Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Amount realized at Auction Sale for			Average of the sum realized for 3 years.	Per cent. increase over Survey Assessment.	REMARKS.
				1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anigeree.	2 Part of	4 18 0	11 0 0	52 10 5	52 10 5	98 12 8	68 0 4	518 37	Of this Survey No. acres 20 assessed at Rs. 15 is Service Inám. Of this Survey No. acres 20 assessed at Rs. 10 is Service Inám. Of this Survey No. acres 16 assessed at Rs. 12 is Service Inám.
	3	36 22 0	56 0 0	346 8 9	398 8 9	4-9 8 10	411 8 9	634 88	
	9	56 21 0	18 0 0	147 8 9	154 8 11	178 8 8	160 0 0	788 88	
	11	4 27 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	400 0	
	221 Part of	23 37 0	19 8 0	119 13 5	141 13 4	141 13 4	184 8 0	589 74	
	223	15 25 0	13 0 0	56 2 1	66 12 5	66 12 5	63 8 8	3-6 34	
	235	12 20 0	7 0 0	86 9 1	88 8 0	38 8 0	97 13 8	440 78	
	236	50 15 0	38 0 0	89 0 0	98 0 0	98 0 0	95 0 0	150 0	
	255	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 10 8	161 11	
	256 Part of	4 0 0	10 0 0	49 3 6	53 8 8	58 8 8	52 1 7	420 99	
	257	4 31 0	6 0 0	54 6 0	64 8 6	64 8 6	61 2 4	919 10	
	258	0 31 8	1 1 0	9 10 0	10 7 6	10 7 6	10 8 0	858 82	
	263	43 32 0	41 0 0	182 8 3	233 4 11	233 4 11	216 6 0	427 69	
	264	145 33 0	146 0 0	757 11 6	877 13 8	877 13 8	837 12 11	473 84	
	273	23 11 0	17 0 0	48 6 2	48 5 6	68 5 2	53 5 7	213 82	
	280	56 0 0	45 0 0	297 2 4	297 2 2	274 11 5	289 10 8	543 70	
	281	0 33 0	0 8 0	1 13 10	1 13 10	1 13 10	1 13 10	270 42	
	282	2 11 0	2 0 0	17 6 7	17 6 7	15 11 0	16 1 5	741 93	
	283	107 27 0	94 0 0	706 4 5	687 9 7	650 4 3	681 6 5	624 90	
	293	91 28 0	80 0 0	598 10 2	711 10 7	692 14 7	667 11 9	734 67	
	296	87 39 0	82 0 0	739 15 1	515 11 7	784 7 7	846 11 5	930 3	
	304	7 37 0	6 0 0	22 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	29 5 4	338 88	
	308	19 33 0	16 0 0	69 8 9	84 12 10	84 12 10	79 11 6	398 24	
	310	86 26 0	81 0 0	619 15 7	649 12 8	249 12 8	639 18 8	680 94	
	314	44 7 0	30 0 0	51 0 0	65 0 0	66 0 0	67 5 4	124 44	
	315	31 18 0	24 0 0	89 6 0	89 6 1	89 6 1	89 6 1	272 43	
	316	9 35 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	81 0 0	15 10 8	95 96	
	323	15 25 0	10 0 0	43 7 3	53 9 0	53 0 0	49 13 1	398 18	
	324	73 32 0	46 0 0	127 4 7	147 5 9	201 13 6	158 13 3	234 41	
	364	15 29 0	10 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	1,100 0	
	466 Part of	13 16 0	16 0 0	63 0 0	106 15 8	106 15 8	92 4 10	476 0	
	545	70 22 0	58 0 0	141 15 6	160 11 6	259 10 6	187 7 2	258 68	
	648	25 33 0	24 0 0	132 0 0	132 0 0	206 0 0	156 10 8	552 78	
	698	27 21 0	34 0 0	238 0 0	238 0 0	238 0 0	238 0 0	600 0	
	84	1,221 35 8	1,053 1 0	6,062 0 0	6,804 0 0	7,100 0 0	6,655 5 4	532 0	
Bassapur.	16	8 29 0	9 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 5 4	59 26	
	23	50 4 0	44 0 0	200 0 0	280 0 0	230 0 0	253 5 4	475 76	
	46	137 20 0	129 0 0	365 0 0	583 0 0	588 0 0	513 10 9	298 19	
	67	11 36 0	11 0 0	32 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	74 0 0	572 78	
	4	208 9 0	193 0 0	610 0 0	978 0 0	978 0 0	855 5 4	348 18	
Sidaspur.	2	63 24 0	60 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	461 4 0	8,353 12 0	489 58	
	3	15 18 0	16 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	123 0 0	94 5 4	489 58	
	8	3 13 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	30 12 0	23 9 4	489 58	
	3	82 15 0	80 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	615 0 0	471 10 8	489 58	
Total ...	41	1,512 19 8	1,326 1 0	7,027 4 0	8,182 4 0	8,698 4 0	7,982 9 0	501 97	

Nos. 180 and 253 of Anigeree and 35 and 37 of Bassapur are excluded from the above statement as they comprise subordinate Ináms granted out of the estate.

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Extract from Government Selection, No. CXLVIII—New Series from pages 144-145.

APPENDIX H.

REVENUE STATEMENT for Eighty-one Villages situated in the Old Navalgunđ Taluka of the Dhárwad Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1844-45.

[The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land—Government, occupied, and unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Areas.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance Collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9, 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
1834-35	138,009	191,326	...	38,404	38,404	182,921	27,450	51,838	1,180	141,241	237,043	45,931	303,700	460,206	200,032	36,648
1835-36	138,009	193,252	...	82,005	82,005	110,647	27,460	50,125	990	141,241	237,758	36,897	303,700	481,136	143,610	23,109
1836-37	138,009	203,701	...	44,921	44,921	157,780	27,480	41,818	1,038	141,241	237,656	50,366	303,700	482,176	209,158	53,490
1837-38	138,009	210,000	...	40,330	40,330	160,670	27,460	33,099	678	141,241	237,518	48,878	308,700	480,617	610,424	59,267
1838-39	138,009	195,409	...	78,008	78,008	122,403	27,460	46,148	477	141,241	237,386	39,959	303,700	480,943	162,339	58,886
1839-40	138,009	205,964	...	20,690	20,690	186,374	27,450	41,818	622	141,241	236,449	46,786	303,700	484,281	282,685	20,799
1840-41	138,009	203,596	...	28,073	28,073	181,522	27,450	48,468	665	141,241	242,438	48,049	303,700	484,541	227,386	46,863
1841-42	138,009	202,951	...	17,388	17,388	186,663	27,450	49,157	819	141,241	240,884	49,698	303,700	492,992	236,179	73,452
1842-43	120,876	200,295	...	6,078	6,078	194,217	48,693	78,816	2,689	140,220	239,443	48,549	303,792	518,554	245,455	62,372
1843-44	108,704	174,968	...	11,384	11,384	163,002	57,843	107,887	3,209	139,085	237,007	43,640	303,632	519,580	210,151	47,079
1844-45	138,259	113,715	...	12,147	12,147	151,508	57,659	47,307	1,067	148,413	128,680	37,427	334,331	289,902	140,062	29,373
1845-46	140,016	135,980	...	45,013	45,013	90,917	47,550	35,123	2,286	137,685	118,744	25,892	334,261	289,797	119,095	9,353
1846-47	189,959	159,316	...	461	461	168,855	18,315	14,075	3,371	132,973	115,501	34,446	334,247	289,792	108,072	2,325
1847-48	192,860	167,248	...	4	4	167,244	10,317	8,107	1,828	131,682	114,845	34,344	334,249	289,790	203,416	1,939
1848-49	194,866	189,454	...	4	4	189,460	13,281	10,435	2,038	126,108	109,904	35,669	334,255	289,793	207,157	690
1849-50	188,505	164,273	...	17	17	164,266	22,229	17,842	2,855	123,514	107,079	39,879	334,249	289,793	200,989	23
1850-51	186,946	162,872	...	4	4	162,866	24,786	20,066	3,123	122,518	106,837	33,804	334,250	289,775	199,395	49,114
1851-52	198,413	172,519	...	...	...	172,519	14,177	11,134	2,328	121,856	106,147	34,664	334,246	289,790	209,511	208
1852-53	202,486	175,764	...	...	...	175,764	11,978	9,367	2,281	119,316	104,657	33,213	334,249	289,768	211,258	14
1853-54	204,978	177,968	...	8	8	177,980	11,647	8,902	2,116	117,624	102,838	37,648	334,249	289,788	217,741	41
1854-55	210,316	182,818	...	80	80	182,686	9,692	7,161	1,681	114,344	99,040	37,498	334,252	289,616	221,664	...
1855-56	213,984	185,541	...	...	...	185,541	7,281	5,340	1,417	113,068	98,907	37,593	334,243	289,788	224,551	...
1856-57	219,489	189,642	...	...	...	189,642	2,000	1,442	467	112,758	98,692	38,117	334,238	289,776	228,226	...
1857-58	222,700	192,177	...	...	...	192,177	410	305	73	111,126	97,298	38,203	334,242	289,780	230,468	...
1858-59	225,567	194,868	...	...	...	194,868	438	323	68	108,245	94,714	37,796	334,238	289,904	232,782	...
1859-60	226,333	198,487	...	...	...	198,437	439	317	62	107,469	94,029	38,425	334,241	289,763	233,944	...
1860-61	228,245	197,193	...	...	...	197,168	232	172	26	106,765	92,545	39,595	334,242	289,855	236,789	...
1861-62	229,447	198,110	...	...	...	198,110	214	162	28	104,544	91,518	40,626	334,205	289,780	238,764	...
1862-63	231,050	199,404	...	...	...	199,404	86	54	10	103,111	90,319	40,710	334,247	289,777	240,124	...
1863-64	231,743	200,008	...	...	...	200,008	38	27	5	102,466	89,745	41,233	334,247	289,778	241,244	...
1864-65	232,343	200,532	...	...	...	200,532	88	27	5	101,820	89,224	41,756	334,201	289,783	242,295	...
1865-66	232,439	200,612	...	...	...	200,612	37	27	5	101,725	89,144	45,748	334,201	289,783	242,360	...
1866-67	232,433	200,680	...	...	...	200,650	60	40	7	101,659	89,098	43,630	334,201	289,783	244,287	...
1867-68	232,546	200,698	...	...	...	200,698	61	40	9	101,594	89,046	44,913	334,201	289,783	245,620	...
1868-69	232,804	200,746	...	...	...	200,746	56	38	7	101,541	88,999	43,377	334,201	289,783	244,130	...
1869-70	232,515	200,670	...	...	...	200,670	122	103	10	101,510	88,973	43,361	334,157	289,746	244,041	...
1870-71	232,681	200,802	...	...	...	200,802	123	103	11	101,376	88,842	46,174	334,159	289,747	246,987	...
1871-72	232,555	200,731	...	...	...	200,731	126	107	12	101,389	88,805	46,372	334,081	289,643	247,015	...
1872-73	232,641	200,801	...	...	...	200,801	126	107	12	101,304	88,735	46,575	334,081	289,643	247,389	...

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Extract from Government Selection No. CXLVIII—New Series from pages 148-149.

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Prices of the undermentioned Articles in the Navalgunn Basar from 1819 to 1874 made out from information collected by the Mámálatdár and reduced to Indian Seers of 80 Toías.

Year.	Seers per Rupee.						Price per Maund.			Coconuts per hundred.	Remarks.
	Rice in husk.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Náchni.	Linseed.	Jagri.	Aracant.	Cotton.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1818	17	28	30	26	...	46	1 8 0	2 12 0	1 2 0	3 12 0	
1819	16	30	28	28	...	44	1 4 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	4 0 0	
1820	16	32	28	30	...	29	1 4 0	2 4 0	1 2 0	4 0 0	
1821	17	30	27	25	...	30	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 4 0	
1822	33	45	42	40	...	40	1 4 0	3 0 0	0 14 0	4 8 0	
1823	26	46	44	44	...	36	2 0 0	3 4 0	0 9 0	4 4 0	
1824	17	48	47	48	...	36	1 0 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	4 0 0	
1825	16	35	45	35	...	40	1 0 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	
1826	16	32	31	32	...	42	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 6 6	4 4 0	
1827	17	36	35	38	...	44	1 2 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	
1828	33	48	48	48	...	48	0 12 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	
1829	26	65	66	64	...	40	1 0 0	2 12 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	
1830	33	60	60	60	...	36	1 4 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	3 0 0	
1831	33	72	68	68	...	32	1 4 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
1832	31	42	42	42	...	28	1 6 0	1 12 0	0 7 0	3 0 0	
1833	18	37	28	37	...	44	1 4 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	4 12 0	
1834	19	26	54	24	...	46	1 4 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	4 12 0	
1835	19	54	48	54	...	46	1 0 0	2 4 0	0 10 0	4 4 0	
1836	18	62	58	65	...	56	1 0 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	4 4 0	
1837	25	66	92	84	...	56	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 6 0	4 12 0	
1838	17	52	48	50	...	48	0 14 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	4 4 0	
1839	22	50	36	50	...	40	1 0 0	2 8 0	0 13 0	4 4 0	
1840	24	52	50	48	...	48	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	4 8 0	
1841	24	54	48	50	...	48	1 0 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	4 4 0	
1842	26	56	48	50	...	44	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	4 4 0	
1843	28	60	60	58	...	48	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
1844	32	60	52	60	...	40	0 13 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	
1845	40	92	50	56	...	62	0 13 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	
1846	36	64	66	80	...	52	0 13 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
1847	45	108	94	64	...	60	0 14 0	2 0 0	0 7 0	2 12 0	
1848	44	68	94	64	...	52	0 14 0	2 8 0	0 7 0	2 12 0	
1849	36	65	66	66	...	50	1 0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
1850	44	88	84	72	...	40	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
1851	44	81	85	64	...	56	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	4 4 0	
1852	33	64	60	48	...	56	1 0 0	2 4 0	0 10 0	3 8 0	
1853	32	49	45	47	...	52	1 2 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	3 8 0	
1854	26	88	38	47	...	38	1 2 0	2 0 0	0 12 5	3 8 0	
1855	24	47	51	47	...	36	1 2 0	2 4 0	...	3 8 0	
1856	24	47	47	48	...	32	1 2 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	4 4 0	
1857	23	48	50	40	...	32	1 8 0	2 6 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	
1858	23	48	38	48	...	30	1 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	5 8 0	
1859	23	47	39	31	...	28	1 12 0	3 4 0	1 4 0	6 0 0	
1860	16	41	27	20	...	28	1 12 0	4 0 0	1 4 0	6 0 0	
1861	14	24	23	20	...	24	2 4 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	
1862	14	24	23	12	...	12	3 0 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	
1863	9	13	12	12	...	11	2 8 0	6 0 0	2 12 0	6 8 0	
1864	8	11	11	12	...	10	2 8 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	
1865	7½	11	7	10	...	8	2 4 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	
1866	6½	12	7	10	...	7	3 8 0	5 12 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	
1867	11	42	20	20	...	16	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	5 8 0	
1868	12	56	36	32	...	18	2 0 0	6 0 0	1 4 0	5 8 0	
1869	7	31	18	20	...	8	2 0 0	5 0 9	2 0 0	5 4 0	
1870	13	34	7	28	...	11	2 4 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	6 0 0	
1871	12	28	12	16	...	10	1 12 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	
1872	10	22	16	24	...	...	1 7 0	...	1 6 0	...	
1873	11½	20	16	20	...	...	1 15 0	...	1 9 0	...	

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Extract from Appendix L printed on pages 152-155 in Government Selection No. CXLVIII—New Series.

APPENDIX L.

Statement L referred to in paragraph 91 of the Report.

Number.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of former Survey.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of Revision Survey.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By former Survey.			By Revision Survey.								Average Assessment on Government Land per acre.	Increase of Assessment per acre.
					Total Arable Indan included.	Total Unarable.	Present collections on Government Land.	Total Arable Indan included.	Unarable.	Government occupied Land.				Government unoccupied assessed Waste.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				4th Class.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
49			Serrur	2 0 0	5,957	193	4,016	5,971	199	4,292	...	8	7,130	...	...	1 10 7	77.5
50			Talimorab	2 0 0	2,737	107	2,020	2,747	107	2,151	...	...	3,585	2	2	1 10 6	77.5
51			Tirlapur	2 0 0	3,427	203	2,350	3,493	162	2,148	...	...	3,687	1	2	1 11 6	56.9
			Total of 4th Class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5th Class.													
54			Belhar	1 12 0	2,404	120	1,838	2,433	107	1,944	...	...	3,090	1	2	1 9 6	68.6
55			Morab	1 12 0	14,134	746	10,163	14,103	698	10,921	...	36	17,044	16	16	1 9 9	67.2
56			Gumgol	1 12 0	9,852	910	5,197	8,696	263	5,661	...	10	8,616	...	...	1 8 4	66.2
57			Sirkol	1 12 0	3,063	167	1,787	3,077	110	1,804	...	...	2,842	7	9	1 9 3	59.0
58			Bennur	1 12 0	1,311	84	769	1,300	40	645	...	...	1,048	...	...	1 10 0	36.3
59			Bhadrapur	1 12 0	4,145	204	2,985	4,142	174	3,142	...	5	5,054	3	3	1 9 8	69.3
60			Anigeres	1 12 0	26,699	1,099	13,658	26,676	864	17,266	...	89	24,580	30	24	1 6 9	81.3
61			Kalwad	1 12 0	4,632	306	2,954	4,701	238	3,070	...	...	5,013	42	42	1 10 0	68.7
62			Manakwad	1 12 0	3,007	95	1,876	2,011	81	1,807	...	...	2,618	1	2	1 10 1	33.6
63			Halkusgal	1 12 0	4,809	180	3,981	4,773	313	3,755	...	...	6,135	1	1	1 10 2	54.1
64			Siswanhalli	1 12 0	2,020	152	1,526	2,006	91	1,506	...	...	2,333	...	...	1 8 9	48.0
65			Hanahi	1 12 0	5,706	195	4,313	5,712	155	4,342	...	4	5,664	...	...	1 9 0	54.3
66			Balur	1 12 0	2,164	146	1,681	2,165	84	1,523	...	...	2,390	...	...	1 9 1	42.2
67			Bularwad	1 12 0	1,921	175	1,503	1,851	136	1,511	...	...	2,230	1	2	1 7 7	44.1
68			Dundur	1 12 0	856	35	266	846	17	250	...	...	413	...	...	1 10 5	55.3
69			Nalwadi	1 12 0	2,874	223	2,300	2,896	181	2,080	...	...	3,292	3	5	1 9 3	42.7
70			Padhesur	1 12 0	6,053	217	4,604	6,033	237	4,921	...	21	7,720	5	5	1 9 0	67.7
71			Yemagour	1 12 0	3,599	184	2,333	3,618	204	2,390	...	6	3,687	...	...	1 8 7	58.0
			Total of 5th Class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				6th Class.													
77			Madgunhi	1 8 0	2,417	74	1,679	2,416	204	1,918	...	...	2,427	4	4	1 4 3	44.6
78			Sirkop	1 8 0	5,323	226	3,469	5,332	327	4,864	...	...	5,683	...	...	1 2 8	63.8
79			Belwatgi	1 8 0	6,400	170	3,733	6,447	148	4,709	...	...	6,102	...	...	1 4 9	63.6
80			Karnakop	1 8 0	2,300	54	1,409	2,192	74	1,596	...	...	2,207	2	2	1 6 1	50.6
81			Naliknur	1 8 0	9,043	136	2,127	3,064	111	2,584	...	...	2,959	...	...	1 2 4	39.1
82			Belhar	1 8 0	2,664	132	1,642	2,703	69	1,782	...	1	2,345	16	9	1 4 11	42.8
83			Nagrhalli	1 8 0	2,166	124	1,061	2,185	123	1,319	...	...	1,576	1	1	1 3 1	46.5
84			Arhangodi	1 8 0	1,666	73	683	1,681	59	903	...	6	972	...	...	1 3 4	42.3
85			Bonkankop	1 8 0	1,969	213	1,114	1,990	173	1,577	...	...	1,775	...	...	1 2 0	59.3
86			Nagpur	1 8 0	1,683	103	924	1,714	55	1,132	...	...	1,390	...	...	1 3 8	50.4
87			Majigud	1 8 0	2,482	90	1,548	2,495	73	1,606	...	...	2,170	...	...	1 5 7	40.2
88			Sidapur	1 8 0	1,962	83	1,073	1,868	20	1,065	...	...	1,442	...	...	1 5 1	34.4
89			Basesapur	1 8 0	4,359	134	2,756	4,339	126	3,301	...	...	4,276	...	...	1 4 9	55.2
90			Siswanhalli	1 8 0	3,606	149	2,147	3,526	184	2,455	...	...	3,042	...	...	1 3 10	41.0
91			Kondikop	1 8 0	2,676	173	1,170	2,676	154	1,369	...	2	1,819	...	...	1 5 3	55.5
92			Halikeri	1 8 0	5,811	156	3,995	5,815	120	3,678	...	...	5,115	...	...	1 4 7	70.8
93			Aduar	1 8 0	1,672	53	690	1,695	42	895	...	...	1,065	...	...	1 3 3	54.3
94			Alagwadi	1 8 0	13,740	366	8,824	13,712	32	11,193	...	...	14,429	8	8	1 4 7	63.5
95			Kadadalli	1 8 0	1,491	87	871	1,398	71	999	...	...	1,254	...	...	1 4 1	44.0
96			Khandur	1 8 0	2,144	81	1,185	2,203	92	1,479	...	...	1,913	...	...	1 4 9	61.9
97			Mugnur	1 8 0	1,843	109	665	1,876	80	965	...	...	1,063	...	...	1 2 0	63.6

APPENDIX I—concluded.

Number.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of former Survey.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of Revision Survey.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By former Survey.			By Revision Survey.							Average Assessment on Government Land per acre.	Increase of Assessment per cent.	
					Total arable land included.	Total Unarable.	Present collections on Government Land.	Total Arable land included.	Unarable.	Government occupied Land.				Government unoccupied assessed Waste.			
										Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Total Assessment.	Acres.			Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
98	Navalgund.	Navalgund.	Banhatti	6th Class.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
99			Arhatti	1 8 0	1,800	123	1,438	1,806	112	1,473	...	...	1,958	...	...	1 6 8	30 5
100			Shelwadi	1 8 0	2,369	106	1,964	2,380	89	2,095	...	...	2,834	...	...	1 5 5	41 8
101			Kuralgeri	1 8 0	13,775	458	7,937	13,890	460	10,235	...	8	12,704	...	...	1 3 11	80 1
102			Navalgund	1 8 0	16,317	809	5,824	16,564	715	7,055	...	4	9,892	...	1	1 6 10	60 0
103			Gobargumpi	1 8 0	1,331	68	355	1,321	61	621	...	1	550	...	...	0 14 3	22 9
104			Kalkeri	1 8 0	2,788	66	1,604	2,768	60	1,043	...	...	2,365	...	...	1 3 6	47 4
105			Chilakwad	1 8 0	2,336	72	1,135	2,364	73	7,780	...	...	1,927	...	...	1 8 9	62 4
106			Gudisagar	1 8 0	7,073	265	4,834	7,305	312	6,706	...	...	7,060	2	3	1 4 10	64 7
107			Amargol	1 8 0	4,733	219	2,924	4,708	297	3,223	...	...	4,318	16	20	1 5 5	47 7
108			Botkanbal	1 8 0	797	31	541	794	39	631	...	...	781	...	...	1 3 10	44 4
109	Tutpadkothati	1 8 0	4,398	117	1,861	4,339	38	2,266	...	...	2,737	...	...	1 3 3	40 5		
110	Tadhal	1 8 0	4,384	205	2,852	4,245	189	3,508	...	1	4,349	...	...	1 3 10	53 3		
111	Boganur	1 8 0	2,450	73	1,778	2,493	60	2,277	...	...	2,631	...	...	1 3 6	49 1		
			Total of 6th Class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				7th Class.													
117	Bon.	Navalgund.	Redalnagpur	1 4 0	2,941	180	1,552	2,959	174	2,465	...	...	2,388	3	1	0 15 6	53 2
118			Kampli	1 4 0	1,658	43	980	1,688	39	1,242	...	...	1,928	...	...	0 15 10	39 3
119			Khanapur	1 4 0	1,419	107	891	1,441	85	1,330	...	...	1,278	...	...	0 15 4	43 4
120			Kongwad	1 4 0	4,353	212	2,005	4,316	231	2,632	...	...	2,680	...	...	1 1 6	43 9
121			Mallapur	1 4 0	4,288	121	1,268	4,289	86	1,669	...	...	1,640	3	3	0 15 9	29 4
122			Kowjgeri	1 4 0	9,365	479	5,408	9,393	223	7,699	...	...	7,666	...	...	0 15 11	41 0
123			Yavgul	1 4 0	9,183	418	4,807	9,170	384	7,251	...	4	7,199	3	1	0 15 10	49 3
124			Gulgundi	1 4 0	406	62	175	408	32	224	...	...	253	...	...	1 2 1	44 0
125			Hadgali	1 4 0	2,989	115	1,752	3,030	111	2,268	...	...	2,314	4	5	1 0 4	32 1
126			Karikatti	1 4 0	987	43	437	1,002	33	775	...	...	690	2	...	0 14 3	57 9
127			Bhoplapur	1 4 0	1,695	57	1,014	1,709	67	1,350	...	...	1,303	1	...	1 0 2	34 3
128	Malwud	1 4 0	2,764	134	1,289	2,818	101	1,970	...	...	1,926	...	...	1 0 6	49 4		
			Total of 7th Class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Extract from Government Selection No. CXLVIII.—New Series from page 192—301.

No. 148 of 1873.

To

THE HONOURABLE COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division.

Camp Maznal, Kolhapur Districts,
24th December 1873.

Sir,

I have the honour to report as follows on the 81 villages of the Navalgund taluka, of which the revised measurements and classifications have been completed and the revision settlement is to be introduced this season.

2. These 81 villages of the Navalgund taluka are all situated in a continuous extent of black plain country. This vast plain is broken only by the high rocks of Navalgund and Nargund, and through it runs a small river or stream known by the name Beni Halla which flows into the Mulpraba River on the northern boundary of the taluka.

3. Some of these 81 villages, formerly included in the Navalgund taluka, have now been transferred to other adjoining talukas, and the Navalgund taluka proper now only comprises 60 of these villages. A list of villages, as now included in the different talukas, is attached. Therefrom it appears that the 81 villages are now situated as follows:—

- 60 in Navalgund taluka.
- 8 in Ron taluka.
- 7 in Hubli taluka.
- 3 in Dambal taluka.
- 2 in Badami taluka.
- 1 in Dhárwár taluka.

Area.

4. The area covered by these 81 villages is shown in the following table:—

Villages.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Miles.
81 Villages	347,720	543.31

5. The climate of the Navalgund taluka is somewhat similar to that of the north-eastern villages of Hubli, except that rain is much more scarce—the greater part of the year violent winds prevail, which blow incessantly all day with a lull from sunset to sunrise. The heat, which is not very great, is much felt in these black plains, where trees and shade are very scarce.

Rainfall.

6. The rainfall registered in the Navalgund Kacheri for the last three years is as follows:—

Years.	Inches.
1870	29.31
1871	19.04
1872	20.46
Average	<u>22.94</u>

This gives an average of nearly 23 inches of rain each year, which is very little. In the seasons when rainfall is short, great distress prevails in consequence of drought and the scarcity of drinking-water, which is brought from several miles distance. The villages most favourably situated for rain are those situated south-west of Anigeri and in direction of Morab. The rainfall gradually decreases towards Navalgund and beyond near Yawgul, where the rainfall is very slight and uncertain. It appears that generally it is the earlier rains which are most precarious, and, in consequence, the early or kharif crops either fail entirely, as in 1871 and the present year, or are poor for want of moisture; the latter rains on the contrary seem, as a rule, to be more favourable, but in general the rainfall is insufficient and very precarious.

7. The crops grown in Navalgund are almost entirely dry crops, means of irrigation do not exist, the water of the Beni Halla, except in the rains, is always brackish, and in the hot weather is quite salt and unfit for irrigation. There are very few wells, and what there are have generally brackish water; hence garden cultivation is very scarce. As for rice there is none at all, except in one village, Nilgund, which has three numbers, showing an area of 1 acre 25 gunthás of poor rice-land, which hardly deserves mention.

Dry-crops.

8. The dry crops grown in 81 villages under report, and the proportion of each kind is shown by the following table:—

Total crops represented by 100.							
Kharif 19-33.			Rabi 80-67.				
Red jowári	14-69	Exotic cotton	...	...	11-90
Tur	2-04	Indigenous cotton	...	...	20-42
Mug	1-10	White jowári	...	...	16
Matki	0-35	Wheat	...	...	23-23
Rala	0-38	Gram	...	...	3-96
Minor crops	0-77	Linseed	...	...	2-48
				Kusumba	...	...	3-64
				Minor crops	...	...	0-09
			19-33				80-67

This statement is prepared from an average of the last three years, of which in one year, 1871, the early crops failed entirely. A statement numbered 2 is forwarded herewith, showing the average of three years' crops in 79 villages, as obtained from the village records; in 2 of the 81 villages the statements of crops were incorrectly prepared, and did not appear trustworthy; therefore, they were left out. From this statement it appears that wheat is grown in greater quantity than any other crops except cotton, which predominates, being sown in the large proportion of 32-32 per cent. of the whole crops.

9. Both American and country cotton is grown in large quantities in the black plains of Navalgund; the proportion of each is shown in the above table. Country cotton is grown in the proportion of 20-42 to 11-90 of American cotton. In the villages north of Navalgund the country cotton is much in excess of American, which is again grown in larger quantities than the country cotton in the villages south of Navalgund, especially in those south of Anigeri, as shown in Statement No. 2.

10. In the whole area covered by the 81 villages under report, that is, 347,720 acres, there are only 252 acres 21 gunthás of garden-land, according to the revised classification, that is, about 0-74 per cent. of whole area.

Gardens exist only in 23 villages, in some of which very small areas of garden are irrigated from small tanks and wells. A statement showing the area of garden-lands in each village is numbered 3 and attached. Gardens exist to a great extent in the villages south of Anigeri as well as in Anigeri itself, also in the villages of Morab, Gungol, and Siroor, situated on the banks of the Toopree Hula, a small stream which flows into the Benni Hula at Navalgund. The water of this stream is only slightly brackish, and it is used by means of burkis to irrigate the lands in its vicinity. The garden crops generally grown are as follows:—

In Anigeri there are some cocoanut trees, plantains, and a little sugarcane. In all other gardens, as a rule, the garden-crops consist of Indian corn, onions, pepper, carrots, garlic, radishes, cucumbers, and greens. In some gardens there are also guava trees grown under irrigation.

11. The prices at which the different grains have been selling since the last settlement are shown in the price list forwarded herewith, and therefrom an opinion can be formed of the value of produce now as compared with what it was formerly. No documents exist showing the prices of grains, and the information recorded by me is simply from statements made by some of the principal native merchants of Navalgund and Nargund.

12. With regard to the prices now current for grains, &c., I have obtained the rates at which they were selling during my stay in the Navalgund districts and during the rains in the three principal bazárs; and I have taken therefrom an average shown in a statement numbered 4 and forwarded herewith. This gives in full detail the prices then obtainable for all produce sold in these districts.

13. The price list of grains has been divided into periods of 5 years from the year 1840 to the present time, and the averages of each period of 5 years are shown. From this it appears that wheat and jowári, which are the two principal grains grown in the Navalgund districts, were selling at the time of last settlement at 25 and 46 sers per rupee, respectively, while the average of the last four years, that is, from 1870 to 1873, both inclusive, the average rate these grains have been selling at is 6-25 and 13-60 sers per rupee, that is to say, the price of wheat has risen from 25 sers to 6½ sers per rupee, and that jowári from 46 sers to 13½ sers per rupee.

14. The price of cotton is shown in a separate list from the year 1855. I was unable to get any reliable information for years further back. The rate at which cotton has been selling is apparent from an inspection of this statement, and does not call for particular remarks.

15. Up to the year 1850 there does not appear to have existed any distinct order or document showing the exact size of the ser measure, but it is generally supposed, and stated to be a fact, that at the time of the last settlement the ser measure for grains was of such capacity that it could contain 120 rupees weight of grain.

16. In the year 1850 an order was issued by Mr. Collector Bell, laying down the dimensions and size of the ser measure. This is the ser in present use. It is a cylindrical measure of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and 8 inches in height, and is supposed to contain 140 rupees' weight of grain, piled up as much as possible, and 160 rupees' weight of water.

17. The weight known as a ser (in general use) is the "katcha" ser of 20 rupees' weight, equal to half an English pound avoirdupois weight: four of these "katcha" sers make a "pakka" ser, which is, therefore, equal to the weight of Rs. 80, that is, equal to two English pounds. All further particulars regarding weights and measures I have tabulated, and the statement is appended.

18. The roads, that is, made-roads, are very few; in fact there is only one from Hubli to Anigeri, and thence on through Gadag to Bellary. There are two other roads which are spoken of as "sadaks," or made-roads, but they are not bridged nor metalled; and there being "sadaks," consists only in their having ditches, one on each side. These roads are—1st, the one from Anigeri to Navalgund, and 2ndly, the road from Hubli to Sholapur. The former has very little traffic on it, but the latter is much more used, and if connected with Dhárwár and metalled and bridged, would be, I imagine, of great service as means of communication between Dhárwár and Hubli with Kaladgi, Bijapur, and Sholapur. At present it is no better than a common country-cart-road, and in the rains is perfectly impassable. The smaller roads from village to village are numerous and, except during the rains, very good; as soon as rain has fallen they become impassable for carts, and very difficult even for men and cattle; but, in general, they are in good condition when required to bring in the crops to export grain to markets; and the country being covered with these cart roads, the means of communication may be considered good and plentiful.

19. The markets in the district are plentiful. The villages among the 81 under report, in which weekly markets are held, are entered in the following table, showing market days of each and average sales effected each day:

Bazaar Villages.	Bazaar Days.	Amount of Sales (Rupees).	Produce and Goods sold.
Navalgund	Tuesday	5,000 to 6,000	Grains of all kinds, groceries of all kinds, cotton cloths, kamalis or native blankets, vegetables, cocoanuts, goor, suparies, Panvel fowls, sheep, goats, copper vessels, and in Navalgund a large amount of cattle.
	Wednesday		
Shelwadi	Monday	250 to 300	
Hanshi	Thursday	100 to 150	
Anigeri	Friday	1,000	
Morab	Monday	700 to 800	
Yawgul	Monday	700 to 800	
Yemagnur	Thursday	100 to 150	

The principal bazaar is that of Navalgund, held during two days in each week. The first day grains, cloths, and all articles of wear and consumption are sold; on the second day cattle in large numbers are sold. The next most important markets among those held in the 81 villages under report are those of Morab, Anigeri, and Yawgul.

20. There are besides the abovementioned markets numbers of good markets surrounding the 81 villages under report, and frequented by the ryots of those which happen to be nearest. In, among the northern villages, Nargund is a tolerably large market-place. The other markets are situated as follows:—

MARKETS FREQUENTED BY RYOTS OF 81 VILLAGES.

To the North.	To the East.	To the South.	To the West.
Saundatti. Sorubau. Siroi.	Retgeri. Roan.	Navalgund. Yergupi.	Hubli. Hebursu.

Further, for a great many villages the station of Dhárwár and the large-market of Hubli are within easy reach.

21. With regard to the value of land three statements are forwarded herewith—1st, one of recent sales and mortgages of land in which information taken from the Sub-Registrar's office is recorded; 2nd, a

similar statement of leases of land prepared from information recorded in Sub-Registrar's office; 3rd, a statement of leases, sub-letting and mortgages, ascertained to exist from *civa-voce* statement made by village officers, cultivators of land, and others, in answer to inquiries made by me in the field and during the progress of classification.

22. From the cases of sub-letting, regarding which I have been able to get information, I conclude that the rates of sub-letting land vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9 per acre, according to quality of soil, situation, and advantages. These are the two extreme rates, that is, I have no record of lands sub-let for less than Rs. 2 or more than Rs. 9 per acre, but the average appears to be from Rs. 3 to 4 per acre.

23. The rates at which land is sold and mortgaged are very high, in some cases it is the contrary; but, in general, large sums are realized by sale and mortgage of land. One case which I have particularly noticed as showing the value of land now as compared with what it was thirty years ago is that of Survey No. 377 of Anigeri, which is 25 acres 29 gunthás in area, and assessed at Rs. 18 per annum. It was sold in the year 1846-47 for Rs. 66, and the same piece of land was again sold in 1872 for Rs. 500. From the entries made in the accompanying statements, it appears that 50 years' purchase and more are constantly paid for land.

24. There is no Hulbunni in the Navalgund districts. There being no waste-land, there is none to be given out for grazing purposes. In the whole area covered by the 81 villages of 347,720 acres, there are only 435 acres of waste, which accounts for there being no grazing-land.

25. Statistical Table No. III, which is forwarded herewith, is prepared from data obtained during classification. It gives the detail of cultivation, the proportion of waste and cultivated land in the 81 villages under report, and the different proportions of each different kind of grain grown in the dry-crop soils. From this statement, taking the whole of the arable lands to be represented by 100, the waste land is 0.13. This is excluding the unculturable waste.

26. Statistical Table No. IV, which gives the detail of population, was prepared from information recorded in our Khanehsumaris, old and new. When these 81 villages were first measured by the Survey Department, 26 of them underwent a detailed census operation, and all the required information was recorded in our old Khanehsumaris. This information is entered in Statistical Table No. IV, for 26 villages in black ink, the figures obtained from our present Khanehsumaris being entered in red ink. For the remaining 55 villages no documents could be obtained showing the old detail of population according to castes, but as the totals of males, females, and children could be obtained from the village records, I have obtained that information and have tabulated it in a statement numbered 11 and attached hereto. With regard to these 55 villages the information recorded in our present Khanehsumaris of details of population according to castes is entered in a second Statistical Table No. IV.

27. From these three tables, that is, two Statistical Tables No. IV, and the third statement prepared by me, I deduce the following facts as to population as it formerly was and it now is, and the increase which has taken place during the last thirty years:—

Population of 55 Villages.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Over 15 years.	Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Under 15 years.	
In 1846-47	13,100	11,200	13,354	6,117	26,454	13,355	39,809
In 1872-73	15,081	7,238	16,900	8,065	31,981	19,265	51,246

28. As it may be interesting to know the state of the population of the principal village (or town) of the 81 under report, I beg to give here a table showing the population of Navalgund in all detail as obtained from the Khanehsumaris:—

Caste.	Total of Population in 1847.	Total of Population in 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Jains	112	137	25	.....	22.32
Lingayets	2,656	3,164	508	.....	19.12
Mussalmans	1,020	1,538	518	.....	50.78
Brahmins	884	576	.....	308	34.84
Other Hindus	2,697	4,602	1,905	.....	70.63
Total	7,369	10,017	2,956	308	25.93

29. The number of inhabitants of the 81 villages compared with the area covered by these villages gives the following results :—

Villages.	Total number of inhabitants.	Total Area (acres).	Number of inhabitants per square mile.	Number of acres to each individual.
81 Villages	91,323	347,720	168	3·80

30. Statistical Table No. V is* prepared from information recorded in our Khanehsumaris during classification. The proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural persons is shown in this table, and taking the percentage of each with reference to the total inhabitants, the following results are obtained as to the occupation of the people :—

1. Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	Per cent. 51·88
2. Partly agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	10·58
3. Non-agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	37·54

31. With regard to the agricultural occupation of the people some interesting information has been recorded during classification as to the manner in which fields are cultivated. This information is embodied in the following table :—

Total new Survey Numbers of 18 Villages.	Total Numbers cultivated by the Khatehdars or their brotherhood. **	Total Numbers cultivated by the Khatehdars 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.	Total Waste Numbers.
20,385	14,626	31	5,078	136	230
Percentage Total numbers 100.	71·74	1·54	24·91	0·66	1·12

From this it appears that 25·57 per cent. of the cultivated numbers are sub-let for money or grain rents, and that the remaining 73·28 per cent. are cultivated by the owners of the lands either alone or in conjunction with their brotherhood or partners.

32. Among the non-agricultural occupations of the people appear those of making cotton cloths, woollen kamalis or blankets, making oil, and keeping shops. There does not appear to be any large manufacture of anything in particular—what is most manufactured is country cloth, khadi, dangeri puddum, dhotars, women's saris, lugdis, etc. The following table shows the number of looms, shops and oil-presses existing in the 81 villages under report and is prepared from statements of the village officers :—

Villages.	Number of Cloth Looms.	Number of Blanket Looms.	Number of Oil Presses.	Shops.
81 Villages	403	139	98	358

33. Statistical Table No. VI is prepared similarly to Statistical Table No. IV, that is, partly from information recorded in our Khanehsumaris and partly from information obtained from the village records.

The figures for 1846-47 are for 26 villages, obtained from our old Khanehsumaris; and for the remaining 55 villages the details of live and dead stock are obtained from the village records. The figures for 1872-73 entered in red ink* in Statistical Table No. VI are entirely from our new Khanehsumaris.

34. From this statistical table I have deduced the following facts as to present and past state of houses and live and dead stock in the 81 villages under report :—

81 Villages.	In 1846-47.	In 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Houses { Flat-roofed	14,252	10,025	4,773	...	33·49
{ Thatched	199	92	...	47	33·81
Cattle for agricultural purposes	18,025	16,326	...	1,699	9·42
Cows and buffaloes, and their young .	18,165	18,293	128	...	0·70
Sheep and goats	14,994	12,923	...	2,071	13·81
Ploughs	2,288	1,726	...	562	24·56
Carts	870	4,660	3,790	...	435·63
Horses	450	497	47	...	10·44

* Printed in large figures.

From the above it appears that the flat-roofed houses have increased 33.49 per cent. and the thatched houses, which never were very numerous, have decreased in about the same proportion. There appears to be only one tiled house in the whole of the 81 villages. Carts have increased in an astonishing and most remarkable number, from 870 to 4,660.

35. Cattle for agricultural purposes and sheep and goats have all decreased; the reason for this decrease is easily given by the scarcity of pasture and grazing-lands now as compared with 30 years ago. Formerly, the ryots kept more animals than they actually required; there was a good deal of grazing waste land, and keeping useless and unnecessarily numerous animals did not cost much, so that a great number of old, broken-down animals, which are now sold, were then kept on, and the number was hence greater than now.

36. The number of wells in the 81 villages under report, existing at present, as compared with those existing formerly, is shown by the following table:—

Wells.				For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.
In 1846-47	...	...	...	13	19	10	42
In 1872-73	...	...	...	54	35	1	90
Increase	...	...	...	41	16	...	48
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Many wells have not been sunk in this district during the last thirty years (although the number of wells has doubled), because the soil is strongly impregnated with saline matter, which causes all well-water to be brackish and often quite salt, so much so, that it is in general useless for irrigation and unfit to drink.

37. There are a good many tanks, almost every village has one at least; and for many the supply of water in the tank is all they have for drinking purposes. The following table shows the present number of tanks compared with the number existing at time of last settlement:—

Tanks.				For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	Total.
In 1846-47	...	...	...	...	...	103
In 1872-73	...	...	...	23	196	219
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	116
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

The tanks now number 219, out of which 23 are used more or less for irrigation, but not exclusively so.

38. In a district where water is so scarce, where even the streams and nalas get impregnated with saline matters contained in the soil, and even wells do not produce, as a rule, drinkable water, the necessity for good tanks capable of retaining the rain water becomes very great. In seasons of drought great distress is felt in these districts for water, and in some villages in the hot weather the people have to go as far as 7 or 8 miles to get drinking water, while the cattle have to go days without water.

39. A matter which attracted my attention while in these districts, is the exclusiveness of the use of the tank water. In villages near which there is only one tank, none but the higher caste of Hindus are permitted to take water from it, the lower caste people, such as Mahars, Mangs, and others, are not allowed to approach the water; and in the hot weather, when getting water becomes a matter of great difficulty and toil, these poor people suffer extremely from the inhumanity of the higher castes of natives, who will neither let them get the water for themselves, nor give them some.

It is the custom for these low-caste people to sit, men, women, and children, each with an empty pitcher before them, begging, for hours sometimes, for water which is oftener refused than given; each individual clean enough by caste to take water from the tank, passes by regardless of the cries of these poor people for water, and they have thus to wait and beg for it until some person, more kindhearted than the rest, fills their pitchers for

them. I have brought this particularly to your notice, because I think it is a matter that requires to be inquired into and something done to prevent this shameful suffering being inflicted on people who have the misfortune to have been born in the lower castes.

40. I beg to draw your attention to the following statement, showing the present state of schools in the 81 villages under report. You will perceive therefrom that there are only 11 Government schools in 55 villages with a population of 51,246 souls. The want of more schools is so much felt that the ryots have themselves established 39 schools, which show an average attendance of nearly as many boys as are in the habit of frequenting the Government schools. There is no girls' school at all :—

Villages.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.
81 Villages	11	739	39	631	50	1,370

41. With regard to the state of education you will perceive from statement in paragraph 27 that there are now in the 81 villages under report 19,810 males under 15 years of age, and taking the whole attendance, in Government as well as in private schools, at 1,370, it appears that 12.23 per cent. of the young men are learning. The number of people capable of reading now as compared with 30 years ago, has not increased in proportion to the increase in the population, as is apparent from the following table, which I have prepared for the 26 villages for which we have records :—

26 Villages.	Total male population.	Total who can read.	Per cent.
In 1846-47	15,498	1,292	8.33
In 1872-73	20,586	1,570	7.62

The state of education is most flourishing among the Brahmins, and is very low among the low-caste Hindus and Musalmans.

42. The number of saw-gins in the 81 villages under report appear from the statement made by the village officers to be 112. Some European firm started a steam saw-gin for cleaning cotton in Navaigund, but apparently it has proved a failure, for I was informed that it had not been working for some time. The people, however, spoke well of it, as cleaning cotton more efficiently and at less expense to themselves than the common country-practice of employing women to work out the seeds with a metal roller.

43. The condition of the ryots in the 81 villages under report is good. They are generally well-to-do and in comfortable circumstances. Their houses and cattle are good; they, as well as their families, are well clothed, and I have not seen any one case of a *bond fide* ryot or cultivator with outward appearances of poverty. They complain of the want of rain, the poorness of the crops, and the unfavourable weather—the same here as in all countries. But the proof of ease and comfort is found in the general appearance of the ryot and his family, the good houses, the good cattle they possess, and the articles of domestic use in which nothing appears to be wanting. The exceptions to the general easy circumstances, in which they live are, I imagine, few.

44. In conclusion, I beg to state that the statements forwarded herewith are numbered as follows :—

1. List of 81 villages.
2. Statement of average of crops.
3. Statement of garden lands.
4. Bazar rates for 1873.
5. Price List for grains.
6. Price List for cotton.
7. Statement of weights and measures.
8. Statistical Table No. III.
9. Statistical Table No. IV. for 26 villages.
10. Statistical Table No. IV. for 55 villages.
11. Supplementary Statistical Table No. IV. for 55 villages.
12. Statistical Table No. V.
13. Statistical Table No. VI.

14. Statement of sub-letting, mortgages, and sales of land recorded during classification.

15. Statement of sales and mortgages from Sub-Registrar's office.

16. Statement of leases obtained from Sub-Registrar's office.

I have, &c.,

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,

Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

List of 81 Villages of the Navalgund Táluka.

1. Madgunki.	21. Sydapur.	41. Navalgund.
2. Hirehkop.	22. Bhadrapur.	42. Gobargumpi.
3. Byathal.	23. Bassapur.	43. Kalkeri.
4. Belwatgi.	24. Saswihal.	44. Hanshi.
5. Kamargop.	25. Kondikop.	45. Balur.
6. Naiknur.	26. Hallikeri.	46. Kampli.
7. Sirur.	27. Anigeri.	47. Khanapur.
8. Belhar.	28. Kalwad.	48. Kongwad.
9. Nagarhatti.	29. Manakwad.	49. Balarwad.
10. Arshangodi.	30. Adnur.	50. Dundur.
11. Benkankop.	31. Halkusugal.	51. Nalwadi.
12. Redarnagnur.	32. Alagwadi.	52. Padesur.
13. Morab.	33. Kadadhalli.	53. Chelakwad.
14. Gumgol.	34. Khunur.	54. Yemagnur.
15. Toli Morab.	35. Mugnur.	55. Gudisagar.
16. Sirkol.	36. Banhatti.	56. Amargol.
17. Tirlapur.	37. Arhatti.	57. Sotkanhal.
18. Bennur.	38. Shelwadi.	58. Tadhal.
19. Nagnur.	39. Siswanhalli.	59. Boganur.
20. Masjigud.	40. Kuralgeri.	60. Topadkurhatti.

Total 60 villages of Navalgund Táluka proper.

Villages formerly of the Navalgund Táluka now included in other tálukas as follows:—

1. Malwad	...	... } Now in the Ron Táluka.
2. Yawgal	...	... }
3. Kowjgeri	...	... }
4. Hadagali	...	... }
5. Gudgundi	...	... }
6. Mallapur	...	... }
7. Bhoplapur	...	... }
8. Karkikatti	...	... }
9. Koliwad	...	... }
10. Umchgi	...	... }
11. Haliaj	...	... } Now in the Hubli Táluka.
12. Sirgupi	...	... }
13. Kokankurhatti	...	... }
14. Rotigwad	...	... }
15. Maligwad	...	... }
16. Hirschmulangi	...	... } Now in the Bádámi Táluka.
17. Hagnur	...	... }
18. Antur	...	... }
19. Nilgund	...	... } Now in the Dumbul Táluka.
20. Bentur	...	... }
21. Kabenur	...	... } Now in the Dhárwár Táluka.

Hence 81 villages are now distributed as follows:—

60	villages of Navalgund proper.
8	do. of Ron Táluka.
7	do. of Hubli Táluka.
2	do. of Bádámi Táluka.
3	do. of Dumbul Táluka.
1	do. of Dhárwár Táluka.

Total 81 villages.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,

Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Statement of Garden Lands showing Areas irrigated in each Village of the Navalgund Taluka.

Number.	Villages.	Area of Garden Lands.		Water whence obtained.
		A.	G.	
1	Belhar	1	9	Tanks.
2	Maligwad	6	9	Wells.
3	Koliwad	7	11	Do.
4	Antur	12	...	Do.
5	Saswihalli	6	10	Do.
6	Kondikop	3	29	Do.
7	Anigeri	58	...	Do.
8	Navalgund	17	25	Do.
9	Kabenur	10	2	Do.
10	Kalwad	...	32	Water from stream.
11	Shelwadi	7	32	Tanks.
12	Nilgund	...	15	Wells.
13	Gobargumpi	...	19	Tank.
14	Yawgal	4	7	Wells.
15	Bhadrapur	4	30	Do.
16	Morab	47	15	Bhurkis and wells.
17	Gumgol	18	38	Do. do
18	Sirur	11	18	Do. do.
19	Padesur	20	34	Tanks.
20	Yemagnur	6	18	Do.
21	Tadhal	...	15	Do.
22	Naiknur	2	7	Bhurki.
23	Honshi	4	6	Tank and well.
Total Acres		252	21	

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depty. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Average Rate at which Grains and other Produce were sold in the Bazars of the Navalgund Taluka from June to October 1873.

No. 1.

Statement showing Articles sold by Grain Measure.

Villages.	Seers per Rupee, each seer capable of containing 150 Rupees' weight of water.																			
	Jowar.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tur.	Rice.	Mug.	Udid.	Makli.	Bajri.	Alsamdi.	Salt.	Til.	Kard.	Linseed.	Powta.	Kuldi.	Bala.	Castor-oil seed.	Waria.	Nachni.
Navalgund	10½	7½	5½	5½	5½	9½	6½	8½	10½	9	7	6	14½	9½	9½	10	7	6	6½	12½
Morab	10½	8½	5½	5½	5½	10½	6½	9½	10½	10½	7½	5½	16½	9½	10½	10½	7½	6½	7½	...
Anigeri	11½	7	5½	11	...	10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½	9½	...	11	...	...	...	...

No. 2.

Statement showing Articles sold by Weight Measure.

Villages.	Weight measure, one seer equal 80 Rupees' weight, that is, two English Pounds.																				
	Jaggoo.	Sugar Muggumi.	Sugar, White.	Chilly.	Tamarind.	Garlics.	Termeric.	(Dhunan) Coriander.	(Khopra) Coconut.	(Jira) Cummin Seed.	Pepper.	Cloves.	Gluger.	Ghee.	Cocunut Oil.	Sweet Oil.	Mohray.	Betelnut.	Tobacco.	Dates.	Amalutika.
Navalgund	5½	5½	2½	5½	11½	3½	5½	7	4½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	2½	3½	7	3½	3½	6	...
Morab	5½	5½	2½	5½	12½	4½	5½	7½	4½	1½	2½	1½	1½	1½	2½	3½	6½	3	3½	6½	...
Anigeri	5½	5½	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Price List of certain Agricultural Products of the Navalgund Taluka.

(The seer for grains is a measure capable of containing 140 rupees' weight of grain and 160 rupees' weight of water.)

Years.	Jow&ri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jawas.	Ku- samba.	Tur.	Mug.	B&jri.
1840	26	25	10	12	24	...	...	...	...
1841	27	24	12	12	24	...	...	...	...
1842	28	24	12½	13	22	...	...	...	...
1843	30	25	13½	14	25	...	...	...	...
1844	30	26	12	16	20	...	...	...	...
Average	28-20	24-80	12	13-40	23	...	...	...	...
1845	46	25	9	20	26	...	...	...	...
1846	32	33	20	18	26	...	...	...	...
1847	54	47	35	22½	30	...	...	...	...
1848	34	47	28	22	26	...	...	...	...
1849	32	28	20	18	25	...	...	...	...
Average	39-60	36	22-40	20-10	22-60	...	...	...	...
1850	44	42	25	22	20	...	...	...	...
1851	40	42½	18½	22	28	...	...	...	...
1852	32	30	18½	16½	28	...	...	...	...
1853	25	23	15½	16	26	...	...	...	...
1854	19	19	12	18	19	...	...	...	...
Average	32	31-30	17-90	17-90	24-20	...	...	...	...
1855	21	25	11	12	18	...	...	...	...
1856	21	3	13	12	16	...	...	...	...
1857	24½	25½	14	14	16	...	...	...	...
1858	24	21½	12½	10	15	...	28	24	...
1859	25½	18	11½	11	14	17	11	...	...
Average	23-15	22-60	12-45	11-80	15-80	17	19-50	24	...
1860	22	14	7½	8	11½	13½	16	...	...
1861	15	8½	10½	7	9½	12	16	16	...
1862	11½	11½	9	7½	6	...	...	...	...
1863	5½	5	4	3½	5½	...	2	2	...
1864	6½	5½	3½	3½	5	...	6	4½	...
Average	12-20	9	6-85	5-95	7-50	12-75	10	7-50	...
1865	5½	3½	3½	3½	4	...	6	...	6
1866	11	4½	4½	4½	3½	...	6	...	6
1867	23½	10½	6½	6½	8	...	16	13½	...
1868	23	16½	8½	6½	9	...	11½	11	20
1869	15	7	5½	4	4	...	8	8	...
Average	15-35	8-85	5-55	5	5-70	...	9-50	10-83	10-66
1870	15½	3½	3	5½	5½	...	8	7	...
1871	14	6½	5	5½	6½	10	14	...	...
1872	11	7	5½	5½	8	14	...	10	...
1873	11½	8	5½	5½	10	16	12	12	11
Average	13-60	6-25	4-84	5-50	7-50	13-33	11-33	9-66	11

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT showing the Average Rates at which Cotton sold from the year 1855 up to the present time. Seers of 20 Rupees' weight sold per Rupee.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Cotton ...	93	50	50	47	40	40	38	18	18	12	28	30	33	40	18	30	40	38	33

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,

Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Value of Grain Measures, Capacity, and Weight Measurements used in the Navalgunid Districts.

1. The capacity of the old seer measure is doubtful, but that in use at the time of last settlement is supposed to have been of such capacity as to contain 120 rupees' weight of grain.
Old Measure.
2. The present seer measure is of such capacity that when made cylindrical with $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter it contains 140 rupees' weight of grain piled up as high as possible. This measure contains 160 rupees weight of water.
Present Measure.
3. Comparing the old seer with the one in present use, it appears that the old seer was in the proportion of 12 to 14 of the present seer, that is, the old seer was $\frac{6}{7}$ th of the one now in use.
Relative Value.
4. In grain measurements the measures generally used are the seer and the two seer measure called an "Adiseri."
Standard Measure.

4 Seers = 1 Pyli,
32 Pylis = 1 Gonie,
20 Gones = 1 Khandi.

hence one khandi is equal to 2,560 seer measures.

Weight Measurements.

1. The old and the new seer weight appears to have been the same then as now. The seer weight now used in Hubli is equal to the weight of 20 rupees, that is, 20 tolas, which corresponds to our English $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, Avoirdupois.
Weight Measure.
2. This half pound weight, which is known as the seer *par excellence*, is always of general use, but with reference to the pukka seer, which is equal to four of the former, it is known as the katcha seer; therefore—

1 Katcha seer equals 20 rupees' weight.
1 Pukka seer do. 80 do.
13 Pukka seer do. 1 maund, and
12 Maund do. 1 nugga.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,

Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1873.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of Total Cultivation of Government and Inam Lands.																																					
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.																																			
1	2	3	4	5	6																																			
Navalgunid...	81 Villages...	Total ... 100	100	19.33	80.67																																			
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Kharif.</td> <td colspan="2">Rabi.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Red Toari ... 14.69</td> <td>Exotic Cotton ... 11.90</td> <td colspan="2">Total land ar-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuer ... 2.04</td> <td>Indigenous Cotton ... 20.42</td> <td>able ... 100</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mng ... 1.10</td> <td>White Toari ... 16.0</td> <td>Total cultiva-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Matki ... 0.85</td> <td>Wheat ... 22.23</td> <td>tion per cent. 99.87</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rala ... 0.88</td> <td>Gram ... 3.96</td> <td>Total waste per</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other minor crops ... 6.77</td> <td>Linseed ... 2.43</td> <td>cent. ... 0.13</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Kusamba ... 3.64</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Other minor crops ... 0.09</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">19.33</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80.67</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Kharif.		Rabi.		Red Toari ... 14.69	Exotic Cotton ... 11.90	Total land ar-		Tuer ... 2.04	Indigenous Cotton ... 20.42	able ... 100		Mng ... 1.10	White Toari ... 16.0	Total cultiva-		Matki ... 0.85	Wheat ... 22.23	tion per cent. 99.87		Rala ... 0.88	Gram ... 3.96	Total waste per		Other minor crops ... 6.77	Linseed ... 2.43	cent. ... 0.13			Kusamba ... 3.64				Other minor crops ... 0.09	
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C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,

Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	Male.			Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V and VIII.	Can read.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
										No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
26 villages of Naval-gund.	Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	80 91	101 114	161 205	88 36	122 144	155 180	816 385	19 18	11·80 6·78	...	...
	Lingayets ...	2,380 3,218	3,647 4,460	6,027 7,673	1,976 1,678	4,265 5,183	6,241 7,111	12,268 14,784	605 711	8·37 9·27	...	...
	Mussalmans ...	816 1,180	1,094 1,678	1,910 2,706	535 823	1,275 1,739	1,810 2,562	3,720 5,269	55 102	2·88 3·77	...	...
	Hindus {	292 307	522 446	814 653	229 174	680 476	909 650	1,723 1,308	557 474	68·42 72·53	...	...
	Low Castes ...	2,666 3,900	3,920 5,380	6,586 9,340	2,194 2,525	4,803 6,463	6,997 8,988	13,583 18,337	156 265	2·37 2·83	...	...

Comparative Statement for 26 villages of which old records exist.
Large figures for 1847 from old Khanehumaris.
Small figures for 1873 for new Khanehumaris.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V and VIII.	Can read.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
55 villages of Naval-gund of which there are no old records.	Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	69	129	217	59	139	198	415	43	19·35	...	...
	Lingayets ...	5,011	6,748	11,759	3,972	7,633	11,205	23,964	968	8·23	...	...
	Mussalmans ...	783	892	1,676	543	933	1,626	3,201	23	1·37	...	...
	Hindus {	182 5,136	379 7,033	461 12,169	167 3,634	275 7,970	432 11,604	893 28,778	223 162	61·39 1·33	...	...
	Low Castes ...											
Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Old total of population for 55 villages ...	...	38,809	...	...	...	...

Detail of population for 55 villages for which no old records exist.
Only old total of population is known from village papers.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population for 55 Villages of Navalgund Taluka.

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V and VIII.	Can read.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
55 Villages of Naval-gund ...	All Castes ...	13,190	7,238	20,138	13,854	6,117	19,471	39,609	No record.	...	...	...

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depty. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Navalgund	... 81 Villages	... {	Agricultural 47,383
			Partly Agricultural .. 9,659
			Non-Agricultural 34,281
			Total 91,323

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

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

District	Surveyed Villages.	Houses,					Wells,				Carts and Ploughs.		Live Stock.																				
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	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						
Navalgund.	Government 81 Villages.	29	1	14,252	136	14,490	13	19	10	42	870	2,888	480	67	450	5,230	6,579	2,940	2,918	5,359	5,121	4,020	8,154	9,379	16,925	7,849	12,606	5,074	2,188	745	821
	Alienated, partially or wholly...

Large figures for 1847 from old Khanehsumaris for 26 villages, and for remainder from village records.
Small figures for 1873 from new Khanehsumaris.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT C.

Statement of Leases, Sub-letting, and Mortgages of Land in Navalgund Villages.

Villages.	Survey No.		Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold, mortgaged, sub-let or leased.	Amount for which land is sold, mortgaged, &c.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Leases and Sub-let, Particulars of Sale and other Remarks.
	Old.	New.							
Navalgund	68	...	Government.	A. g. 11 0	Rs. a. 10 0	Whole.	96	...	Sub-let for Rs. 96 per annum.
	12	...	Do.	28 16	34 0	Do.	300	...	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 300. Owner of land pays Government assessment.
	52	...	Do.	39 11	29 0	Do.	64	...	Sub-let for Rs. 64 per annum. Government assessment to be paid by the owner of land.
	533	...	Do.	67 19	51 0	Do.	250	...	Sub-let for Rs. 250 per annum. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	112	...	Inám.	85 5	31 0	Do.	400	...	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 400. Government Judi to be paid by owner.
	182	...	Do.	69 6	48 0	Do.	186	...	Sub-let for Rs. 186 per annum.
	466	...	Government.	31 0	27 0	Do.	100	...	Sub-let for Rs. 100 a year. Government assessment to be paid by owner.
Yemagnur	...	19	.....	18 26	...	Do.	60	...	Sub let for Rs. 60 per annum.
	...	29	.....	23 22	...	Do.	1,000	...	Leased for Rs. 1,000 for 9 years. Land free after expiration of term of years.
	...	80	.....	14 29	...	Do.	120	...	Sub-let for Rs. 120 per annum.
	...	83	.....	21 32	...	Do.	50	...	Sub-let for Rs. 50 per annum.
	...	34	.....	18 15	...	Do.	800	...	Leased for Rs. 800 for 8 years.
	...	85	.....	14 38	...	Do.	1,000	...	Leased for Rs. 1,000 for 11 years.
	...	88	.....	14 4	...	Do.	60	...	Sub-let for Rs. 60 per annum.
	...	89	.....	18 29	...	Do.	400	...	Sold for Rs. 400, shown in Kabulayet produced.
	...	199	.....	16 31	...	Do.	200	...	Mortgaged in payment of debt of Rs. 200.
	...	200	.....	14 22	...	Do.	2,000	...	Leased for Rs. 2,000 for 8 years with house All free on expiration of term of years.
	...	42	.....	10 24	...	Do.	400	1872-73	Sold for Rs. 400.
	...	43	.....	18 86	...	In part.	500	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 500. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.
	...	44	.....	6 28	...	Do.	900	...	Leased for Rs. 900 for 18 years. Government assessment paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term.
...	45	.....	10 11	...	Do.	400	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 400. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.	
...	119	...	Government.	46 8	49 0	Whole.	400	1871-72	Sold for Rs. 400, shown in Kabulayet produced.
Gudisagar	...	38	.....	0 11	...	Do.	800	...	Sold for Rs. 800.
	48	...	Government.	21 11	19 0	...	200	...	Mortgaged in payment of debt of Rs. 200.
Belwatgi	192	...	.....	55 4	0 12	...	2,000	...	Leased for Rs. 2,000 for 8 years with house All free on expiration of term of years.
	...	844	Government.	6 28	...	...	400	1872-73	Sold for Rs. 400.
	161	...	Do.	38 10	26 0	...	500	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 500. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.
	169	...	.....	26 17	20 0	In part.	900	...	Leased for Rs. 900 for 18 years. Government assessment paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term.
	25	...	Government.	30 25	31 0	Whole.	400	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 400. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.
	149	...	Do.	28 35	30 0	Do.	400	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 400. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.
	90	...	Do.	27 6	24 0	Do.	400	...	Do. do.
88	...	Government and Inám.	97 34	10 0	Do.	7,500	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 7,500. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment paid by owner.	
Amargol	...	13	.....	12 3	...	...	700	...	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	...	14	.....	24 0	...	...	700	...	Leased for Rs. 700 for a period of 14 years. Land free on expiration of years.
	51	...	Government.	14 30	14 8	In part.	275	...	Sold for Rs. 275.
Kamargop Banhatti	2	...	Do.	124 36	148 8	Whole.	1,010	1859	Sold by auction.
	3	...	Do.	61 24	73 0	Do.	765	...	Sold.
	57	...	Do.	89 34	37 0	Do.	70	...	Do.
	...	12	.....	11 36	10 8	Do.	200	...	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt.
Kuralgeri	2	...	.....	53 35	57 0	Do.	1,000	1867	Sold.
	11	...	.....	19 5	1 0	In part.	600	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 600. Land to be free on payment of above sum without further interest.
Tadhai	20	...	.....	16 12	12 0	Whole.	100	1864	Mortgaged in payment of a debt of Rs. 100.
	129	...	.....	48 11	39 0	Do.	150	1866	Do.
	35	...	.....	10 35	10 0	Do.	50	1861	Do.
	58	...	.....	5 25	5 0	In part.	150	1869	Sold. Kabulayet seen.
	74	...	Government.	52 31	46 0	Whole.	350	...	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 350 per year. Government assessment paid by sub-tenant.
Madgunki	59	...	Do.	19 1	16 0	Do.	21	1858	Sold by auction.
	63	...	Do.	25 16	22 0	Do.	31½	...	Do.
	64	...	Do.	57 27	47 0	Do.	12	...	Do.
	52	...	Do.	19 1	18 0	Do.	30	1862	Sold again for Rs. 30. Sale Patruk produced.
	68	...	Do.	25 16	22 0	Do.	70	1867	Sold again for Rs. 70. Deed of sale produced.

STATEMENT C—continued.

Villages.	Survey No.		Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold, mortgaged, sub-let, or leased.	Amount for which land is sold, mortgaged, &c.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Leases, and Sub-let. Particulars of sale and other Remarks.
	Old.	New.							
				A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs.		
Tuli Morab Hirehkop	87	...	Government.	2 13	18 8	In part.	60	...	Sold.
	88	...	Do.	14 26	12 0	Do.	18	1873	Sold for Rs. 18. Order from Mahalkari produced.
	114	...	Do.	40 47	33 0	Whole.	86	1859	Sold by auction.
	147	...	Do. and Inám.	22 11	18 0	Do.	100	1871	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 100. Government assessment to be paid by lender and land to be free on expiration of term.
	184	...	Government.	47 29	36 0	Do.	500	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 500. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Land to lapse to lender if money is not repaid within four months.
Benkankop	107	...	Do.	17 20	12 0	Do.	80	...	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 80, to be free on expiration of term of years.
	63	...	Do.	26 13	18 0	Do.	60	1861	Sold. Deed of sale produced.
	82	...	Inám	20 0	16 8	In part.	175	1869	Mortgaged for Rs. 175. Land free on payment of debt. Stamped paper deed produced.
	82	...	Do.	20 0	16 8	Do.	500	1868	Leased for 24 years for Rs. 500. Land free on expiration of term of years. Stamped paper agreement produced.
Areshangodi	70	...	Government.	32 21	24 0	Whole.	100	...	Leased for 7 years at Rs. 100 a year. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	71	...	Do.	2 33	2 0	In part.			
	17	...	Do.	25 6	20 0	Whole.			
Padesur	48	...	Inám	90 36	91 0	Do.	400	...	Sub-let for Rs. 400 a year.
	195	...	Do.	17 27	...	In part	60	...	Sub-let for Rs. 60 a year.
Balur	43	...	Government	23 32	23 0	Do.	80	1860	Sold for Rs. 80.
	112	...	Do.	39 37	8 8	} Whole } } Do. }	1,000	...	Both numbers mortgaged for Rs. 1,000. Land owner to pay Government assessment. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.
113	...	Inám	2 31						
Malwad	4	...	Government.	9 25	8 8	In part.	800	...	Sold at auction for Rs. 800 by decree of Court for payment of debt.
	27	...	Do.	14 8	12 0	Do.			
	81	...	Do.	18 18	14 0	Do.			
	99	...	Do.	28 31	25 4	Do.			
Kulkari	12	...	Do.	10 26	9 0	Whole.	60	1871	Leased for Rs. 60 for 4 years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Free on expiration of term of years.
	2	...	Inám	29 26	27 10	Whole.	80	...	Sub-let for Rs. 80 per annum.
	1	...	Do.	17 20	16 6	Do.	40	...	Sub-let for Rs. 40 per annum.
Morab	8	...	Government.	10 28	11 0	Do.	71	...	Leased for Rs. 71, to be paid yearly for 9 years.
	93	...	Inám	8 38	6 0	Whole.	36	...	Sub-let for Rs. 36 for one year.
	196	...	Government.	29 24	22 0	Do.	200	1871	Sold for Rs. 200.
	104	...	Do.	32 1	26 0	Do.	630	...	Sold by auction for Rs. 630.
	105	...	Do.	4 9	4 4	In part			
	84	...	Do.	2 12	2 8	Whole.			
	195	...	Do.	25 36	19 0	Do.	2,000	...	Mortgaged in payment of a debt of Rs. 2,000.
231	...	Do.	28 16	18 0	Do.				
232	...	Do.	37 5	30 0	Do.	400	...	Leased for Rs. 400 for 16 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Yawgal	68	...	Inám	55 10	38 0	Do.	400	...	
	75	...	Government.	16 27	10 8	In part.	800	1870	Sold.
	89	...	Do.	15 27	11 0	Do.			
	193	...	Do.	29 1	18 0	Do.				200	"	Do.
	28	...	Do.	13 0	7 8	Do.	50	...	Mortgaged in payment of debt.
	...	...	Do.	13 0	7 8	Do.	50	...	Do.
	197	...	Do.	15 17	10 8	Do.	100	1871	Sold for Rs. 100.
	21	...	Do.	16 0	10 0	Do.	100	1872	Do. " "
	101	...	Do.	20 27	18 0	Do.	500	...	Do. " 500.
	77	...	Sur Inám	11 37	...	Do.	1,000	1864	Leased for Rs. 1,000 for 20 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	76	...	J. Inám	24 26	23 0	Whole.			
	77	...	Do.	11 38	...	In part.			
	10	...	Government.	25 20	17 8	Do.	400	1865	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 400. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	219	...	Do.	20 4	17 8	Do.	200	1872	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 200. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	32	...	Inám	19 19	0 11	Do.	300	...	Leased for Rs. 300 for 8 years. Pays 10 annas 8 pies a year. Government assessment paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term of years.
36	...	Government.	13 2	8 0	Do.	400	...	Leased for Rs. 400 for 8 years. Government assessment paid by lender, and land free on expiration of term of years.	
213	...	Do.	19 21	17 0	Whole.	800	1870	Leased for Rs. 800 for 8 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.	

STATEMENT C—continued.

Villages.	Survey No.		Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold, mortgaged, sub-let, or leased.	Amount for which land is sold, mortgaged, &c.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Lease, and Sub-let. Particulars of sale and other Remarks.
	Old.	New.							
				A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs.		
	245	...	J. Inam	10 8	9 12	In part.	400	1867	Leased for Rs. 400 for 10 years. Government assessment paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	230	...	Do.	27 8	18 0	Whole.	600	1868	Leased for Rs. 600 for 20 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
Kerkikatti	80	...	Government.	7 33	6 12	In part.	50	1872	Sold.
	8	...	Do.	18 25	7 0	Do.	100	1869	Sold for Rs. 100 stamped paper agreement produced.
Chilakwad	48	...	Do.	21 11	19 0	Whole.	200	1871	Mortgaged in payment of a debt of Rs. 200.
Mugnur	34	...	Do.	23 12	20 0	Do.	203	1858	Sold by auction for Rs. 203.
	27	...	Do.	36 29	30 0	Do.	50	"	Do. do. " 50.
	61	...	Do.	7 27	7 0	Do.	17	"	Do. do. " 17.
	62	...	Do.	45 28	46 0	Do.	253	"	Do. do. " 253.
Gobargumpi	54	...	J. Inam	86 1	29 0	Do.	400	...	Leased for Rs. 400 for 6 years. Judi paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term of years.
Alagwadi	119	...	Government.	24 13	19 11	In part	850	1870	Sold by auction for Rs. 850. Stamped paper produced.
Naiknur	5	...	Do.	8 14	5 8	Do.	150	1872	Given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 150.
	2	...	Do.	6 8	5 0	Whole.	100	1872	Leased for Rs. 100 for 4 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	66	...	Do.	28 20	19 0	In part.	250	1869	Leased for Rs. 250 for 4 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
Kavadhalli	3	...	Inam	19 26	Pays nothing.	Do.	200	1865	Leased for Rs. 200 for 10 years. Land to be free on expiration of term of years.
Sotkanhal	3	...	Government.	10 26	9 4	Do.	350	1871	Lands given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 350.
	4	...	Do.	10 12	10 8	Do.			
	2	...	Do.	33 28	25 5½	Do.			
	3	...	Do.	10 25	9 4	Do.	400	...	Sold by auction by decree of Court for Rs. 500.
Hanahi	118	...	Inam	18 16	Pays nothing.	Do.	300	...	Sold by auction by decree of Court, realized Rs. 400. No papers produced, statement of Kulkarnis.
	117	...	Do.	21 11	20 0	Whole.	200	...	Leased for Rs. 300 for 10 years. Land free on expiration of term of years. Only statement.
	119	...	Government.	27 34	24 0	Do.	400	...	Leased for Rs. 200 for 11 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	148	...	Do.	10 23	10 11	In part.	135	...	Leased for Rs. 400 for 16 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	185	...	Inam	28 31	Pays nothing.	Do.	550	...	Leased for Rs. 135 for 8 years. Government assessment to be paid by land owner.
	170	...	Government.	28 37	31 0	Whole.	600	...	Leased for Rs. 550 for 11 years. Only statement.
	125	...	Inam	22 26	Pays nothing.	In part.	475	...	Leased for Rs. 600 for 16 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	126	...	Government.	8 34	6 0	Do.	50	...	Leased for Rs. 475 for 11 years. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	105	...	Do.	36 18	30 0	Whole.	200	...	Leased for Rs. 50 for 9 years. Government assessment to be paid by land owner.
	8	...	Do.	24 21	26 4	Do.	650	...	Leased for Rs. 200. If unable to pay within time agreed, land to lapse to lender.
	125	...	Do.	13 1	10 9	Do.	200	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 650. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.
	3	...	Do.	11 12	12 5	Do.	100	...	Leased for Rs. 200 for 10 years.
Byalhal	57	...	Do.	13 18	13 4	Do.	100	1870	Mortgaged for Rs. 100. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.
	17	...	Do.	15 0	12 0	Whole.	100	...	Sold for Rs. 100.
Navalgund	57	...	.....	7 4	8 0	In part.	400	...	Leased for Rs. 100 for 8 years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Kongwad	98	...	.....	48 2	45 0	Whole.	150	...	Sold for Rs. 400. No Dakhla, only statement.
Anigeri	84	...	.....	36 17	15 15	Do.	150	...	Leased for 5 years at rate of Rs. 150 per year. Cultivator pays Government assessment.
Tupadkurhatti	50	...	Government.	17 29	13 0	} In part	800	...	Sub-let for Rs. 150 a year.
	118	...	Do.	14 33	13 0				
Basapur	87	...	Do.	51 15	29 0	Whole.	700	1871	Sold for Rs. 800.
Nalwadi	35	...	Do.	24 27	31 0	In part.	1,500	...	Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 700.
									Mortgaged with a house for a debt of Rs. 1,500 to be redeemed by payment of debt and interest in two years otherwise right to land and house to lapse to lender.

STATEMENT C—continued.

Villages.	Survey No.		Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold, mortgaged, sub-let, or leased.	Amount for which land is sold, mortgaged, &c.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Lease, and Sub-let. Particulars of sale and other Remarks.
	Old.	New.							
				A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs.		
	90	...	J. Inám ...	17 2	19 0	In part.	700	1869	Leased for Rs. 700 for 18 years. Government Judi to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
Rotigwad ...	81	...	Government.	7 19	10 0	Do.	170	1869	Sold by auction by decree of Court for Rs. 170.
Umchgi ...	51	...	Do. ...	11 24	12 4	Do.	200	...	Leased for Rs. 200 for 8 years. Government assessment to be paid by land owner. Land free on expiration of term.
	54	...	Do. ...	9 7	11 0	Do.	300	...	Leased for Rs. 300 for 7 years. Land free on expiration of term of years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Kokankurhatti ...	30	...	Do. ...	31 4	35 0	Whole.	500	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 500. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by land owner.
	59	...	Do. ...	31 28	28 0	Do.	400	...	Leased for Rs. 400 for 5 years. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment paid by lender.
Majjigud ...	2	...	Do. ...	15 30	17 11	In part.	300	...	Mortgaged; land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Manakwad ...	52	...	Do. ...	20 10	24 0	Whole.	400	...	Leased for Rs. 400 for 12 years. Land free on expiration of term of years. Government assessment to be paid by land owner.
	9	...	Do. ...	22 30	28 0	Do.	400	1873	Leased for Rs. 400 for 6 years. Land free on expiration of term of years.
Anigeri ...	377	...	Do. ...	25 29	18 0	Do.	66	1846	Sold by auction, realized Rs. 66.
	690	...	Do. ...	24 28	21 8	In part.	600	...	Mortgaged in payment of debt of Rs. 600.
	377	...	Do. ...	25 29	18 0	...	500	1872	Sold for Rs. 500 (by owner who bought it for Rs. 66 in the year 1846-47).
Dundur ...	16	...	Do. ...	7 30	7 0	Whole.	40	"	Sold for Rs. 40.
Nagarhalli ...	36	...	Do. ...	13 2	11 8	In part.	800	1858	Sold by auction by decree of Court, realized Rs. 800.
	53	...	Do. ...	9 19	8 0	Whole.	102	...	Sold by auction by decree of Court, realized Rs. 102.
Bentur ...	40	...	Do. ...	10 0	11 0	Do.	300	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 300. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by land owner.
Koliwad ...	136	...	Do. ...	37 26	31 0	In part.	1,600	1872	Sold by auction for Rs. 1,600.
	141	...	Do. ...	29 18	24 0	Whole.	800	...	Do. do. realized Rs. 800.
	119	...	Do. ...	32 15	24 0	In part.	150	...	Do. do. do. " 150.
	177	...	Do. ...	8 5	6 0	Whole.	30	1870	Do. do. do. " 30.
Bentur ...	82	...	Do. ...	23 8	20 8	In part.	200	...	Sold for Rs. 200. Only statement. No Dakhla.
Kondikop ...	36	...	Do. ...	18 5	14 8	Do.	400	...	Sold for Rs. 400. Only statement. No Dakhla.
Siswinhalli ...	31	...	Do. ...	14 13	12 8	Do.	400	...	Sold for Rs. 400. Only statement. No Dakhla.
	53	...	Do. ...	39 29	32 0	Whole.	450	...	Sold for Rs. 450. Only statement. No Dakhla.
	35	...	Do. ...	7 12	7 0	Do.	150	...	Sold for Rs. 150. Only statement. No Dakhla.
	46	...	Do. ...	34 28	28 0	Do.	300	...	Sold for Rs. 300. Only statement. No Dakhla.
Nilgund ...	192	...	Do. ...	21 28	19 0	In part.	160	...	Given up in payment of debt of Rs. 160 by order of decree of Court.
	92	...	Do. ...	5 5	1 8	Whole.	80	...	Sold for Rs. 80.
				Assessment per acre.					
Sidapur ...	27	...	Inám ...	11 24	0 12	In part.	200	...	Leased for Rs. 200 for 10 years.
				Assessment per acre.					
	27	...	Do. ...	15 33	0 12	Do.	200	...	Do. do.
				Assessment per acre.					
Sirgupi ...	121	...	Do. ...	3 9	1 6	Do.	30	1871	Sold by auction, realized Rs. 30.
	...	...	Do. ...	3 9	...	Do.	31	1872	Do. do. " 31.
	...	...	Do. ...	3 9	...	...	29	1873	Do. do. " 29.
Hugnur ...	64	...	Do. ...	6 26	...	...	...	...	Sold by auction for Rs. 90 in 1870-71, and for Rs. 108 in 1872-73.
	49	...	Do. ...	1 19	...	...	...	...
	50	...	Do. ...	0 31	...	...	...	...

Note.—By the word "lender" in the above statement Captain Godfrey has explained that he means the "lessee," as no repayment is to be made.

C. W. GODFREY, Captain,
Deputy Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT D.

Statement of recent Sales and Mortgages of Land in the Navalgund Taluka.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.		Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.					
Sotkanbal	21	Government.	27 30	19 0 0	0 0 0	Whole	200	1870	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
Nagnur	16	Do.	15 5	12 8 0	0 0 0	In part	1,000	"	Sold.	
	68	Do.	2 38	3 4 0	0 0 0	Do.	50	"	Mortgaged for Rs. 50. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Khanapur	26	Do.	13 10	8 8 0	0 0 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest.	
	11	Do.	22 8	14 0 0	0 0 0	Do.				
Hirehkop	134	Do.	47 29	36 0 0	0 0 0	Whole	500	"	Mortgaged for Rs. 500. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Amargol	118	Do.	88 39	29 0 0	0 0 0	Do.	500	"	Sold.	
	172	Do.	9 27	10 8 0	0 0 0	In part	500	"	Mortgaged with house. All free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	175	Do.	6 17	7 0 0	0 0 0	Whole				
	176	Do.	8 14	9 8 0	0 0 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	117	Do.	20 37	16 8 0	0 0 0	Do.				
Shelwadi	116	Do.	29 11	18 0 0	0 0 0	Do.	175	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Halkusugal	857	Do.	22 15	15 8 0	0 0 0	In part	400	"	Ditto ditto.	
	184	Do.	12 25	14 0 0	0 0 0	Do.	295	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in six months lands to lapse to lender.	
	185	Do.	16 0	17 0 0	0 0 0	Do.				
	50	Do.	19 14	20 8 0	0 0 0	Whole	300	"	Mortgaged. If original debt without further interest is not paid in 10 years land to lapse to lender.	
Gobargumbi	7	Inám	Assessment per acre. 11 21	0 15 0	0 0 0	In part	600	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest.	
Padesur	188	Do.	Assessment per acre. 7 35	1 2 0	0 0 0	Do.				
Anigeri	189	Do.	Assessment per acre. 2 39	1 1 0	0 0 0	Do.					200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	268	Government.	11 19	8 8 0	0 0 0	Do.				
Balarwad	114	Do.	10 8	10 12 0	0 0 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	668	Do.	26 21	18 0 0	0 0 0	Whole	800	"	Sold with house.	
	39	Do.	10 36	13 0 0	0 0 0	In part	600	"	Mortgaged. If the original debt without further interest is not paid in one year land to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	47	Do.	22 8	22 0 0	0 0 0	Whole				
	1	Do.	13 2	14 0 0	0 0 0	In part	800	"	Mortgaged. If debt paid in one year land free, if not land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	2	Do.	7 15	7 5 0	0 0 0	Do.				
	49	Do.	20 16	18 0 0	0 0 0	Whole				
	62	Do.	11 36	11 0 0	0 0 0	In part				
Tirlapur	68	Do.	Assessment per acre. 13 10	1 0 0	0 0 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	79	Inám	20 0	22 0 0	0 0 0	Whole	500	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt without further interest. No Government assessment to be paid.	
Banhatti	4	Government.	13 13	12 8 0	0 0 0	In part	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Navalgund	180	Do.	12 26	10 10 0	0 0 0	Do.	300	"	Mortgaged. Debt to be repaid in 4 years without further interest, if not lender to have Rs. 50 of the produce each year until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	181	Do.	7 35	5 15 0	0 0 0	Do.				
		383	Do.	10 27	7 15 0	0 0 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.		Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.						
Navalgund— <i>continued.</i>	413	Government.	30	9	23 0 0	Whole	1,000	1870	Mortgaged with house. All free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	213	Inám	28	20	27 0 0	Do.	1,500	"	Mortgaged. If debt paid in one year land free, if not land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Inám land; no assessment to be paid.	
	229	Do.	45	27	34 0 0	Do.				
	476	Government	2	9	1 8 0	In part	800	"	Mortgaged with house under similar conditions as above. No agreement as to who should pay the Government assessment.	
478	Do.	24	37	16 8 0	Whole					
Gudisagar	88	Do.	19	23	13 8 0	In part	800	"	Sold.	
	158	Do.	24	27	27 0 0	Whole				
	174	Do.	42	1	42 0 0	Do.	700	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	139	Do.	12	19	10 0 0	In part				
	91	Do.	10	30	8 0 9	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not repaid in eleven months land to lapse to lender.	
	92	Do.	7	34	6 0 0	Do.				
	225	Do.	9	16	8 12 0	Do.	500	"	Mortgaged. Land free as soon as producer of land has repaid debt without further interest, as well as Government assessment which lender pays each year.	
	26	Do.	3	1	0 14 0	Do.				
178	Do.	21	36	22 0 0	Whole	1,200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Belwatgi Sirur	96	Do.	19	32	16 0 0	In part	500	"	Sold.	
	154	Do.	38	2	43 0 0	Whole	850	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Gungol	62	Do.	25	27	17 8 0	Do.	350	"	Ditto	
	82	Do.	8	33	8 0 0	Do.	90	"	Sold.	
	106	Inám	15	2	13 0 0	In part	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	107	Do.	17	20	15 5 4	Do.				
	189	Government.	36	12	39 0 0	Whole				
Madgunki	43	Do.	32	35	33 0 0	Do.	500	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Arshangudi	16	Inám	58	35	44 0 0	Do.	525	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.	
Manakwad	27	Government.	6	29	8 11 0	In part	200	"	Mortgaged. If original debt is not paid in one month land to lapse to lender.	
Nagarhalli	39	Do.	24	15	20 0 0	Whole	600	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. No agreement as to who should pay Government assessment.	
	48	Do.	21	37	16 0 0	Do.				
Kalkeri	50	Inám	16	13	16 0 0	Do.	400	"	Mortgaged with house. If debt is not paid in two years land to lapse to lender.	
Belhar	61	Government.	33	4	27 0 0	Do.	500	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	34	Do.	24	33	23 0 0	Do.				
	36	Do.	16	20	0 15 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year land to continue in charge of lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	62	Do.	13	13	12 8 0	In part	800	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. No agreement as to who should pay Government assessment.	
Tali Morab	31	Do.	8	11	7 12 0	Do.	200	"	Sold.	
	65	Do.	26	23	20 0 0	Whole				
	19	Do.	17	6	17 0 0	Do.	1,000	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest no agreement as to who should pay Government assessment.	
	20	Do.	31	18	29 0 0	Do.				
Reddar Nagnur	66	Do.	13	20	8 8 0	In part	40	"	Sold.	
Naiknur	103	Do.	30	38	25 0 0	Whole	400	"	Sold with house.	
Kondikop	88	Inám	1	12	1 5 0	In part	400	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year all rights to lapse to lender.	
	85	Do.	4	13	3 13 4	Do.				
	49	Do.	6	19	4 12 0	Do.				
	73	Do.	0	17	0 6 0	Do.				
Saswihalli	93	Government.	13	4	10 10 8	Do.	200	"	Ditto	
	66	Do.	19	7	21 10 0	Do.	400	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.		Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.
				A. g. Assessment per acre.	Rs. a. p.					
Alagwadi	152	Government	11 28	11 0 0	In part	600	1871	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year right on land to lapse to lender.		
	156	Do.	39 34	85 0 0	Whole					
Halkusugal	366	Do.	24 7	20 0 0	Do.	400	"	Sold with house.		
	184	Do.	12 25	14 0 0	Do.	400	"	Sold.		
	185	Do.	16 0	17 0 0	Do.					
	54	Do.	42 3	45 0 0	Do.					
	18	Do.	10 22	12 0 0	In part	500	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	72	Inám	7 28	7 0 0	Whole					
Navalgund	132	Government.	48 37	55 0 0	Do.	600	"	Sold.		
	104	Do.	19 34	15 0 0	Do.	400	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	120	Do.	10 26	9 0 0	Do.	325	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in six months land to lapse to lender.		
	55	Do.	6 22	7 0 0	In part	92	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Owner to pay Government assessment.		
	57	Do.	28 19	32 0 0	Whole	390	"	Sold.		
	347	Inám	8 0	6 1 0	In part					
	394	Do.	18 0	14 12 0	Do.	328	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in four months all rights to lapse to lender.		
	66	Do.	7 25	1 0 0	Do.					
	86	Do.	7 22	0 15 0	Do.	100	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.		
	83	Government.	11 28	11 0 0	Do.					
	418	Inám	21 27	14 0 5	Whole	200	"	Ditto ditto.		
570	Do.	14 27	15 0 0	Do.						
Gudisagar	148	Do.	24 30	18 8 0	In part	600	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in six months land to continue in charge of lender in payment of interest.		
	132	Government.	18 3	14 0 0	Whole					
	148	Do.	20 0	14 0 0	Do.	96	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in four months land to lapse to lender.		
	127	Do.	22 36	17 0 0	Do.	400	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year land to lapse to lender.		
Ballur	84	Do.	17 20	22 0 0	Do.	400	"	Sold.		
	47	Do.	16 28	18 0 0	In part					
	75	Do.	38 5	52 0 0	Whole	400	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in two years land and house to lapse to lender.		
Kumarkop	64	Do.	25 28	26 0 0	Do.	400	"	Sold.		
	18	Do.	19 32	18 11 0	In part	400	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in six months land and house to lapse to lender.		
	18	Do.	15 21	14 5 0	Do.	390	"	Ditto ditto.		
Belwatgi	149	Do.	28 35	20 0 0	Whole	150	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	128	Do.	29 12	20 0 0	Do.	400	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in one year land to lapse to lender.		
	65	Do.	28 11	23 0 0	Do.	450	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in four years land to lapse to lender.		
	16	Do.	37 39	38 0 0	Do.	250	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year right over land to lapse to lender.		
	25	Do.	15 17 1/2	15 8 0	In part	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	159	Do.	12 10	7 12 0	Whole	300	"	Mortgaged with house. Debt if not paid in six months land and house to lapse to lender.		
	171	Do.	8 16 1/2	5 4 0	In part					
	Aniguri	149	Do.	24 38 1/2	15 8 0	Do.	98	"	Sold.	
		171	Do.	8 16 1/2	5 4 0	Do.				
		474	Do.	10 38	8 0 0	Do.	300	"	Sold with house also.	
520		Do.	35 23	29 0 0	Whole	500	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in six months land to lapse to lender.		
454		Do.	7 30 1/2	4 12 0	In part	64	"	Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in one year land to lapse to lender.		
146		Do.	42 30	32 0 0	Whole	600	"	Ditto ditto.		
284	Do.	5 24	3 13 0	In part						
291	Do.	3 21	1 12 0	Whole	200	"	Mortgaged with house with agreement that the debt should be paid in four years.			
Chilakwad	44	Do.	12 17	11 0 0	Do.	150	"	Sold.		
Khannur	56	Inám	24 23	23 0 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Judi to be paid by owner of land.		

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged, or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	Information on whence obtained.	
			A. g.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.				
Bilarwad	53	Government.	15 23	14 11 0	Whole	300	1871	Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in one year land to lapse to lender.		
	69	Do.	7 9	7 4 0	In part	300	"	Sold.		
	23	Do.	28 26	27 0 0	Do.	400	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in two years land to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
	10	Do.	6 19	6 0 0	Do.	800	"	Mortgaged with agreement that debt will be repaid in ten months, if not land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
	11	Do.	9 13	9 0 0	Do.					
	35	Do.	14 11	15 0 0	Do.					
	37	Do.	18 33	19 0 0	Do.					
		69	Do.	14 18	14 8 0	Do.	700	"	Mortgaged with house. If debt is not paid in six months house and land to lapse to lender.	
		54	Do.	8 0	7 8 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged with house. If debt is not paid in ten months land and house to lapse to lender.	
		48	Inám	25 10	25 0 0	Whole	300	"	Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in two years land and house to lapse to lender.	
	57	Government.	6 14	6 5 4	In part	100	"	Mortgaged with house. If debt is not paid in one year land and house to lapse to lender.		
Kalwad	86	Do.	21 0	17 0 0	Whole	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.		
	65	Do.	16 19	16 0 0	Do.					
Shelwadi	8	Inám	11 5	9 0 0	Do.	400	"	Mortgaged for Rs. 400. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.		
	12	Do.	7 5	6 0 0	Do.					
	353	Do.	21 10	14 2 0	Do.					
	67	Do.	83 38	73 0 0	Do.					
	440	Government.	68 26	7 0 0	In part	50	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Sasvinhali Padesur	37	Do.	17 0	.....	Do.	400	"	Do. do.	
	145	Do.	19 34	22 8 0	Do.	200	"	Do. do.		
	61	Do.	18 37	14 0 0	Whole	200	"	Do. do.		
	134	Do.	31 6	29 0 0	Do.					
	176	Do.	22 36	27 0 0	Do.	250	"	Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in three years all rights to lapse to lender.		
		138	Do.	9 8	9 10 0	In part	400	"	Mortgaged for Rs. 400. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
		176	Do.	20 22	24 8 0	Do.				
	41	Do.	22 6	19 8 0	Do.					
	174	Do.	11 16	18 8 0	Do.					
Hanshi	21	Do.	32 24	33 0 0	Whole	700	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year all rights to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Bassapur	87	Do.	51 15	29 0 0	Do.	525	"	Sold.		
	38	Inám	21 13	21 0 0	In part	400	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year all rights to land as well as house to lapse to lender.		
Yemagnur	105	Government.	10 26	7 4 0	Do.	100	"	Do. do.		
	122	Do.	20 15	15 0 0	Whole	96	"	Do. (with exception of house.)		
	55	Do.	18 18½	18 8 0	In part	96	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.		
Arahangodi	22	Government. and Inám.	17 27	13 0 0	Whole	360	"	Mortgaged. Debt to be repaid out of produce of land until which land to be cultivated by lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	23	Do.	17 27	12 0 0	Do.					
Morab	47	Government.	19 5	17 0 0	Do.	100	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Arhatti	11	Do.	20 33½	19 8 0	In part	120	"	Sold.		
	66	Do.	35 24	36 0 0	Whole	96	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest if paid in 20 months; if not, debt to bear interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Manakwad	53	Do.	29 34	37 0 0	Do.	600	"	Sold with house.		
Nagnur			Assessment per acre.							
	61	Do.	22 0	1 2 0	In part	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without interest. Debt if not paid in seven months all rights to lapse to lender.		
Kondikop	71	Do.	6 0	7 0 0	Do.	40	"	Sold.		
	18	Inám and Government.	8 15½	8 0 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Debt if not paid with interest in four months land and house to lapse to lender.		

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.		
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.					
Saswihalli	128	Government.	19 23	17 0 0	In part	325	1871	} Sold.			
	88	Do.	29 29	23 0 0	Who'e	300	"				
Tadhah	52	Do.	6 39½	7 0 0	In part	64	"				
Tali Morab	4	Inám	7 0	7 0 0	Do.	600	1872	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Debt if not paid in six years land to lapse to lender.			
	64	Government.	8 0	7 14 0	Do.						
Sirgupt	206	Do.	20 28	22 0 0	Do.	400	"	Mortgaged with two houses. Free on payment of debt without further interest.			
Anigeri	588	Do.	28 5	14 0 0	Whole	400	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
Bassapur	49	Do.	12 19	13 0 0	Do.						
Antor	63	Inám	16 6	15 0 0	Do.						
				Assessment per acre.							
Navalgund	416	Do.	17 18½	0 12 0	In part	2,600	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Debt if not paid in ten years all rights to lapse to lender.			
Mognur	24	Do.	14 22	10 0 0	Whole						
Khunur	19	Do.	7 32	6 0 0	Do.						
Balarwad	57	Government.	6 14	6 5 4	In part	94	"	Sold with house.			
Sirkol	62	Do.	36 32	41 0 0	Whole	460	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt. Debt if not paid in six months all rights to lapse to lender.			
	112	Do.	39 37	37 0 0	Do.	800	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. If debt is not paid in two years land to lapse to lender.			
	113	Do.	2 31	3 8 0	Do.						
Naikour	9	Do.	38 26	29 0 0	Do.	350	"	Sold.			
	101	Government and Inám.	21 28	20 0 0	Do.	300	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt, if not paid in four months debt to bear interest.			
Bassapur	93	Government.	24 34	25 0 0	In part	300	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Debt if not paid in six months land to lapse to lender.			
Navalgund	394	Inám	70 31	58 0 0	Whole	200	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in four months land and house to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	343	Do.	25 39	19 13 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	93	Do.	5 13	4 0 0	In part	90	"	Do. do.			
	413	Government.	30 9	23 0 0	Whole	1,000	"	Sold together with house.			
	479	Do.	13 20	10 2 0	In part	300	"	Mortgaged. Free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
Chilakwad	50	Do.	28 0	24 0 0	Whole		"				
Navalgund	570	Inám	14 27	15 0 0	Do.	1,200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
Ebrampur	274	Do.	66 1	54 0 0	Do.						
Madgunki	26	Do.	23 13	19 0 0	Do.	875	"				
	13	Do.	35 8	19 0 0	Do.	800	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt, which, if not paid in one month, is to bear interest.			
	32	Do.	82 8	26 0 0	Do.						
	47	Government.	8 17	8 0 0	Do.	400	"	Sold.			
	48	Do.	37 29	35 0 0	Do.						
Padesur	152	Do.	45 35	46 0 0	Do.	96	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt. If not paid in six months, land to be kept by lender in payment of interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	59	Do.	8 25	7 0 0	In part	100	"	Sold.			
	141	Do.	17 21	18 8 0	Do.	96	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt. If not paid in five months, land to lapse to lender.			
	139	Do.	15 32	13 15 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt. If not paid in one year, land to be kept by lender until debt is repaid without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	37	Inám	21 -5	16 0 0	Whole	300	"	Sold.			
Alagwadi	147	Government	37 37	36 0 0	Do.	600	"	Sold with two houses.			
	104	Do.	27 23	23 0 0	Do.	500	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
Koumarkop	1	Do.	29 1	25 0 0	Do.	30	"	Sold.			
	56	Do.	9 23½	9 10 8	In part	96	"	Sold with house.			
Anigeri	527	Inám	29 32	20 0 0	Who'e	400	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	671	Government.	16 16	10 0 0	Do.						

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.
			A. g.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.			
			Assessment per acre.						
	231	Government.	6 30	0 12 0	In part ...				
			Assessment per acre.						
	386	Do. ...	14 22	0 10 0	In part ..	100	1872 ...	Sold.	
			Assessment per acre.						
	418	Do. ...	1 32	0 13 0	In part ...				
	488	Do. ...	30 29	23 0 0	Whole ...	400	" ...	Sold.	
Bennur	53	Do. ...	9 38	11 0 0	In part ...				
	40	Do. ...	10 0	11 0 0	Whole ...	250	" ...	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	8	Inám ...	18 3	25 0 0	In part ...				
	6	Do. ...	11 15	15 0 0	Do. ...				
			Assessment per acre.						
	14	Do. ...	8 20	1 1 0	In part ...				
			Assessment per acre.			1,850	" ...	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest on Rs. 1,000. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	15	Do. ...	0 26	1 8 0	In part ...				
	43	Do. ...	6 36	8 0 0	Do. ...				
	46	Do. ...	17 34	19 0 0	Do. ...				
	52	Do. ...	6 30	9 0 0	Do. ...				
	21	Do. ...	19 34	23 8 0	Do. ...				
	58	Do. ...	9 11	11 0 0	Do. ...				
Amargol	16	Government.	20 32	18 8 0	Whole ...	300	" ...	Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in four months land to lapse to lender.	
	25	Do. ...	15 3	15 0 0	Do. ...				
			Assessment per acre.						
	142	Inám ...	6 15	0 12 0	In part ...				
			Assessment per acre.			300	" ...	Sold with two houses.	
Bellur	11	Government.	1 31	1 1 0	In part ...				
Nagarhalli	15	Inám ...	12 2	11 9 0	Whole ...	100	" ...	Sold.	
	10	Government.	4 9	3 0 0	Do. ...				
	18	Do. ...	22 18	21 0 0	Do. ...	200	" ...	Sold.	
	34	Do. ...	18 17	11 8 0	Do. ...				
Ebrampur	208	Inám ...	11 7	8 12 0	In part ...	450	" ...	Sold.	
	346	Do. ...	13 23	13 0 0	Whole ...				
Morab	372	Government.	22 3	28 0 0	Do. ...	200	" ...	Sold.	
	182	Do. ...	26 9	21 0 0	Do. ...	200	" ...	Mortgaged. Land to be kept in payment of interest for four years, after which debt to be paid. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
			Assessment per acre.						
Bogalur	48	Do. ...	26 20	18 0 0	Do. ...	500	" ...	Sold with house.	
	1	Do. ...	9 17	9 4 0	In part ...				
Dundur	10	Do. ...	12 0	13 0 0	Whole ...	500	" ...	Do.	
Kongwad	195	Do. ...	13 12	12 5 4	In part ...	600	" ...	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt in two years without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	138	Do. ...	18 30	17 8 0	Whole ...				
			Assessment per acre.						
Tadhal	8	Inám ...	7 38	4 0 0	In part ..	100	" ...	Mortgaged for 20 years. Land free on payment of debt at the expiration of term without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
			Assessment per acre.						
Nalwadi	52	Government.	3 19	3 8 0	Do. ...	100	" ...	} Sold.	
	61	Inám ...	4 16	5 0 0	Do. ...	300	" ...		
	94	Government.	10 23	11 4 0	Do. ...	100	" ...		
	35	Do. ...	24 27	31 0 0	Whole ...	1,500	" ...		Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in two years land and house to lapse to lender.
			Assessment per acre.						
Benhatti	45	Do. ...	15 18	14 8 0	In part ...	300	" ...	} Sold.	
Siswanhalli	23	Do. ...	28 16	27 0 0	Whole ...	400	" ...		
Kaswihalli	7	Do. ...	35 33	31 0 0	Do. ...				
	8	Do. ...	14 24	13 0 0	Do. ...				
	22	Do. ...	42 19	35 0 0	Do. ...	2,000	" ..	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in two months, lands together with house, to lapse to lender.	
	26	Do. ...	45 29	37 0 0	Do. ...				
	27	Do. ...	36 4	32 0 0	Do. ...				
	76	Do. ...	2 14	2 7 6	In part ...	100	" ...	Sold with house.	
	185	Do. ...	3 33	3 0 0	Whole ...	90	" ...	Sold.	
Majjigud	33	Do. ...	13 37	13 0 0	Do. ...	200	" ...	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	

STATEMENT D- continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of mortgage, particulars of sale, and other remarks.	Information whence obtained.
			A. G.	Rs. a.p.					
Majjigud	2	Government.	15 30	17 11 0	In part	300	1872	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
Manakwad	18	Do.	2 7	2 12 0	Do.	400	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	18	Do.	4 38	6 0 0	Do.				
	32	Inám	30 0	34 0 0	Whole				
Belwatgi	44	Do.	19 88	18 8 0	In part	300	"	Sold.	
	106	Government.	19 4	14 8 0	Whole	200	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in five months lands to lapse to lender.	
Sholwadi	87	Do.	28 0	21 0 0	Do.	450	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	98	Do.	26 0	15 0 0	Do.				
			Assessment per acre.						
Huvshi	111	Do.	5 29	1 1 0	In part	200	"	Do. do.	
	105	Do.	36 18	80 0 0	Whole	400	"	Sold with house.	
Bhadrapur	66	Do.	35 26	85 8 0	Do.	800	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in one year land, together with house, to lapse to lender.	
Yemagnur	68	Do.	33 24	31 0 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in one year land to lapse to lender.	
	24	Inám	18 29	25 12 0	In part	800	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt in eight years without further interest. Government assessment.	
	115	Do.	31 20	33 0 0	Whole				
	89	Government.	48 7	46 0 0	Do.	600	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in six months land to lapse to lender.	
	117	Do.	10 36	9 15 0	In part				
Hyalhal	42	Do.	22 23	23 0 0	Whole	300	"	Sold with house.	
Belhar	70	Inám	17 27	15 8 0	In part	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	70	Do.	10 34	9 0 0	Do.				
Kalkeri	41	Government.	27 6	20 8 0	Do.	400	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	70	Do.	4 34	3 8 0	Do.				
	71	Do.	6 7	5 0 0	Do.				
Gun.gol	184	Do.	21 1	21 0 0	Do.	150	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest in 10 years Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	185	Do.	37 3	35 0 0	Whole	300	"		
	48	Do.	13 32	14 0 0	Do.	1,500	"		
	96	Do.	39 7	40 0 0	Do.				
	278	Do.	37 22	39 0 0	Do.				
Hallikeri	22	Do.	10 35	10 4 0	In part	500	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt in 20 months without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Nagashall	66	Do.	10 10	8 5 0	Do.	600	"	Sold.	
	3	Do.	32 13	29 5 0	Whole				
	68	Do.	17 3	16 0 0	In part				
	69	Do.	5 0	5 0 0	Whole				
Nagnur	38	Do.	27 36	24 0 0	Do.	500	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	50	Do.	14 34	7 0 0	Do.				
	61	Do.	24 0	27 0 0	In part				
Gudiagar	127	Do.	22 36	17 0 0	Whole	500	"	Sold with two houses.	
Alagwadi	23	Do.	19 13	18 0 0	In part	160	1873	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in two years land to lapse to lender.	
	166	Do.	23 34	17 0 0	Whole	500	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in two land to lapse to lender.	
	168	Do.	16 36	14 0 0	Do.				
	169	Do.	32 3	24 0 0	Do.				
	172	Do.	41 30	31 0 0	Do.				
Ebhrampur	259	Do.	6 29	5 0 0	Do.	300	"	Sold with house.	
Belwadi	344	Do.	30 18	14 0 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in one year land to be kept by lender in payment of interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	84	Do.	10 22	11 4 0	In part	100	"	Sold.	
	303	Do.	30 33	23 0 0	Whole	400	"		
Amargol	85	Do.	49 13	43 0 0	Do.	800	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in 15 months land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	173	Do.	8 5	8 0 0	In part				
	20	Inám	13 19	15 0 0	Whole				
	44	Do.	9 2	9 0 0	In part	700	1873	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	62	Do.	10 6	10 0 0	Do.				
	58	Do.	21 36	23 0 0	Do.				
	167	Do.	12 31	12 0 0	Do.				

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of mortgage, particulars of sale, and other remarks.	Information whence obtained.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.					
Satkanhal	25	Government.	4 88	4 4 0	In part	800	1878	Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in three months land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	21	Do.	27 30	19 0 0	Whole				
Gudisagar	186	Do.	23 22½	20 8 0	In part	300	"	} Sold.	
	179	Do.	6 20	6 8 0	Do.	90			
	78	Do.	6 0	4 6 4	Do.	350			
	214	Do.	5 72	4 4 8	Do.				
	46	Do.	10 80	8 12 10	Do.				
151	Do.	7 17	6 9 7	Do.					
Khunir	4	Inám	18 9	16 0 0	Whole	800	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in two years land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	46	Government.	48 11	38 0 0	Do.	700	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Tapakurhatti	52	Inám	16 20	11 8 0	In part	125	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in two years land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Navalgund	142	Do.	10 10	0 8 0	Whole	100	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
	546	Government.	12 0	0 12 0	In part	150	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	197	Inám	18 17	15 0 0	Whole	600	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	547	Government	28 27	26 0 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Debt to be repaid in ten months.	
	502	Do.	5 14½	0 11 0	In part	100	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt in ten years without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	198	Do.	4 1½	0 13 0	In part				
	154	Inám	11 87	0 11 0	In part	96	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Anigeri	176	Government.	11 19	8 8 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	285	Do.	18 38	14 0 0	Whole	300	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Faswil ali	433	Do.	30 29	38 0 0	Do.	400	"	Sold.	
Chisakwad	1	Do.	10 7	10 5 4	In part	400	"	Sold with house.	
	44	Do.	12 27	11 0 0	Do.	200	"	Sold.	
	33	Do.	32 36	27 0 0	Whole	175	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt in three years without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Gobergumpi	31	Do.	11 27	11 8 0	In part	100	"	Sold with house.	
	101	Do.	22 18	18 0 0	Do.	300	"	Sold.	
81	Do.	5 23½	4 0 0	Do.					
Sindol	112	Inám	32 23	38 8 0	Do.	1,000	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.	
	113	Do.	2 31	3 8 0	Whole				
Balarwad	44	Government.	3 18	3 8 0	In part	800	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in two years land and two houses to be kept by lender in payment of interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
45	Do.	2 9	22 0 0	Whole					
117	Do.	10 6	7 6 0	In part					
Bhadrajur	1	Do.	25 9	27 0 0	Whole	800	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt which is to be paid in two years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	52	Do.	14 8	15 0 0	In part	868	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt in one year. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	116	Do.	3 20	3 7 0	Do.				
	60	Do.	35 26	35 8 0	Do.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Tadhal	143	Do.	11 14	10 8 0	Do.	150	"	Sold.	

NOTE.—By the word "Lender" in the above statement Captain Godfrey has explained that he means the "Lendee," as no repayment is to be made.

C. W. GODFREY, Captain,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT E.

Statement of Leases of Lands from information recorded in Sub-Registrar's Office.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field leased or sublet.	Amount at which leased or sublet.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.					
Navalgund	484	Government.	25 24	19 0 0	Whole	200	1870	Leased for 2 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
			Assessment per acre.						
	488	Do.	12 0	0 11 0	In part	50	"	Leased for 7 years for 50 Rs. paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	16	Do.	40 18	88 0 0	Whole	1,000	"	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 1,000 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	405	Inám	25 6	19 0 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance.	
	189	Government.	16 19	14 0 0	Do.	100	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	191	Inám	40 29	31 0 0	Do.	1,000	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 1,000 paid in advance.	
	190	Do.	8 0	5 4 0	In part				
	127	Do.	86 3	32 0 0	Whole	1,500	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 1,500 paid in advance. Judi to be paid by owner of land.	
	527	Do.	18 2	17 0 0	Do.				
	521	Do.	19 1	14 8 0	In part				
	181	Do.	21 10	14 12 0	Whole	500	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Judi to be paid by owner of land.	
	400	Government.	20 11	16 0 0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance.	
	372	Do.	10 31	8 4 0	In part	200	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
				Assessment per acre.					
406	Do.	11 8	0 12 0	In part	92	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 92 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
			Assessment per acre.						
91	Do.	25 0 25 0	0 15 0	In part	95	"	Leased for 25 years for Rs. 95 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term.		
Anigeri	521	Do.	11 5	10 5 0	Whole	160	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 160 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner.	
	874	Do.	12 2	9 8 0	In part	800	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term.	
	679	Do.	20 8	15 9 0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	672	Do.	6 22	4 8 0	Do.	100	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	192	Do.	27 30	17 0 0	Whole	300	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	536	Do.	29 9	22 2 0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	868	Inám	56 23	42 0 0	Do.	700	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 700 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Hirehkop	120	Do.	14 4	9 12 0	In part	800	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	121	Do.	28 2	21 0 0	Do.				
	130	Do.	25 25	17 4 0	Do.				
	21	Do.	28 2	23 8 0	Do.				
	83	Do.	22 6	18 0 0	Do.				
Amurgol	180	Government.	32 7	36 5 1	Whole	700	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 700 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term.	
Belwatgi	159	Do.	12 19	7 12 0	In part	140	"	Leased for 2 years for Rs. 140 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Gudisagar	80	Do.	4 28	5 0 0	Whole	2,000	"	Leased together with house for 8 years free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	192	Do.	55 4	41 0 0	Do.				
	148	Do.	10 0	6 7 0	In part	150	"	Leased for 3 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term.	

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable, Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.		Portion of Field leased or sublet.	Amount at which leased or sublet.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.					
Selwadi	436	Inám ...	17 30	18 0 0	Whole ...	400	1870 ...	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	386	Government.	13 6	13 0 0	Do. ...	400	"	Leased for 18 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
	89	Do. ..	5 28	5 8 0	In part ...					
	291	Do. ...	16 14	10 8 0	Whole ...	800	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Halkusugal	66	Inám ...	7 15	6 8 6	In part ...	800	"	Leased for 25 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	67	Do. ...	13 10	11 9 6	Do. ...					
Khanapur	37	Do. ...	14 26	10 12 0	Whole ...	100	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Haushi	118	Do. ...	18 16	17 10 0	Do. ...	800	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	84	Do. ...	28 14	27 0 0	In part ...	400	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	85	Do. ...								
	86	Do. ...	34 0	34 0 0	Do. ...	400	"	Leased for 6 years. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.		
			Assessment per acre.							
	111	Government.	22 86	1 1 0	In part ...	300	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Yemagnur	111	Inám ...	27 10	.....	Do. ...	200	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Kalwad	107	Do. ..	24 18	18 0 0	Do. ...	100	"	Leased for 7 years. Land free on expiration of term.		
	60	Government.	21 10	21 0 0	Whole ..	500	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
	89	Inám ...	14 8	12 0 0	Do. ...	200	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Chilakwad	38	Do. ...	61 21	54 0 0	Do. ...	2,000	"	Leased for 18 years for Rs. 2,000 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Morab	1	Do. ...	17 15	21 8 0	In part ...	800	"	Leased for 30 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	368	Do. ...	42 8	44 8 0	Do. ...	500	"	Leased for 18 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	273	Do. ...	20 12	28 0 0	Do. ...	400	"	Leased for 18 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Benkenkop	82	Do. ...	20 6	18 0 0	Do. ...	500	"	Leased for 24 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Nalwadi	90	Do. ...	17 2	19 0 0	Do. ...	600	"	Leased for 18 years for Rs. 600 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Padehsur	54	Do. ...	11 20	9 7 0	Do. ...	150	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Bylehal	93	Do. ...	19 27	23 0 0	Whole ...	200	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Alagwadi	258	Do. ...	12 1	9 1 6	In part ..	200	"	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Majjigud	39	Government.	15 3	12 8 0	Do. ...	500	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
	48	Do. ...	7 16	9 0 0	Do. ...					
			Assessment per acre.							
Khunnur	61	Do. ...	8 81	0 12 0	In part ...	75	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 75 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
			Assessment per acre.							
Kurlgeri	27	Do. ...	6 22	0 15 0	In part ...	100	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Sirkol	85	Inám ...	17 35	19 0 0	Whole ...	200	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Dundur	23	Do. ...	12 31	14 0 0	Do. ...	800	"	Leased for 11 years. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Bennur	31	Government.	31 27	24 0 0	Do. ...	400	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field leased or sublet.	Amount at which leased or sublet.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.
			A. g.	Rs. s. p.					
Alagwadi	386	{ Judi Inám }	39 19	32 0 0	In part	1,000	1871	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 1,000 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.	
	60	Inám	13 8	10 15 0	Whole	118	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 114 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Halkusugal	50	Do.	22 26	18 0 0	Do.	1,240	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 1,240 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Navalgund	'85	Do.	16 25	16 0 0	Do.				
	508	Do.	20 19	19 0 0	Do.				
	187	Do.	12 18	9 0 0	Do.					90	Leased for 10 years. Land free on expiration of term.
	168	Government.	20 0	Assessment per acre. 0 11 0	In part	195	"	Lease for 5 years for Rs. 195 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	194	Inám	9 39	7 10 0	Do.	96	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 96 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.	
	22	Do.	23 13½	18 15 6	Do.	100	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	189	Government.	7 12	5 4 0	Whole	100	"	Leased for 2 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	184	Do.	13 18	10 15 0	Do.				
	478	Inám	12 18	Assessment per acre. 0 10 0	Whole	307	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	421	Government.	38 2	26 0 0	Do.	600	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 600 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	60	Inám	8 37	8 8 0	In part	100	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	115	Do.	16 10½	15 4 0	Do.	544	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 544 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	478	Government.	27 4	17 0 0	Whole	100	"	Leased for 16 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	115	Inám	16 0	Assessment per acre. 0 15 0	Whole	200	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	303	Government	37 19	30 0 0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	385	Inám	16 35	14 10 8	In part	300	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Ballur	56	Do.	21 12	21 0 0	Whole	100	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	25	Government.	21 30	Assessment per acre. 1 1 0	In part	92	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 92 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Kumarkop	41	{ Judi Inám }	20 14	15 0 0	Whole	250	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.	
Belwatgi	86	Do.	39 26	30 0 0	Do.	460	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 460 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	28	Government.	12 0	12 12 0	In part	300	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Anigeri	78	Inám	11 13	8 10 0	Do.	40	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 40 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	386	Government	43 26	27 8 0	Whole	100	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field leased or sublet.	Amount at which leased or sublet.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information when obtained.
			A. g.	Ra. a. p.					
Chilakwad ...	79	Inám ...	23 10	28 0 0	Whole ...	3,200	1871 ...	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 3,200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	80	Do. ...	27 80	28 0 0	Do. ...				
	81	Do. ...	27 25	29 0 0	Do. ...				
	4	Do. ...	19 10	19 0 0	Do. ...				
Bularwad ...	54	Government.	27 28	24 8 0	Do. ...	300	" ...	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	18	Do. ...	12 1	12 4 0	Do. ...	100	" ...	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	64	Do. ...	15 26	16 11 0	In part ...	200	" ...	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	16	Inám ...	12 21	12 9 0	Do. ...	80	" ...	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 80 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Selwadi Mujreh Datnal ...	214	Government.	15 24½	12 8 0	Do. ...	100	" ...	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Siawinha'li ...	78	Inám ...	21 32	26 0 6	Do. ...	250	" ...	Leased for 13 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	73	Do. ...	21 32	26 0 6	Do. ...	200	" ...	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term of years.	
	70	Government	23 12	26 0 2	Do. ...	500	" ...	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Pedehsur ...	135	Do. ...	21 17	21 8 0	Do. ...	200	" ...	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	135	Do. ...	8 8	3 4 0	Do. ...				
Gumgol ...	143	Do. ...	22 2	As assessment per acre. 0 13 0	In part ...	200	" ...	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	28	Do. ...	19 80	17 0 0	Whole ...	100	" ...	Leased for 18 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	241	Inám ...	23 36	25 0 0	Do. ...	500	" ...	Leased for 23 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	80	Government.	23 23	33 0 0	In part ...	500	" ...	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Bhadrapur ...	45	Do. ...	28 2	29 12 0	Whole ...	800	" ...	Leased for 16 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Dundur ...	7	Do. ...	3 14	4 0 0	Do. ...	50	" ...	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 50 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Yemagnur ...	68	Inám ...	18 22	As assessment per acre. 1 0 0	In part ...	100	" ...	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	33	Government.	4 29	4 15 0	Do. ...	160	" ...	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 160 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	36	Do. ...	20 0	17 11 0	Do. ...				
	105	Do. ...	29 20	33 0 0	Whole ...	600	" ...	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 600 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Mcrab ...	42	Inám ...	20 20	As assessment per acre. 0 14 0	In part ...	200	" ...	Leased for 13 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Hallikeri ...	22	Do. ...	19 9	18 13 0	Do. ...	400	" ...	Leased for 16 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field leased or sublet.	Amount at which leased or sublet.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information where obtained.
			A. g.	Rs. s. p.					
Ebbhrampar	226	{ Judi Inám ... }	15 1	13 0 0	Whole ...	900	1871 ...	Leased for 17 years for Rs. 900 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.	
	812	Do. ...	17 12	12 0 0	In part ...				
	287	Do. ...	18 26	19 0 0	Whole ...				
	811	Do. ...	2 8	1 6 0	In part ...				
Nagpur	68	Do. ...	18 3	14 8 0	Do. ...	500	"	Leased for 40 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.	
	68	Do. ...	5 26	6 0 0	Do. ...				
	64	Do. ...	14 13	16 0 0	Do. ...				
	67	Do. ...	19 8	19 0 0	Do. ...				
Gobargumpal	8	Government.	12 0	11 0 0	Do. ...	160	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 160 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Nagarhalli	84	Do. ...	18 17	11 8 0	Do. ...	200	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Nalwadi	34	Do. ...	10 2	11 0 0	Do. ...	96	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 96 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Kongwad	64	{ Judi Inám ... }	17 8 1/2	12 5 4	Do. ...	500	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Lands free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	68	Do. ...	12 24 1/2	8 0 0	Do. ...				
Benur	6	Do. ...	5 27	7 8 0	Do. ...	325	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 325 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	7	Do. ...	0 8 1/2	1 2 0	Do. ...				
	8	Do. ...	9 1	12 8 0	Do. ...				
Belarwad	5	Government.	10 0	10 0 0	Do. ...	100	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Khunur	66	{ Judi Inám ... }	24 22	28 0 0	Whole ...	500	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.	
	69	Government.	12 26 1/2	11 12 0	In part ...				
Sirkol	98	Inám ...	23 0	18 10 8	Do. ...	200	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	90	Do. ...	20 23	21 8 0	Do. ...	250	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Navalgund	179	{ Judi Inám ... }	55 36	42 0 0	Do. ...	900	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 900 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.	
	133	Do. ...	22 86	23 0 0	Whole ...				
	849	Do. ...	27 18	20 15 0	Do. ...	500	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	824	Do. ...	4 8	8 1 0	In part ...				
	154	Government.	17 0	Assessment per acre. 0 11 0	In part ...	150	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	120	Do. ...	10 26	9 9 0	Whole ...	400	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	380	Do. ...	16 8	11 8 0	In part ...	300	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	78	Do. ...	24 19	21 8 0	Do. ...	200	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	545	Do. ...	12 17	Assessment per acre. 0 14 0	In part ...	100	"	Leased for 18 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	

Sub-Registrar's Office.

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field leased or sublet.	Amount at which leased or sublet.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information where obtained.	
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.						
Navalgund — continued.	432	Government.	22 19	28 0 0	Whole ...	400	1872 ...	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Sub-Registrar's Office	
	81	Inám ...	27 25	29 0 0	Do. ...	500	" ...	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	547	Government.	28 27	26 0 0	Do. ...	100	" ...	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	832	Inám ...	21 14	15 14 0	Do. ...	800	" ...	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	210	Government.	35 15	29 0 0	Do. ...	700	" ...	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 700 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	478	Do. ...	12 18 4	7 9 0	In part ...	800	" ...	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	476	Do. ...	2 9	1 8 0	Do. ...					
	405	Inám ...	25 6	19 0 0	Whole ...	800	" ...	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	406	Government.	11 8	8 0 0	Do. ...					
	400	Inám ...	14 0	10 8 0	In part ...	100	" ...	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	499	Do. ...	63 15	47 0 0	Whole ...	800	" ...	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	387	Do. ...	5 0	8 18 0	In part ...	250	" ...	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	394	Do. ...	11 19	11 1 0	Do. ...					
	588	Do. ...	28 7	21 0 0	Do. ...	820	" ...	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 820 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	60	Government.	8 87	8 8 0	Do. ...	100	" ...	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	88	Inám ...	28 7	21 0 0	Do. ...	200	" ...	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	Madgunki	53	Do. ...	6 80	5 5 4	Do. ...	60	" ...		Leased for 10 years for Rs. 60 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	Padahsur	175	Government.	22 36	27 0 0	Whole ...	200	" ...		Leased for 4 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
		76	Judi Inám ...	18 13	14 0 0	In part ...	800	" ...		Leased for 9 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.
117		Inám ...	11 ⁶ 8	8 15 0	Whole ...	140	" ...	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 140 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
176		Government.	20 22	24 8 0	In part ...	500	" ...	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
174		Do. ...	11 16	18 8 0	Do. ...	200	" ...	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Alagwadi	362	Inám ...	26 39	27 0 0	Whole ...	500	" ...	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	128	Government.	22 16	19 8 0	In part ...	800	" ...	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
	336	Inám ...	39 17	32 0 0	Do. ...	1,000	" ...	Leased for 16 years for Rs. 1,000 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	353	Do. ...	23 27	20 0 0	Whole ...	100	" ...	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	317	Do. ...	27 13	19 0 0	Do. ...	250	" ...	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	281	Government.	23 0	16 1 0	Do. ...	700	" ...	Leased for 27 years for Rs. 700 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
	Kumarkop	72	Do. ...	32 24	26 0 0	Do. ...	200	" ...	Leased for 3 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
18	Do. ...	35 12	33 0 0	Do. ...	600	" ...	Leased for 21 years for Rs. 600 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.			

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field leased or sublet.	Amount at which leased or sublet.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information whence obtained.
Anigeri	870	Government.	A. g. 10 13	Rs. a. p. 8 5 3	In part	200	1872	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	851	Do.	83 8	25 0 0	Do.	800	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	225	Inám	22 28	17 0 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	268	Government.	11 19	8 8 0	Do.	460	"	Leased for 35 years for Rs. 460 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	858	Do.	14 37	9 7 0	Whole	96	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 96 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	421	Do.	87 25	85 0 0	Do.	800	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	516	Do.	48 31	37 0 0	Do.	2,000	"	Leased for 69 years for Rs. 2,000 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
			Assessment per acre.						
Morab	609	Inám	13 83	0 12 0	In part	250	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	412	Do.	24 0	24 10 0	Whole	200	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Dundur	19	Government.	11 89	13 0 0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 16 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	18	Inám	84 0	34 0 0	Do.	100	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
			Assessment per acre.						
	13	Government.	12 0	1 1 0	In part	400	"	Leased for 13 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Kongwad	18	Inám	34 0	34 0 0	Whole	800	"	Leased for 17 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	106	Do.	86 37	87 0 0	Do.	800	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Tadhal	95	{ Judi ... Inám ... }	15 11	10 5 3	In part	200	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.	
	43	Government.	11 34	12 8 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	109	Do.	18 86	15 8 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	292	Do.	16 0	11 12 0	Whole	164	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 164 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	458	Do.	9 4	5 8 0	Do.	128	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 128 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	68	Do.	24 10	15 6 0	In part	120	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 120 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	Benur	3	Inám	9 1	12 8 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
			Assessment per acre.						
	4	Do.	4 25	1 6 0	In part	100	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.		Portion of Field leased or sublet.	Amount at which leased or sublet.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information where obtained.
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.						Rs.
Nagurhalli	2	{ Judi ... Inám ... }	54 25	41 0 0	Whole	1,500	1872	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 1,500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.		
	8	Do. ...	5 37	5 0 0	Do.					
	6	Do. ...	55 2	41 0 0	Do.					
	31	Do. ...	24 19	18 0 0	Do.					
	59	Do. ...	90 23	74 0 0	Do.					
	60	Do. ...	7 27	5 0 0	Do.					
Eblrampur	72	Do. ...	23 7	25 0 0	Do.	220	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 220 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.		
	309	{ Judi ... Inám ... }	26 9 1/2	19 8 0	In part					
	322	Government.	9 0	0 13 0	In part.					72	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 72 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Banhatti	282	Inám ...	14 0	11 6 9	Do.	300	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	58	Government.	21 14	20 0 0	Whole	300	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Kuriwad	73	Do. ...	20 1	17 0 0	Do.	600	"	Leased for 13 years for Rs. 600 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
	74	Do. ...	16 32	14 0 0	Do.					
Datnal	78	{ Judi ... Inám ... }	24 10	23 0 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.		
	100	Government.	16 32	14 0 0	Do.	180	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 180 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Sawihali	115	Inám ...	12 0	11 0 0	In part	200	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	135	Government.	1 16	1 8 0	Whole	75	"	Leased for 25 years for Rs. 75 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Kadudhalli	86	Inám ...	6 23	5 12 0	In part	150	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Khunur	59	Government.	12 26 1/2	11 12 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 3 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Manjigud	42	Do. ...	23 19	22 2 0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Manukwad	21	Inám ...	13 0	1 5 0	In part	400	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Belwatgi	157	Do. ...	10 30	11 0 0	Do.	100	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Chilakwad	29	{ Judi ... Inám ... }	29 10	26 0 0	Do.	280	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 280 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.		
	4	Do. ...	17 33	19 0 0	Do.	150	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
Tulimorab	72	Government.	24 0	20 0 0	Do.	300	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Selwadi	67	Do. ...	28 0	0 14 0	In part	900	"	Leased for 30 years for Rs. 900 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Belur	397	Inám ...	20 27	17 0 0	Whole	200	"	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	71	Do. ...	20 18	28 0 0	Do.	300	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		
	85	Government.	36 11	36 8 0	In part	300	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
	56	Inám ...	10 26	10 8 0	Do.	124	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 124 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field leased or sublet.	Amount at which leased or sublet.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information when obtained.
Hand	85	Inám	34 0	34 0 0	In part	400	1872	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
	127	Government.	18 32	15 8 0	Do.	160	"	Leased for 17 years for Rs. 160 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Bhadrapur	101	Inám	7 11	7 0 0	Whole	100	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	80	Government.	10 0	9 0 0	In part	200	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	68	Do.	6 15	7 14 0	Do.	50	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 50 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	110	Inám	22 20	15 7 3	Do.	150	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Samagaur	29	Government.	21 25	24 0 0	Whole	500	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 500 paid on advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	94	Do.	18 11	16 0 0	In part	150	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	55	Do.	18 18	18 8 0	Do.	300	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Byathal	16	Do.	31 5	35 0 0	Whole	700	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 700 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	17	Do.	15 0	12 0 0	In part	100	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Khanapur	8	Do.	15 32	13 0 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 3 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Pupadkarhatti	44	Inám	18 23	16 8 0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Jungol	170	Government.	23 38	23 0 0	Whole	100	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Kalwad	114	Inám	17 7	14 0 0	Do.	100	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Kondikop	17	Government.	8 0	6 8 0	In part	200	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	99	Inám	17 32	19 0 0	Whole	100	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	106	Do.	8 20	7 18 0	In part	100	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Alagwadi	279	Do.	18 0	18 0 0	Do.	290	1873	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 290 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	270	Do.	19 0	18 0 0	Do.	300	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	45	Government.	20 22	23 0 0	Whole	400	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Gudisagar	112	Do.	33 17	24 0 0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Khunur	80	Do.	35 8	24 0 0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Morab	194	Do.	28 15	21 0 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Tupadkarhatti	52	Inám	16 30	11 8 0	In part	340	"	Leased for 24 years for Rs. 340 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	121	Do.	8 29	7 12 0	Do.	300	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	34	Do.	4 16	4 0 0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	

STATEMENT E—concluded.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.		Portion of Field leased or sublet.	Amount at which leased or sublet.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information			
				A. g.	Rs. a p.								
Navalgund	537	Inám	9 21	7 4 0	Whole	400	1878	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.					
	394	Do.	17 27	14 8 0						In part	96	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 96 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	373	Government.	10 53½	9 0 0										Do.
	14	Inám	4 29	4 12 0	Do.	90	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 90 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.						
	494	Government.	14 25	12 0 0	Whole	400	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.						
	22	Inám	29 39	18 12 0	In part	300		Leased for 12 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.					
	29	Do.	8 2	7 1 0						Do.			
	542	Government	10 12½	9 0 0						Do.	100	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	549	Inám	14 1	11 5 3	Do.	50	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 50 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.						
	Anigeri	294	Government.	21 38	15 0 0	Do.	700	Leased for 30 years for Rs. 700 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.					
224		Do.	9 6	7 4 0	Whole	150	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.						
120		Do.	14 3	13 0 0	Do.	288	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 288 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.						
152		Do.	49 36	33 0 0	Do.	600	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 600 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.						
189		Do.	26 5	21 13 0	In part	400	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.						
Yamagnur	69	Do.	19 32	13 12 0	Do.	150	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.						
	15	Do.	60 34	76 0 0	Whole	1,000	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 1,000 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.						
Kuralgeri	84	Inám	22 0	23 0 0	Do.	400	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.						
Padesur	129	Government.	18 10	16 0 0	In part	200	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.						
Majigud	48	Do.	22 22	21 10 6	Do.	100	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.						
Sirkol	39	Inám	20 0	22 11 0	Do.	200	Leased for 24 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.						
Bularwad	69	Government.	7 9	7 4 0	Do.	80	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 80 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.						
Belwatgi	24	Do.	19 17	19 8 0	Do.	400	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.						
	106	Do.	19 4½	14 8 0	Do.	200	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.						
	3 27	Do. Do.	3 38 6 0	3 6 0 6 0 0	Do. Do.	250	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.						
Byathal	49	Inám	9 31	9 13 0	Do.	175	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 175 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.						

C. W. GODFREY, Captain,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Dhánwár, 20th February 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, in original, a report (No. 151, dated 23th January 1874) from Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, Southern Division, on the revised rates of assessment to be introduced, during the revenue year 1874-75, in 47 villages of Hubli Táluka and 81 villages of the old Navalgund Táluka.

2. The Survey Commissioner in his paragraphs 2 to 5 describes when the period of old settlements expired in different villages, and in what tálukas the villages are now situated.

3. In paragraph 6, the Commissioner notices that large survey numbers have, in the re-measurement, been divided into smaller fields; that "all survey fields held by more than one occupant or holder recognized in the Government books were sub-divided according to the boundaries of each occupant's enjoyment so as to give each a separately defined and assessed survey field." I believe that in carrying this out the principle of recognizing sub-divisions as independent survey fields, even in the case of recognized sub-divisions or Pot numbers which are below the minimum fixed by Government for this district under Section XVII of Act IV of 1868, has been adopted. It is true that the minimum fixed under Section XVII is only applicable to divisions effected by the Collectors in execution of decrees of Civil Courts; but at the same time it appears extremely desirable that not only to secure uniformity of practice as far as possible, but also to prevent very minute sub-divisions of survey fields, these same rules should also be held applicable to divisions of Government lands made by the Survey Department and also to divisions made under Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873. I believe my views on this point coincide with the views of Government as expressed in paragraph 6, Government Resolution No. 3862, dated 8th July 1873.

4. Colonel Anderson in the same paragraph (6) states that "when Government and Inám land was included in one and the same survey field in the original survey, and ascertainable definition of the line of separation between the Government land and the Inám land existed, separate survey fields were made." Where, however, this line did not exist, nothing appears to have been done. There are several cases of this nature in the villages now to be revised. If, after the completion of survey, the holder of such mixed number should be desirous of relinquishing the Government portion of his field, the officers of the Revenue Department will have to decide what portion of the field belonged to Government, and will be obliged, contrary to Section V of the Survey Rules, to accept the resignation of part of a number. For the better definition of the property, both of the Inám and of Government, it appears most desirable that in no case should the Inám and Government land be mixed in one number. Colonel Anderson in his letter to Government No. 967, dated 4th October 1870, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, adverted to this subject, and Government in their Resolution No. 5402, dated 4th November 1870, "resolved that, provided the full rights of Government were secured, there was no objection, with the consent of the parties interested, to the assessment due to Government being put on such particular numbers as may be found convenient, leaving the rest of the Inám holding free from liability to pay Inám kassar. As some of the holders of mixed numbers desired that their Inám portion should be measured off separately, I referred the question to the Survey Commissioner, who replied it would be best to reserve this for consideration at the time of the introduction of the new rates. To me the matter seems easy of disposal. In every case it is known that Government is entitled to a certain area. The best and the most simple plan would be to allow the holder to point out the Inám portion of his field. No doubt, if this concession were allowed, he would select the best portion as his Inám. But to take inferior land (the land cannot be very inferior to the adjoining Inám portion) and disconnect ourselves entirely from the alienated portion would be a far more satisfactory arrangement than to allow the property of Government and the Inám to remain undefined. By doing this, the loss to Government throughout the district will be but inconsiderable, while the desirable result of clearly separating the Inám and Government lands will be obtained.

5. In paragraphs 8, 9, and 10, Colonel Anderson points out the difference in measurement between the old and the new survey, together with the causes to which such difference is due. The old and the new survey, as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, were perfectly independent. The very trifling difference between the results of these two independent surveys, namely, 0.19 per cent., is a clear and satisfactory proof of the great accuracy with which the operations have been performed.

6. It is satisfactory to note from paragraph 11 that a traverse survey of the boundaries of every village has been made; this fact will render the maps more useful for general purposes.

7. I fully concur with Colonel Anderson in his remarks as to the necessity of re-classification of the red-soil lands. The experience of later years has proved beyond doubt that these red-soil lands are far more valuable than they were supposed to be thirty years ago.

8. In paragraphs 15 to 20, Colonel Anderson shows the necessity there was for re-classifying some of the inferior black-soil land. In the case of all lands which were classed in the last survey at about 10½ annas, he considers a mere adjustment of classes was all that was necessary, and he states that, for all practicable purposes, he feels satisfied that the classification, as now adjusted, is as good a basis on which to revise the assessment as if every single field was re-classed. In a matter of this kind every reliance must be placed on the judgment of the Survey Officers. It is clear, in the present instance, that great pains have been taken to secure a proper adjustment of the classification of lands under revision.

9. Paragraphs 21 to 29 of the report are occupied with a description of the climate, condition of the people, state of rainfall and crops, &c. A succinct account of the growing and important market town of Hubli and other neighbouring markets is also given in paragraph 22. From six years' experience of this district I am fully able to endorse the opinion expressed by Colonel Anderson as to the high fertility of the ground in the Hubli and Navalgund Talukas. During the present season, which has been exceptionally bad in portions of Navalgund and the Nargund Petha, I at first entertained apprehensions of entire failure of crops. The soil, however, notwithstanding the unseasonable and insufficient fall of rain, retained so much moisture that even in this year the crops, though stunted, are better than we expected.

10. The Survey Commissioner in paragraphs 26 and 27 doubts the correctness of the information obtained by Captain Godfrey from the Revenue Records as to the extent of kharif crops in the Navalgund Taluka, which Captain Godfrey puts at 19 per cent. of the whole cultivation. Colonel Anderson then gives the results of his personal experience. He seems to think that there is hardly any early crop in the black plains. Colonel Anderson has here slightly fallen into error, for the crop he refers to as the late jowári or shalu sown in August is most certainly the Ken Jola, an early and not a late crop. The late jowári or Bili Jola, is generally sown in October. On the black soils the ground is prepared for sowing in the months of June and July, the sowing of early jowári takes place in the latter fortnight of July and in the month of August. In September commences the sowing of cotton, the first of the series of late crops; wheat follows next; and in the month of October the late jowári or shalu is sown in a few places such as Anigeri and the surrounding villages. The early jowári, or "Ken Jola," is generally fit for harvest at the end of November, or three and a half months after the sowing of the seed. I consider the percentage of early crops shown by Captain Godfrey can be depended upon as being correct.

11. The Survey Commissioner in his 30th paragraph draws attention to the difficulty experienced by the people as regards drinking water in Navalgund villages, and states that since he was first here in 1842 much has been done to improve the supply of drinking water, but there is still room for a good deal of improvement. Till the constitution of local funds little or nothing could be done as regards water-supply, as Government was able to grant from general revenues only very small money-aid. Since the formation of local funds 18 tanks have been repaired in Navalgund Taluka at an aggregate sum of Rs. 83,565. Generally in the black soil of this district it is useless to sink wells, the well water being brackish and undrinkable. To give every village a satisfactory water-supply will be a matter of some years; still I have little doubt that by largely devoting, as we have hitherto done, local funds to this purpose, a similar complaint will not arise on any new revision of assessment. From experience we find that it is not so much the deepening of tanks that is necessary as the securing for them a larger gathering ground, and in each case, before this can be done, careful surveys and plans are necessary, and these are being prepared as fast as possible, and at the present moment we have a special surveyor engaged upon works of this nature so as to provide the large towns of Navalgund and Nargund with an ample and unfailling supply of drinking water. As regards the complaint with regard to low castes being prohibited from taking water, I cannot bear in recollection a single complaint on this score being brought either to my notice or to that of my Assistants. I am aware that Bráhmíns, Lingáyats, and the higher castes object to the Dhers using steps leading to the tanks used by the public generally. This, however, though illegal, is a point of social usage in which Government interference is not at present desirable. It is productive of little hardship to the low castes, as they generally have a separate access to the reservoir, or, where there are wells, their own special wells.

12. I entirely concur with Colonel Anderson in his remarks in paragraph 31 on the prosperous condition of the people in the black-soil plain. I regret, however, I am unable to concur with him in considering that the ryots keep their fields clean, and that nutt grass has long since been extirpated. While the state of cultivation may be most favourably compared with what it was thirty years ago, or with what is now observable in the other parts of the Southern Division, still to any one who is acquainted with the high class cultivation to be met with in the northern parts of Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad, the cultivation in this district must appear slovenly in the extreme. No doubt the nutt grass or Hariali has been very largely removed, but still their widespread existence is by no

means uncommon. That this is the case is not owing to want of intelligence on the part of the cultivator but to the following two causes:—

1st.—To the fact that, considering the capabilities of the land, the district is underpopulated.

2nd.—To the very low rate of assessment that has hitherto prevailed, enabling cultivators to take up and occupy a larger area of ground than they have either hands or cattle to cultivate properly.

Thus a ryot will cultivate well and tolerably closely the fields nearest to the village, but the assessment being exceedingly low he is able to obtain a tolerably fair crop from fields more distant without any great degree of labour or attention. That the extreme lightness of the assessment produces bad and slovenly cultivation will be seen at once by comparing the cultivation in our lightly assessed lands with that of the more highly assessed lands in the Kundgole territory.

13. In paragraphs 32 and 34, Colonel Anderson makes some observations on the present and the past condition of roads passing through the district under revision. As remarked by Colonel Anderson, this district was, previous to the introduction of the last survey, very backward as regards means of communication. Traffic was solely conducted by pack-bullocks, while scarcely any carts were in existence. During the thirty years that have passed, Government has done a good deal, though far from enough, towards improving the communication of the Southern Maratha Country, and the result has been that the ryots are able to obtain larger and better markets for their produce, while the wealth of the cultivators has been largely increased owing to the fact that a heavy-carrying traffic has been thrown into their hands. Murummed roads and carts have in most places replaced foot-tracts and pack-bullocks. So great has the change been, that Tandās of Brinjāris with their numerous pack-bullocks are now scarcely seen. During the last few years especially the Local Fund Department has not been idle, and many portions of the collectorate in which there was not a single road five years ago, and where little or no cart traffic was known, can now fairly be traversed with carts. In addition to the principal communications, referred to by Colonel Anderson, between Navalgund and Anigeri, two very important points, the earth-work of a road has been completed, and steps are now being taken to murum this road and to construct the main culverts on it. Between Dhārwar and Hebsur, a distance of 21 miles, a first class-road is nearly completed; this road will be carried on to Anigeri, while a branch road leading from this road to Maradgi will pass on to Tirlapur and Navalgund.

14. The Hubli and Agdi road, referred to by Captain Godfrey in paragraph 11 of his report as a branch road leading to Sāvānur, branches off from the main road at Kot-kundhūsi, from which place it has been laid out as far as Shirewad, and culverts built where more urgently required, and the road is passable for traffic as far as Shirewad at all times of the year. At the other end of this road between Agdi and Karajgi the road has been laid, and is passable at all times of the year, while the whole section in the Sāvānur State will, during 1874-75, be opened as a complete road for traffic. In a few years we may hope that the intermediate sections of this most important line of road will be completed.

15. Had the Local Funds been in existence for the last thirty years, the state of the villages under revision as regards water-supply and communications would have been far more satisfactory.

16. Notwithstanding, however, what has been done by the Local Funds, the state of the provincial communications in the district is still very defective, and some attention towards their improvement is urgently required. Not a single provincial line is as yet a first-class metalled road, while on provincial road, called the Hubli and Kalādgi road, is, as remarked by Captain Godfrey and Colonel Anderson, little better than a country track, and impassable during the rainy season. This road, though a provincial one, can bear no comparison with our local roads, many of which are equal to the best provincial line in the district. The Hubli and Kalādgi road is a most important line, traversing the black-soil talukas of Hubli, Navalgund, and Nurgund, for nearly 50 miles. I would respectfully urge that steps be taken to make this road a complete murummed and bridged road, so that it may be passable during all seasons of the year.

17. The circumstances of the Dhārwar District are peculiar. It is cut off from the coast, has no line of railway within easy access, while the district of Thāna is traversed by three lines of railway and the districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira (from Cambay), and Ahmedabad are traversed by one railway and have also a coast traffic—while Poona, Sholāpur, Nāsik, and Khāndesh are traversed by one line, and while the districts of Kārwar, Ratnāgiri and Colāba have their sea-board available—the district of Dhārwar with its 1,521,255 acres under cultivation, of which 126,032 acres under indigenous cotton and 204,104 acres under American cotton, has not a single metalled road to carry, during the monsoon months, its produce either to the coast or to other important marts out of the district. I trust I may be excused for stating that Dhārwar has a right to require of Government greater attention as regards its communications, and a larger allotment from the provincial revenues for the execution of public works. At the present moment the land revenue of the district is undergoing revision, and the Government revenue will be largely increased; this, therefore, makes it all the more incumbent upon Government to duly provide ample means

of communication. I trust that, in sanctioning the increased rates proposed by Colonel Anderson, Government will not fail to sanction the complete construction of the Hubli and Kaládgi road as far as it lies in this district, the metalling of that portion of the Kárwár and Bellary road situated between Sangtikop and Gadag, so that even during the monsoon it may be available for cotton traffic, as also the construction of the remaining section of this road, 16 miles, between Dambal and Hessrur, which is the only break in the road from Kárwár to Bellary.

18. The Survey Commissioner in his paragraphs 36 to 48 comments upon the statistics furnished by Captain Godfrey as regards the 47 villages of Hubli and the 81 villages composing the old Navalgund Táluka. The town of Hubli consists of 11 wards or village-sites which have been combined for municipal and other administrative purposes into one town called "Hubli." Eight of these wards have culturable lands, and they have been included in the list of the 47 villages in which the revision is to take place. The three remaining wards—"Old Hubli," "Ganesh Peit," and "Majidpur"—have no lands. The following statement shows the population of the town of Hubli according to wards, as ascertained at the time of the general census taken on 21st February 1872:—

Name of Ward.	Population.
Peit Majidpur	17,111
Ganesh Peit	2,019
Old Hubli	8,828
Mariam-Timsagar	2,632
Yellápur	1,423
Virápur	588
Madinaikun-Arlikati	1,996
Bellápur	1,558
Ayodha	1,100
Krishnápur	445
Bidanahal	266
Total	37,961

The Survey Commissioner doubts the correctness of the proportion of agriculturists to the urban population given by Captain Godfrey. As the proportion of agricultural to non-agricultural population was ascertainable from the compilation forms of the General Census of 1872, I caused a statement* to be compiled, affording this information as regards the 47 villages of the Hubli Táluka and the three wards of Hubli which have no lands. The result is, that if the urban population of the town is included in the calculation, the percentage of agricultural population becomes 10·4, while if the town population is excluded, the proportion of agriculturists becomes 22 per cent. The proportion of agriculturists in the Navalgund Táluka is 22·7.

* Appendix 1-A.

19. The increase in carts in the Hubli villages is certainly understated, the carts in the three important wards of the town of Hubli which have no culturable lands not having been included in the number. I regret I am unable to supplement this information from my Huzur records, as they show the aggregate number for the táluka. The number of carts for the whole of the Hubli Táluka during the year 1872-73 was 4,472; nearly 1,000 of these must belong to people in the town of Hubli.

20. Paragraphs 48 to 53 of the report are occupied with an interesting comparison and examination of the price prevailing at different intervals from the year 1819. No pains have been spared in the collection and tabulation of the price lists. Although the quotations cannot pretend to be perfectly accurate, they can be relied upon for all practical purposes, and can safely be used as a basis for drawing inferences as to the future.

21. The current Dhárwár seer is a measure of capacity, calculated to hold water weighing 160 tolás. If different cereals are measured, they exhibit different weights per seer of capacity. From experiments made in my office I find that the different grains measured by the current Dhárwár seer give the following results:—

Names of Articles.	Weight in Tolás.
Water	160
Wheat and ragi	142
Rice, best sort	148
Rice, common sort	152
Jowári	144
Salt	117
Tur dál	128
Bajri	142
Gram	146

Colonel Anderson has, for the purposes of comparison, converted the prices given in Dhárwár seer to Bengal seer of 80 tolás.

22. The Survey Commissioner states he is aware that considerable apprehension exists regarding the future course of prices. I for one consider that there is no reason to appre-

hend anything but a very moderate fall in the prices now prevailing. The price of grain is entirely dependent on the demand and supply. It is interesting to notice that for 20 years previous to the introduction of the survey the two main cereals of the district—jowári and wheat—remained nearly stationary; that from the year 1844, the year following the introduction of the new survey, the favourable rates of assessment having brought a far larger extent of area under cultivation caused at once a very heavy fall in the prices of wheat and jowári. As, however, this increased cultivation continued, and such increased cultivation represented a larger employment of labour, a wider diffusion of wealth, and generally increased material prosperity, so the bulk of the population found means to take advantage of these increased supplies, and year by year the market prices steadily went on increasing. One would have expected that the unusual prosperity which arose in this district owing to the American war would have led to a far higher scale of prices than now exist. The returns before us, however, show that though from 1864 to 1868 the prices were higher than those between 1859 to 1863, still that the prices prevailing in the years 1869 to 1873, the years following the American war and when the cotton trade may be said to have become depressed, were not far lower than the preceding five years. This is an indication that the prices now prevailing are not due to any unusual causes, but are the result of the general prosperity of the country. Although there is at present a temporary check in commercial activity, still the spirit of progress is abroad; and we may confidently expect a great development of the resources of the country both from public works and from commercial enterprise. The fact is that, within the last 20 years, India generally has taken most gigantic strides in improvement and material advancement. Wealth is more widely distributed, and with it the demand for all articles of food, both mere necessaries and luxuries, has steadily increased. On the other hand, in India, as in Europe, the purchasing power of the precious metals has decreased and is decreasing. The moderate increased assessment recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner will not even put the Government on so favourable a footing as to share of produce as it was when the assessment now expiring was introduced. I consider that we may calculate the prices now prevailing as being nearly at their lowest, and Colonel Anderson seems to me to be remarkably safe in his inference that even with a very heavy fall in prices, the cultivators will be left cent. per cent. better off than they were thirty years ago.

23. The Survey Commissioner next refers in his paragraphs 54 to 57 to the high sub-letting rates and occupancy prices of lands situated in the villages under revision. During my late tour through the Navalgund and Hubli Talukas, I obtained information from the Sub-Registry Offices as to the sub-letting rates and selling prices of lands prevailing during the last three years. Captain Godfrey has collected similar information, which is reviewed by the Survey Commissioner in his paragraph 54. I append two statements* containing

the information obtained by me. I deem it desirable to submit these statements, because they furnish information for three years preceding the year of revision; and, secondly, they contain information as regards every sale and lease registered in the Sub-Registry Offices, so that there may be no possible ground for suggesting that instances which favoured a particular view were alone introduced for reference. A careful examination of these will prove the correctness of the Survey Commissioner's statement as regards the heavy sub-letting rates prevailing in the villages under revision and the high premium paid for the occupancy of the lands. I will refer to these statements again when considering in detail the proposals of the Survey Commissioner as regards the fixing of the new rates.

24. The actual value of the land to the cultivator is shown in a remarkable degree by the rates paid for lands belonging to the Anigeri Desai, which are under the direct management of the Collector. Colonel Anderson points out that there is no falling off in these rates. I would observe that, were I willing to oust cultivators who have been cultivating the fields for many years, I could easily obtain very much higher offers. The law enables me, in my capacity as administrator of the estate, to lease lands for not longer than five years. This power I have availed myself of in some cases, and have found that the security of a longer lease at once results in a willing payment of higher rates.

25. Colonel Anderson's remarks in paragraph 58, regarding the extent to which survey fields are cultivated by other than the actual Government occupants appear to me to open up a question of the very gravest importance, and seriously affecting the original principles on which our revenue survey system was based. I think I am right in stating that the views of Government in imposing a liberal and moderate assessment are the material improvement of those who actually cultivate the soil. The figures submitted by Captain Godfrey show to a remarkable degree the extent to which the liberal intentions of Government are frustrated by land speculators. Out of 20,385 holdings, upwards of one-fourth are not cultivated by persons holding direct from Government. The returns of rates of sub-letting, which are laid before Government, will show the extent to which the sub-tenants in these cases will be compelled to pay higher rates than the Government assessment. It has not been uncommon within the last few years to hear on many sides marked expression as to the heaviness of the revision rates imposed by Government. This out-cry is chiefly raised by the land speculators or superior holders, who find that when Government commences to demand from them as occupants its fairer proportion of revenue, their profits must be reduced in a corresponding proportion, as their sub-tenants being already rack-rented are unable to bear the extra burden.

26. This appears to me a question of great moment and one demanding the most serious consideration of Government. If in a prosperous district like Dhárwár, the alienation of the land from the actual cultivators has gone so far, that at the end of 30 years 25 per cent. of the land has become alienated from the agriculturists, it is alarming to think of what will be the result at the close of another 30 years. The greatest principle of our Survey Settlement will be upset, and the land throughout the country will fall into the hands of speculators, who will rack-rent the agriculturist and render his position more lamentable than that of the tenants of the Bengal Zemindárs. That a remedy can be found for this, is clear if Government will only venture to grapple with the question. The intention of Government is to allow the cultivators, who are the chief reliance of Government, to hold their lands on really favourable terms. I would, therefore, venture to suggest, for the consideration of Government, that in all revision settlements there should be two kinds of rates—one that to be paid by the actual cultivator when he is the occupant, and another much higher rate to be paid by the occupant whenever he sub-lets his lands. This latter rate should be considerably higher than the former rate—in fact, so high as to be practically a bar to the sub-letting of land by land speculators.

27. The Survey Commissioner in paragraphs 62 to 66 gives an account of the collections, balances, and remissions during the last 30 years. The statements given in these paragraphs speak for themselves, and afford ample proof of the lightness of the present assessment and the great prosperity of the people.

28. Government in their Resolution No. 3859, dated 6th August 1872, desired crop experiments to be made in places which were to be brought under revision settlement. Several experiments were made during the last year in some of the villages for which the revision assessment is now proposed. Colonel Anderson has not adverted in his report to the results of these experiments. I have, therefore, deemed it necessary to furnish this information.

I append two statements,* one for the Hubli Tátnka villages and one for Navalgund villages. The experiments in Navalgund were carried at my private expense and under the supervision of the Máwlatdár. Column 17 of these statements shows the proportion of profits to the present assessment. The extent to which the assessment of lands is capable of enhancement can clearly be observed from this comparison.

29. I now come to the consideration of the most important part of Colonel Anderson's letter regarding the rates of assessment to be imposed in the future. With the exception of a few modifications, which I will presently notice, I entirely concur with the Survey Commissioner in the rates proposed by him. Colonel Anderson has most properly adopted the invaluable principle "that to be safe we must pitch our rental somewhat below what we think the district can bear without danger."

30. In fixing the present rates the Survey Commissioner had special advantages, which he has made use of in fixing the revised rates. I refer to the recent survey settlement made in the adjoining Jagir States for Kundgole and Sirhate. The new assessments at both these places have proved a marked success; but Colonel Anderson has, I think, wisely adopted for our British villages a lower maximum than the Native Chiefs were willing to adopt.

31. The Survey Commissioner has divided the villages to which the revision settlement is to be made applicable into seven classes, and has for each class fixed different maximum rates for dry-crop land. I will make a few remarks on the propriety of the rates fixed for each class.

32. The first group contains 16 villages, all situated within five miles of Hubli, they having an exceptional advantage over others in having an excellent market at Hubli to carry their produce to daily. The present maximum rate is Rs. 2. The proposed rate is Rs. 3. The maximum sub-letting value is $10\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment. The maximum occupancy value of lands in this group is equivalent to 80 years' present rental. The present collections on Government land amount to Rs. 11,181; at the proposed rates this amount will be increased to Rs. 19,300, or an increase of 73 per cent. Considering the proximity of these villages to the town, I consider the increase proposed to be a very moderate one.

33. The second group consists of 19 villages, which are situated at a farther distance from Hubli. The present maximum rate in these villages is Rs. 1-15-0, the proposed rate is Rs. 2-8-0. The maximum sub-letting value is $12\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment. The maximum price for which the lands are sold is at 48 years' purchase. The present collections on Government land are Rs. 21,545; at the proposed rates they will amount to Rs. 36,206, or an increase of 68 per cent., that is, 5 per cent. less than the rates in the first group. These rates are, I consider, equitable, and should be approved.

34. The third group consists of 10 villages situated to the south-west of Hubli. I entirely approve of the propriety of fixing somewhat lower rates in these villages, which border on the inland villages of the Kalghatghí Táluks. The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-12-0. The proposed rate is Rs. 2-4-0. The present collections amount to Rs. 5,379. According to the proposed rates the collections will be Rs. 8,172, or an increase of 51.9 per cent.

35. The fourth group comprises 8 villages. The present maximum rate in these villages is Rs. 1-9-0. The proposed rate is Rs. 2. The maximum sub-letting rates are four times the present assessment, and occupancy value is $22\frac{1}{2}$ times that assessment. I consider the rates now proposed can be made applicable to all the villages except Tirlápur. Although the village of Tirlápur has a good drinking tank, the quality of its land is in no way superior to the adjoining fifth group of villages. The rainfall is somewhat uncertain there, and its situation on an unconstructed provincial line of road does not alone constitute a sufficient reason for placing Tirlápur in the fourth group. I have personally for several years past noticed the crops at Tirlápur, and have found them, as a rule, inferior to those in the neighbouring village lands. I therefore propose that the village of Tirlápur should be reduced one class, and should be treated as a fifth class village, with maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0.

36. The fifth group comprises 23 villages situated to the west and south of Navalgund. The maximum rate of dry-crop in these villages is Rs. 1-5-0, the proposed rate is Rs. 1-12-0. The present maximum sub-letting rate is $12\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment. The occupancy value is equivalent to $22\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental. As remarked by Colonel Anderson, the town of Anigeri was in a very declining state at the time of the last survey, and was consequently very lightly assessed. Circumstances, however, have greatly changed the state of the town and condition of the ryots. While it is situated within easy reach of the large markets of Gadag and Navalgund, it has a thriving market of its own, and its situation on the provincial road leading to Bellary affords peculiar facility to the ryots for disposing of their field produce. The villages of Bhadrápur and Nalawadi have nearly the same advantages as Anigeri in these respects. One other advantage which these villages enjoy over others in the same group, is that the lands of these villages are better situated for late jowári cultivation, so that, should the early rain not be favourable, the ryots of these villages still can sow jowári in the late season, and thus obtain a supply of fodder for their cattle. Considerable experience of the black-soil plains, and especially of the village of Anigeri itself, as the Desai's property in that village is under my direct management, as also an examination of the statement relating to the sub-letting values of land, led me to the conclusion that the villages of Anigeri, Bhadrápur, and Nalawadi ought to have, been classed in class 4 instead of in the fifth class. I, therefore beg to recommend that these three villages should be transferred to the fourth group and assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2. With this exception the rates proposed by Colonel Anderson for this group should, in my opinion, be approved.

37. The remaining villages have been divided into two groups and assessed at the maximum rates of Rs. 1-8-0 and 1-4-0 respectively. The present maximum rate for the sixth group is Rs. 1-2-0, and that for the seventh group is 1 rupee. I entirely approve of the rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner for these groups. The present collections on the Government land in the sixth group amount to Rs. 84,904; at the proposed rates the assessment will come up to Rs. 1,31,766, or an increase of 55.2 per cent. The collections on the Government land in the seventh* group now amount to Rs. 21,556. At the proposed rates they will amount to Rs. 30,924, or an increase of 43.5 per cent.

* These include two villages of the Bédami Taluka.

38. Colonel Anderson in his paragraph 80 gives the rates which he proposes to impose on the rich land. I do not concur with Colonel Anderson as regards the rates proposed by him for this description of land. The present maximum rate for Tari for the villages which are to be revised is Rs. 3-8-0, and the average rate is Rs. 2-11-1. Colonel Anderson now proposes to put a maximum rate of Rs. 8, which will give an average rate all over of Rs. 4-5-0. As admitted by the Survey Commissioner, the rice lands situated in the villages now under revision are far from rich. Colonel Anderson has not stated what is the total percentage increase of revenue on the Tari lands alone, nor can this information be extracted from the returns submitted by him. Roughly speaking, the revenue now derivable from the Tari lands is, in my estimation, not susceptible of any increase over 50 per cent. at the most. If the total increase is greater than 50 per cent., as appears probable, then some reduction of rates will have to be effected at the time of the introduction of the new rates.

39. In paragraphs 81 to 85 the Survey Commissioner describes how he proposes to assess the different kinds of garden land. As I read paragraph 83 of his report I understand that he proposes to levy the maximum dry-crop rate on all garden lands which were assessed as garden lands at the time of the last survey, and only the ordinary dry-crop rate, to which the land is liable, on all dry-crop lands which have been converted into garden since the last survey. If this interpretation is correct, I consider the Survey Commissioner's proposals are extremely moderate and fair to the cultivators.

40. In paragraph 84 the Survey Commissioner proposes to levy on gardens irrigated by bhurkis an extra water rate not exceeding 12 annas per acre. While I consider that the fundamental principle of our survey system is the non-recognition, for purposes of assessment of any private improvements made by cultivators, still I consider that, where fresh land has been brought under irrigation, being watered by bhurkis from nullahs or streams, Government, as the owner of the stream and the water therein, is entitled to a fair increased rate of assessment for the water so used. I trust that the moderate rate for bhurki irrigation proposed by Colonel Anderson will meet with the approval of Government.

41. Paragraphs 88 to 96 contain interesting observations regarding the result of the proposed rates. Colonel Anderson shows that the new rates give an estimated revenue of Rs. 4,01,225, against Rs. 2,48,974 collected last year, being an increase of Rs. 1,52,251, or 61.15 per cent. With reference to these figures I can only observe that the increase shown is a most moderate one. The people of the district expected far higher rates; the idea that the revised assessment would be 300 per cent. higher was very prevalent. Cultivators themselves and officers of experience have personally informed me that an increase of 200 per cent. could be borne by the people, while 150 per cent. would be considered a moderate and just increase. Government, however, desire that re-assessments should be pitched at a very moderate standard, and from this point of view the rates proposed by Colonel Anderson cannot but meet with the approval of Government.

42. In paragraphs 97 to 107 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner makes some very important remarks regarding the main products of this district. He points out the large area under cotton, and especially draws attention to the American variety, which as yet has alone succeeded and been acclimatized in Dhárwár. Colonel Anderson clearly shows its intrinsic money value over the indigenous cotton, and makes out a clear case for the preservation of this staple in quality and purity.

43. I have been forced to the conclusion that this variety of cotton, which has been introduced only after many years of hard work, is deteriorating. The size of the seed is not more than half what it was, while I am met on all hands with loud and persistent complaints from the ryots that the seed has deteriorated, and that the out-turn now is barely half what it was. They ask for a fresh importation of seed, and state their willingness to buy such imported seed. This subject has already been brought to notice by me, and I hope before long to have a fresh supply of good seed at my disposal. Mr. Shearer, the Superintendent, Model Farm, will also do his best by careful selection of seed to distribute good seed amongst the cultivators.

44. Colonel Anderson points out that this variety of cotton requires special machinery to clean it. At present the only machine that will clean New Orleans cotton is the saw-gin. The Americans, who, we must acknowledge, are sharp enough, have not yet found anything that can replace the saw-gin. Several inventions have been heralded as able to do wonders; but on trial, failure has been the result. In this district there are some 8,000 gins in the possession of the cultivators; the difficulty is to keep these in repair. There is the Dhárwár Factory maintained to prepare and supply the necessary material, while in the districts there are 6 branch factories maintained by the gin owners themselves to carry out repairs.

45. Notwithstanding this, the staple is being rapidly destroyed, and is obtaining so bad a name that its superiority over the native variety is becoming doubtful to many.

46. The reason is simple. A saw-gin out of order, and with saws like knives that have good and quick cutting power, cuts and destroys the staple in the most fearful manner. But such a gin turns out in the day more cotton than a gin in repair; therefore it is more profitable to the gin owners, as at a given cost it does more work in a given time.

47. Again, no gin can be kept in use and in repair without some small yearly expenditure on repairs, and especially on new saws; therefore, if not repaired, this yearly expenditure is saved to the gin owners.

48. Many urge that the gin owner will find his cotton rejected. It would be but natural to suppose so, but experience, on the other hand, proves the contrary. For my part, I cannot understand why these gin owners are allowed to destroy this staple produce of the country, doing harm to the Government, to traders, and to the cultivators.

49. The remedy is simple: it was proposed by me, and was rejected by Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India. Notwithstanding that, I would once again venture to draw attention to the necessity of some immediate action. It is useless to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen, and it will be equally useless for Government to attempt any remedial measures after the cultivation of the American variety of cotton has been driven out of the district.

50. In this country cotton presses are licensed, bills are passed regarding steam boilers, &c., and in England an Adulteration Act is passed and rigorously enforced.

51. I am unable to understand why, when the necessity is apparent and urgent, we should fail to legislate to preserve the character and quality of the American variety of cotton acclimatized in this district.

52. To secure this variety and ensure its quality all that is wanted is a small license fee (say Rs. 5) on each gin, with powers to Inspectors to close any gin which after one warning has not been repaired. Let it be repaired anywhere, if out of the Government factory so much the better, as, when it is clear the work can be carried out elsewhere, Government will at once close its Cotton Gin Factory.

53. In paragraphs 108 to 112, the Survey Commissioner remarks regarding the very great necessity of connecting this district by rail with the coast. In those remarks I fully

and entirely concur, and I can only trust that this most important question may, as soon as possible, be re-considered, and a favourable decision passed.

54. I fully concur in Colonel Anderson's remarks regarding irrigation. The large schemes as yet do not pay, and I think are often not wanted. What the district requires is a complete and thorough repair of the existing small but useful irrigation tanks.

55. As regards roads in the black soil it is very necessary that as much good road as possible should be constructed, that what is constructed should be well done, and that culverts and bridges over nullahs should be built. What, however, is required in the first place is that a proper and correct line should be selected, then that work in sections should be carried on. Unless a proper line is selected, all the money expended will be waste expenditure, for in many, if not in most, cases the present tracks are nullahs and could never be made into roads passable after a single shower. I am glad to say that what Colonel Anderson suggests as regards making short sections of good roads is being carried out. At first in black soil, and with but slender means at my disposal, the result appears but small; but a very few years will, I am certain, show that the expenditure that is being carried on is well and satisfactorily made.

56. As regards the subject of the lands situated within the Hubli municipal limits, I have addressed you separately in my No. 3336, dated 25th November 1873, on this subject.

With reference, however, to the question as to whether the settlement of these lands should be for 99 or for 30 years, the rules of assessment of lands within the limits of the town of Hubli, sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 71, dated 5th January 1871, specify 99 years as the term of settlement. Section 3 of Bombay Act IV of 1868 leaves it discretionary with the Government to fix any term they may deem desirable. It might possibly be well in the present case to limit the settlement of lands within the city survey limits to 30 years. If this should be decided upon, a corresponding alteration in the rules will have to be made.

57. In conclusion, I beg that, as the new rates will have to be given out to the people before the 31st March next, Government will be pleased to accord their sanction to the new rates proposed at as early a date as practicable.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

*Dhadrwir Collector's Office, }
20th February 1874. }*

Extracts from Appendix II-A printed on pages 305 and 306 printed in Government Section No. CXLVIII—New Series.

APPENDIX II-A.

Statement of deeds of sale registered in the Navalgund Sub-registry Office during the years 1871 to 1873 and arranged according to groups.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.		Assessment.		Amount for which sold.	For how many times the assessment the occupancy of that land has been sold.	REMARKS.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
FIFTH GROUP.									
Maximum occupancy value of land = 22½ years' rental. Minimum occupancy value of land = 1½ years' rental.									
1871.									
1	Anigeri	Part of 474	10 38	8 0 0	180 0 0	22½			
2	Halkusugal	134 & 135	28 25	31 0 0	400 0 0	18			
3	Manakwad	53	29 34	37 0 0	100 0 0	14			
4	Morab	157	41 32	8½ 0 0	200 0 0	6			
1872.									
1	Anigeri	351	33 8	25 0 0	800 0 0	12			
2	Bennur	Part of 53	9 38	11 0 0	400 0 0	36			
3	Balarwad	" 57	6 14	6 5 0	40 0 0	6			
4	Gungol	" 184	21 0	21 0 0	150 0 0	7			
5	Morab	372	22 8	28 0 0	200 0 0	7			
6	Nalawadi	Part of 94	10 22	11 4 0	100 0 0	9			
7	Padesur	" 37	21 5	16 0 0	200 0 0	12			
1873.									
1	Morab	Part of 103 & 360	25 8	25 0 0	50 0 0	2			
2	Do.	" 390	23 15	25 0 0	50 0 0	2			
3	Nalawadi	" 94	10 22	11 4 0	100 0 0	9			
4	Do.	" 15	34 14	39 0 0	400 0 0	10			
5	Padesur	Part of 101	22 18	18 0 0	300 0 0	18			
6	Sirkol	" 21	8 15	7 0 0	100 0 0	14			
7	Do.	" 114	31 39	40 0 0	50 0 0	1½			
SIXTH GROUP.									
Maximum occupancy value of land = 28 years' rental. Minimum occupancy value of land = 8½ years' rental.									
1871.									
1	Chelkwad	Part of 44	12 17	11 0 0	150 0 0	18			
2	Nagnur	" 65	7 13	8 0 0	100 0 0	19			
3	Do.	" 1	28 27	21 8 0	255 0 0	12			
4	Do.	" 63	13 8	14 8 0	230 0 0	17			
5	Tadhal	" 52	6 39	7 0 0	64 0 0	9			
1872.									
1	Adnur	18	10 1	8 0 0	110 0 0	14			
2	Banhatti	Part of 55	17 12	19 8 0	360 0 0	19			
3	Belwatgi	" 44	19 33	18 8 0	300 0 0	17			
4	Do.	" 44	19 33	18 8 0	40 0 0	17			
5	Kamargop	" 1	29 1	25 0 0	300 0 0	12			
6	Nagarhatti	" 15	12 2	11 9 0	100 0 0	8½			
7	Tadhal	" 52	8 19	3 8 0	100 0 0	28			
1873.									
1	Alagwadi	Part of 474 & 369	75 26	64 10 0	900 0 0	4½			
2	Gudesar	" 186	13 22	20 8 0	300 0 0	14			
3	Do.	" 179	6 20	5 8 0	90 0 0	14			
4	Kalkeri	" 9	15 11	.....	100 0 0	.....		
5	Majjun	" 2	15 30	17 11 0	300 0 0	16			
6	Nagnur	" 78	21 10	20 0 0	100 0 0	10			
7	Navalgund	" 146	14 7	34 0 0	300 0 0	9			
8	Shelawadi	306	30 33	23 0 0	400 0 0	17			

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Dhârwar Collector's Office,
20th February 1874.

Extracts from Appendix III-A printed on pages 313-327 in Government Selection No. CXLVIII—New Series.

APPENDIX III-A.

Statement of Leases of Fields registered in the Naval and Sub-registry Office during the year 1871 to 1873 and arranged according to Groups.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Permanent Yearly value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FIFTH GROUP.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 12½ times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = equal to the assessment.										
1871.										
1	Anigeri ...	Part of 78	11 18	8 10 0	40	.....	4 0 0	1½	2	Inam land. Judi to be paid by the owner.
2	Do. ...	" of 886	14 0	.....	100	.....	4 0 0	.....	5	Government occupant to pay assessment, &c.
3	Do. ...	" of 156	14 0	10 8 0	...	32 0 0	5 0 0	3	...	Ditto. ditto.
4	Do. ...	" of 628	14 82	13 12 0	...	25 0 0	4 0 0	1½	...	Ditto. ditto.
5	Do. ...	658	28 29	31 0 0	...	200 0 0	4 0 0	6½	...	Ditto. ditto.
6	Balarwad ...	Part of 54	19 28	17 0 0	300	.....	17 0 0	3½	15	Lessee to pay assessment.
7	Do. ...	18	12 1	12 4 0	100	.....	11 0 0	1½	5	Ditto. ditto.
8	Do. ...	Part of 16	12 21	12 9 0	80	.....	11 0 0	1½	4	Ditto. ditto.
9	Dundur ...	7	8 14	.....	50	.....	2 0 0	.....	2½	Ditto. ditto.
10	Gungol ...	Part of 143	22 2	.....	200	.....	8 0 0	.....	10	Government occupant to pay assessment.
11	Do. ...	218	19 80	17 0 0	100	.....	19 0 0	1½	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
12	Do. ...	241	28 86	25 0 0	500	.....	20 0 0	1	25	Government occupant to pay assessment.
13	Halkusgal ...	48 108	12 20	18 0 0	45	.....	6 0 0	1½	2	Lessee to pay assessment.
14	Morab ...	174	38 33	21 0 0	...	122 5 0	2 0 0	5½	...	Government occupant has to pay assessment.
15	Do. ...	Part of 42	20 20	18 0 0	200	.....	23 0 0	.....	19	Ditto. ditto.
16	Nalawadi ...	" of 34	10 2	11 0 0	96	.....	12 0 0	.....	Nearly 8	Ditto. ditto.
17	Padesur ...	135	24 25	24 12 0	200	.....	8 0 0	.....	10	Ditto. ditto.
18	Siswihal ...	Part of 78	21 32	24 8 0	250	.....	13 0 0	.....	12½	Ditto. ditto.
19	Do. ...	" of 70	23 12	26 0 0	500	.....	12 0 0	1½	25	Ditto. ditto.
1872.										
1	Anigeri ...	Part of 970	10 13	8 5 0	200	.....	15 0 0	2½	10	Lessee to pay assessment.
2	Do. ...	" of 599	17 21	14 0 0	...	40 0 0	8 0 0	Nearly 3	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
3	Do. ...	388	52 2	36 0 0	...	228 0 0	3 0 0	6	...	Ditto. ditto.
4	Do. ...	" of 688	36 0	20 0 0	...	184 0 0	3 0 0	9	...	Government land. Owner to pay assessment.
5	Do. ...	615	43 2	38 0 0	...	230 0 0	5 0 0	6	...	Inam land. Owner to pay assessment.
6	Do. ...	Part of 652	28 14	26 10 0	...	228 0 0	8 0 0	8½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
7	Do. ...	" of 685	50 0	35 12 0	...	220 0 0	3 0 0	6	...	Ditto. ditto.
8	Do. ...	" of 225	22 28	17 0 0	200	.....	8 0 0	22	10	There is no agreement as payment of assessment.
9	Do. ...	393 and 576	19 0	.....	...	40 0 0	3 0 0	.....	...	Lessee to pay assessment.
10	Do. ...	Part of 8	12 23	18 8 0	...	176 0 0	5 0 0	9½	...	
11	Do. ...	280, 281, 315	58 11	43 8 0	...	162 0 0	5 0 0	3½	...	
12	Do. ...	Part of 264, 810	32 0	30 10 0	...	188 0 0	5 0 0	6	...	
13	Do. ...	Part of 264	10 0	10 0 0	...	70 0 0	5 0 0	7	...	
14	Do. ...	" of 264 and 545	34 0	28 0 0	...	214 0 0	5 0 0	7	...	Anigeri Desai's land. He is to pay the assessment.
15	Do. ...	Part of 696	4 0	5 0 0	...	9 0 0	5 0 0	1½	...	
16	Do. ...	" of 310	56 0	52 6 0	...	465 0 0	5 0 0	9	...	
17	Do. ...	" of 264	10 0	10 0 0	...	72 0 0	5 0 0	7	...	
18	Do. ...	" of 9	4 0	1 4 0	...	16 0 0	5 0 0	12	...	
19	Do. ...	" of 236	10 15	8 0 0	...	26 0 0	5 0 0	3½	...	
20	Do. ...	" of 9 & 82	48 34	32 8 0	...	87 0 0	5 0 0	Nearly 2½	...	
21	Do. ...	358	14 37	9 0 0	...	16 0 0	5 0 0	1½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
22	Do. ...	Part of 257	2 15	3 0 0	...	35 0 0	5 0 0	12	...	
23	Do. ...	" of 257 and 258	7 7	4 1 0	...	40 0 0	5 0 0	10	...	
24	Do. ...	" of 255	6 0	6 0 0	...	16 0 0	5 0 0	2½	...	
25	Do. ...	" of 236	20 0	15 0 0	...	72 0 0	5 0 0	4½	...	
26	Do. ...	" of 264	16 0	16 0 0	...	80 0 0	5 0 0	5	...	
27	Do. ...	304	7 37	6 0 0	...	38 0 0	5 0 0	5½	...	
28	Do. ...	Part of 293	20 0	17 8 0	...	105 0 0	5 0 0	6	...	
29	Do. ...	" of 296 and 332	50 39	45 8 0	...	372 0 0	5 0 0	8	...	Anigeri Desai's land. Desai is to pay the assessment.
30	Do. ...	Part of 293	28 0	24 8 0	...	156 0 0	5 0 0	6½	...	
31	Do. ...	" of 696	8 0	10 0 0	...	30 0 0	5 0 0	3	...	
32	Do. ...	" of 264	16 0	16 0 0	...	99 0 0	5 0 0	6	...	
33	Do. ...	Do.	10 0	10 0 0	...	70 0 0	5 0 0	7	...	
34	Do. ...	" of 263	21 32	20 8 0	...	128 0 0	5 0 0	6½	...	

APPENDIX III-A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium of the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Per-centage Yearly value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Y. m. d.			
FIFTH GROUP—continued.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 1 1/2 times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = equal to the assessment.										
1872—continued.										
35	Anigeri ...	Part of 436	13 16	16 0 0	...	263 0 0	5 0 0	16 1/2	...	Anigeri Desai's land. Desai is to pay the assessment.
36	Do. ...	" of 264 and 235	86 20	31 12 0	...	170 0 0	5 0 0	5 1/2	...	
37	Do. ...	" 9	4 0	1 4 0	...	15 0 0	5 0 0	12	...	
38	Do. ...	314	22 0	15 0 0	...	50 0 0	5 0 0	3	...	
39	Do. ...	Part of 8	8 0	12 8 0	...	80 0 0	5 0 0	6 1/2	...	
40	Do. ...	293, 296, 263, 323, and 324	117 25	91 8 0	...	470 0 0	5 0 0	5	...	
41	Do. ...	264, 303, 323	47 11	40 0 0	...	212 0 0	5 0 0	5 1/2	...	
42	Do. ...	Part of 221, 310	32 28	27 8 0	...	200 0 0	5 0 0	7 1/2	...	
43	Do. ...	" of 696	15 21	19 0 0	...	199 0 0	5 0 0	10 1/2	...	
44	Do. ...	" of 264	16 0	16 0 0	...	142 0 0	5 0 0	Nearly 9	...	
45	Do. ...	" of 157	22 0	17 0 0	200	.....	5 0 0	1 1/2	10	Government occupant to pay assessment. Inam land. There is no further agreement.
46	Do. ...	421	37 25	35 0 0	800	.....	4 0 0	5 1/2	40	Government occupant to pay assessment.
47	Do. ...	516	48 31	37 0 0	2,000	.....	69 0 0	1	100	Lessee to pay every year Rs. 10-10-0.
48	Do. ...	Part of 669	13 33	.....	230	.....	15 0 0	.....	11 1/2	Service Inam. No judi payable.
49	Do. ...	" of 264	16 0	16 0 0	...	142 0 0	5 0 0	Nearly 9	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
50	Do. ...	217	26 19	20 0 0	...	163 0 0	5 0 0	8	...	Ditto ditto.
51	Do. ...	453	9 4	5 8 0	128	.....	9 0 0	2 1/2	6	Ditto ditto.
52	Do. ...	Part of 66	24 10	15 6 0	120	.....	8 0 0	2	6	Lessee to pay assessment
53	Balarwad ...	" of 5	10 0	10 0 0	100	.....	10 0 0	2	5	Ditto ditto.
54	Dundur ...	19	11 39	13 0 0	400	.....	16 0 0	3 1/2	20	Ditto ditto.
55	Do. ...	Part of 18	4 0	4 0 0	100	.....	11 0 0	2 1/2	5	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
56	Do. ...	" of 13	12 0	.....	400	.....	13 0 0	.....	20	Government occupant to pay judi.
57	Do. ...	" of 18	34 0	34 0 0	800	.....	17 0 0	1 1/2	40	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
58	Halkusgal ...	99 and 106	26 12	26 13 0	100	.....	12 0 0	1 1/2	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
59	Manakwad ...	Part of 21	13 0	.....	400	.....	8 0 0	.....	20	Government occupant to pay assessment.
60	Morab ...	" of 373	8 30	9 14 0	235	.....	10 0 0	2 1/2	11 1/2	Service Inam. No agreement as to payment of assessment.
61	Sirkol ...	" of 90	21 23	21 8 0	250	.....	10 0 0	Nearly 2 1/2	12 1/2	Lessee to pay assessment.
1873.										
1	Anigeri ...	Part of 294	21 38	15 0 0	700	.....	30 0 0	3 1/2	35	Lessee to pay assessment.
2	Do. ...	" of 224	9 6	7 4 0	150	.....	20 0 0	2	7 1/2	Ditto ditto.
3	Do. ...	120	19 8	13 0 0	223	.....	6 0 0	3	11	Service Inam. No agreement as to payment of assessment.
4	Do. ...	152	44 36	36 0 0	600	.....	4 0 0	4	30	Government occupant to pay assessment.
5	Do. ...	Part of 189	26	21 3 0	400	.....	7 0 0	2 1/2	20	Ditto ditto.
6	Do. ...	" of 847	32	2 0 0	...	150 0 0	5 0 0	7 1/2	...	Ditto ditto.
7	Do. ...	111	33 37	38 0 0	1,000	.....	10 0 0	2 1/2	50	Ditto ditto.
8	Do. ...	475	42 7	34 0 0	...	230 0 0	3 0 0	6 1/2	...	Ditto ditto.
9	Do. ...	12	12 34	4 0 0	...	50 0 0	3 0 0	12 1/2	...	Inam land. There is no agreement as to payment of judi, &c.
10	Do. ...	Part of 683	36 0	20 0 0	...	144 0 0	3 0 0	7	...	Ditto ditto.
11	Do. ...	655	26 1	16 8 0	600	.....	6 0 0	6	30	Government occupant to pay assessment.
12	Do. ...	73	45 34	49 0 0	...	310 0 0	11 0 0	6 1/2	...	Ditto ditto.
13	Do. ...	229	30 39	21 0 0	1,000	.....	15 0 0	3	50	Ditto ditto.
14	Do. ...	Part of 303 and 309	18 16	40 2 0	300	.....	12 0 0	.....	15	Ditto ditto.
15	Do. ...	558	16 38	11 8 0	400	.....	7 0 0	5	20	Ditto ditto.
16	Do. ...	Part of 157	25 0	20 5 0	600	.....	9 0 0	3	30	Ditto ditto.
17	Do. ...	" of 648	13 0	12 0 0	...	60 0 0	5 0 0	5	...	Inam land. There is no agreement as to payment of judi, &c.
18	Do. ...	" of 324	16 32	10 8 0	...	42 0 0	5 0 0	4	...	Ditto ditto.
19	Do. ...	" of 273	11 11	8 8 0	...	29 0 0	5 0 0	3 1/2	...	Ditto ditto.
20	Do. ...	" of 314	22 7	15 0 0	...	36 0 0	5 0 0	2 1/2	...	Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX III-A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Permanent Yearly value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FIFTH GROUP—continued.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 12½ times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = equal to the assessment.										
1873—continued.										
21	Anigeri ...	Part of 824	17 0	11 0 0	...	84 0 0	5 0 0	8	...	Inam land. There is no agreement as to payment of judi, &c.
22	Do. ...	316	9 35	8 0 0	...	81 0 0	5 0 0	3½	...	
23	Do. ...	880	33 85	28 0 0	...	156 0 0	7 0 0	5½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
24	Do. ...	Part of 149	9 18	...	100	.....	5 0 0	.....	5	
25	Do. ...	„ of 847	16 0	10 0 0	100	50 0 0	6 0 0	5	5	Inam land. There is no agreement as to payment of judi, &c.
26	Do. ...	252, and 16	88 22	86 0 0	...	700 0 0	5 0 0	8	...	Lessee to pay assessment.
27	Do. ...	456	26 5	18 0 0	800	.....	6 0 0	4	15	
28	Dungol ...	216	31 17	27 0 0	...	82 0 0	4 0 0	Nearly 1½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
29	Manakwad ...	9	22 30	28 0 0	400	.....	6 0 0	2½	20	Ditto. ditto.
30	Morab ...	194	28 15	21 0 0	200	.....	6 0 0	2½	10	Lessee to pay assessment.
31	Do. ...	28	27 3	29 0 0	200	.....	10 0 0	1½	10	Ditto.
32	Do. ...	Part of 864	7 84	10 12 0	...	24 0 0	11 0 0	2½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
33	Padsur ...	„ of 129	18 10	16 1 0	200	.....	6 0 0	2	10	Ditto. ditto.
SIXTH GROUP.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 10½ times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = to the present assessment.										
1871.										
1	Alagwadi ...	Part of 386	89 19	32 0 0	1,000	.....	8 0 0	4	50	Inam land. Owner to pay judi, &c.
2	Do. ...	Do.	39 19	32 0 0	...	125 0 0	8 0 0	4	...	There is no further agreement.
3	Do. ...	362	26 39	27 0 0	...	94 0 0	12 0 0	3½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
4	Do. ...	60	13 ½	10 15 0	118	.....	14 0 0	.....	6	Ditto. ditto.
5	Amargol ...	111	31 32	30 0 0	...	121 14 0	5 0 0	4	...	Ditto. ditto.
6	Belwatgi ...	86	39 26	30 0 0	...	92 0 0	5 0 1	3	...	Ditto. ditto.
7	Do. ...	Part of 28	12 0	12 12 0	800	.....	9 0 0	.....	15	Lessee to pay assessment.
8	Chilakwad ...	79, 80, 81	48 25	33 0 0	8,200	400 0 0	9 8 0	Nearly 5	160	Inam land. Owner to pay nazarana and local funds.
9	Do. ...	Part of 54	19 28	17 0 0	800	.....	7 0 0	3½	15	Lessee to pay assessment.
10	Do. ...	„ of 4	9 25	9 8 0	140	.....	7 0 0	2	7	Inam land. Owner to pay judi and local funds.
11	Do. ...	Do.	19 10	19 0 0	150	.....	4 0 0	2	7½	Government occupant to pay assessment.
12	Gobargumpi ...	Part of 3	12 0	11 0 0	160	.....	10 0 0	2½	8	Lessee to pay assessment.
13	Halikeri ...	„ of 22	19 9	18 3 0	400	.....	17 0 0	2½	20	Ditto.
14	Kadadhali ...	16	27 0	20 0 0	...	80 0 0	6 0 0	4	...	Ditto.
15	Kamargop ...	41	20 14	15 0 0	250	.....	10 0 0	2½	12½	Lessee to pay judi.
16	Nagnur ...	21	10 6	9 0 0	...	12 0 0	10 0 0	1½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
17	Do. ...	Part of 58	15 17	16 4 0	...	48 0 0	5 0 0	3	...	Ditto. ditto.
18	Do. ...	„ of 63 and 68	18 29	21 0 0	500	.....	40 0 0	1½	25	Lessee to pay assessment.
19	Do. ...	„ of 64, 66, and 67	48 2	48 0 0	500	.....	38 0 0	1½	25	Ditto.
20	Nagarhalli ...	„ of 59	30 0	24 6 0	200	21 4 0	7 0 0	2	10	Lessee to pay the amount of Rs. 21-4-0 every year.
21	Do. ...	4	38 14	31 0 0	...	106 0 0	5 0 0	3½	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi, &c.
22	Navalgund ...	187	12 18	9 0 0	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	1	...	There is no further agreement.
23	Do. ...	Part of 163	20 0	.....	19	.....	5 0 0	.....	9½	Government occupant to pay assessment.
24	Do. ...	22	23 18½	18 15 6	1,005	.....	10 0 0	5½	50	Government occupant to pay nazarana, &c.
25	Do. ...	Part of 39 and 164	20 30	16 2 0	100	.....	3 0 0	3	5	Ditto. ditto.
26	Do. ...	„ of 478	12 18	.....	800	.....	15 0 0	.....	15	Ditto. ditto.
27	Do. ...	421	38 2	26 0 0	800	.....	12 0 0	3	30	Lessee to pay assessment.
28	Do. ...	Part of 60	8 87	8 8 0	100	.....	4 0 0	3	5	Inam land. Owner to pay nazarana, &c.
29	Do. ...	„ of 115	16 10½	.....	...	68 0 0	8 0 0	.....	...	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
30	Do. ...	„ of 497	7 18	.....	...	25 0 0	5 0 0	.....	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
31	Do. ...	„ of 478	8 0	5 0 0	100	.....	16 0 0	2	5	Lessee to pay assessment.

APPENDIX III-A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Permanent Yearly value of Premium at 5 per cent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIXTH GROVE—continued.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 10½ times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = to the present assessment.										
1871—continued.										
32	Navalgund	422	27 34	21 0 0	...	152 0 0	5 0 0	7½	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
33	Do.	Part of 416	17 18	.....	...	60 0 0	5 0 0	.....	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
34	Do.	47	16 16	16 8 0	...	75 0 0	5 0 0	4½	...	Ditto. ditto.
35	Do.	202	37 19	30 0 0	400	30 0 0	9 0 0	2½	20	Lessee to pay every year Rs. 30.
36	Do.	Part of 355	16 35	14 10 8	300	.....	9 0 0	2½	15	Government occupant to pay assessment.
37	Sotkanhal	.. of 16	15 5	12 8 0	...	25 0 0	10 0 0	2	10	Ditto. ditto.
38	Do.	.. of 16	15 5	12 8 0	...	40 0 0	5 0 0	3	...	Ditto. ditto.
39	Tadhah	105	25 0	21 0 0	...	46 10 0	7 0 0	2½	...	Lessee to pay assessment.
1872.										
1	Adnur	Part of 18	10 1	8 0 0	...	35 8 0	8 0 0	4½	...	Inam land. Lessee to pay out of this judi to Government direct and the remainder to the owner every year.
2	Alagwadi	364	26 39	27 0 0	500	.....	7 0 0	3½	25	Lessee to pay assessment.
3	Do.	123	22 16	19 8 0	300	.....	5 0 0	2½	15	Ditto.
4	Do.	Part of 336	39 17	32 0 0	1,000	.....	18 0 0	1½	50	Inam land. Owner to pay judi, &c.
5	Do.	87	41 26	31 0 0	...	44 0 0	8 0 0	Nearly 1½	...	Inam land. No further agreement.
6	Do.	353	23 27	20 0 0	100	.....	6 0 0	1½	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
7	Do.	351	39 23	73 0 0	1,500	.....	9 0 0	2½	75	Inam. Lessee to pay nazarana, &c.
8	Do.	317	27 13	19 0 0	250	.....	9 0 0	2	12½	Ditto. ditto.
9	Do.	281	23 0	16 1 0	700	.....	27 0 0	2½	35	Lessee to pay assessment.
10	Do.	379	12 11	13 0 0	600	.....	13 0 0	3½	30	Government occupant to pay assessment.
11	Amargol	Part of 71	24 0	24 0 0	...	100 0 0	5 0 0	4	...	There is no agreement as to the payment of assessment.
12	Do.	35, 36, 37 and 38	55 3	45 0 0	500	.....	4 0 0	2½	25	Inam land. Lessee to pay nazarana, &c.
13	Do.	Part of 41	12 27	9 0 0	...	99 9 0	14 0 0	1	...	* Lessee to pay this amount every year.
14	Do.	.. of 167	10 27	8 0 0	...	8 8 0	8 0 0	1	...	Ditto. ditto.
15	Belwatgi	.. of 71	19 0	.....	...	68 0 0	8 0 0	.....	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
16	Do.	Do. & 72	17 39	17 10 0	...	78 0 0	5 0 0	4½	...	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
17	Do.	Part of 78	12 23	11 0 0	...	36 11 0	7 0 0	3½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
18	Do.	68	50 32	44 0 0	...	120 0 0	9 0 0	2½	...	Ditto. ditto.
19	Do.	Part of 157	10 30	13 8 0	200	.....	6 0 0	3½	10	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
20	Do.	.. of 66	40 0	.....	...	150 0 0	2 0 0	.....	...	Inam land. Ditto.
21	Chilakwad	44	12 27	11 0 0	...	64 0 0	3 0 0	Nearly 6	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
22	Do.	73, 79, 80, and 81	25 0	.....	...	200 0 0	5 0 0	.....	...	Lessee to pay assessment.
23	Do.	Part of 29	19 10	26 0 0	280	.....	10 0 0	2	14	Ditto.
24	Do.	.. of 31	27 25	29 0 0	500	.....	10 0 0	1½	25	Inam land. No further agreement.
25	Gudisagar	67	24 27	22 0 0	...	80 0 0	9 0 0	3½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
26	Do.	184	17 9	15 0 0	100	.....	5 0 0	1½	6	Ditto. ditto.
27	Do.	77	28 39	22 0 0	300	.....	2 0 0	6½	15	Government occupant to pay assessment.
28	Halikeri	Part of 22	6 0	.....	240	.....	8 0 0	.....	12	Ditto. ditto.
29	Do.	126	43 27	.....	...	250 0 0	8 0 0	.....	...	Ditto. ditto.
30	Kadadhali	Part of 36	6 23	5 12 0	150	.....	10 0 0	2½	7½	Inam land. There is no further agreement.
31	Do.	24	35 16	31 0 0	150	.....	5 0 0	.....	7½	Ditto. ditto.
32	Kalkeri	95	35 14	31 0 0	...	100 0 0	9 0 0	3½	...	Inam land. Lessee to pay judi, &c.
33	Do.	Part of 54	20 27	19 8 0	...	64 0 0	7 0 0	3½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.

APPENDIX III-A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Permanent Yearly value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIXTH GROUP—continued.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 10½ times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = to the present assessment.										
1872—continued.										
84	Kalkeri ...	Part of 54	20 27	19 8 0	...	40 0 0	7 0 0	2	...	Government occupant to pay assessment, but lessee to pay half the produce to the owner, and if wheat is sown, half the price of the seed is to be given by the owner to the lessee.
85	Khunur ...	56	24 22	23 0 0	500	.....	23 0 0	2	25	Lessee to pay assessment.
86	Do. ...	77	12 10	11 0 0	...	41 6 0	7 0 0	3½	...	Inam land. Owner to pay nazarana Rs. 1-6-0.
87	Do. ...	59	12 26	11 12 0	200	.....	8 0 0	7	10	Lessee to pay assessment.
88	Do. ...	Part of 8	15 32	18 0 0	200	.....	4 0 0	3½	10	Government occupant to pay assessment.
89	Madagunki ...	26	23 18	19 0 0	...	70 0 0	2 0 0	3½	...	Inam land. There is no further agreement.
40	Do. ...	Part of 53	13 20	10 10 8	24	.....	9 0 0	.....	1	Inam land. Owner to pay nazarana.
41	Majigud ...	„ of 42	23 19	22 0 0	400	.....	8 0 0	2½	20	Inam land. No judi payable.
42	Nagnur ...	16	19 38	16 0 0	...	86 0 0	10 0 0	2½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
43	Nagarhali ...	67 and 89	7 1	5 10 8	96	.....	11 0 0	1½	4½	Ditto. ditto.
44	Do. ...	82	39 25	32 0 0	...	108 0 0	7 0 0	Nearly 3½	...	Ditto. ditto.
45	Navalgund ...	Part of 431	16 0	14 0 0	170	.....	10 0 0	3	8½	Inam land. Lessee to pay judi Rs. 14.
46	Do. ...	179	55 35	42 0 0	900	.....	15 0 0	1½	45	Government occupant to pay assessment.
47	Do. ...	418	21 27	14 0 0	...	73 0 0	5 0 0	5	...	Ditto. ditto.
48	Do. ...	349, part of 324	31 16	24 0 0	500	.....	8 0 0	2½	25	Lessee to pay nazarana Rs. 3-8-0.
49	Do. ...	Part of 861	12 0	.....	200	.....	12 0 0	.....	10	Inam land. No further agreement.
50	Do. ...	120	10 26	9 0 0	400	.....	10 0 0	5½	20	Lessee to pay assessment.
51	Do. ...	Part of 681	30 0	19 8 0	...	83 0 0	3 0 0	4	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
52	Do. ...	„ of 499	8 0	.....	96	.....	7 0 0	.....	4½	Ditto. ditto.
53	Do. ...	„ of 350	16 8	11 8 0	200	.....	6 0 0	4	10	Lessee to pay assessment.
54	Do. ...	„ of 78	24 19	21 8 0	200	.....	15 0 0	1½	10	Ditto.
55	Do. ...	421	38 2	26 0 0	...	192 0 0	10 0 0	Nearly 7½	...	Inam land. There is no further agreement.
56	Do. ...	Part of 545	12 17	.....	100	25 0 0	18 0 0	.....	5	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
57	Do. ...	432	12 0	.....	400	.....	8 0 0	.....	20	Government occupant to pay assessment.
58	Do. ...	543	21 29	19 0 0	...	63 0 0	9 0 0	3	...	Inam land. No further agreement.
59	Do. ...	68	11 0	10 0 0	...	96 0 0	5 0 0	9½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
60	Do. ...	Part of 528	7 10	.....	80	.....	10 0 0	.....	4	Ditto. ditto.
61	Do. ...	„ of 236 and 237	15 19	.....	...	88 0 0	3 0 0	.....	...	Ditto. ditto.
62	Do. ...	439	20 0	.....	...	100 0 0	5 0 0	.....	...	Ditto. ditto.
63	Do. ...	547	28 27	26 0 0	100	.....	4 0 0	.1	5	Inam land. Lessee to pay Local Funds, Rs. 1-10-0.
64	Do. ...	537	16 8	14 0 0	...	84 0 0	3 0 0	6	...	Inam land. No further agreement.
65	Do. ...	130	30 12	30 0 0	...	172 0 0	5 0 0	5½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
66	Do. ...	Part of 332	10 27	7 15 0	300	.....	11 0 0	3½	15	Ditto. ditto.
67	Do. ...	„ of 108 and 109	16 26	13 11 0	...	98 0 0	5 0 0	7	...	Judi land. Owner to pay judi.
68	Do. ...	116	24 3	28 0 0	...	92 0 0	5 0 0	4	...	Ditto. ditto.
69	Do. ...	Part of 544	23 39	16 8 0	...	50 0 0	8 0 0	3	...	Ditto. ditto.
70	Do. ...	210	35 15	29 0 0	700	.....	10 0 0	2½	35	Government occupant to pay assessment.
71	Do. ...	315	20 35	16 0 0	...	120 0 0	3 0 0	7½	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
72	Do. ...	33	13 29	25 0 0	...	140 0 0	5 0 0	5½	...	Ditto. ditto.
73	Do. ...	Part of 476 and 478	14 27	9 3 0	300	.....	12 0 0	2½	15	Government occupant to pay assessment.
74	Do. ...	153	17 11	18 8 0	350	.....	25 0 0	.....	17½	Ditto. ditto.

APPENDIX III-A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Per-centage Yearly value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIXTH GROUP—continued.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 10½ times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = to the present assessment.										
1872—continued.										
75	Navalgund	489	17 31	14 6 0	...	52 0 0	8 0 0	8½	...	Service Inam. No judi payable.
76	Do.	405 and 406	47 85	...	300	.....	4 0 0	.....	15	Government occupant to pay assessment.
77	Do.	Part of 400	14 0	10 8 0	100	.....	4 0 0	2½	5	Shetsundi Inam. No further agreement.
78	Do.	" of 521	19 0	14 8 0	200	.....	8 0 0	4½	10	Judi Inam. Owner to pay judi.
79	Do.	" of 499	8 0	.....	80	.....	5 0 0	.....	4	Lessee to pay assessment.
80	Do.	" of 497	7 14	3 8 0	...	32 0 0	8 0 0	10½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
81	Do.	494	14 25	13 0 0	...	72 0 0	5 0 0	6	...	Ditto ditto.
82	Do.	Part of 387	16 19	14 14 0	250	.....	9 0 0	1½	12½	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
83	Do.	" of 538	28 7	21 0 0	...	66 10 0	7 0 0	3	...	Ditto ditto.
84	Do.	" of 68	8 37	8 8 0	100	...	5 0 0	2½	5	Ditto ditto.
85	Do.	" of 216	7 84	.....	...	20 0 0	4 0 0	.....	...	Inam land. No further agreement.
86	Do.	" of 88	28 7	21 0 0	200	.....	7 0 0	1½	10	Inam land. Lessee to pay nazarana.
87	Siswinhalli	48	15 23	18 0 0	...	48 0 0	10 0 0	8½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
88	Shelwadi	Part of 67	28 0	35 3 0	900	.....	30 0 0	1½	45	Lessee to pay assessment.
89	Do.	397	20 27	17 0 0	200	.....	20 0 0	1½	10	Survey Inam. No further agreement.
90	Tupadkurhatti	141	17 19	20 0 0	...	60 8 0	5 0 0	3	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
91	Do.	Part of 41	18 23	16 8 0	400	.....	6 0 0	4	20	Government occupant to pay assessment.
1873.										
1	Adnur	Part of 18	10 1	8 0 0	...	16 0 0	8 0 0	2	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
2	Alagwadi	" of 279	19 0	18 0 0	290	.....	4 0 0	4	14½	Government occupant to pay assessment.
3	Do.	Do.	21 32	36 0 0	300	.....	4 0 0	Nearly 2	15	Ditto ditto.
4	Amargol	139	18 36	19 0 0	...	54 0 0	4 0 0	Nearly 3	...	Ditto ditto.
5	Do.	7	6 24	8 0 0	...	8 14 9	12 0 0	1	...	* Lessee to pay this sum and enjoy the lands.
6	Belwatgi	Part of 24	19 17	19 8 0	400	.....	10 0 0	2	20	Government occupant to pay assessment.
7	Do.	" of 106	19 4	14 8 0	200	.....	6 0 0	2½	10	Ditto ditto.
8	Do.	" of 3 & 27	9 38	9 2 0	250	.....	9 0 0	3	12½	Ditto ditto.
9	Do.	" of 83	72 5	68 0 0	...	300 0 0	5 0 0	Nearly 4½	...	Ditto ditto.
10	Do.	Do.	32 2	.....	500	.....	8 0 0	.....	25	Inam land. No further agreement.
11	Do.	" of 202	15 0	10 4 0	400	.....	17 0 0	2½	20	Government occupant to pay assessment.
12	Do.	" of 26	8 30	8 0 0	300	.....	10 0 0	4	15	Ditto ditto.
13	Do.	38	81 6	31 0 0	...	150 0 0	7 0 0	Nearly 5	...	Inam land. No further agreement.
14	Chilakwad	35	17 15	15 0 0	...	52 0 0	5 0 0	3½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
15	Do.	53	32 36	27 0 0	...	175 0 0	7 0 0	6½	...	Ditto ditto.
16	Gubargumpi	32	8 9	9 0 0	...	31 0 0	9 0 0	3½	...	Inam land. Lessee to pay nazarana, &c.
17	Do.	58	15 13	14 0 0	...	50 0 0	5 0 0	3½	...	Inam land. No further agreement.
18	Gudisagar	139	12 9	10 0 0	...	44 0 0	9 0 0	4½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
19	Do.	132	21 32	16 0 0	200	.....	5 0 0	Nearly 3½	10	Lessee to pay assessment.
20	Kadadhali	Part of 12 and 13.	10 39	6 14 0	...	12 0 0	11 0 0	Nearly	...	Ditto.
21	Do.	19	38 25	34 0 0	...	200 0 0	5 0 0	6	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
22	Khanur	80	25 8	21 0 0	400	.....	7 0 0	3½	20	Lessee to pay assessment.
23	Do.	51	11 20	9 0 0	200	.....	7 0 0	3	10	Inam land. No further agreement.
24	Majigud	Part of 48	22 22	21 10 8	100	.....	5 0 0	1	5	Shetsundi Inam. No further agreement.
24A	Do.	35	12 23	11 13 0	100	.....	6 0 0	1½	5	Government occupant to pay assessment.
25	Nagnur	17	28 0	24 0 0	...	100 0 0	7 0 0	4	...	Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX III-A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Permanent Yearly value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIXTH GROUP—continued.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 10½ times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = to the present assessment.										
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Y. m. d.			
1873—continued.										
26	Nagnur ...	Part of 65	7 13	6 8 0	...	32 0 0	9 0 0	5	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
27	Do. ...	63	13 13	14 8 0	300	.....	12 0 0	1½	16	Government occupant to pay assessment.
28	Navalgund ...	Part of 154	17 0	.....	...	72 0 0	5 0 0	.....	...	Ditto. ditto.
29	Do. ...	464	15 35	13 0 0	...	75 0 0	5 0 0	5½	...	Inam land. No further agreement.
30	Do. ...	Part of 387 and 394	27 8	21 12 0	...	100 0 0	8 0 0	4½	...	Lessee to pay nazarana.
31	Do. ...	" of 55	25 6	26 14 0	...	152 0 0	2 0 0	5½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
32	Do. ...	372	10 33	9 0 0	96	.....	20 0 0	1½	4½	Lessee to pay assessment.
33	Do. ...	465	50 28	.....	...	253 0 0	5 0 0	.....	...	Inam land. No further agreement.
34	Do. ...	521	38 2	29 0 0	...	100 0 0	7 0 0	3½	...	Government land. No further agreement.
35	Do. ...	Part of 494	14 25	14 0 0	400	...	20 0 0	2½	20	Lessee to pay assessment.
36	Do. ...	" of 542	10 12	9 0 0	100	...	10 0 0	2	5	Ditto.
37	Do. ...	" of 549	14 1	11 5 4	50	.....	15 0 0	.....	2½	Inam land, Judi, &c., Rs. 4-15.
38	Do. ...	409	33 18	23 0 0	600	16 12 0	8 0 0	4	39	Inam land. Lessee to pay judi.
39	Do. ...	509	38 24	34 0 0	600	7 8 0	7 0 0	2½	30	Inam land. Government lessee to pay assessment and judi.
40	Do. ...	Part of 483	13 0	16 0 0	160	.....	20 0 0	1½	8	Lessee to pay assessment.
41	Do. ...	282 455	46 24	32 0 0	...	250 0 0	2 0 0	7½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
42	Do. ...	107	38 34	32 0 0	...	200 0 0	5 0 0	6½	...	Ditto. ditto.
43	Do. ...	274	33 0	27 0 0	...	185 0 0	5 0 0	7	...	Ditto. ditto.
43A	Do. ...	Part of 317	34 1	25 6 0	...	240 0 0	10 0 0	9½	...	Ditto. ditto.
44	Do. ...	" of 329	23 0	.....	...	100 0 0	10 0 0	.....	...	Ditto. ditto.
45	Do. ...	282	6 0	.....	200	.....	12 0 0	.....	10	Ditto. ditto.
46	Do. ...	Part of 127	18 1	.....	...	92 0 0	7 0 0	.....	...	There is no further agreement.
47	Do. ...	" of 209	12 27	10 6 0	100	.....	17 0 0	½	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
48	Do. ...	130	14 16	12 6 0	...	68 0 0	5 0 0	5½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
49	Do. ...	131	27 38	21 1 0	...	176 0 0	5 0 0	8½	...	Ditto. ditto.
50	Siswinhall ...	65	25 13	22 0 0	300	.....	6 0 0	2½	15	Inam land. Lessee to pay judi, &c.
51	Shelvadi ...	79	6 2	5 0 0	150	.....	11 0 0	3½	7½	Lessee to pay assessment.
52	Do. ...	Part of 353, 356	44 10	31 12 0	1,100	.....	26 0 0	1½	55	Inam land. Lessee to pay judi.
53	Do. ...	415	47 14	33 0 0	150	.....	10 0 0	1½	7½	Lessee to pay assessment.
54	Sotakanhal ...	Part of 2	33 15	25 5 0	...	60 0 0	10 0 0	2½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
55	Tadhah ...	" of 78	15 24	13 0 0	200	.....	4 0 0	4	10	Ditto. ditto.
56	Tupadkurhatti ...	" of 52	16 20	.....	340	.....	20 0 0	.....	17	Inam land. Lessee to pay judi.
SEVENTH GROUP.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 5½ times the present assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = 2 times the present assessment.										
1873.										
1	Kongawad ...	95	15 11	10 5 4	200	...	4 0 0	5	10	Government occupant to pay assessment.
2	Do. ...	14	60 6	41 0 0	...	82 6 0	8 0 0	2	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
3	Do. ...	Part of 181	39 3	31 8 0	...	170 0 0	5 0 0	5½	...	Ditto. ditto.
4	Raddernagnur ...	38	21 36	16 0 0	...	21 0 0	10 0 0	2	...	Lessee to pay assessment.

Dhadrwar, Collector's Office,
20th February 1874.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Extracts from Government Selection No. CXLVIII.—New Series from page 329—343.

No. V. A.

Statement showing the Result of Experiments on Crops in the Navalgund Taluka, as per Government Resolution No. 3857, dated 6th August 1872.

No.	Name of Village.	Revenue Survey No.	Average Assessment per Acre.	Area selected for Experiment.	Date of Experiment.	Name of Crops.	Quantity of Grain in Indian Beer.	Quantity of Grain in local Government Beer.	Value of Grain.	Quantity of Straw and Husk, &c.	Value of Straw.	Total value of Produce in the area shown in column 6.	Proportional Value of Produce per acre.	Deduct 60 per cent. on account of cost of Cultivation.	Remainder being net profit per Acre, to the Ryot.	Proportion of Assessment to the Profit.	Experiment under whose eye conducted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	<i>5th Group.</i>		Rs. s. p.						Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.			
1	Anigersee	482	1 0 0	0 20 0	...	Early jowari mixed with mung.	172	86	4 12 0	Kudba bundles 4½, 2 loads.	5 5 3	10 1 9	20 3 6	13 2 5	8 1 1	8	Rao Sdheo Swamirao Ramoji, Munsifdar of Navalgund.	
		491	1 0 0	0 20 0	...		106	59	2 15 0	Kurbi bundles 4 Husk 2½ loads.	4 15 3	7 14 0	15 18 0	9 0 0	6 5 5	8 33		
		267	0 11 0	0 20 0	...		44	22	1 8 0	Kurbi 2 bundles, Husk 1 load.	2 7 0	3 10 0	6 7 5	0 4 6	2 14 10	4 35		
		115	0 11 0	0 20 0	...		112	50	3 8 0	Kurbi 5 bundles, Husk 1 load.	5 7 0	8 15 0	17 14 0	10 11 7	7 2 5	10 4		
		127	0 12 0	0 20 0	...	Late jowari	108	84	7 0 0	Kurbi 2½ bundles, Husk 1 bundle.	2 12 0	9 12 0	19 8 0	11 11 2	7 12 10	10 4		
2	Padesur	163	1 1 0	0 20 0	...	Wheat mixed with kurbi	52	21	3 4 0	Husk 5 loads.	1 8 0	4 12 0	11 4 0	6 12 0	4 8 0	4 23		
							28	14	0 14 0	.....	...	0 14 0						
3	Yemnur	11	0 15 0	0 20 0	...	Gram	112	56	8 0 0	Husk 1 load.	0 4 0	8 4 0	16 8 0	9 14 4	6 9 8	7 64		

Dhárwár, Collector's Office, }
20th February 1874.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

No. 742 of 1874.

Belgaum District,
Camp Nipani, 2nd March 1874.

MEMO.

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour to submit correspondence, as per margin, relative to the revision of assessment of 47 villages of the old Hubli Taluka, and 81 villages of the old Navalgund Taluka, total 128 villages, of which 126 are in the Dhárwár Collectorate and the remaining two in the Bádámi Taluka of Kaládgi.

1. Letter No. 128, dated 27th November 1873, and accompaniments, from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.
2. Letter No. 148, dated 24th December 1873, and accompaniments from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.
3. Letter No. 151, dated 29th January 1874, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., and accompaniments.
4. Letter No. 527, dated 20th February 1874, from the Collector of Dhárwár, and accompaniments.

ence, as per margin, relative to the revision of assessment of 47 villages of the old Hubli Taluka, and 81 villages of the old Navalgund Taluka, total 128 villages, of which 126 are in the Dhárwár Collectorate and the remaining two in the Bádámi Taluka of Kaládgi.

Taluka of Kaládgi.

2. These papers include valuable statistics, which have been reviewed in succession by Captain Godfrey, the Deputy Superintendent of the Survey, the Survey Commissioner, and the Collector of Dhárwár. A careful perusal of the papers has confirmed the remission derived by the Revenue Commissioner from his personal acquaintance with the area under settlement, that it has, through a combination of favouring circumstances, the chief of which is the development of export cotton, and particularly the New Orleans staple, attained a state of financial prosperity such as will not be found in any collectorate of the Southern Division except Dhárwár.

3. After an elaborate and exhaustive discantation on those features of the former progress and present and future condition of the district best deserving attention, the Honourable Colonel Anderson, in his paragraphs 88 to 91, submits, for the orders of Government, his plan for the re-assessment of the combined areas aggregating 128 villages.

4. There are seven classes in which the villages are grouped according to a maximum graduated from Rs. 3 in the first to Rs. 1-4-0 in the seventh class. These are for dry-crop land.

5. The 47 Hubli villages are found only in the four highest classes on a maximum ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2.

6. One of the 79 villages of the present Navalgund Taluka is placed in the second class with a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0; five are placed in the fourth class with a maximum of Rs. 2; and the remaining 73 in the 5th, 6th and 7th classes with a maximum, respectively, of Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 1-8-0, and Rs. 1-4-0. The two villages in the Bádámi Taluka of Kaládgi—Hiremalangi and Hagnur—are in 6th class with maximum of Rs. 1-8-0.

7. A synopsis of the proposed operation will be found in Colonel Anderson's 90th paragraph; it shows the Government occupied land in acres under the former survey, in each class, and the assessment thereon, and the Government occupied land and Government assessed waste under the revised survey in each class.

8. The former acreage for the Hubli 47 villages is 44,602, assessed at Rs. 48,178, or rather more than Rs. 1-1-3 per acre. The acreage under revision of Government occupied land is 45,954, assessed at Rs. 81,178, or rather more than Rs. 1-12-3 per acre. The percentage increase on the whole operation, including the assessed unoccupied waste, is for the Hubli 47 villages 68·51 per cent.

9. The former acreage for the 121 Navalgund villages is 232,640, assessed at Rs. 2,00,801, or 13 annas and 10 pies per acre. The acreage under revision of Government occupied land is 234,671, assessed at Rs. 3,20,047, or Rs. 1-5-10 per acre. The percentage increase on the whole operation, including the assessed unoccupied waste for the Navalgund 121 villages, is 59·38 per cent.

10. The statement marked L, which accompanies the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report, indicates the increase in area and in assessment, and the percentage increase in every village brought under revision. The total revised assessment on the Government occupied land represents an aggregate for the 128 villages of Rs. 4,01,225, being increase of Rs. 1,52,251, or 61·2 per cent. on the aggregate collections, Rs. 2,48,974, of the previous Jamābandi.

11. The mass of valuable statistics relative to prices of produce, to the value of occupancies in transactions of sale and mortgage, and to the rates of sub-letting, will not allow any doubt of the extraordinary prosperity, which the area under revision has enjoyed during a long period of years. The extraordinarily low proportion the existing assessment bears to the value of agricultural produce evidently allows a considerable enhancement of the Government demand, and the Revenue Commissioner has not the slightest hesitation in expressing his entire concurrence in the Honourable Colonel Anderson's opinion that the Jirāyat rates of his seven groups of villages are "fair and moderate."

12. In paragraphs 29 at 37 of forwarding report, No. 527, dated 20th ultimo, the Collector of Dhārwar reviews the Jirāyat rates of the different classes. The subject has received laudable attention from Mr. Robertson, and his illustration of the value of land by the maximum rates for sub-letting and by the maximum purchase values of occupancies is very interesting.

13. The only changes in the Jirāyat rates, which Mr. Robertson suggests, are that Tirlapur, in the fourth class should, for reasons assigned, be put one class lower, and that Anigeri, Bhadrāpur, and Nalawadi should be raised from the fifth to the fourth class. The Collector has doubtless not made these recommendations without due consideration; but the Revenue Commissioner would be quite satisfied to be guided by the opinion of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on this question of detail after he has seen the Collector's opinion.

14. A question of considerable importance is raised in the Collector's 38th paragraph. It is to be regretted that there are no further details of the proposed revision of the Thari or rice lands than those furnished in the Survey Commissioner's 80th paragraph. An assessment of Rs. 8 per acre for rice land is high, especially under the uncertainty of rainfall to which the district is liable and the consequent risk of partial failure in the rice cultivation.

15. The proposed average rate per acre, Rs. 4-5-0 on the maximum of Rs. 8, represents only about 50 per cent. increase on the former average of Rs. 2-11-1 on a maximum of Rs. 3-8-0; and something may be allowed for the greater range of classification, which the relative proportions of the averages to the former and present maximum indicate. At the same time the sudden increase, in some cases from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 8 per acre, may, it is possible, encroach on the profits which the holders of the good fields may claim for improvement of the soil by the expenditure of their labour and capital; and it would, the Revenue Commissioner suggests, be desirable for the highest rates to be reduced to a figure which should, at any rate, be less than double the highest rates of the previous settlement.

16. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's proposals regarding the re-settlement of garden land as interpreted in the Collector's 39th paragraph.

17. Adverting to the specific proposals regarding Bhurkis, contained in the Survey Commissioner's 84th paragraph, and in paragraph 40 of the letter from the Collector, the Revenue Commissioner would defer opinion on the subject until Government orders have been passed on the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter, transmitted to Government with his Memorandum No. 304, dated 27th January 1874.

18. In paragraphs 54 to 57 of his report, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner refers to the statements compiled by Captain Godfrey relative to sale lease and sub-letting of land, and adds some important details gathered from the Anigeri Desai's estate, which is under the management of the Collector. They establish, on indisputable data, proof—if proof be wanting—of the great value land has acquired in the area under re-settlement, and of the large profits which accrue, in many instances, from the usufruct of fields under the present assessment. If recent prices are fairly maintained, there seems little reason to apprehend that the moderate enhancement of assessment now recommended will curtail, to a very serious extent, the overflowing profits these figures indicate, but the Revenue Commissioner is not prepared to agree with the Collector of Dhārwar that the prices quoted as prevailing in these papers are nearly at their lowest, or, with the Survey Commissioner, that there is no

apprehension of a heavier fall than shall leave the mass of the cultivators, after they have been assessed at 60 per cent. increase on the total area, less than cent. per cent. better off than they were 30 years ago. The cases cited represent the strong parts of the machine, but in the rough wear of time and change it has to be tested by the ordinary run of fields among which will be found many with weaker productive powers. It is the necessity of keeping the assessments low to suit the weaker parts of the machine which prevents Government in assessment over a large area obtaining its full rights on the more productive or better cultivated lands.

19. Without going so far as the statement in paragraph 54 that "thirty years ago land in the Hubli and Navalgund Tálukás had absolutely no saleable value whatever," it must be admitted that saleable value has enormously increased and become much more general.

20. The problem is a complicated one, and experience has yet to be gathered of the results of enhancement of assessment on a large scale. There is certainly no part of the Southern Division in which such strong proofs of substantial prosperity, and of the ample profits accruing from cultivation can be tabulated as in Dhárwár; but attention is solicited to the fact that the expenses of operations dependent on hired labour have increased with the rising wealth of the district, and that a considerable fall of prices from those reported in these papers, though not apparently anticipated by the Collector and Survey Commissioner, is regarded as imminent by the undersigned. It is not argued that the prices will fall as low as in the Deccan districts, because of the constant renewal of supply of bullion brought in by the valuable cotton exports of Dhárwár, but that the prices quoted will not be maintained, and that the fall will not be inconsiderably accelerated as revision progresses by the enhancement of the Government demand.

21. The Collector more than once refers to speculators in connection with the transfers of land illustrated in these papers; and, though it must be admitted there is an ample margin to meet a heavy fall in prices, this may be so immediate and so considerable as to render all responsible for the settlement glad that Colonel Anderson's recommendations have been moderate, even beyond what might appear warranted by the present calculations.

22. Some interesting particulars relative to the proportion of the lands in Navalgund Táluka cultivated respectively by the occupants and their connections, by the occupants in partnership with others, and by sub-tenants of the occupants on money rents and on grain payments are reviewed in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's 58th paragraph. The sub-tenants on money payment represent more than a fourth of the whole, which, for a district in which land has such highly-reputed value, may be deemed moderate. The proportion of fields under sub-tenants for the comparatively poor Indi Táluka in the Kaládgi Collectorate was reported at about 20 per cent.; supposing 70 per cent. of the Navalgund fields to be cultivated by the actual occupants, the quotation from paragraph 51 of the Survey Commissioner's report for Indi may fairly apply to this case also, and thus "that 70 per cent. of the land is cultivated by the actual holders must be viewed as a satisfactory proof that indebtedness has not driven any large proportion of the people to part with their land and become sub-tenants of their creditors."

23. The Collector of Dhárwár, in his 25th and 26th paragraphs, deplors the evils which he apparently attributes to speculation in land. There can, of course, be no question that, when profits on the occupancy of land become large, the holder under Government will seek and find opportunity to sub-let his land and enjoy the rent which he derives from the exertions of his tenant; but it has not yet become the custom in either eastern or western societies to stigmatise the fortunate occupant, or even a purchaser, mortgagee, or lessee, deriving from him, a speculator, on that account alone. It would, in fact, be difficult to distinguish where the occupant, whose tenure is held unobjectionable by the Collector, ceases, and where the speculator, whose tenure is held objectionable, begins.

24. A remedy is suggested at the close of the Collector's 20th paragraph "that in all revision settlements there should be two kinds of rates—one, that to be paid by the actual cultivator when he is the occupant, and another, much higher rate, to be paid by the occupant, whenever he sub-lets his lands." This may appear to the Collector a short and easy way of obtaining for Government a share of the "unearned increment," but no such tenure is recognised in Section 35 of Act I. of 1865, which describes the occupancy to be transferable and heritable property. Perhaps, before further pressing the suggestion the Collector would take into consideration the claims, not only of those speculator occupants who have by their good fortune, or by their superior industry and intelligence, acquired the higher position, but also of those who, still handling the plough, the harrow, and the winnowing basket, have a moderate ambition to improve their position by investing capital in their occupancies, or in the other numerous avocations, which a thriving district like that of Dhárwár holds open to them. Attention is invited to the fact that partnership is a frequent form of sub-letting, particularly in shares of produce, and it is feared that if such a restriction on the ordinary tenure were imposed, it would have a very depressing effect on the value of existing properties, and would tend to dispel much of that priceless element in human affairs—the hope of retaining the reward of one's exertions which must have hitherto cheerily lighted the upward path of the industrious cultivators, carriers, and dealers of the cotton plains of Dhárwár.

25. The arrangements contemplated in paragraph 95 of Colonel Anderson's letter relative to certain lands termed inám and held on a judi, or ancient quit-rent, appear judicious.

26. The attention of Government is invited to the remarks in the Dhárwár Collector's 4th paragraph regarding the desirability of separating the inám from the Government land in numbers which are entered as partly inám, but in which the area free of assessment is not separately demarcated. It is gathered from the Collector's remarks that the Survey Commissioner had intended to separate the inám from the assessed land in such cases, but that it has not yet been effected.

27. Where the Government assessment could be placed upon particular numbers, as authorized in the Government Resolution quoted in the Collector's 4th paragraph, no difficulty would remain, but in many cases new separate numbers will have to be made. This will be found, among other cases, to apply to those where a certain local measure of area, such as a chowar or portion of a chowar, is held under sanad and adjudicated by the Inám Commission; but the area in possession is found to exceed the specified area. Under the circumstances, the compromise proposed by Mr. Robertson appears suitable. If, as is probable, when the inám area cannot be recognized, the Inámdár chooses the better ground, the Government will be a loser to the extent of the difference between the average rate per acre of the field, and the rate which could be fairly assessed on the residue of the field. But the aggregate loss is not estimated to be heavy, and a troublesome complication will be removed.

28. In paragraphs 97 to 120 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner furnishes some very interesting and useful remarks relative to the cotton and other produce of the area under resettlement, the material advantage therefrom derived by the people and Government, and the steps which are desirable, not only if favourable progress is to continue but if the financial prosperity now acknowledged to exist, is to be maintained.

29. In the general scope of these remarks the Revenue Commissioner begs to state his entire concurrence. Opinions may vary regarding the estimated yield in pounds of clean cotton per acre for both the indigenous and exotic kinds entered in paragraph 106, and the estimated value of the crop and the precise incidence of its value on the assessment of the Government area, seeing that about three-tenths of the whole is alienated. But all persons acquainted with the Dhárwár District will agree that its financial prosperity depends upon its exports, and will support the recommendations of the Collector and Survey Commissioner to improve communications to the utmost extent of the means available to Government. A practical recommendation on the subject was submitted to Government in endorsement No. 138, dated 14th January 1874, and the Revenue Commissioner feels sure that Government will have full reliance on the present Collector, Mr. Robertson, urging material improvements in general and specially the gradual conversion, into good cart-roads, of the natural tracks of the country in the manner described in Mr. Robertsons's 55th paragraph.

30. It is hoped that the Kárwár Railway is only postponed. Attention is invited to the increase of land revenue which might have been secured on the settlement now being made if the railway had been sanctioned. The subject has been more than once brought to the notice of Government, and its bearing on the estimated returns against expenditure of the Kárwár Railway are forcibly indicated in the Survey Commissioner's remarks.

31. Certain corrections in the statements accompanying the Survey Commissioner's report have been made, as requested in his letter No. 249, dated 13th ultimo.

32. In the event of sanction being accorded, it is suggested that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner be requested to prepare a notification as ordered in Government Resolution No. 4684, dated 22nd September 1871, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

No. 2157.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1874.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 47 villages of the old Hubli and 81 of the old Navalgund Talukas of the Dhárwár Collectorate. Many of these villages consist of the finest cotton producing lands in the Southern Marátha Country.

2. There is certainly no part of the presidency which participated to so large an extent in the prosperity that resulted from the extraordinary rise in prices in 1862 and subsequent years; and there are many tales current of the extravagant vagaries indulged in by the ryots with the riches so unexpectedly and suddenly acquired during that time.

3. Setting aside this temporary period of almost fabulous wealth, there can be no doubt that the Southern Marátha Country has made very marked and steady material

progress since the introduction of the first settlement, and that it is highly favoured in respect to climate and rainfall. In the case of the villages now under consideration, their progress is shown by the statistical information which has been collated by the Survey Officers with much pain and labour.

4. The following table shows the principal changes which have occurred during the period between 1847 and 1873 in respect to population, number of houses, &c.:-

	1847.	1873.	PER CENT.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Population	*94,578	*1,20,149	27.04	.....
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	18,255	24,099	32.01	.....
{ Thatched	1,166	828	.....	39.00
Agricultural	24,126	21,913	.....	9.17
Cows and Buffaloes	27,227	25,997	.....	4.61
Sheep and Goats	19,490	16,610	.....	14.77
Ploughs	2,288	3,732	63.10	.....
Carts	1,617	6,256	286.70	.....

* These figures do not contain the population of the town of Hubli.

5. In the case of the Hubli villages, the above figures give a population of 242 to the square mile, and in that of the Navalgund villages one of 168. The decrease in the number of agricultural stock is to be accounted for by the increased area brought under cultivation and the consequent diminution of land available for grazing.

6. As regards prices, the following table shows the variations that have taken place during each of the three decades from 1844 to 1873, calculated from the combined average prices of the two talukas :-

Name of Article.	Average during First Decade from 1844 to 1853.	Average during Second Decade from 1854 to 1863.	Average during Third Decade from 1864 to 1873.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Cleaned rice, seers per Rupee	34½	16½	10½
Jowári, seers per Rupee	67½	35½	24½
Wheat, seers per Rupee	59½	32½	12½
Linseed, seers per Rupee	44½	28	12½
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Uncleaned or seed Cotton, Rupees per maund of 27½ lbs.	0 8 9	1 11 7	2 10 3

The main products are shown to have increased to the following percentage extent in the period between 1871-73 as compared with that between 1844 to 1853 :-

Name of Article.					
Rice ... ..	...	...	...	...	205
Jowári ... ..	...	...	...	...	195
Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...	347
Linseed ... ..	...	...	...	...	295
Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	221

7. The following abstract shows the extent to which cultivation has increased since the commencement of the last settlement and the way in which the Government revenue was realized :-

Years.	OCCUPIED GOVERNMENT LAND.			UNOCCUPIED GOVERNMENT WASTE.		Outstanding at end of year.
	Acres.	Collections.	Remissions.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1844 to 1853-54	219,369	1,94,566	5,821	26,785	21,684	10,891
1854-55 to 1863-64	267,750	2,40,432	3	2,426	1,749	...
1864-65 to 1872-73	276,936	2,48,772	...	1,837	936	...

8. The information that has been extracted from the books of the Sub-Registrar establishes most conclusively the fact that land held on the Survey tenure possesses a very high value either for purposes of absolute sale or for sub-letting.

9. Colonel Anderson's proposals, which he has now submitted, for revising the rates of assessment, are characterized by much prudence and moderation; and it is clear, considering the facts above summarized, that far higher rates might, with perfect justice, have been imposed.

10. In considering these proposals, it is to be noticed, in the first place, that the original survey and measurement were conducted with considerable accuracy, and that there has been consequently little increase due to unmeasured lands having been brought under assessment for the first time.

The following statement shows the total area of the 128 villages according to the former survey and the present:—

Nature of Land.	ACCORDING TO FORMER SURVEY.		ACCORDING TO REVISION SURVEY.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Judi realizable.
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government occupied land ...	277,242	2,48,974	280,625	4,01,225	...
Government unoccupied assessed waste	2,414	1,206	4,994	2,187	...
Inám	120,974	1,12,275	120,070	1,77,050	60,594
Unarable	24,060	...	18,186	...	...
Total ...	424,690	3,62,455	423,875	5,80,462	60,594

11. Owing to the great admixture of soils that was to be found in the villages near Hubli, it was considered advisable to re-classify them entirely. In the black soil villages there was found to be a very great degree of uniformity between the present and former standard of classification as applied to the fields included in the higher classes, and it was therefore found necessary only to re-classify fields included in a classification valuation below ten or ten-and-a-half annas. His Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that in this matter Colonel Anderson exercised a wise discretion.

12. The following is a contrasted statement of the old and proposed maximum rates:—

Old Rates.			Proposed Rates.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2	0	0	3	0	0
1	8	0	2	8	0
1	4	0	2	4	0
1	5	0	2	0	0
1	2	0	1	12	0
1	0	0	1	8	0
			1	4	0

} Hubli vil-
lages,

For rice lands it is proposed to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 8 per acre, which will give an average rate per acre of Rs. 4-5-0 the average under the former settlement being Rs. 2-11-1. According to recent orders, well garden land will be assessed at not more than the maximum dry-crop rates, and Government desire that lands irrigated from Bhurkis may be similarly treated.

13. The result of these proposals will be to put an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-6-11 on all lands, whereas under the former settlement, the average rate was Rs. 0-14-4.

The percentage increase in the total assessment will be Rs. 61.5.

14. The proposals, which have been thus summarised, meet with the almost entire approval of the Collector and Revenue Commissioner. The Collector has suggested alterations in the groupings of four villages, and the Revenue Commissioner has expressed doubts whether the maximum rate of Rs. 8 on rice lands may not be too high. The remarks on these points will be communicated to the Survey Commissioner. In the opinion of Government, looking to the comparative proximity of the village of Nalvadi to Hubli, it might perhaps be raised from the fifth to the fourth class, and the maximum on rice land might be reduced from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7. These are, however, suggestions which the Survey Commissioner can adopt or not, as he thinks best.

15. In order to save time the sanction of Government has already been communicated to the proposed rates, and His Excellency the Governor in Council now desires that the usual notifications may be submitted with a view to their formal publication.

16. His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with much interest the careful and suggestive observations which Mr. E. P. Robertson has recorded in forwarding the Survey Commissioner's report, but is altogether unable to accede to the novel proposals he has made to fix two kinds of rates, the higher to be paid by occupants sub-letting their lands and the ordinary rate to be levied when they cultivate the land themselves. Mr. Robertson fails to show in what way the fixing of the demand of the State on land at such a pitch as to represent only a tax or its rent, instead of the full amount of that rent, is not really advantageous to the cultivator, who profits by the difference between the two, while it would be clearly impossible to prevent collusion between the occupant and his sub-tenant, if the former chose to represent his land as cultivated by himself, when in reality it was sub-let.

17. It is very satisfactory to find that so much care has been taken to mark off into separate numbers fields held by more than one occupant, and to separate inám from Government land where it had been included in one field. In cases where no ascertainable definition between these two descriptions of lands exist, it will, as suggested by the Collector, be perhaps advisable to give the holder the choice of selecting the portion he would wish to have set aside as inám. The Commissioner will be requested to take into consideration the Collector's and Revenue Commissioner's suggestions on this point, and to give effect to them as far as may be practicable.

18. The Government trust the day is not far distant when this prosperous part of the Presidency will be connected with Bombay and the sea-board by railway communication. Under the energetic supervision of Mr. E. P. Robertson, the Local Funds have already done much towards increasing the number of roads and improving the natural scanty water-supply. Much yet remains to be done, especially in the way of communication, but the means at the disposal of Government are wholly insufficient to provide for any Provincial expenditure on these objects. The attention of the Government of India will be again requested to the claim that has been more than once advanced on the part of the Provincial Government to be allowed a share in the increased revenues which result from improved administration and the development of the country. In the present instance, it has been shown that the land revenue will be materially increased, and it is only fair and reasonable that some portion of this increase should be made available to meet the ever-increasing demands on the Provincial Government for objects of real importance, and not that the whole should be absorbed into the Imperial Exchequer.

19. His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in recording his entire approval of the judicious manner in which Colonel Anderson has made this important revision, and considers it a matter for congratulation that these operations should be under supervision of an officer who has had such a long and close connection with the Southern Marátha Country, and who has been associated with the survey of that Province from its commencement.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(Extracts from Appendix I to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.'s letter No. 129, dated 1st February 1875, printed in Selection No. CLIV—New Series) pages from 64—69.

APPENDIX I.

Statement I referred to in para. 44 of Survey and Settlement Commissioner's Report.

Number.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of former Survey.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of Revision Survey.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.			BY REVISION SURVEY.	
					Total arable Inam included Acres.	Total unarable Acres.	Present collections on Government Land.	Total arable Inam included Acres.	Unarable Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Dambal.	Naval-gund.	Kittur	1 8	1,974	77	1,161	1,961	74
17			Navall	1 8	4,200	153	2,495	4,203	172
47			Hadagli	1 6	3,942	123	2,206	3,997	121
48			Gujmagadi	1 6	2,078	101	680	2,119	105
49			Kuradgi	1 6	3,679	157	2,406	3,767	136
50			Yeribeleri	1 6	3,816	168	2,578	3,863	167
76			Naregal	1 4	20,607	644	9,675	20,544	637
76			Belwanki	1 4	9,165	210	4,908	9,296	165
77			Honapur	1 4	1,420	67	978	1,414	91
78			Sowdi	1 4	11,320	492	6,920	11,400	284
79			Chikmanur	1 4	2,073	66	933	2,094	76
80			Hamanhal	1 2	1,745	87	308	1,759	86
81			Sudi	1 2	6,112	244	2,858	6,213	189
82			Dyambunshi	1 2	595	72	362	622	69
83			Bevinkatti	1 2	1,862	107	996	1,910	76
84			Kalkapur	1 2	917	10	482	926	13
85			Nidgundi	1 2	10,496	322	5,435	10,626	395
86			Kalignur	1 2	1,678	396	659	1,705	285
87			Musigeri	1 2	1,776	205	722	1,831	152
88			Nalur	1 2	1,918	727	577	1,910	576

Number.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of former Survey.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of Revision Survey.	Name of Village.	BY REVISION SURVEY—continued.						Average assessment on Government Land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.
				Government occupied land.				Government unoccupied assessed waste.				
				Dry-crop Acres.	Rice Acres.	Garden Acres.	Total assessment, Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment Rs.			
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16	Dambal.	Naval-gund.	Kittur	1,438	...	...	1,610	...	...	Rs. 1 4 2	55.9	...
17			Navall	2,977	...	5	3,978	...	...	1 5 4	59.4	...
47			Hadagli	3,150	...	3	3,505	...	...	1 1 9	58.8	...
48			Gujmagadi	920	...	...	1,039	8	6	1 2 0	52.7	...
49			Kuradgi	3,278	...	6	3,549	2	1	1 1 4	47.5	...
50			Yeribeleri	3,961	...	5	3,993	1	1	1 3 0	54.8	...
76			Naregal	15,603	...	91	14,432	...	...	0 14 9	49.1	...
76			Belwanki	7,160	...	2	7,695	8	7	1 1 2	56.7	...
77			Honapur	1,177	...	...	1,175	...	...	1 0 0	20.7	...
78			Sowdi	10,446	...	21	10,581	7	5	1 0 2	52.9	...
79			Chikmanur	1,275	...	7	1,204	...	...	0 15 0	29	...
80			Hamanhal	961	3	5	426	10	3	0 7 0	38.6	...
81			Sudi	4,165	...	...	3,969	...	...	0 15 3	38.8	...
82			Dyambunshi	459	...	...	394	3	1	0 13 8	8.8	...
83			Bevinkatti	1,376	...	4	989	64	35	0 12 2	...	0.7
84			Kalkapur	584	...	...	589	...	...	1 0 2	22.1	...
85			Nidgundi	7,434	...	11	6,828	3	1	0 14 8	25.6	...
86			Kalignur	1,014	7	8	618	43	13	0 9 5	...	6.2
87			Musigeri	1,162	47	4	765	66	11	0 9 8	10.8	...
88			Nalur	1,270	...	6	601	141	40	0 7 3	4.1	...

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

(Extracts from Appendix B to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.'s letter No. 311 of 8th April 1880 printed in Government Selection No. CLIV—New Series) pages 164 and 165.

APPENDIX B.

Statement referred to in para. 23 of the Survey Commissioner's Report No. 311 of 1860.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.										Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable acres.
					Government occupied Land.											
					Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.					
					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
Old Mal-gund Patta.	Naval-gund.	12	Are Kurhatti ...	2nd class. Rs. a.	6,594	305	5,409	4,647	...	...	...	...	6,408	4,647	6,020	273
		13	Karalwad ...	Do.	2,447	61	2,015	1,809	...	...	...	...	2,015	1,809	2,435	110

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY REVISION SURVEY.										Average assessment on Government Land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.
				Government occupied Land.												
				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Unoccupied Waste.				
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Old Mal-gund Patta.	Naval-gund.	12	Are Kurhatti ...	5,401	7,638	...	...	...	...	5,401	7,638	8	5	1 6 8	64 3	...
		13	Karalwad ...	2,084	2,921	...	...	...	...	2,084	2,921	4	5	1 7 0	61 5	...

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

(Correspondence regarding revision Settlement of 34 villages underlying G. R. No. 2388, dated 5th May 1880, is printed below.)

No. 282 of 1880.

From—Colonel W. C. Anderson,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.;

To—The Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 23rd March 1880.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment of thirty-four villages, which comprised the old Nargund Mahalkari's Sub-division of the Navalgund Taluka, settled originally in 1859-60 for a term of twenty years, under Government Resolution No. 1536 of the 24th April 1860. A twenty-year settlement only was given to these villages, in order to bring the expiration of the period more in accordance with the time of expiration of the settlements of adjacent districts, with which the Nargund villages were much intermixed.

2. These villages are now distributed as follows:—

21 villages in Navalgund Taluka.
2 Do. Ron Taluka of Dhárwár Collectorate.
11 Do. Bádámi of Kaládgi Collectorate.

Total ... 34

3. These villages formed the Jágírh of the Nargund Chief, who rose in rebellion against the State in May 1859, and murdered Mr. C. Manson, the Political Agent in the Southern Marátha Country.

4. The town and port of Nargund was then captured by a force under Colonel Malcolm, the Chief fled, but was captured and after trial was hanged at Belgaum, and the Jágírh annexed to British Territory.

5. As this Jágírh was only surveyed 22 years ago, and consisted, for the most part, of open plain country with little irrigated land, it was considered to offer a most favourable opportunity for ascertaining how far re-measurement work could be now avoided. As it is only on the average about 30 miles from Dhárwár, it would plainly be easy to rectify any errors or deficiencies in that re-measurement which was considered absolutely necessary. Fourteen of the largest villages containing close on three-fourths of the whole area were thus subjected to partial re-measurement only.

6. It was ordered that all survey numbers or fields should be re-measured, which came under the following heads:—

1. All survey numbers containing the lands of two or more "occupants" separately recognized in the Government accounts, so as to give every occupant under Government a position quite independent of any other person.

2. All survey numbers containing both Government and inám land, if the line of boundary separating the two was defined and ascertainable. This was absolutely necessary for the same reasons as apply to the previous head.

3. All survey numbers of more than acres 30 area were directed to be made into two, even though entered in the name of a single occupant. Survey numbers of over 50 acres were divisible into 3 numbers, over acres 70 into 4 numbers, and so on, so as to ensure no survey number exceeding acres 30, and to give a common range of from acres 15 to 20. This was necessary for the convenience of holders in the transfer of land.

4. All inám survey numbers comprising the lands of different interests or families to separate interests independent of one another, this was ordered by Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873.

5. All survey numbers bounded by nálas and rivers in black soil, in which great changes of boundaries constantly occur.

6. All survey numbers contiguous to the village site, in which also changes of boundaries constantly occur, facilitated by the destruction of boundary marks by cattle.

7. All survey numbers containing both dry-crop and irrigated land, necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the area of the latter, both for statistical and administrative purposes.

8. All survey numbers whose boundaries, as by present occupation, differ from those of the original survey, as shown on the village map, are required to be re-measured according to existing boundaries.

9. All survey numbers from which land has been subtracted for public purposes.

7. Every survey field not requiring to be re-measured under the preceding rules has its boundary-marks examined and repaired if necessary.

8. It appears that from one or the other of the above causes, the re-measurement of 1,345 old survey numbers out of 2,893 was necessary; rather less than one-half, those 1,345 numbers becoming in the re-measurement, 2,481 survey numbers or fields.

9. The saving by adoption of the system of partial re-measurement as above described is estimated at about 27 per cent., which may be taken as about the average saving practicable in districts in which in the first survey numbers or survey fields were made of the size they ordinarily were at the time the first survey of these villages was made. Large survey numbers with a lumping together of independent occupancies was then practicable; it was cheap and rapid of execution and met all immediate wants. To have made a more elaborate survey than was hardly necessary, the additional expense could be saved then and applied to better purpose at a later period. The old survey was at the time perfectly accurate, as is shown by the trifling difference in the total area, but considerable differences in the areas of individual survey fields were since arisen, in 90 fields the difference of area being over 10 per cent.

10. The re-classification was conducted in the same mode as hitherto in use in the Dhárwár Collectorate, a partial examination only being made sufficient to ascertain the standard on which the original classification of each village was made; a little more than 20 per cent. of the whole was thus examined. The old classification was, I know, correct, according to the standard in use at the time it was done, which was however too low in the superior soils, compared with the valuation applied to the poorer soils. The extent re-classified in each village sufficed to show what amount of adjustment of the old classification was necessary in the survey fields not re-classed.

11. The old Nargund Jâghir does not consist of a continuous tract of villages, but, as the map will show, comprised a number of villages to some extent separated one from another by intervening villages of Government Territory, most of the villages are situated to the south of the river Malprabha; these, except in the immediate vicinity of the river, are generally of deep black cotton soil, near the river and on the north of it the soil is often red, being composed of the debris of the sandstone which there appears as the surface rock. Among the plain villages the hill fort of Nargund itself, which rises abruptly out of the black soil plain to the height of probably about 600 feet, is the most prominent feature, being visible for 30 or 40 miles, and resembling from an east or west point of view, the hull of a ship keel uppermost. This fort was famous in ancient times, and will be often found referred to under the name of Nargund in the histories of early times. Under its new name of Nargund, the identity of the place is in danger of loss in common with many other places known in the histories of past times by names spelt in the old way, antecedent to the introduction of the Hunterian mode of spelling.

12. In the western villages the rainfall is, on the whole, fairly good and certain but less so to the east. In the vicinity of the river, owing to the near vicinity of the hills, the rainfall is better than in the villages in the same longitudinal parallel to the south.

13. The town of Nargund is a large market town and a place of very considerable trade from ancient times, being on the high road and the only easy natural road between "the Carnatic" or Mysore and the Southern Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Northern and Eastern Deccan. A main line of Provincial road from Hubli to Sholâpur passes through this place; in this part it is no better than any ordinary black soil country track, but as such open for cart traffic for fully nine months in the year. In former times I have often met hundreds of pack bullock in a morning coming even from as far as Berar to fetch areca nut and sugar from Hubli. Steamer and railway communication have now almost entirely done away with this internal traffic.

14. The principal crops grown are jowâri, wheat, oil-seeds, linseed, safflower, which is generally grown in rows with wheat and cotton. Nearly one-third of the whole area is annually under cotton, which is for the most part of the indigenous kind, these villages being to the north of the pretty well defined line in the Dhârwar Collectorate, south of which the new Orleans variety flourishes. The style of cultivation is generally on the whole very fairly good, the Superintendent in his 23rd para. alludes to the deficiency of proper weeding visible in December last. This was more or less visible everywhere after the famine, partly, in many cases no doubt, from losses of cattle, but more from the great growth of weeds in fields untilled during the famine, which it will take a year or two of cultivation to get under.

15. In paragraph 28 of the Superintendent's letter the comparative statistics of 1879 and 1860, or more properly it would be 1859, are given. The first head is population, which shows a decrease of from 21,431 in 1859-60 to 16,268 in 1879, which decrease the Superintendent assigns, unhesitatingly, to the famine. There is no doubt that these villages all suffered much in the famine both from failure of crops, especially in the eastern villages, and from the very high prices prevalent. Still I do not think that to the famine is entirely due a decrease in the population amounting to 24 per cent., if by this mortality during the famine is to be inferred.

16. I have obtained from the Collector the returns of each village relating to the census of 1872, and an examination of these will throw a good deal of light on the point of how far to the famine is due the decrease in the population here, which will have some application to the general question of the effect of the famine on the population of this part of the country.

17. The following is the statement of the population at the three periods of 1859-60, 1872 and 1878. The census of the first period was taken by the Survey preparatory to the first settlement, that of 1872 was the regular census, and that 1878 was taken in the months of June and July by the survey preparatory to the revision settlement:—

Year.	Population.	Increase since 1859-60.	Decrease since 1872.
1859-60	21,541	...	...
1872	22,805	5·8	...
1878	16,268	...	28 6

The increase of 5·8, say 6 per cent., in the twelve years between 1860 and 1872, is much less than the usual rate of increase. In thirty years we ordinarily find that the population, when there have been no disturbing causes at work, has increased from 30 to 50 per cent.

18. The Superintendent, in paragraph 31 of his letter gives a statement of the births and deaths registered during the four years ending with 1879, which entirely comprises the famine period; this return is as follows:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1876	644	596
1877	306	2,134
1878	105	716
1879	264	333

Excess of deaths over births up to end of 1878 is 2,391. The birth and death register may not have been kept with absolute correctness, but it is probably approximately correct. If we take the population of 1872, January, at 22,806 and add to that an annual increase at the rate of half per cent., the population in January 1878 would have become 23,263, and deducting the recorded excess of death over births for the years 1876, 1877 and 1878, which are shown above as 2,391, the population in the end of 1878 should have been 20,872, but the survey census taken about July of that year shows it to have been but 16,268, the difference, therefore, 4,604, if the returns are approximately correct, represents about the numbers of the people who have emigrated and been lost sight of; some of these may have gone elsewhere and died during the famine; of this we have no accurate knowledge or the means of obtaining any.

19. All the villages do not appear to have been equally affected as regards loss of population. In the five villages, which are comprised in the town of Nargund, the following are the recorded numbers of the population in the three periods above taken:—

Year	Population.
1860	9,968
1872	9,931
1878	7,020

And the following is the recorded state of the population for nine of the smaller villages:—

Year.	Population.
1860	1,218
1872	1,653
1878	1,339

20. Thus we find a decrease of 2,948 or 29.5 per cent. in the five villages, comprising the town of Nargund in the period between 1860 and 1878, and an increase of 121 or 9.9 per cent. in the nine small villages in the same period, yet so far as ability to bear up in the famine period was concerned, the poorer people of the town of Nargund must have been better off than those of the minor villages; there was a Government poor-house at Nargund and many wealthy merchants and others reside there, yet the population of the town not only stood still during the twelve years antecedent to 1872, but lost 29.3 per cent. of its numbers in the six following years, precisely opposite results occurring in the nine smaller villages.

21. The only conclusion that I can come to is that the labouring population, who would naturally be found in large numbers in the town of Nargund, emigrated in considerable numbers in search of better employment during the famine period. These villages always contained a considerable population of the lower and migratory castes—Lumbanees, &c., and among the lower castes it is that the larger decrease in the population is found to have occurred.

22. In the last twenty years or so, all over the country many places formerly of smaller size or importance have very greatly increased—railway stations, &c. These places have, of course, received their extra population from the more remote districts. The great facilities of communication now existing, compared with those of ancient times, render the transfer of surplus population from one place to another easy. I have met men from Dhárwár in Berar and others from Gujarát working on the railway on the Kelat Frontier. In ordinary times the more enterprising and restless only go far abroad, in all time famines have been the great promoters of wholesale emigration. The north of the Dhárwár Collectorate, which has come under revision since the famine, has been found to show little or no

increase in the population recorded thirty years ago. Though the mortality for some two years was much above that ordinarily prevailing, yet, no one could suppose that the amount of mortality known to have occurred in that time could have swept away the natural increase of thirty years of peace met with elsewhere previous to the famine period. The chief cause of the apparent stationary rate of the population compared with that of thirty years back is undoubtedly emigration.

23. The number of houses shows a small increase during the last twenty years, namely, 4.3 per cent. The poorer class of houses those which are thatched have almost entirely disappeared, seven only remaining.

24. The agricultural cattle show a large decrease, namely 32.5 per cent. or from 3,775 to 2,546. The accuracy of this return I do not feel at all certain about, either as regards the past or the present. There was certainly no want of cattle here in former times about the time of the first settlement twenty years ago, and the cattle here were always remarkably good. In fact from the general absence of grazing lands, the agricultural cattle here have been from the last thirty years back almost universally stall fed therefore, it did not pay to keep bad cattle, which ate as much as good. The people were very well-to-do, as all those of the Dhárwár black or cotton plain were, and paid very high prices for their cattle. Pairs of bullocks would be rarely seen worth less than Rs. 100 and double and treble that sum was commonly given for a pair. In the famine the good cattle were everywhere, as a rule, saved from death from sheer want of food, the bad cattle were allowed to take their chance, either picking up what they could near home in the fields, or were driven off to the most accessible hill or jungle tracks. There are 66,589 acres of land now under actual occupation, inám inclusive, and there was almost the same area in occupation in 1860. From 20 to 25 acres of black soil is supposed to find full occupation for a pair of bullocks in the cultivating season, but this might with industry and economy of time perhaps be extended to 30 to 35 acres. The numbers of agricultural cattle recorded in 1860 give about acres 37½ to each pair of bullocks. Then there was certainly no scarcity of bullocks, and the cattle power existing required no economy whatever in its use. I should, therefore, imagine that the number of cattle was then underestimated. The present recorded number of cattle gives acres 52½ to each pair of bullocks, which I should consider to be beyond their power to cultivate, yet we know from the classification records that out of all the Government occupied land comprising acres 46,023 only the insignificant proportion of acres 1,083 or 2.4 per cent. was actually not under the plough in 1878 and this proportion is not likely to be different in the inám lands. The cattle to cultivate this area must have been forthcoming, and it is clear that the number recorded as existent could not do it, at least half as many again would be necessary, with the not over industrious habits of the people, to cultivate the area in even a somewhat slovenly manner, yet well enough to obtain the excellent crops spoken of by the Superintendent as having been seen by him on the ground in December last. I think there can be no doubt that the full tale of the cattle was not given by the cultivators either in 1878 or in 1859.

25. The same reasoning will also apply to the non-agricultural cattle which are stated to have decreased from 5,471 to 1,819. This class would certainly comprise a great number of useless animals, regarding the preservation of which little thought or care would be taken. But as regards valuable cattle of any kind, there could be no great difficulty in preserving them through the famine. There was a great store of fodder in the villages at the opening of the monsoon of 1876, and the rain of the early part of the monsoons of 1876 and 1877 was, in both cases, sufficient to afford some fodder. Moreover, here the number of useless cattle being undoubtedly more limited than in many other parts, there were fewer months to consume what fodder there was.

26. Some light may be thrown on this subject, which is one of very considerable economical importance by what occurred in Mysore. In examining the survey statistics of two talukas, in the whole of which the famine had been excessively severe, more so probably than in any part or limited tract of Dhárwár, in which too the people were in no degree to be compared with the Dhárwár people as to good condition, I found the survey census taken in 1878-79 show 52,000 cattle in one taluka and 82,000 in another as then existent, and yet great mortality during the famine was asserted, the area of these two talukas may each be roughly put as four times that of Nargund, and there were no special advantages for providing the cattle with fodder by grazing. Though the numbers of cattle were so great the probability is that one Nargund bullock was worth six or eight of them, for though there are very fine bullocks in parts of Mysore, from the abundance of grazing in fair seasons there is an enormous proportion of most worthless useless beasts. Still they pulled through somehow in the above enormous numbers, and it may be assumed with the minimum of care, for the people had enough to do to keep themselves alive. But in real fact so long as murrain keeps away, it is not a very easy thing to kill a bullock by simple starvation, if he is let loose to do what he can for himself, and everywhere it may be assumed that even in the famine few animals worth keeping died of simple starvation.

27. The other heads of the statistical table at paragraph 28 of the Superintendent's report call for no very special remark. Sheep and goats have decreased from 5,104 to 3,485, a decrease in the number of these animals will be found everywhere; grazing is scarce and more valuable, and meat fetches a much higher price than in former times; there is thus every inducement to sell, and increased difficulty in keeping up numbers. Carts have

increased from 194 to 315 or 62.3 per cent. Horses and ponies have decreased by one-half as everywhere else with the greater use of wheeled carriage. Wells are much the same as 20 years ago, now 99 against 93 formerly. This not being in general a well sinking tract from the great depth of water from the surface. Tanks are identically the same, 17 now and formerly and none of any consequence whatever or of any use for irrigation or for more than affording drinking water principally for cattle.

28. It is remarkable that these villages should show a much large proportion of persons who can read than any other part of this Collectorate yet subjected to revision settlement, 14½ per cent. of the whole can now read against 9.4 per cent. formerly. In the low castes 6.9 per cent. can now read against 2.9 formerly. The Mussalmans are the most uneducated class of all but 1.4 per cent. being able to read. Of women 26 can now read, none being able to do so formerly, and of these 3 are of the low castes. Education appears to be more in fashion in these villages than elsewhere, the existence of a large central town at Nargund, which, including five village sites and more than a third of the whole population, must in many ways greatly facilitate the establishment and keeping up of schools.

29. In the 41st para. of his letter, the Superintendent refers to the three * appendices to his letter relating to sales, leases and mortgages of land in these villages as recorded in the registration records. The sales are very few in number, five only, and all occurred in the year 1878, a time of great depression, the previous year having been one of famine and no good year having as yet followed. The prices paid vary from eight to but three times the survey assessment. Under the circumstances no deductions as to the ordinary value of land here can be drawn from these few cases, even if we were sure that they represented the entire transaction. The cases of lease are more numerous amounting to seventeen and occurring mostly in 1876 and 1877. The terms in these cases afford more decided information as to the bearing of the old assessment, though from the sum due being in many cases paid down in advance for the whole period of the lease the eliciting the equivalent of the annual payment is a matter of some complication. As for instance in the first case of the list in Appendix J, in which land bearing assessment Rs. 6-8-0 is sub-let for 13 years for the sum of Rs. 80 paid down in advance, the lessee paying the assessment, the annual interest of this sum at the low rate of 12 per cent. would be Rs. 9-10-0 a year, which the lessor could appropriate, and the capital sum Rs. 80 would remain with him at the expiration of the lease. Or case 12, in which land assessed at Rs. 41, is sub-let for 17 years for Rs. 500 paid down in advance the lessee paying the assessment, the annual interest of this sum at even 12 per cent. would be Rs. 60, the capital sum remaining with the lessor at the expiration of the lease. In the cases of annual payment, in number 10 of the list, we find the annual payment nearly three times the survey assessment, which the lessor has to make good. No. 9 of the list the annual payment is six times the survey assessment, which the lessor is to pay. In the other cases the annual payment is a smaller multiple of the assessment, down to one and a half times. But as the land in all the villages concerned is of high quality and differs little, and also from what we know of ordinary sub-letting rates in Dhárwár in land of this description, we are justified in assuming that the cases of recorded highest payment represent much more nearly the normal value of land here than those of lower payment, in which also we may justly assume that all the circumstances are not recorded.

30. The cases of mortgage are much more numerous; amounting to thirty-one in all, all but four in 1876 and 1877. These are sufficient to show that land bears a high value in proportion to the assessment; they also afford some information about the rates of interest paid for money in transactions of this nature. In two cases it is recorded as 2 per cent. per mensem, and in one case as Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. per mensem.

31. From Appendix L to the Superintendent's report, it appears that in 32½ per cent. of the lands in these villages the land is sub-let, a larger proportion than that usually met with, which is about 25 per cent.; this is partly owing to the great proportion of inam lands and partly to the existence of a large trading class in and about Nargund, who seek with avidity for land as an investment but rarely cultivate themselves.

32. In the 47th para. of his letter, the Superintendent refers to prices. Those of 1879 could not be implicitly trusted as a guide to the future, the average of those from 1870 to 1878 inclusive, may give a more correct indication of what may be expected in the future. These, in comparison with the averages from 1856 to 1860 inclusive, are as follows for jowári and wheat, the staple grain of these villages:—

Year,	Jowári.	Wheat.
1856 to 1860	46.2	39.
1870 to 1878	17.4	17.4

33. Cotton is the great staple, however, of these villages, and the price in Bombay, always governs the local price. The indigenous cotton called "Koompta" in the Bombay

* Marked J, J, K,

market is the kind almost exclusively grown here. The price of this in 1860 ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 a candy. It has not been under Rs. 200 for the last two or three years, and of late ranges considerably above that price. All increase of price is absolute gain to the producer, as the charges of transport, &c., must remain pretty constant.

34. The statement, Appendix A, attached to this letter gives the revenue history for 31 of these villages for the period since they came under British rule, namely, since 1858. Though from the circumstances connected with the confiscation of these villages to the British Government considerable disorder and want of system unavoidably existed in the administration, yet in 1858-59 the sum of Rs. 35,938 was collected on the Government land alone, and the total collections of land revenue, judi, &c., inclusive, amounted to Rs. 46,357. The settlement was introduced in 1859-60, two years were required to get matters into order and to eliminate false claims for inams from true. In 1861-62 and 1878-79 Government land appears as follows:—

Year.	Occupied Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Remissions.	Collections.	Arable Government waste.	
					Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.				Rs.
1861-62	40,509	41,278	47	41,231	1,028	730
1878-79	41,291	41,954	...	41,954	567	407

35. Between 1861-62 and 1878-79 remissions and outstandings disappear from the returns entirely, excepting during the last three years which include the famine period, in the first of these 1876-77 Rs. 935 were remitted, and a considerable sum of Rs. 9,859 appears among the outstandings, which was reduced to Rs. 2,300 in 1877-78 and Rs. 405 in the following year 1878-79.

36. As regards the special measures required to secure the revenue during recent years, the following statement will not be without interest:—

Year.	Notices issued in default of punctual payment.	Sales in default consequent on notice.
1876-77	1,963	6
1877-78	642	77
1878-79	383	8

37. I now come to the question of the revision of assessment. In the first settlement in 1859-60, I divided these villages into three groups for differing rates of maximum dry-crop assessment according to their position, placing the highest rate on the western in consideration of their better and more certain rainfall, and the lowest rate on the eastern villages, in consideration of their inferiority in this respect. The three rates were, respectively, Rs. 1-7-0, Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 1-3-0. The following shows the number of villages ranged under each rate with the three corresponding groups into which I now propose to divide them; one village formerly in the 3rd group is now put in the second; this is the only change made in the grouping:—

Original Settlement.			Proposed Settlement.		
Group.	Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Group.	Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.
		Rs. s. p.			Rs. s. p.
1st	12	1 7 0	1st	12	1 10 0
2nd	19	1 5 0	2nd	20	1 8 0
3rd	3	1 3 0	3rd	2	1 4 0
	34			34	

38. The proposed maximum rates show but a small increase over those formerly imposed. In fact, as mentioned in paragraph 16 of my original settlement report on these villages, I twenty years ago here adopted rates 3 to 4 annas on the rupee higher than those imposed on the adjacent Government villages at the settlement 15 years before, when the country was in a very depressed condition. Now I have proposed rates for these villages on

a par with those imposed on revision in the adjacent Government villages 6 years ago, thus now putting all on one even level of assessment. The increase of assessment now obtained will thus be less than we might easily obtain, but still it will be now clearly just to place these and the adjacent villages on the same level of assessment.

39. There is neither rice land or Patasthal or channel garden land in these villages. There are acres 135 in all of well garden land, of which acres 77 are Government land. At the time of the former survey there were acres 102 of this kind of cultivation, both inam and Government. No extra assessment has been placed on these well lands in accordance with the standing practice in revision settlement.

40. The following statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates in each of the three groups, and in the total compared with the collections of 1879-1880:—

Class.	Number of villages in each class.	Maximum dry-crop rate. Rs. a. p.	By former Survey.		By revision Survey.				Increase of assessment per cent.		
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.	Government unoccupied assessed waste.	Total.				
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
1st	12	1 10 0	24,468	26,429	25,019	33,585	...	...	25,019	33,585	27.1
2nd	33	1 8 0	17,857	17,703	17,600	21,630	485	375	18,445	22,005	32.3
3rd	2	1 4 0	2,919	2,747	3,044	3,070	4	4	3,048	3,074	11.9
Total ...	54	.....	45,244	46,879	46,023	58,285	489	379	46,512	58,664	24.3

41. The result of the revision of these villages will be an increase of revenue from Rs. 46,879 to Rs. 58,285, or Rs. 11,406 equal to 24.3 per cent. on the revenue hitherto collected. In the adjacent villages settled in 1874-1875, the increase of assessment amounted to about 50 per cent., and the increase would on the proposed rates have amounted to the same here, had not about half of it been taken in the settlement of 1859-1860 by imposing rates from 3 to 4 annas in the rupee higher than in the adjacent villages.

42. The increase is 27 per cent. in the best villages composing the 1st group, 22 per cent. in the 2nd group, and only 11 per cent. in the 3rd group, which comprise the most inferiorly situated villages. There are no single villages with any remarkably large increases; one only shows an increase of 44 per cent.—the only one exceeding 40 per cent.

43. The area of Government unoccupied assessed arable waste is trifling, about 1 per cent. of the whole, or a total area of acres 489, bearing survey assessment Rs. 379. This is almost entirely confined to the villages north of the river Malprabha.

44. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of these villages under every head:—

	By old Survey.		By new Survey.		Collection of Jodi on Inama.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government occupied land	45,288	46,879	46,023	58,285	.....
Government unoccupied arable waste	567	407	489	379	.....
Inam	21,204	22,400	20,566	26,592	13,284
Government unarable unassessed waste	4,267	.....	4,382	.....	.....
Total ...	71,276	69,686	71,460	85,256	13,284

The excess in the area of Government occupied land by the new survey compared with the old and the deficiency in the inam land is probably due to some inam lands having been by mistake recorded as Government lands by the present survey, any such errors will of course be corrected at the introduction of the settlement.

45. On the whole area of occupied Government land, the old assessment gives an average of Rs. 1-0-4. By the proposed assessment this becomes Rs. 1-4-3, an increase of Re. 0-3-11 per acre.

46. The revision now reported on will, I estimate under every head, cost the sum of Rs. 10,649, and for this expenditure an increase of annual revenue of Rs. 14,156 will be attained. The present local cess is included in the Government revenue heretofore collected, one-seventeenth being deducted from the total collections and credited to local cess in accordance with the orders in force at the time of the first settlement of these villages. In future the local cess will, in accordance with present practice, be separately collected at the rate of one anna on the rupee. As the State revenue lost one-seventeenth of the former gross revenue, the total gain to the treasury from the revision will be Rs. 11,406 increase of collections, and Rs. 2,750 hitherto diverted from former collection to Local Funds, total Rs. 14,156.

47. This completes my proposals for the revision of these villages, and I have only to request that these proposals may receive early attention, and that sanction for the introduction of the settlement before the 5th June may be granted in accordance with section 74 of the Revenue Code, as it will not be possible to give out the rates before the 31st instant.

48. Appended is a very careful report regarding these villages from Mr. W. M. Fletcher, the Superintendent of the Southern Maratha Country Survey, and also a copy of the original settlement report.

49. I would propose, in accordance with the usual custom, that the assessment of these villages now proposed be guaranteed so as to fall in with the terms of the talukas in which they are now respectively situated.

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

Forwarded through the Collector of Dharwar and the Commissioner, Southern Division.

APPENDIX A.

Revenue Statement for thirty-one (31) villages situated in the old Nargund Máhal of the Dhárwár Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1859-60.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IFAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AND IFAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied.	Full Standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance Collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collection, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 3, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 8, 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10, 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1858-59	31,130	36,987	...	1,048	1,049	35,938	2,065	699	406	23,863	29,520	10,018	57,058	67,206	46,857	...	
1859-60	36,269	36,987	...	5,570	5,570	31,936	968	682	387	25,775	27,046	20,823	63,012	64,631	52,540	...	
1860-61	37,101	37,396	...	...	...	37,796	1,074	755	274	24,844	26,077	19,625	63,022	64,628	57,695	...	
1861-62	40,509	41,278	...	47	47	41,231	1,028	780	409	21,482	22,624	11,786	63,019	64,632	53,426	...	
1862-63	40,856	41,550	...	...	...	41,550	773	555	454	21,393	22,532	12,115	63,022	64,637	54,119	...	
1863-64	41,189	41,782	...	...	...	41,782	459	342	519	21,364	22,501	11,885	63,012	64,625	54,186	...	
1864-65	41,177	41,779	...	...	...	41,779	470	349	822	21,365	22,500	13,240	63,012	64,628	55,841	...	
1865-66	41,153	41,750	...	...	...	41,760	493	368	423	21,366	22,500	13,585	63,012	64,628	55,768	...	
1866-67	41,449	42,026	...	...	...	42,026	472	362	546	21,091	22,240	13,324	63,012	64,628	55,896	...	
1867-68	41,540	42,119	...	...	...	42,119	464	362	456	21,008	22,157	14,219	63,012	64,628	56,794	...	
1868-69	41,390	42,003	...	...	...	42,003	596	459	367	21,008	22,157	13,268	62,994	64,619	55,638	...	
1869-70	41,395	42,008	...	...	...	42,008	591	454	398	21,008	22,157	13,189	62,994	64,619	55,595	...	
1870-71	41,373	41,987	...	...	...	41,987	613	475	408	21,008	22,157	13,188	62,994	64,619	55,578	...	
1871-72	41,373	41,987	...	...	...	41,987	613	475	219	21,008	22,157	13,181	62,994	64,619	55,367	...	
1872-73	41,253	41,902	...	...	...	41,902	729	555	186	21,005	22,156	13,181	62,987	64,613	55,269	...	
1873-74	41,254	41,902	...	...	...	41,902	552	401	228	21,005	22,155	13,180	62,811	64,458	55,310	...	
1874-75	41,212	41,869	...	...	...	41,869	93	494	252	21,005	22,155	13,180	62,810	64,458	55,301	...	
1875-76	41,239	41,896	...	...	...	41,896	566	407	150	21,005	22,155	13,331	62,810	64,458	55,377	...	
1876-77	41,257	41,916	...	935	935	40,981	567	407	132	20,986	22,135	13,231	62,810	64,458	55,341	9,859	
1877-78	41,280	41,939	...	...	...	41,939	567	407	35	20,968	22,112	13,337	62,810	64,458	55,311	2,300	
1878-79	41,291	41,954	41,954	567	407	40	20,952	22,098	13,037	62,810	64,459	55,051	405	

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APPENDIX AA.

Revenue Statement for (3) three villages, viz., Kankikop, Halgop and Budihal, situated in the old Nargund Petha of the Dhárwar Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1862-63. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land, Government, occupied and unoccupied and Inam.			Balance out standing at close of year.	
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		Rs.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1858-59	.....	4,927	...	4	4	4,928	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	.....	5,124	...
1859-60	.....	4,953	...	20	20	4,988	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	.....	5,228	...
1860-61	.....	4,958	...	126	126	4,827	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	.....	5,122	...
1861-62	.....	5,002	...	126	126	4,876	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	.....	5,122	...
1862-63	3,842	4,785	...	...	...	4,785	...	...	...	357	443	249	4,199	5,228	5,034	...
1863-64	3,842	4,785	...	...	...	4,785	...	...	...	357	443	249	4,199	5,228	5,034	...
1864-65	3,842	4,785	...	...	...	4,785	...	...	...	357	443	249	4,199	5,228	5,034	...
1865-66	3,822	4,761	...	...	...	4,761	...	...	...	377	467	263	4,199	5,228	5,034	...
1866-67	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	303	137	4,199	5,228	5,062	...
1867-68	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	303	137	4,199	5,228	5,062	...
1868-69	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	303	136	4,199	5,228	5,061	...
1869-70	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	303	136	4,199	5,228	5,061	...
1870-71	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	303	324	4,199	5,228	5,240	...
1871-72	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	303	230	4,199	5,228	5,155	...
1872-73	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	303	230	4,199	5,228	5,155	...
1873-74	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	302	232	4,199	5,227	5,157	...
1874-75	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	302	232	4,199	5,227	5,157	...
1875-76	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	302	232	4,199	5,227	5,157	...
1876-77	3,947	4,925	...	201	201	4,724	...	...	...	252	302	232	4,199	5,227	4,956	408
1877-78	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	302	230	4,199	5,227	5,155	9
1878-79	3,947	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...	...	...	252	302	227	4,199	5,227	5,152	...

General statement of 34 villages for the last 5 years.

1874-75	45,159	46,794	...	...	...	46,794	593	434	252	21,257	22,457	13,412	67,009	69,685	60,458	...
1875-76	45,185	46,821	...	...	...	46,821	566	407	150	21,257	22,457	13,533	67,009	69,685	60,534	...
1876-77	45,204	46,841	...	1,136	1,36	45,705	567	407	132	21,238	22,437	13,463	67,009	69,685	59,800	10,262
1877-78	45,227	46,864	...	...	...	46,864	567	407	35	21,215	22,414	13,567	67,009	69,685	60,463	2,309
1878-79	45,238	46,879	...	...	...	46,879	567	407	40	21,204	22,400	13,244	67,009	69,685	60,203	406

No. 91 of 1880.

From

W. M. Fletcher, Esquire,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country;

To

The Hon'ble Colonel Anderson,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division.

*Survey Superintendent's Office, Kolhapur District,
Camp Ajra, January 27th, 1880.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following statistical report on 8½ villages of the old Nargund Petha, 81 of which were settled in 1860 for a term of 20 years under the Government Resolution noted in the margin, and the other 3 in the year following.

Revenue Department No. 1636
of 24th April 1860.

2. These villages are now distributed as follows:—

Distribution of villages.	21 villages in Navalgund Taluka, Dharwar.
	2 do. Ron do. do.
	11 do. Badami do. Kaladgi.

3. In the remeasurement a new principle was experimentally introduced and a trial made in 14 selected villages to see whether by utilising the original measurements any appreciable saving could, with advantage, be made in the cost of the revision survey. In talukas hitherto revised it has been apparent, from reasons fully dealt with in your Revision Settlement Report on the Ranebennur Taluka, that entire remeasurement would be most economical; but in the case of the villages under report, some of those reasons were absent, and it seemed a good opportunity for the experiment in question.

Method of remeasurement.

4. To explain; only 19 years having elapsed since settlement, it was to be presumed not only, that the original measurement had been conducted more nearly according to present practice, and the boundary marks more punctually erected, but that fewer changes in boundaries would be necessary than usual; and the almost entire absence of gardens and rice land in these villages led to the same presumption. Again, the villages all lie in the black soil plain, where the nature of the ground favours accuracy.

5. The plan adopted was briefly as follows:—

Those old numbers only were remeasured, whose boundaries required alteration or whose area might be expected from various causes to differ considerably from that formerly recorded; in the former class may be mentioned numbers through which made-roads had been carried since settlement, or which were found to contain more than one occupant, or Government and inam land; in the latter fall fields bounded by large nalas, or from which land had been for public purposes. In all numbers not thus remeasured the area was calculated from the old measurements.

6. In these confirmed numbers, however, it is only the measurements for area which are confirmed; other details such as boundary marks, deductions for unculturable area, *i. e.*, roads, nalas, etc., have to be gone through in the same way as for numbers remeasured, and the map has to be replotted from work now done by theodolite; operations which, of course, take time.

7. The result of experiment in the 14 villages is summarised below:—

Old numbers.		New Nos.	Acres.
1,345 remeasured became	...	2,481	27,451
1,548 confirmed	...	1,548	26,027
<u>2,893 Total</u>	...	<u>4,029</u>	<u>53,478</u>

8. The entire remeasurement of this amount would have taken (at the rate of 8 numbers per diem for measurement, and 15 numbers for boundary mark inspection) 1,612 days work: number of days actually taken was 1,248, or 364 less, equal to a saving of nearly 23 per cent.

9. These are the actual results; but as the work was done at short rates in consequence of many of the men employed being sickly, it is probable that, making allowance for this, the saving would have amounted to about 27 per cent. The saving as thus amended may be taken as the greatest to be expected by the system above detailed, for it is not likely that it will ever be carried out under circumstances more favourable.

10. To counterbalance the advantages obtained, it should be remembered that there is under this method greater risk of inaccuracies remaining undetected either altogether or until the men have left the villages, and that in the latter case great expense would be

incurred in correction. It is not practicable either to employ on this work the young inexperienced men who form a considerable part of every establishment. It is evident, however, that in districts where dry crop cultivation is the rule, considerable saving may be obtained, and orders have been issued for the future use of this system wherever possible.

11. In the remaining 20 villages of those under report, the remeasurement was conducted in the manner followed in all districts hitherto revised and explained for the information of Government in previous revision settlement reports. In the process of measuring into separate survey numbers every existing occupancy, separating as far as possible Government from inam land, and breaking up into smaller fields all old numbers which exceeded regulation size, the 3,887 old survey numbers, comprised in the 34 villages have become 5,482.

12. The following statement shows the differences which were found in the areas of individual numbers between the former and present survey:—

Villages.	Total old Survey Numbers.	Difference within					Included in Gawthan, etc.	Old numbers confirmed.	
		Zero.	1 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.			Over 20 per cent.
34	3,887	91	1,967	138	34	21	85	8	1,548

From this it appears that in 9.7 per cent. of the old numbers remeasured, there was a difference of more than 5 per cent. between the old area and that now obtained. This is a somewhat larger proportion than has been found in previous revisions as was, of course, to be foreseen, for in the 14 villages in which the experiment above described was carried out, all those numbers in which large differences might be expected between former and present area were remeasured, while those in which little or no difference was expected were left unmeasured.

13. The reclassification has been conducted in the same way as in previous revision settlements. Of old numbers whose classification ranged above 10 annas, 10 per cent. have been reclassified in the first 100 and 5 per cent. of subsequent hundreds in each village; while, of fields whose old classification was below 10 annas, 15 per cent. have been reclassified. Villages in which this operation showed the old classification to have been untrustworthy have been reclassified entirely, and in any case all water class has been done afresh.

14. In the process of revision of classification, 1,262 numbers comprising 13,957 acres were actually reclassified, while in 4,200 numbers, with an area of 57,506 acres, the classification was merely adjusted or confirmed. In every number the deductions for unculturable have been revised, and the enquiries as to tenure cultivation, etc., carried out in the usual manner.

15. The results of the reclassification in the case of every field have been contrasted with the original work in tabular statements prepared for each village and forwarded for your inspection and adjustment, as hitherto. As a whole the old classification was found to have been too low in the good soils, and too high in the poor ones—a result which corresponds with that found hitherto in all revision classification.

16. The following statement contrasts the former area of the 34 villages with that now obtained under the different heads of cultivation:—

	Former Survey.	Revised Survey.
	Acres.	Acres.
Arable dry crop	67,084	66,943
Garden land	102	135
Unarable, unassessed, hills, etc. ...	4,120	4,382
Total ...	71,306	71,460

The insignificance of the difference between the two totals is, of course, chiefly due to the fact of the old area having been confirmed to so large an extent in 14 villages whose area amounts to more than two-thirds of the whole of that under report. As about one-half only of the area of these 14 villages was remeasured, it follows that one-third of the total shown above as the area by the revision survey has been calculated from the former measurements and should, therefore, differ not at all from former results. Another reason for small difference exists in the easy nature of the ground.

17. The decrease in dry-crop area is due partly to increase under the heads of garden and unassessed, and partly to the total difference. The unassessed area shows an increase, partly owing to such area being more accurately defined and measured now than formerly, and partly to additions made for public purposes from the culturable head. From information furnished by the classing establishment, it appears there are now 444 acres unoccupied, but the original settlement report contains no figures for comparison on this point.

18. Nargund itself lies north-east from Dharwar, some 32 miles. The villages under report, however, do not form a compact group round it, but lie scattered along both banks of the Malaprabha, and intermixed with the Government villages of Badami, Ron, and Navalgund Talukas at various distances from Nargund up to 25 miles.

19. The tract over which they extend lies entirely in the basin of the Malaprabha, and is a flat plain of black soil, watered by that river and its tributary the Bennihalla, both perennial streams. Except the fort of Nargund and a smaller eminence about 3 miles to the north of it, there are no hills.

20. Appendix A gives the rainfall for the last 10 years at Nargund and Badami, as furnished me from the Revenue Department. The entries for the years 1872-73 are exceptionally low, but it is to be observed that at Navalgund the fall for 1873 is quoted in a former revision report* as 11 inches and 15 cents, though not without question of its accuracy. The average rainfall of the tract may be taken, perhaps, at 23 inches, but the western villages, no doubt, have the advantage in climate.

21. The figures regarding crops attached to this report are the average of three years, *vis.*, 1874-75, 1875-76 and 1877-78, the year of famine, when all the land was waste having been omitted, so as not to vitiate the result. The following is a summary:—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals (jowari, wheat, bajri and kala) ...	22.91	32.20
Pulse (tur, mug, gram)	4.72	1.96
Oil (linseed and kardi) ... ..	...	4.65
Fibre (American and country cotton) ...	...	30.41
Miscellaneous ... ..	.63	.12
Total ..	28.26	69.34
Waste and fallow	2.40	
Grand total ..	100.00	

22. Thus early and late crops, it will be seen, stand roughly in proportion of 1 to 2. Of the 1st, cereals (almost all jowari) may be said to occupy five-sixths, and pulses the remaining sixth of the area sown. Among late crops, jowari is still the most extensively grown cereal, though wheat, which is not far behind it in area, passes it in importance. Gram is the only pulse, and the oil-seeds grown are linseed and safflower. The most important product of these villages, however, is cotton, which covers nearly half of the late crop area, and is grown chiefly for export. The American and country variety are shown in the proportion of 1 to 14, and the former, I understand, has been losing ground of late.

23. From the little I have myself seen of the district I should say that the style of cultivation was somewhat careless, and the excellent crops which I saw on the ground in December last would, no doubt, have been much enhanced by efficient weeding. This may, perhaps, be partly due to the loss of cattle in the famine. The use of manure is more general in the villages close to Nargund than is usual in plain black soil districts—a fact which generally infers a regular rainfall.

24. Within an average distance of some 32 miles of both the large markets of Hubli and Dharwar, and easy and continuous access thence to the coast, the Nargund Petha villages enjoy, for eight months of the year, great facilities for disposal of their produce; but during the rains, communications are often much interrupted. The road that goes north from these large markets to Sholapur runs through the town of Nargund, crosses the river Malaprabha 12 miles further on at Konnur and Govenkop, villages of this petha, and should be of great service to the villages under report. It is, however, little better than a black soil track and in bad weather impassable. From Nargund a road made, I understand, during the famine, runs direct to Navalgund, distant about 12 miles south, and another line goes to the north-west along the southern border of the Ramdurg State through Gokak to Sankeshwar on the

* Revision Settlement Report on 47 villages of old Hubli and 81 of old Navalgund, January 29th, 1874.

Poona and Belgaum road. These roads are useful as connecting local markets, but bear no through traffic.

25. Along the line first mentioned, traffic is considerable during the 5 months, cotton, India madder and grain coming south from Sholapur, Bārsi and the Nizam's dominions, and rice, salt, jagri, cocoanuts, supari, etc., forming the return trade.

26. In the four villages named in the margin,* markets are held weekly, and details regarding them, furnished by the Māmlatdār, will be found in Appendix C, Nargund is a centre of some local importance, and cotton and wheat are collected there for export; but the other markets are insignificant. Navalgund, the thana town of the táluka to which most of these villages now belong, is the ruling market in the immediate vicinity, and I have, therefore, attached, later in the report, a statement showing the prices obtaining there.

27. The cotton cloth and articles of wearing apparel sold in the small local markets are chiefly the produce of looms in the villages of Shirol and Govankop, and are of the ordinary quality. Four hundred is stated as the total number of looms then in this petha, in your report on the original settlement; the present statistics show but three hundred, a falling off, of which I have no special explanation to offer. Besides weaving there is no other industry of any note in these villages. There are 10 saw gins shown in the return but, on enquiry, I found these were disused and out of repair.

28. The subjoined statement is an abstract of Appendices D, E, and F and contrasts the present statistics of these villages with the results of the survey census in the year of settlement:—

	1860.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage
Population	21,481	16,268	.....	5,163	—24·09
Flat-roofed and tiled	4,579	4,777	198	.....	+ 4·32
Thatched	87	7	.....	80	—91·95
Agricultural cattle	3,775	2,546	.....	1,229	—32·55
Cows, buffaloes and young	5,471	1,819	.....	3,652	—66·75
Sheep and goats	5,104	3,485	.....	1,619	—31·72
Carts	194	815	121	.....	+ 62·87
Horses and ponies	186	74	.....	62	—45·59
Wells and budkis	98	99	6	.....	+ 6·45
Tanks	17	17	.....	.....	...

29. The large decrease in population (24 per cent.) can only be ascribed to various causes arising from the famine, which was very severe in this district. It is noticeable that the proportionate decrease is greatest in the low castes (30·1 per cent.) and much less in the Lingayat caste (14·2 per cent.). The Musalmans, Brahmans and Jains are too few in number to furnish useful data. Among the total population, the proportionate decrease is on the boys 31 per cent. and 17½ per cent among the men, and nearly the same order of proportion is observable both among the low castes and Lingayats, the boys in each case being most decreased and the men least so. Twenty years ago the proportion of children to the whole population was 34·8 per cent.; it is now 32·8. Amongst the low castes the proportion was 35·4, and is now 32·2.

30. The decrease in population is shared in by all the villages under report except Wasan, which perhaps owes the circumstance to its good land and some irrigation on the river banks. The same may be said of Konur, where the decrease is comparatively small, but no general rule seems applicable, and the amount of decrease differs in every village. The five villages which form the town of Nargund, have lost 29 per cent of their inhabitants — a fact due, no doubt, to the larger proportion of the low caste labouring class found in centres of trade.

31. In connection with this subject the figures given in columns 14 and 15 of Appendix O should be of importance but they are taken from the registers of the village officers, and, from the rarity of the occasions of checking them, cannot be considered accurate. I have no reason to suppose that the records in this petha were kept with more than usual care, but the figures are at all events consistent in themselves. I give below the totals of the statement furnished for the 21 Navalgund villages concerned by the Māmlatdār of that táluka:—

	Births.	Deaths.
1876	644	596
1877	306	2,134
1878	105	716
1879	264	339

* Colonel Anderson's report is for 31 villages only; but there are no looms in the three additional villages now included.

Much reliance cannot be placed on these figures, but perhaps in the falling off in the number of births may be found a clue to the decrease in population seeming greater now than it was supposed to be at the time of the famine.

32. The area under report is nearly 112 square miles on which the population shows an average density of 145 to the square mile, a low rate even for a purely agricultural district in the plains. But this rate cannot, I think, be properly applied in the case of these villages, which lie scattered at considerable distances from each other, and many of the tillers of whose soil may well reside in contiguous villages not included among those under report.

33. The figure given for total population in the original settlement report differs considerably from that now obtained from the old census papers. It seems probable, I find, that the population of a village not under report was wrongly included in the former total, but this does not account for the whole difference, nor, on the other hand, can I find any error in the figures now shown.

34. From the information given in statistical table No. V (Appendix E) it appears that, in round numbers, 40 per cent. of the population depend solely on agriculture for support, and 40 per cent. solely on other means, while 20 per cent. gain their livelihood in part only from the land. A large proportion of non-agriculturists might be expected, seeing that the town of Nargund alone contains nearly half the total population, but the division thus made cannot, from its nature, be more than approximate.

Houses. 35. Houses of the latter description have increased upwards of 4 per cent. and those of the poorest sort have almost disappeared.

36. There is a great decrease in all descriptions of live-stock, which is due, no doubt, chiefly to famine causes. Some considerable decrease, however, in numbers is usually found at the time of revision settlements accompanied by an improvement in quality.

Cattle. 37. The number of carts has increased 121 per cent. in the last 20 years, an unmistakable sign of increased prosperity and trading enterprise.

38. Wells show an increase of about 6½ per cent.; whether this is in wells for irrigation or for drinking purposes, there is no means of ascertaining, as the old records do not distinguish between the two kinds. Tanks have neither increased nor decreased in number.

39. With regard to education, it will be seen that in spite of the decrease in population, the number of persons able to read has actually increased, and that whereas the proportion of readers to the total population was 9½ per cent. 20 years ago, it is now 14½ per cent. The increase is greatest in the poorer classes though it is common to all castes. 26 females only are now returned as able to read, but formerly none were so.

40. The details given in Appendix H were obtained from the Educational Department for Government schools, and for private ones from the Classing Establishment. The total number of children under instructions, *viz.* 193, is not a large proportion, though not far short of what was found in the Dhárwár Táluka at the late revision. The attendance at school is, however, I believe, improving each year.

41. The appendices mentioned in the margin give instances, taken from the Sub-Registrar's records, of transactions of sale, lease, and mortgage which have taken place in the years 1876-78 in the villages under report. I have been careful only to quote cases in which it appeared that land alone was the subject of the transaction, and many, therefore, in which houses and other property were concerned, have been omitted.

42. The list of sales shows that the sums realized varied from three times to upward of eight times the Government assessment; in this there is nothing remarkable in any way.

43. The statement of leases shows a great variety of conditions; as where in case No. 9 the owner pays the Government due of Rs. 17 and receives a rent of Rs. 100 annually from his sub-tenant; or where in case No. 12 he takes 500 rupees cash, and hands over his land for 17 years to the lessee, who engages to pay the Government due of 41 rupees yearly; or where again in case No. 11 he merely takes from his sub-tenant the equivalent of the Government assessment.

44. With regard to mortgages, it is observable that the usufruct of the land is usually taken by the mortgagee in lieu of interest on the loan, a condition which must often be very much in his favour, when the owner, as is often the case, pays the Government assessment.

45. On the whole as has often been remarked with regard to statistics of this nature, one general inference to be drawn is that few or none of these transactions have been completely recorded. In the case of the present district another inference is that, where

transactions like those recorded can occur, land cannot but be a very valuable property; but many factors being evidently absent, it would be of little use to argue in further detail.

46. Appendix L gives details for 93 villages regarding the status of the actual cultivators of the soil. In 32½ per cent. of the survey numbers in these villages, the cultivators are sub-tenants, a large proportion, which is due partly to the number of inám fields being greater than usual (for inámdárs are a sub-letting class) and partly to many land-holders finding other occupations than agriculture in the town of Nargund. The usual condition of sub-tenure here as elsewhere, is a rent in kind of half the gross produce, the owner paying the Government due and sharing the expenses of seed and manure with the sub-tenant.

47. Information regarding prices will be found in the appendices marginally noted. In the former, which gives the prices since the year of settlement in the Navalgund market, I have copied as far as possible the price statement given in your Revision Settlement Report on 81 old Navalgund villages in 1874; the information after that date is supplied by the Mámlatdár. For the Nargund market no data worth quoting were available earlier than 1871. The information for recent years I have revised and compared as far as possible, but it does not appear very trustworthy.

The following statement shows the average prices at Navalgund during the past 30 years in seers of 80 tolas per rupee:—

	Rice in husk.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Linseed.
Navalgund, 1850-59	30	55½	53	49	40
Do. 1860-69	10½	26½	18½	17	14
Do. 1870-79	13	23	14½	21½	13½
Do. 1879	12	15½	.6	13½	13½
Nargund, 1879	11	16½.	5½	14	11½

The second and third decades contain, respectively, periods of exceptionally high prices, viz. the American War and the late famine; but leaving these years out, the calculation namely 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 in one case, and 1877 in the other, we get 36 seers and 25 seers as the average prices of jowári in the two latter, against 55½ in the first decade; or to take only the interval since 1860 a rise of 31 per cent. in favour of the last half over the first half of the period of settlement.

I have, etc.,
 (Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Sales of Land in villages of the old Nargunda Peta made out from the Sub-Registrar's records, 1878.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arabic area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1878 ...	1	Karmadi ... Part of ...	139 1	Government ...	A. g. 23 10	Rs. a. p. 25 0 0	}		
				Government ...	3 0	3 5 4			
				Total ...	26 10	28 5 4	200	7	Private sale.
" ..	2	Do. Part of ... Part of ...	143 9	Government ...	8 0	8 12 0	}		
				Government ...	3 0	3 0 4			
				Total ...	11 0	11 12 4	100	8-2	Private sale.
" ..	3	Do. Part of ... Part of ... Part of ...	143 88 99	Government ...	8 0	8 12 0	}		
				Government ...	13 23	10 8 0			
				Government ...	8 0	7 12 0			
				Total ...	29 23	27 0 0	100	3-7	Private sale.
" ...	4	Do. Part of ... Part of ... Part of ...	143 99 88	Government ...	7 0	7 10 6	}		
				Government ...	16 0	15 8 0			
				Government ...	13 22	10 9 4			
				Total ...	36 22	33 11 10	100	2-9	Private sale.
" ...	5	Do. Part of ... Part of ... Part of ...	143 1 7	Government ...	8 0	8 12 0	}		
				Government ...	8 0	1 4 6			
				Government ...	11 0	9 4 6			
				Total ...	22 0	19 5 0	100	5-1	Private sale.

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Leases in villages of the old Nargund Peta taken from the Sub-Registrar's records from 1876 to 1878.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey numbers.	Land, Instr. or Government.	Arable area.	Assessment.	Amount realised.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government assessment paid by
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
1876	1	Arhan	28	Government	5 26	6 8 0	30	13 years.	In advance	Lessee.
"	2	Konur	371	Government	30 30	32 0 0	215	10 "	In advance	Lessee.
"	3	Ditto	357	Inám	28 9	29 0 0	200	10 "	In advance	Lessee.
				Govt. due	16 0 0					
"	4	Jegapur	58	Inám	13 28½	18 8 0	100	10 "	In advance	Lessee, who is to pay annually to the Owner 8 Pailis of Jawari = 64 Seers of 80 Tolas.
			59	Inám	14 12½	17 8 0				
				Total	28 1	36 0 0				
					Govt. due	36 0 0				
"	5	Nargund	201	Government	4 35	6 8 0	98	10 "	In advance	Owner.
"	6	Litto	55	Government	16 10	18 0 0	260	10 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 26.	Owner.
"	7	Dandapur	22	Government	36 19	41 0 0	594	9 "	Ditto of Rs. 66.	Owner.
"	8	Ditto	54	Government	28 0	30 0 0	288	4 "	Ditto of Rs. 72.	Owner.
"	9	Ditto	176	Government	9 28	9 0 0	1,000	10 "	Ditto of Rs. 100.	Owner.
			190	Government	6 33	8 0 0				
				Total	16 21	17 0 0				
"	10	Somapur	55	Government	33 11	34 0 0	470	5 "	Ditto of Rs. 94.	Owner.
"	11	Jegapur	61	Inám	27 8	34 0 0	680	20 "	Ditto of Rs. 84.	Owner.
				Govt. due	84 0 0					
"	12	Sankdhal	35	Government	7 29	10 4 0	500	17 "	In advance	Lessee.
			35	Inám	22 35	30 12 0				
				Total	80 24	41 0 0				
1877	13	Maradgi	28	Government	10 39	12 8 0	400	20 "	In advance	Owner.
"	14	Nargund	205	Government	10 21	14 12 0	100	10 "	In advance	Lessee.
"	15	Somapur	368	Inám	23 22	21 0 0	75	8 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 25.	Lessee.
			369	Inám	21 1	18 0 0				
				Total	44 28	39 0 0				
					Govt. due	9 12 0				
1878	16	Arhan	80	Government	15 38	17 0 0	200	5 "	In advance	Lessee.
"	17	Ditto	372	Government	23 18	27 0 0	100	9 "	In advance	Lessee.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing mortgages of land in villages of the Old Nargund Petha from 1876 to 1878 made out from the Sub-Registrar's records.

Date of transaction.	Num ber.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	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 month.	Government assessment paid by.	Penalty on non-payment of debt within date fixed and any other conditions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
1876	1	Konur Part of...	1	Government	12 0	31 0 0	100	13 years or until debt is repaid.	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee.	
"	2	Dandapur ...	308	Inám	16 21	12 0 0	450	Until debt is repaid	Do.	...	Do.	
				Government	due 4 8 9	4 8 9						
"	3	Do. ...	176	Government	9 28	9 0 0	400	Do.	Do.	...	Owner.	
			190	Do.	6 38	8 0 0						
				Total	16 21	17 0 0						
"	4	Do. ...	119	Government	37 11	34 0 0	250	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	
"	5	Nargund ...	16	Do.	10 16	11 0 0	200	3 years or until debt is repaid.	Do.	...	Do.	
"	6	Do. ...	118	Do.	10 11	12 8 0	100	4 years or until debt is repaid.	Do.	...	Do.	
"	7	Do. ...	182	Do.	6 31	8 0 0	160	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	
"	8	Bhyranhati Part of...	31	Do.	6 29	7 8 0	100	Until debt is repaid	Do.	...	Do.	Repayment in yearly instalment of Rs. 40.
			50	Do.	5 20½	6 12 0						
				Total	12 9½	14 4 0						
"	9	Pet ...	159	Government	18 37	18 0 0	400	4 years or until debt is repaid.	Do.	...	Do.	
			160	Do.	24 8	28 0 0						
				Total	43 5	46 0 0						
"	10	Kalas Part of...	36	Government	12 0	12 0 0	150	6 years or until debt is repaid.	Do.	...	Mortgagee	
1877	11	Arban ...	30	Do.	15 38	17 0 0	150	6 months	Do.	...	Do.	Owner making up any increase in assessment at Revision Settlement.
"	12	Dandapur ...	64	Do.	11 14	12 0 0	57	2 years	Do.	...	Do.	
"	13	Do. ...	2	Inám	41 2	52 0 0	900	2 years	Do.	...	Do.	Repayment in yearly instalment of Rs. 100.
				Government	due 13 0 0	13 0 0						
"	14	Do. ...	188	Government	14 19	13 0 0	400	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	
"	15	Do. ...	178	Do.	17 28	20 0 0	125	5 years	Do.	...	Do.	
"	16	Nargund ..	47	Do.	5 34	20 0 0	130	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	
"	17	Do. ...	12	Do.	10 15½	13 0 0	188	1 year	Do.	...	Mortgagee and owners half by each.	
"	18	Bhyranhati ...	69	Do.	18 10	23 0 0	100	5 years	Do.	...	Owner.	
"	19	Do. ...	28	Do.	30 0	30 0 0	150	Until debt is repaid	Do.	...	Do.	
"	20	Do. ...	37	Do.	12 8	24 0 0	200	2 years	Do.	...	Do.	
"	21	Pet ...	45	Do.	8 5	8 8 0	100	4 years	Do.	...	Do.	
"	22	Do. ...	138	Do.	7 6	8 8 0	87	2 years	Do.	...	Do.	
"	23	Somapur ...	298	Do.	23 5	24 0 0	100	4 years	Do.	...	Do.	
"	24	Do. ...	122	Do.	31 30	29 0 0	994	20 years	Do.	...	Do.	
			127	Do.	13 24	16 0 0						

APPENDIX K—continued.

Date of transaction.	Number	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	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 month.	Government assessment paid by.	Penalty on non-payment of debt within date fixed and any other conditions.
1877	25	Somapat	147 141 137 146	Government Do. Do. Do.	A. g. 23 1 11 15 24 33 11 9	Rs a. p. 25 0 0 11 0 0 25 0 0 11 0 0	600	4 years	Mortgagee	3 0 0	Owner.	
			Total		70 18	72 0 0						
"	26	Do.	81 304 320	Government Do. Do.	2 27 16 37 28 14	2 12 0 16 12 0 28 0 0	300	5 years	Do.		Do.	
			Total		47 38	47 8 0						
"	27	Karmadi	13 33 68 34	Inám Do. Do. Do.	15 26 35 29 36 14 35 28	15 0 0 38 0 0 33 0 0 35 0 0	325	3 years	Do.		Do.	
			Total		122 17	121 0 0						
					Government due	121 0 0						
1878	28	Dandapur	140	Inám	21 16	17 0 0	165	2 years	Do.		Do.	
"	29	Pet	51	Government	21 38	24 0 0	250	1 year	Do.		Do.	
"	30	Sankhal	80	Inám	34 7	36 0 0	272	9 years	Do.		Mortgagee.	
"	31	Karmadi	144 6 7 8 9 10 33 34 35 36 37 68 69 13 74	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	29 27 30 39 30 33 27 39 31 10 35 29 35 19 35 28 35 33 35 33 33 36 36 14 35 24 15 26 12 33	28 0 0 32 0 0 23 0 0 23 0 0 27 0 0 31 0 0 38 0 0 35 0 0 30 0 0 26 0 0 24 0 0 33 0 0 31 0 0 15 0 0 13 0 0	2,000	10 years	Do.		Do.	Land to be sold in satisfaction.
			Total		463 28	414 0 0						
					Government due	414 0 0						

Where interest is entered in column 13 to 15, it is payable in addition to enjoyment of the land by the mortgagee.

27th January 1880.

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

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and inám land cultivated by the occupants or holders directly under Government or by the Inám-dár or by the sub-tenants in the old Nargund Petha, A. D. 1579.

District,	Number of villages.	Total numbers cultivated by occupant or Inám-dár.		Total numbers cultivated by occupant or Inám-dár in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce or grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Parampok numbers.	Total numbers.		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
Old Nargund Petha ...	33	{ 2,053 385.3	766 14.38	411 7.71	284 5.33	877 16.46	743 13.94	69 1.29	41 0.79	29 0.54	55 1.03	3,494 65.58	1,834 34.42	Information supplied for the 84th village was incorrect and has therefore been excluded.

27th January 1880.

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

No. 1771 or 1880.

To
ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esquire,
 Commissioner, S. D.

Dhárwár, 5th April 1880.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 282, dated the 29th ultimo, containing his proposals for the revision of the survey settlement of the 34 villages of the old Nargund Petha of Navalgund Táluka, 21 of which were originally the jághir of the Nargund Chief, two villages of the Ron, and eleven villages of Bádámi Táluka in the Kaládgi Collectorate.

2. The rates proposed are shown in the Survey Commissioner's 38th paragraph to be identical with those imposed on the adjacent villages six years ago, the increase of assessment is moderate at the same time. It should be so, for this part of the district suffered as much if not more from the late famine of 1876-1877 than any other part of the collectorate. The loss both in men and cattle was very great, and my own impressions from what I saw in the neighbouring táluka, Ron, last December confirm the suspicion expressed by the Survey Superintendent that the bad and inefficient weeding of the crops was due to a want of labour and cattle; this insufficient weeding was especially marked in the cotton fields.

3. The Survey Commissioner has expressed some doubts as to the statistics showing the loss of life during the famine, but the Survey Superintendent points out in his 31st paragraph that the figures of births and deaths are consistent with the present and previous population prior to the famine. The argument, that had so large a percentage of population died in the famine the land could not be cultivated to the extent it is now even inefficiently, may perhaps be answered by referring to the former and present figures of the non-agricultural population; for instance, of the weavers, of which the Survey Superintendent in the 10th paragraph of his letter to the Collector, No. 147 of 1860, dated the 29th March, represented that there was a considerable number in the petha.

4. These unfortunate manufacturers suffered much more than the agricultural classes in the famine; the latter were able to and did work on the roads and public works, but the weavers throughout the district were loth to work at out-of-door labour till in many cases they were too much reduced to be able to do so, and the total absence of demand for cotton cloths during the famine and the very limited demand since have combined to keep this class of population in a state of poverty adverse to an increase of population.

5. Formerly, as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, there was a good deal of through traffic between Hubli and Sholápur passing in this petha. Now the Survey Superintendent states correctly that the traffic is mostly local, i. e., between the Nargund villages and those in the contiguous Bádámi Táluka, the black soil roads not being favourable for monsoon traffic.

6. Formerly Nargund was a place of much greater trade than it is now, as the appearance of the town contrasted with its present trade and the difference between the former and present octroi revenue of the Nargund Municipality demonstrate.

7. The old Provincial road from Hubli to Sholápur passes through Nargund, but latterly another route *vid* Navalgund was preferred to it, and in the famine time the embankment of this new Provincial road was thrown up, but as no muram has since been placed on it it is of no use whatever for traffic, especially in the monsoon, when a metalled or gravelled Provincial road would be most useful for traffic; the black soil embankment is, until it is thus made passable for traffic, no more than an impassable bog in rainy weather. It is earnestly hoped that Government may soon sanction either the construction of the railway *vid* Hubli and Bijápur to Sholápur or at any rate a good Provincial road, as the one now existing is of no use for through traffic for the above reasons.

8. The increase in the number of carts and in the persons who can read and write is satisfactory, as showing that there has been progress in civilization during the last 20 years; the increase in the assessment will give an increase of Local Fund revenue, and the educational portion of the one-anna cess will be utilized in still further promoting the cause of education by building new school-houses and opening out new schools among the agricultural population who are most in a want of book learning.

I have, etc.,
 (Signed) J. ELPHINSTON,
 Acting Collector.

No. 753 of 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From
ARTHUR CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, S. D. ;

To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Camp Dhárwár, 19th April 1880.

Sir,

Survey Commissioner's letter
No. 282 of 29th March and
accompaniments
Dhárwár Collector's letter
No. 1771 of 5th April 1880.

I have the honour to submit the papers noted on the margin, containing proposals for the revision of assessment of 34 villages which formed the old Nargund Petha of the Naválgund Táluka. The villages are distributed as under :—

Naválgund Táluka of Dhárwár District	...	...	...	...	21
Bon Táluka of Dhárwár District	...	...	...	...	2
Bádámi Táluka of the Kaláđgi District	...	...	...	...	11
					<u>34</u>

2. The Survey Commissioner's report is, as usual, so complete in itself that I have but few remarks to make.

3. The tract of country under report having severely suffered from the famine a considerable decrease in population was to be expected, but in the absence of reliable statistics regarding births and deaths commented on by me in my review of the last year's Administration Report of the Dhárwár District it is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the actual mortality due to the famine and its consequences. The Survey Commissioner is, however, of opinion that the enormous diminution of 5,163 souls (24 per cent.), which the Superintendent of Revenue Survey attributes to various causes arising out of the famine, has been brought about chiefly by emigration (paragraph 22).

4. The statistics regarding agricultural cattle are equally unreliable. The large decrease, viz., 32.5 per cent. shown by the figures given in paragraph 28 of the Superintendent's report, is no index to the real loss of the rayats under this head. The inference is clearly borne out by the fact that the area now in actual occupation is almost the same as that in the year of the first settlement introduced 20 years ago, when the cattle stood at 3,775 against 2,546 as now reported.

5. The revised rates proposed (paragraph 37) appear to me decidedly moderate though an increase of revenue is thereby secured of 24.3 per cent. as explained in paragraph 41 of the Survey Commissioner's report. The average rate has increased from Re. 1-0-4 to Re. 1-4-3, giving an increase of only 3 annas and 11 pies per acre. I, therefore, recommend the rates for the sanction of Government.

6. The Survey Commissioner estimates the cost of the revision under report at Rs. 10,049, for which expenditure he points out that an increase of revenue of Rs. 14,156 has been secured (paragraph 46). He is, no doubt, justified in claiming this result as satisfactory so far as this particular resettlement is concerned, but, until the whole of the resettlement of a district in which a set of survey establishments has been constantly located shall have been completed, it will be difficult to calculate the real cost of the resettlement, or to what extent the continuous cost of the survey establishments during a long series of years in which they are not remunerative has been counterbalanced by the ultimate gain at the resettlement. What is wanted, I apprehend, is to arrive at some definite conclusion as to the permanent strength and cost of the survey establishments to be maintained in the future, when of necessity they must be reduced to a minimum. I do not doubt, however, that the Survey Commissioner is duly considering this point.

7. The proposed resettlement of the 34 villages should be sanctioned as soon as possible.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

No. 417 of 1880.

From
COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
 Survey Commissioner;

To
THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.,

SURVEY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 29th April 1880.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of copy of your letter No. 753 of the 19th instant.

2. I find some difficulty in precisely understanding the meaning of paragraph 6. The cost of the revision which is always shown to each taluka revised in comparison with the increase of revenue includes the cost of the entire operation, measurement, classification and settlement calculated on the area dealt with, and there is no more difficulty in ascertaining that cost than there is in ascertaining the area of a part of a Collectorate without knowing that of the whole.

3. Every year's progress report shows the average cost per acre of the whole work done in the year, of course that cost is not uniform on all the work, but it is not difficult to apportion the average cost of the year on the work in different districts according to the nature of the district and the area dealt with in each.

Your obedient servant,
 (Signed) **W. C. ANDERSON,**
 Survey Commissioner,

No. 418 of 1880.

SURVEY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 29th April 1880.

Copy forwarded for the information of Government with reference to letter of Commissioner, S. D., No. 753 of the 19th instant.

(Signed) **W. C. ANDERSON,**
 Survey Commissioner.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2388.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1880.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 282, dated 29th March 1880,

21 villages in the Navalguni Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate.	submitting proposals for the revision of assessment of
2 villages in the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate.	34 villages which constituted the old Nargund Mahál-
11 villages in the Bádámi Taluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate.	kari's sub-division of the Navalguni Taluka settled
—	originally in 1859-60 for a period of 20 years and
—	which are now distributed as shown in the margin.
—	

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 753, dated 19th April 1880, forwarding the above with remarks, together with the Collector of Dhárwar's report No. 1771 of 1880.

RESOLUTION.—The papers now before Government comprise proposals for the revision settlement of 34 villages which were formerly the jághir of the Chief of Nargund and which are now distributed as follows :—

21 villages in Taluka Navalguni, Dhárwar Collectorate,
 2 villages in Taluka Ron, Dhárwar Collectorate,
 11 villages in Taluka Bádámi, Kaládgi Collectorate.

—
 34
 —

Mr. W. M. Fletcher, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Southern Marátha Country, has submitted a very full statistical account of the tract, to which Colonel Anderson, the Survey Commissioner, has added a careful and judicious commentary, together with his proposals for revised rates. These villages were originally settled in 1859-60 under a guarantee for twenty years only. It is now proposed that the revised rates should be introduced for such a period as will render their expiration contemporaneous with those of other villages in the same talukás.

2. In this revision settlement an experiment was tried with a view to ascertaining how far remeasurement could now be dispensed with by measuring only those fields the area or boundaries or tenures of which had been altered since the last settlement. In paragraphs 8 to 12 of Mr. Fletcher's report and paragraphs 5 to 9 of the Survey Commissioner's the manner of conducting the experiment together with the results are fully detailed. They appear to be satisfactory and to be calculated to effect a saving which is estimated at from 23 to 27 per cent., the former figure being the saving actually effected and the latter that which would have been obtained but for casualties among the measuring staff. Mr. Fletcher explains that the conditions under which the experiment was tried were very favourable, and a saving in excess of the higher figure is not to be anticipated, therefore, in future remeasurements.

3. "The reclassification was conducted," Colonel Anderson states, "in the same mode as that hitherto in use in the Dhárwár Collectorate, a partial examination only being made, sufficient to ascertain the standard on which the original classification of each village was made; a little more than 20 per cent. of the whole was thus examined." The Survey Commissioner and the Superintendent agree that the standard in force at the time of the original survey was too low in the superior soils and too high in those of inferior quality. The extent reclassified in each village sufficed to show what amount of readjustment should be applied to the whole area under revision.

4. The annual rainfall of the Nargund Petha, which is the tract now under consideration, averages about 23 inches, but it is not very equally distributed, the villages of the western portion enjoying a more copious and regular rainfall than those to the east. The whole tract is well situated with regard to markets. The principal crops are jowári which is both a kharif and a rabi crop, wheat and cotton, the last of which occupies annually about one-third of the entire area and is for the most part of the indigenous kind which goes by the name of "kumpta" in the Bombay markets. Gram, linseed and safflower are also grown to a small extent.

5. The statistics relating to population and to agricultural stock which are contained in paragraphs 28 to 37 and in Appendices D, E and F to the report of the Superintendent of Survey are of unusual interest and form the subject of a very full and elaborate commentary by the Survey Commissioner. They are summarized below :—

	1859.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	21,481	16,268	...	5,163	-24.09
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled	4,579	4,777	198	...	+4.32
{ Thatched	87	7	...	80	-91.95
Agricultural cattle	3,775	2,546	...	1,229	-32.56
Cows, buffaloes, etc.	5,471	1,819	...	3,652	-66.75
Sheep and goats	5,104	3,485	...	1,619	-31.72
Carts	194	315	121	...	+62.37
Horses and ponies	136	74	...	62	-45.59

It appears from the above table that population has decreased 24.09 per cent. since the first survey, agricultural cattle 32.56 per cent., and cattle not used in agriculture 66.75 per cent. Mr. Fletcher unhesitatingly attributes the decrease under all these heads to "various causes arising from the famine," by which, however, Government do not understand him to mean mortality alone as apparently assumed by Colonel Anderson. The latter is of opinion that the diminution in population is chiefly to be accounted for by emigration. The registration of vital statistics has been so markedly defective in Dhárwár, as Government have already had occasion to notice in their Resolution reviewing the Administration Report of that Collectorate for the past year, that much reliance cannot be placed on the figures quoted in the Survey Commissioner's paragraph 18, but there can be unfortunately no question that the mortality during the famine was lamentably heavy, and the reasons adduced by Colonel Anderson in his paragraphs 18 to 22 hardly suffice to prove that emigration was the chief cause of the decrease in population. The Survey Commissioner also disputes the accuracy of the return which shows a decrease of 32.56 per cent. in agricultural cattle. He argues with seeming justice that the number of agricultural cattle (2,546) given in Mr. Fletcher's returns could not possibly have sufficed for the cultivation of the 66,589 acres of land now actually occupied in the Nargund Petha, and that the returns must therefore be inaccurate, which he believes also to have been the case at the former survey. This reasoning, while it would no doubt establish that the actual numbers of agricultural cattle are in excess of those given in the Superintendent's statistical tables, would not, however, disprove the fact that they have considerably diminished since the date of the last survey. By the analogy of certain districts in Mysore and from other circumstances Colonel Anderson, however, argues that no large proportion of the good cattle of the Nargund tract can have died of starvation during the famine. The facts and reasons which he adduces seem undoubtedly to lend in themselves satisfactory support to his conclusions: but nevertheless, unless there was during the famine some considerable mortality among even good cattle, such as most of the live-stock in the Nargund Petha

are, Government are at a loss to account for the diminution in numbers which, on the Survey Commissioner's own showing, would appear to have taken place. As regards non-agricultural cattle in which a decrease as compared with their numbers in 1859 is shown of 66.75 per cent. there is no reason to doubt that the loss was principally among weak, worn-out or useless animals.

6. The progress of education during the twenty years of the expired guarantee has been satisfactory, 14½ per cent. of the population being able to read and write as against 9.4 in 1859. In the lower castes 6.8 per cent. are now educated as compared with 2.9 formerly.

7. Appendices I, J and K to the Superintendent's report give statistics as to the conveyance of land by sale, lease and mortgage during the years 1876 to 1878, that is to say, either during the famine itself or in the period immediately succeeding it. The total number of conveyances of every sort only amounts to 53. These figures indicate the tenacity with which the rayats of this well-to-do tract cling to their holdings. It is more difficult to judge from these statistics of the market value of the land and of the bearing of the assessment, because it is always doubtful in any individual case whether the sums recorded represent the whole transaction. Government observe, however, that in the case of mortgages, which comprise 31 out of the total of 53 conveyances, the average sum for which land was passed to the mortgagee, was eight years' purchase of the assessment which, as the Survey Commissioner observes, is sufficient to show that land bears a high value.

8. Prices have greatly risen since the date of the first survey as was to be expected with the extension of communications and the opening out of markets. The abnormally high quotations which ruled during the American War and during the famine render it difficult to strike a just average for the whole twenty years, but it may be said generally that the prices of wheat and jowári have more than doubled since the year 1859, and it is not probable that they will fall to much less than twice what they were in that year. Cotton too has about doubled in price. In the year 1879 wheat in the Nargund market commanded according to the table in the Superintendent's paragraph 47 nearly ten times the price that it sold at in the ten years 1850-59, while jowári had risen to between 3 and 4 times the price that ruled during the last named period.

9. In his paragraphs 37 to 42 the Survey Commissioner details his proposals for the revised rates of assessment. The following table shows the rates that obtained during the period of the expired guarantee as well as those now proposed to be imposed :—

ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.			PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.		
Group.	Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Group.	Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1st	12	1 7 0	1st	12	1 10 0
2nd	19	1 5 0	2nd	20	1 8 0
3rd	3	1 3 0	3rd	2	1 4 0

It will be seen that Colonel Anderson proposes in the 1st and 2nd groups to raise the maximum rate by 3 annas each and in the 3rd group by 1 anna. This increase is less than that imposed in adjacent Government villages. But Colonel Anderson explains that the villages of the Nargund Petha were originally assessed at a rate 3 or 4 annas higher than those of the adjacent districts, and the increase now proposed will bring the whole upon an equal basis of assessment. That the original assessment was most moderate is conclusively proved by the fact that until the famine year 1876-77 there were neither remissions nor outstandings in the Nargund Petha, and though some remissions were granted during the famine the total amount outstanding in 1878-79 was but Rs. 405. Under these circumstances Government agree with the Commissioner, S. D., that the revised rates, notwithstanding that they effect an increase of 24.3 per cent. in the revenue, are "decidedly moderate." The increase is most marked in the best villages, the rates in the 1st group having been raised 27 per cent., in the 2nd 22 per cent., and in the 3rd only 11 per cent. The course followed is in accordance with the opinions already quoted that the superior lands were, as compared with those of inferior quality, too lightly assessed at the original settlement. Government approve accordingly of the revised rates proposed, and are pleased to sanction them for the period stated in paragraph 1.

10. Colonel Anderson deserves the thanks of Government for his judicious and well considered proposals, as well as for his careful summary of the statistics compiled by Mr. Fletcher, to whom also commendation is due for his valuable report.

(Signed) JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract from Appendix Q, appended to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.'s letter No. 32, dated 13th January 1884, printed in Government Selection No. CLXXIX—New Series.

APPENDIX Q.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Villages.	Maximum Dry-drop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.										BY REVISION SURVEY.										Unoccupied Waste.		Average assessment per Acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.		
					Total arable Acres including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Government Occupied Land.				Total arable Acres including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Government Occupied Land.																		
							Dry-drop.		Rice.				Garden.		Total.		Dry-drop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.								
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	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	30		
Badami Taluka.	Ron Taluka.	1	Ron	...	15,833	370	10,933	7,948	...	...	8	16	10,941	7,964	15,167	465	10,909	9,535	4	10	23	21	10,935	9,566	3	3	0 14 0	21.6	...	
		2	Krishnapur	...	1,822	25	954	590	...	...	...	...	...	964	590	1,317	21	941	827	...	...	...	...	941	827	...	...	0 14 1	40.2	...
		3	Bhoalapur	...	2,562	61	1,688	1,182	...	...	...	...	...	1,688	1,182	2,551	79	1,873	1,609	...	...	...	...	1,673	1,609	...	...	0 15 5	36.1	...
		4	Maranbare	...	4,118	100	2,418	1,549	...	...	...	5	10	2,423	1,559	4,102	158	2,368	2,107	...	...	13	13	2,381	2,119	6	4	0 14 3	35.9	...
		5	Jigalur	...	3,462	215	2,785	1,855	...	...	...	...	...	2,785	1,855	3,466	173	2,831	2,576	...	...	...	...	2,621	2,576	...	...	0 15 7	39.9	...
		6	Abigeri	...	13,910	442	11,653	7,174	...	...	...	16	24	11,669	7,198	13,888	473	11,694	9,990	...	...	18	17	11,713	10,007	8	7	0 13 8	30.0	...
		7	Mudengudi	...	2,726	140	1,599	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	1,599	1,057	2,684	149	1,577	1,327	...	...	...	...	1,577	1,327	...	...	0 14 1	31.2	...
		8	Madalgeri	...	2,202	68	1,322	657	...	...	...	...	...	1,322	657	2,263	71	1,236	850	...	...	...	...	1,325	850	1	1	0 10 3	29.4	...
		9	Kurbati	...	2,004	75	1,267	619	...	...	...	...	...	1,267	619	2,101	73	1,258	634	...	...	...	...	1,258	634	...	...	0 7 6	2.4	...
		10	Kotbal	...	2,124	100	2,275	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	2,275	1,440	2,142	108	2,290	1,920	1	1	...	...	2,291	1,921	...	...	0 13 6	33.4	...
		11	Jakli	...	6,528	185	5,280	3,327	...	...	...	20	32	5,270	3,329	6,511	216	5,241	4,724	...	...	30	28	5,271	4,723	...	...	0 14 5	41.5	...
		12	Hombhal	...	2,848	111	1,912	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	1,912	1,293	2,831	105	1,893	1,805	...	...	...	...	1,893	1,805	...	...	0 15 3	30.1	...
		13	Halkeri	...	2,094	78	1,961	1,289	...	...	...	...	...	1,961	1,289	2,896	75	2,011	1,960	...	...	...	...	2,011	1,850	...	...	0 14 9	30.1	...
		14	Hirshal	...	5,781	168	4,538	2,749	...	...	...	...	...	4,533	2,298	5,789	170	4,599	3,861	...	...	8	8	4,602	3,864	...	...	0 12 5	40.6	...
		15	Benhal	...	2,336	92	1,961	1,430	...	...	...	...	...	1,961	1,430	2,363	87	2,008	1,980	...	...	...	...	2,008	1,930	...	...	0 15 8	37.1	...
		16	Hungundi	...	2,665	125	2,124	1,688	...	...	...	...	...	2,124	1,688	2,632	200	2,104	2,522	...	...	2	2	2,106	2,524	4	4	0 12 11	35.2	...
		17	Hullur	...	5,768	262	4,486	3,001	...	...	...	...	...	4,489	3,001	5,774	267	4,468	4,199	...	...	1	1	4,490	4,200	...	...	0 15 0	40.0	...
		18	Manur	...	2,772	107	1,939	1,297	5	6	1,943	1,295	2,736	152	1,972	1,926	5	5	1,977	1,930	1	1	0 15 7	40.0	...
		19	Bamarkod	...	1,093	82	304	276	...	...	...	...	...	305	276	1,093	80	305	280	...	...	...	...	305	280	...	...	0 15 0	30.4	...
		20	Beleri	...	512	23	356	255	...	...	...	...	...	356	255	515	23	359	240	...	...	...	...	359	240	...	...	0 15 2	35.8	...

Copy of Appendix Q attached to letter No. 953 of 8th September 1886 from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.,
 printed in Government Selection No. CCXIII—New Series.

APPENDIX Q.

Maximum Rates	Number.	Villages	By Former Survey.										By Revision Survey.										Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per cent.		
			Total arable Acres, including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Government occupied Land.								Total arable Acres, including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Government occupied Land.										Government unoccupied Land.	
					Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.				Acres.	Assessment.
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	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
Dry-crop ... Rs. 1 4 0.	1	Hire-Mannur ...	1,899	98	1,534	1,156	...	...	...	...	1,548	1,156	1,909	45	1,555	1,462	...	...	...	...	1,555	1,462	...	...	0 15 1	+26.5
Rice ... " 8 0 0.	2	Arehunchi ...	2,650	141	1,869	1,349	...	...	...	...	1,869	1,349	2,635	161	1,873	1,719	...	...	...	...	1,873	1,719	...	...	0 14 8	+27.4
	3	Budihal...	2,188	80	1,903	1,259	...	...	8	15	1,911	1,268	2,142	94	1,910	1,637	...	...	6	7	1,916	1,644	...	...	0 13 9	+29.6
	4	Sandigwad ...	2,942	136	2,250	1,692	...	...	2	4	2,252	1,696	2,999	139	2,324	2,350	...	...	2	2	2,326	2,352	34	11	1 0 0	+38.7
	5	Amargol ...	875	55	425	359	...	...	...	...	425	359	851	58	429	471	...	...	...	...	429	471	...	...	1 1 7	+31.2
	6	Nainapur ...	1,093	34	592	387	...	...	...	...	592	387	1,094	33	596	494	...	...	...	...	596	494	...	...	0 13 3	+34.6
	7	Hadagli ...	1,218	85	694	638	...	...	...	...	694	638	1,215	40	683	760	...	...	...	...	683	760	7	4	1 1 9	+19.1
		Total ...	12,815	519	9,276	6,814	...	...	10	19	9,286	6,833	12,815	570	9,370	8,893	...	...	8	9	9,378	8,902	41	15	0 15 0	+30.3

T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
 Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

210-47

No. 297 of 1886.

Dhárwár, 26th March 1886.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR.

Sir,

Ahatti, the Navalgund Táluka. I have the honour to submit proposals for the revised survey settlement of the village noted in the margin.

2. Ahatti is situated on the western side of the Navalgund Táluka and is bounded on the north by Sirur, on the east by Morab, on the south by Aminbhávi and on the west by Harobelavdi. The two latter villages belong to the Dhárwár Táluka.

3. The original survey settlement commenced in Ahatti in the year 1855-56 under the usual guarantee of 30 years. That period expires with the present year and revised rates may now be imposed. I propose that they be introduced and guaranteed to run with those of the main body of the táluka which was settled in 1874-75. The new rates will thus expire in 1903-1904.

4. The revenue history of Ahatti under the present settlement is given in the annexed statement. There have been no fluctuations at all. As inám land has lapsed it has merely been transferred from the head of alienated to that of Government occupied, with the result of increasing from time to time the figures showing the area and assessment in columns 2 and 3 of the statement and decreasing in a corresponding degree those of columns 11, 22 and 13. A small remission was granted in the first year of the settlement and again in 1876-77, the year of the famine. All waste land was taken up in 1854-55 and now for 29 years past there has been land unoccupied nor has there been any outstanding balance on revenue for the past 30 years.

5. The appended statement (Appendix B) contrasts the number of houses, agricultural stock, etc., as recorded at the time of the original settlement with the numbers furnished by the Mámlatdár for the year 1884-85. There is a slight increase in the total number of houses which are now all, but one, of a superior class. Carts are entered at a total of 35 against 36 by the old record. Horses and ponies and milch cattle are not so numerous now as formerly but a decrease under these heads has almost invariably been found at revision settlements of late years. Working cattle are now returned at a total of 212 or 106 pairs. The total arable area of the village is, including both Government and inám land, 3,287 acres, so that if the above figures are correct there is but one pair of oxen to 31 acres. This, especially when we consider that the land of Ahatti is almost entirely black heavy soil seems a very large average area to be worked by one pair of bullocks. But the whole of the land has been occupied for 30 years past and we may therefore take it for granted that whether the Mámlatdár's return is right or wrong the agricultural cattle are sufficient for the purposes of cultivation. Sheep and goats show a considerable increase in the numbers.

6. Appendix A gives the population as enumerated by the Survey Department at the original settlement and as now recorded by the revenue authorities. A very large decrease is shown, so large indeed as to be hardly credible especially when the increase shown in Appendix B in the number of houses is taken into account. According to the present returns a population of 926 is housed in 251 dwellings, this being on an average but 3.7 souls to each house. By the old returns the figures were 1,357 occupying 241 houses, an average of 5.6 to each house, which is probably much nearer the truth. The number of the population able to read and write is now far in excess of that of 30 years ago.

7. The area of Government occupied land is within a few acres of that recorded by the old survey, nor is the difference in the recorded old and new areas of unarable land such as to require special notice. There are found to be by the revision survey 8 acres of garden land, the assessment of which has been kept within the maximum dry-crop limit.

8. The villages surrounding and close to Ahatti bear the following maximum rates under their revised settlements :—

					Ra.	a.	p.
Harobelavdi	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Aminbhávi	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Morab	...	...	...	...	1	12	0
Tale Morab	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Gumgol	...	...	...	...	1	12	0
Sirur	...	...	...	...	2	0	0

I propose that Ahatti shall bear a maximum rate of Rs. 2. I have no information as to whether the collection of land revenue in the above named villages is attended with any difficulty or not, but on this point you will, in forwarding my report, be able to speak with authority. In the absence of any knowledge of difficulty I conclude that the above rates have been shown to be suitable and that Rs. 2 may safely be imposed on Ahatti under this enhanced rate. I estimate that the assessment will rise from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,746 which is an increase of Rs. 946 or 52.6 per cent. Under the expiring settlement the average rate per acre was Re. 1-2-4, by the present proposals it will become Re. 1-12-2.

9. The statement below shows at a glance the distribution of land with the area and assessment by the original and revision surveys:—

	By old survey.		By revision survey.		Collection of judi or quit-rent.
	Acrea.	Assessment.	Acrea.	Assessment.	
Government occupied land ...	1,570	Rs. 1,800	1,562	Rs. 2,746	Rs. ...
Government unoccupied arable waste ... ..	...	...	1	2	...
Inám land	1,712	2,016	1,724	3,130	1,589
Unarable unassessed hills, etc. ...	139	...	141	...	...
Total ...	3,421	3,816	3,428	5,878	1,589

I have, etc.,

(Signed) T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX A.

Number.	Name of Village.	Total Population.	Can read and write.		Remarks.
			Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahatti of the Navalgund Táluka.	<i>1,357</i> 928	<i>33</i> 82	<i>2.4</i> 8.9	The figures in italic refer to the year of original settlement and those in roman are taken from the census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1884-85.

(Signed) T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX B.

Return of Houses, Chavris, Wells, etc., and of Live and Dead Stock.

Taluka.	Surveyed villages.	Houses.					Wells.				Carts and ploughs.		Live Stock.						Cart and plough oxen and buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.			
		Chavris.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.	Female Buffaloes.			Cows.										
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
Village Ahatti of the Navalgund Taluka, Dhrtwar District.	Government village.	.....	.....	<i>227</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>No record.</i>	<i>No record.</i>	<i>No record.</i>	<i>No record.</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>No record.</i>	<i>No record.</i>	<i>No record.</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>361</i>	No separate record. 215	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Superior 1	Middling 249	Inferior 1	251	No record.	No record.	No record.	No record.	85	118	4	1	6	No record.	No record.	40	No record.	No record.	84	213		145	149	9

The figures in italic refer to the year of original settlement and those in roman are taken from the Census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1884-85.

(Signed) T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. Country.

APPENDIX C.

Revenue Statement for the village of Ahatti situated in the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwār Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1855-56.

[The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (inám).			Total land, Government occupied and unoccupied and inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realizations from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rents, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full 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
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1845-46 ...		2,406	...	...	...	2,406		...			4,916	1,237		7,351			
1846-47 ...		2,405	...	...	...	2,405		74			4,916	1,371		7,331			
1847-48 ...		2,380	...	...	...	2,330		74			4,916	1,360		7,320			
1848-49 ...		2,330	...	...	...	2,330		74			4,916	1,390		7,320			
1849-50 ...		2,330	...	...	...	2,330		74			4,916	1,397		7,320			
1850-51 ...		2,330	...	...	...	2,330		74			4,916	1,397		7,320			
1851-52 ...	No records.	2,330	...	...	...	2,330	No records.	74	No records.	No records.	4,916	1,348	No records.	7,320	No records.	No records.	
1852-53 ...		2,330	...	...	...	2,330		74			4,916	1,348		7,320			
1853-54 ...		2,330	...	...	...	2,330		74			4,916	1,348		7,320			
1854-55 ...		2,447	...	...	...	2,447		...			4,974	1,348		7,321			
<hr/>																	
1855-56 ...	1,033	1,203	93	...	93	1,112	13	13	...	2,287	2,597	1,497	3,282	3,816	2,009	...	
1856-57 ...	1,046	1,218	...	...	...	1,218	...	...	...	2,237	2,597	1,449	3,283	3,816	2,667	...	
1857-58 ...	1,079	1,254	...	...	...	1,254	...	...	...	2,203	2,561	1,449	3,282	3,816	2,703	...	
1858-59 ...	1,103	1,277	...	...	...	1,277	...	...	...	2,179	2,538	1,440	3,282	3,816	2,726	...	
1859-60 ...	1,103	1,277	...	...	...	1,277	...	...	...	2,179	2,538	1,440	3,282	3,816	2,717	...	
1860-61 ...	1,133	1,318	...	...	...	1,318	...	...	...	2,144	2,497	1,463	3,282	3,816	2,780	...	
1861-62 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,469	3,282	3,816	2,807	...	
1862-63 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,976	...	
1863-64 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,976	...	
1864-65 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,976	...	
1865-66 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,976	...	
1866-67 ...	1,156	1,333	...	...	...	1,333	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,976	...	
1867-68 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,973	...	
1868-69 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,973	...	
1869-70 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,973	...	
1870-71 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,973	...	
1871-72 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,973	...	
1872-73 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,973	...	
1873-74 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,978	...	
1874-75 ...	1,156	1,333	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,973	...	
1875-76 ...	1,156	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,633	3,282	3,816	2,973	...	
1876-77 ...	1,156	1,338	...	94	94	1,241	...	...	...	2,126	2,478	1,589	3,282	3,816	2,879	...	
1877-78 ...	1,570	1,799	...	...	...	1,799	...	...	...	1,712	2,016	1,589	3,282	3,816	3,388	...	
1878-79 ...	1,570	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,712	2,016	1,589	3,282	3,816	3,339	...	
1879-80 ...	1,570	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,712	2,016	1,589	3,282	3,816	3,389	...	
1880-81 ...	1,570	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,712	2,016	1,589	3,282	3,816	3,389	...	
1881-82 ...	1,570	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,712	2,016	1,589	3,282	3,816	3,389	...	
1882-83 ...	1,570	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,712	2,016	1,589	3,282	3,816	3,389	...	
1883-84 ...	1,570	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,712	2,016	1,589	3,282	3,816	3,389	...	
1884-85 ...	1,570	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,712	2,016	1,589	3,282	3,816	3,389	...	

(Signed) T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX D.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rates.	BY FORMER SURVEY.										BY REVISION SURVEY.										Average Assessment per acre.	Increase of assessment per acre.		
					Total arable acres including inam.	Total unarable areas.	Government occupied land.								Total arable acres including inam.	Total unarable areas.	Government occupied land.										Unoccupied waste.	
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.				Acres.	Assessment.
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	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
Navalgund.	Navalgund.	1	Ahatti	Rs. a	Rs.	Rs.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
				2 0	3,282	139	1,561	1,782	...	...	9	18	1,570	1,800	3,287	141	1,554	2,730	...	...	8	16	1,562	2,746	1	2	1 12 2	+ 52.3

(Signed) T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
 Southern Marátha Country.

No. 1991 of 1886.

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Dhárwad, 24th June 1886.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward letter No. 297, dated 26th March, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of Ahatti, Táluka Navalgund, and to make the following remarks:—

2. Since 1855, the year in which the original settlement was introduced, the population was decreased from 1,357 to 926 according to the census taken in June 1885. In the late famine many of the inhabitants emigrated and never returned. Again in 1884-85 the crops failed, and after the harvest was over labourers were forced to seek employment which could easily be got at no great distance on the railway then under construction, and they did not return until after June when they could get work in the fields. The census taken in June 1885 may be accepted as fairly correct, and, although the population then was less than it would have been if enumerated a month or two later, it must have decreased considerably during the last 30 years.

3. The statistical table (Appendix B) shows a decrease from 351 to 212 in plough bullocks. The failure of the crops in 1884-85 caused great scarcity of fodder. Many cattle died, useless ones were sold off to save the cost of keeping them, and others were sent to the Kánara jungle to graze until the crops had grown in 1885. Unfortunately there is no record of the number of ploughs in 1855, but the number of carts and houses which are not liable to temporary fluctuations was almost the same then as now.

4. In Morab and Gumgol the maximum dry-crop rate was raised from Re. 1-5-0 to Re. 1-12-0 per acre and in Tale Morab and Sirur from Re. 1-5-0 to Rs. 2. These villages are close to Ahatti, and the revision settlement was introduced into these in 1874. The maximum rate under the original settlement is not stated but it must have been about Re. 1-5-0 as the proposed rate of Rs. 2 gives an increase of 52.6 per cent. on the whole.

5. The following table shows the number of notices issued for the recovery of the assessment in the above 4 villages and in Ahatti during the last decade:—

	Number of notices issued in									
	1876-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Morab	143	886	109	186	225	70	280	311	131	314
Gumgol	20	14	80	118	70	64	99	71	58	110
Tale Morab	5	107	26	20	20	22	59	4	4	12
Sirur	19	189	29	53	30	25	47	24	18	77
Ahatti	2	..	..	41	36	10	17	9	8	16

In the same period no occupancies were sold for the recovery of the assessment in any of these villages, except during the 4 years ending 31st July 1881 when the sales were as follows:—

	Number of occupancies sold in				Remarks.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	
Morab	16	5	..	..
Gumgol ... ..	..	34	9	1	
Tale Morab	7	1	8	..	
Sirur	15	10	..	1	
Ahatti ... ..	..	4	10	..	

Although Morab is nearly equal both in area and assessment to the three villages—Gumgol, Tale Morab and Sirur together—the number of notices issued in it is unusually large. On this subject, however, reference may be made to paragraphs 60 and 65 of the Revision Settlement Report regarding these villages. The very small number of actual sales shows that in all the 4 villages the enhanced rates have been levied without difficulty.

6. The fact that the whole area of the village has been under cultivation since 1855 not only accounts for the population not increasing but shows that the rates hitherto have been

light. The proposed rates should be sanctioned as they do not exceed those which have been levied without difficulty since 1874-75 in the adjoining villages Tale Morab and Sirur. It will be noticed also that more than half of the land is inam land and will be little affected by the new settlement.

(Signed) J. R. MIDDLETON,
Acting Collector of Dhárwár.

Remarks made by the then Collector Mr. J. R. Middleton.

Revision Settlement of Ahatti, Táluka Navalgund.

Report No. 297, dated 26th March 1886, from Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

Paragraph 6.—Appendix A gives the population as enumerated by the Survey Department at the original settlement and as now recorded by the Revenue Authorities. A very large decrease is shown, so large indeed as to be hardly credible, especially when the increase shown in Appendix B in the number of houses is taken into account. According to the present returns a population of 926 is housed in 251 dwellings, this being on an average but 3.7 souls to each house. By the old returns the figures were 1,357 occupying 241 houses, an average of 5.6 to each house which is probably much nearer the truth. The number of the population able to read and write is now far in excess of that of 30 years ago.

Paragraph 8.—The villages surrounding and close to Ahatti bear the following maximum rates under their revised settlement:—

				Rs.	a	p.
Harobelavdi	2	2 0
Aminbhávi	2	0 0
Morab	1	12 0
Tale Morab	2	0 0
Gungol	1	12 0
Sirur	2	0 0

I proposed that Ahatti shall bear a maximum rate of Rs. 2. I have no information as to whether the collection of land revenue in the above named villages is attended with any difficulty or not. But on this point you will, in forwarding my report, be able to speak with authority. In the absence of any knowledge of difficulty I conclude that the above rates have been shown to be suitable and that Rs. 2 may safely be imposed on Ahatti. Under this enhanced rate I estimate that the assessment will rise from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,746 which is an increase of Rs. 946, or 52.6 per cent. Under the expiring settlement the average rate per acre was Re. 1-2-4, by the present proposals it will become Re. 1-12-2.

No. 1110 of 1886.

From

A. S. BULKLEY, Esq.,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division,

Poona, 5th July 1886.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 1811 of the 2nd instant I have the honour to forward a report No. 297, dated 26th March last, from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey, submitting proposals for the revised settlement of village Ahatti, Táluka Navalgund of the Dhárwár District, on the expiry of the original survey settlement which took effect from 1855-56, having a guaranteed term of 30 years to run. The letter of the Collector of the district forwarding the Superintendent's report with remarks accompanies.

2. The geographical position of the village is sufficiently described by the Superintendent of Survey to enable it to be accurately located on the map of the Navalgund old táluka bound up at page 88 in the compilation of papers forming Government Selection No. CXLVIII (new series), although the name of the village is not actually printed on the map. It would, if its revised settlement had been made in 1874 along with the 81 villages of the old Navalgund Táluka, have most probably been placed in Group IV, and the maximum dry-crop rate now proposed for it by the Superintendent of Survey is the same as the revised rate which was sanctioned by Government for that group.

3. According to the figures of Appendix A to the report the population has greatly decreased between 1855-56 and 1884-85. The Superintendent considers the amount of decrease incredibly large, and arguing from the number of houses and the average residents therein shown by the figures of the census taken in June 1885 is disposed to doubt the accuracy of the later enumeration as compared with that of the original settlement. Doubtless the famine in 1876-77 accounts for much of the difference in population but a further explanation of it seems to be in the fact that the census returns of June 1885 do not represent the actual full numbers owing to their having been prepared at too early a date in the monsoon. I am, on the whole, of opinion that whatever may be the true figure of the diminution in the population and its real origin the result should not be considered to indicate an actual falling off in the general prosperity of the villagers. In the matter of education the percentage of population able to read and write has considerably increased since the year of the original settlement.

4. The figures relating to the number of agricultural cattle given in Appendix B also show a large difference in the way of decrease between those of the year of the original settlement and now. A somewhat similar cause for this result as in the case of the population would seem to exist and a similar explanation may be accepted. According to the later figures the average area of occupied land per pair of working oxen comes out abnormally large, but when it is seen to be the case that every acre of arable Government land is still occupied it is quite reasonable to conclude that whether the number of agricultural cattle has or has not decreased as much as the comparison on the figures submitted would seem to show the actual number amply suffices for the successful cultivation of all the available land. As bearing on this subject and the apparent anomaly that although the present number of pairs of plough oxen would seem to be less by 66 per cent. than it was in 1855-56, while the occupied area is no less, reference may be made to what Colonel Anderson has written in paragraph 46 of his report No. 151 of 29th January 1874 on the revision settlement of the main body of the taluka. There was then an asserted decrease in agricultural cattle and ploughs, and he states that he views the figures given for the original settlement with distrust, considering that cultivation had increased much, and doubts if some comparison had not occurred in the old returns between ploughs and another agricultural implement locally used instead of a plough in ordinary circumstances. It is true that in the case of Ahatti cultivation has not increased but this is owing to there being no scope for increase, and as on the other hand there has been no decrease in the occupied area this must be held to indicate a satisfactory state of things if not progress.

5. The figures relating to the revenue history of the village are given in Appendix C to the report. It will be seen that the small area of arable land not occupied at the time of the original settlement was taken up in the first year after its introduction. Since then no land has been thrown out of occupation; at the same time the increases in area of Government occupied land which are to be seen in the figures of the years since 1876-77 are due to alienated lands lapsing and being transferred to the head of Government.

In the period of the settlement guarantee remissions have been very rare and trifling in amount, one instance being the natural result of the famine in 1876-77. The figures given in paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter relating to the operation of the revision settlement in four of the five villages surrounding Ahatti which are mentioned in paragraph 8 of the Superintendent's report in respect of the number of notices issued for the recovery of assessment and the statement which follows showing the number of occupancies that have been sold tend to indicate that in these villages the revised rates although they increased the former assessment of dry-crop lands by from 33 to 50 per cent. have been found suitable. As before mentioned the maximum dry-crop rate proposed for Ahatti by the Superintendent of Survey, viz., Rs. 2 per acre, is what was sanctioned at the revision settlement for two of the villages of the taluka adjoining. The effect of its application is estimated to increase the assessment of the total occupied Government land by Rs. 946 on Rs. 1,800 or 52 per cent., the average assessment per acre becoming Re. 1-12-2 as against Re. 1-2-4 or an increase of about 55 per cent. There is no rice land in the village. The small area of garden land found at the revision survey (only 8 acres) will be assessed at Rs. 16 or an average of Rs. 2 per acre, which does not exceed the maximum dry-crop rate.

6. The Collector of the district has recommended that sanction to the proposed rates should be accorded on a general consideration of the circumstances of the village and the fact that similar rates in the adjoining villages have been levied without difficulty since the date of their introduction. I have the honour to support this recommendation and to solicit the sanction of Government to the rates being introduced and guaranteed to run with those sanctioned for the main body of the taluka of which the revision settlement was effected in 1874-75 and guaranteed to extend to 1903-1904. The collection of the revised assessment should, however, be regulated in accordance with the concession made for the Igatpuri Taluka, and a similar concession to which it is directed in paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 2981 of 20th April last may be applied in the case of all future revision settlements. The terms of such concession are contained in paragraph 11 of Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885, which will be found at page 95 of the compilation of

papers relating to the assessment of Igatpuri Táluka on the expiration of the first settlement, being selections from the records of the Bombay Government No. CIXVIII (new series).

I have, etc.,

(Signed) A. S. BULKLEY,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 2023 of 1886.

Poona, 22nd July 1886.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

	No. at the last settlement census.	No. in the census of 1884-86.	Decrease.
Horses and ponies	20	5	15
Buffaloes, female	188	40	148
Cows	205	84	121
Cart and plough oxen	851	212	189

2. During the currency of the expiring settlement the population of the village has decreased 48 per cent., while the decrease in the live-stock is as shown in the margin.

3. The decrease in population may partly be accounted for by the famine of 1876-78. But the very large decrease in agricultural live-stock demands an enquiry. It cannot be said that the diminution of milch and other cattle is due in this village to the curtailment of the area available for grazing, for on the date of the introduction of the expiring settlement there were only 13 acres of waste land in the village which have since been taken up for cultivation. The diminution of cattle must therefore be traced to causes other than that suggested by Colonel Ward in paragraph 5 of his report. Perhaps the new Agricultural Department may be able to trace the real causes of the decrease.

4. There is a slight increase of 10 in the number of houses, but this by itself can hardly be worked upon as a sign of increasing prosperity.

5. The revenue of the village has, however, been fully collected during the currency of the expiring settlement, and this is certainly an indication of the fact that the existing assessment is moderate. But whether the lands of the village are capable of bearing an extra 52 per cent. assessment is more than the undersigned can determine from the data available. It is true that in the neighbouring villages of Morab, Gungol, etc., enumerated in paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter, the whole of the revenue demand settled at the Revision Survey in 1874, at nearly the rates now proposed for Aheti, has been collected. In the absence of the figure showing the total number of khátedárs in each of the villages the amount of pressure that has been found necessary to collect the revised rates therein cannot be accurately estimated. Undersigned has now asked the Collector to supplement the information given in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his letter by furnishing the details above suggested.

6. If on receipt of the information it be found that the revised rates in the neighbouring villages have been collected without appreciable pressure the proposed rates for Aheti may be sanctioned, but even in this case undersigned recommends that the proposals of the Survey Commissioner for distributing the increase over a series of years so that the cultivators may adjust themselves to the increased payments by degrees be sanctioned.

(Signed) W. H. PROPOT,
Commissioner, S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of the village of Aheti,
táluka Navalgund, Zilla Dhárwár.*

No. 8923.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 2023, dated 22nd July 1886—

Letter from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, No. 297, dated 26th March 1886.

Letter from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 1991, dated 24th June 1886.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1119, dated 8th July 1886.

Submitting the reports noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the village of Aheti of the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Letter from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 3559, dated 11th November 1886— Stating with reference to the remarks contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his Memorandum No. 2023, dated 22nd July 1886, that the revised rates in the neighbouring villages of Morab and others have been collected without appreciable pressure; observing that he sees no objection to sanction the proposed rates for Aheti; and adding that he adheres to his former recommendation that the proposals of the Survey Commissioner for distributing the increase over a series of years, so that the cultivators may adjust themselves to the increased payments by degrees should be sanctioned.

RESOLUTION.—The original Survey Settlement of Aheti, a village in the Navalgund Táluka of Dhárwár, was introduced in 1855-56 and expired at the end of 1885-86. As the village contains no rice land, and the eight acres of garden land are classed as dry-crop the revised rates now proposed by the Survey Superintendent and accepted by the Collector, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, Southern Division, are for dry-crop land only. The maximum rate proposed is Rs. 2 per acre, the same as was sanctioned for the adjoining villages of Talemorab and Sirur at their revision settlement in 1874-75.

2. The revenue history of Aheti is extremely favourable. Every acre of land has been continuously occupied since 1855-56. Except in the first year of the settlement and in the famine year 1876-77 no remissions have been made; and the whole of the land revenue has been annually collected with very little pressure. In these circumstances the decrease in plough cattle is not of much importance: for whether the figures now given are accurate or not, it is clear that the plough cattle are sufficiently numerous to do all the work that is required of them. The decrease in population is remarkable, and a clear explanation of the cause should have been submitted. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner is possibly correct in surmising that the village census of 1885-86 was taken too early in June to include the numerous labourers who are known to have gone to work on the railway during the fair season, but this is only a surmise.

3. It is shown that in the adjoining villages, in which revised rates have been levied since 1874-75, the revenue has been collected with great ease. The same considerations of climate and accessibility to markets which led to the inclusion of those villages in the group in which they are, apply equally to Aheti. The proposed increase of rates may therefore be sanctioned and introduced gradually in the case of large enhancements as directed in the orders referred to.

(Signed) J. DE C. ATKINS,

Under Secretary to Government.

(Copy of the correspondence printed in Government Selection No. CCCC—New Series.)

No. 947 of 1899.

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,

Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHA'RWA'R.

Poona, 3rd August 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith my proposals for the revision settlement of the Government village of Inámati-Rámdurg in the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

2. The village is composed of lands scattered in 13 villages belonging to the Rámdurg State. The accompanying map shows all such villages with Government portions separately delineated within them.

3. The village was originally settled in 1861-62 and its guarantee expired in 1884-85. The measurement operations were carried out in 1880, 1881 and 1882, and classification in 1887, when the State lands were originally surveyed by this Department. The work was done according to the partial system.

4. The original and revision survey areas under different heads of cultivation are contrasted below :—

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.	
			Mora.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	1,360	1,351	.....	9
Garden ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....
Rice ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....
Unarable, unassessed	82	27	.....	5
Total	1,392	1,378	.....	14

N.B.—These figures are exclusive of the lands dealt with under paragraph 6.

5. At the time of the original settlements lands of the village were uniformly rated at Rs. 1-5-0, but no reasons are forthcoming for the imposition of this uniform rate. It is now proposed to rate them according to the circumstances of the villages in which they are included. For this purpose they are divided into three groups—the first coloured red, the second blue and the third green on the accompanying map, rated, respectively, at Rs. 2-0, Rs. 1-14-0 and Rs. 1-8-0. The proposed grouping and rating are identical with Mr. Fletcher's. In his No. 2433,* dated 8th December 1888, Mr. Fletcher, the then Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey, submitted his proposals for the State lands, based upon the rates in force in the adjoining British villages. These rates were not accepted by the State as being too low. The rates introduced by the State, on its own responsibility, are Rs. 2-2-0 for the first group, Rs. 2-0 for the second and Rs. 1-14-0 for the third. The Government lands now under report pay Local Fund cess on assessments worked out according to the rates fixed by the State. It appears just, however, that the Government lands should be given the rates based upon those in force in the adjacent Government villages; I have, therefore, adhered to Mr. Fletcher's grouping and rating.

* Addressed to the Survey Commissioner.

6. Three villages, noted in the margin, contain Ját-Inám lands paying Judi to Government. Survey assessment on these lands was not recorded at time of original settlement. It is on record that the lands in question were measured, but that further operations were abandoned. The reasons for this are not recorded. A special report, however, does not appear necessary in their case as their inclusion or exclusion from the present proposals does not in any way affect the question of rating. The proper full assessment on these lands ought to have been fixed at time of the original settlement, and the omission seems to be an error. The following statement shows the details as regards area and assessment of these lands :—

Description.	* Area.	Assessment.	Quit-rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dry-crop	464	810	250	* These lands have been measured and classed in detail.
Garden	4			
Rice ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Unarable, unassessed	12	.....	.....
Total	480	810	250	

7. The result of the proposed rates is given below :—

Group.	Maximum rate for dry-crop.	Number of villages.	Government Occupied Land.				Percentage Increase.
			By Original Settlement.		By Revision Settlement.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. s.			Rs.		Rs.	
I	2 0	6	392	317	389	524	65.8
II	1 14	6	733	681	734	1,129	66.6
III	1 8	1	5	5	5	6	20.0
Total ... ..	...	13	1,130	1,003	1,128	1,659	66.4

The rates imposed by the State on the villages detailed in the subjoined statement are higher than those proposed to be applied to Government lands included in them, and if the Government lands are rated according to the rates fixed by the State, the increase in the revenue will be as noted against them :—

No. in Appendix Q.	Names of Villages.	According to Original Survey.			According to the rates imposed by the State.			Percentage Increase.
		Maximum dry-crop rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a	Acres.	Rs.	
7	Hadli ...	1 5	493	453	2 2	494	913	101.5
8	Kalapur ...		81	78		82	135	77.6
9	Surebán ...		20	25		20	41	61.0
10	Jialikoti ...		21	27		21	33	57.1
11	Kalhál ...		66	61		65	78	27.9
13	Halgop ...	5	5	5	8	60.0		

In the case of other villages the rates now proposed and the rates fixed by the State are identical.

8. The assessment under all heads is contrasted below :—

Description.	By Original Survey.		By Revision Survey.		Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	1,130	1,003	1,128	1,659	.....
Do. arable waste ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inám land ...	230	202	223	343	108
Unassessed, unarable ...	32	.....	27	.....	.....
Total ...	1,392	1,205	1,378	2,002	108

9. The average incidence of assessment per acre is Rs. 1-7-6 against Rs. 0-14-2 at original settlement.

10. Should the rates proposed be approved of by Government, I recommend that they be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with the rates sanctioned for the taluka, i.e., in 1903-04.

11. Appendices O, Q and Q¹ accompany.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 FRED. YOUNG,
 Acting Deputy Superintendent,
 Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 10 Villages situated in the Navalgunnd Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1861-62.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLIATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IRAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IRAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sales of Grading.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1851-52	1,016	1,936	1,457	...	1,457	479	...	...	...	325	480	...	1,841	2,416	479	...	...	...
1853-53	1,016	1,936	1,457	...	1,457	479	...	...	...	325	480	...	1,841	2,416	479	...	...	...
1853-54	1,016	1,936	1,457	...	1,457	479	...	...	...	325	480	...	1,841	2,416	479	...	...	...
1854-55	1,016	1,936	1,457	...	1,457	479	...	...	...	325	480	...	1,841	2,416	479	...	...	...
1855-56	1,016	1,936	1,457	...	1,457	479	...	...	...	325	480	...	1,841	2,416	479	...	...	...
1856-57	1,016	1,936	1,457	...	1,457	479	...	...	...	325	480	...	1,841	2,416	479	...	...	...
1857-58	1,016	1,936	1,457	...	1,457	479	...	...	...	325	480	...	1,841	2,416	479	...	...	...
1858-59	1,016	1,936	1,457	...	1,457	479	...	...	...	325	480	...	1,841	2,416	479	...	...	...
1859-60	995	1,896	1,426	...	1,426	470	21	40	2	325	480	...	1,841	2,416	479	...	...	...
1890-61	995	1,896	1,426	...	1,426	470	21	40	4	325	480	...	1,841	2,416	474	...	...	...
1861-62	837	769	...	...	...	769	198	145	22	325	291	...	1,360	1,205	791	...	...	...
1862-63	1,016	897	...	...	...	897	19	17	3	325	291	...	1,360	1,205	900	...	...	...
1863-64	1,035	914	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	325	291	...	1,360	1,205	914	...	...	...
1864-65	1,035	914	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	325	291	...	1,360	1,205	1,003	...	...	...
1865-66	1,035	914	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	325	291	89	1,360	1,205	1,020	...	...	...
1866-67	1,035	914	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	325	291	108	1,360	1,205	1,020	...	...	...
1867-68	1,035	914	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	325	291	106	1,360	1,205	1,020	...	...	...
1868-69	1,035	914	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	325	291	108	1,360	1,205	1,022	...	...	...
1869-70	1,035	914	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	325	291	108	1,360	1,205	1,022	...	...	...
1870-71	1,035	914	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	325	291	108	1,360	1,205	1,022	...	...	...
1871-72	1,035	914	...	...	...	914	58	54	...	267	237	108	1,360	1,205	1,022	...	...	...
1872-73	1,093	968	...	...	...	968	...	...	...	267	237	108	1,360	1,205	1,070	...	...	...
1873-74	1,093	968	...	...	...	968	...	...	...	267	237	108	1,360	1,205	1,076	...	...	...
1874-75	1,093	968	...	...	...	968	...	...	...	267	237	108	1,360	1,205	1,076	...	...	...
1875-76	1,112	986	...	...	...	986	...	...	...	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	1,094	...	...	...
1876-77	1,112	986	104	...	104	982	...	...	...	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	990	185	...	...
1877-78	1,112	986	...	...	...	986	...	...	...	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	1,094	117	...	...
1878-79	1,112	986	...	...	...	986	...	...	...	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	1,094	127	...	...
1879-80	901	816	...	...	...	816	211	170	15	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	690	312	...	...
1880-81	876	603	...	...	...	603	226	183	16	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	927	...	...	...
1881-82	876	603	...	...	...	603	226	183	17	248	219	108	1,360	1,205	929	...	...	...
1882-83	1,004	902	...	...	...	902	126	101	10	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,020	...	...	...
1883-84	1,082	968	...	...	...	968	88	47	7	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,071	...	...	...
1884-85	1,086	969	...	...	...	969	44	34	5	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,082	...	...	...
1885-86	1,106	986	...	...	...	986	24	17	1	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,095	...	...	...
1886-87	1,130	1,003	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	...	...	...
1887-88	1,130	1,003	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	...	...	...
1888-89	1,130	1,003	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	...	...	...
1889-90	1,130	1,003	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	...	...	...
1890-91	1,130	1,003	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	...	...	...
1891-92	1,130	1,003	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	...	...	...
1892-93	1,130	1,003	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	...	...	...
1893-94	1,130	1,003	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	...	...	...
1894-95	1,130	1,003	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	...	230	202	108	1,360	1,205	1,111	...	...	...

APPENDIX P.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government Occupied Land in one

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Manihál	I	1 5 0	...	...	17	14	0 13 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	17	14	0 13 2
2	Aurvádi		1 5 0	...	...	308	140	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	140	0 10 9
3	Chikop		1 5 0	...	...	167	168	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	168	0 15 7
4	Sangal																	
5	Kitur																	
6	Gonágar																	
6	Total of Group I ...	...	...	...	...	363	317	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	317	0 13 11
	<i>Group II.</i>																	
7	Hadhí	I	1 5 0	...	...	493	453	0 14 8	...	...	...	..	...	...	493	453	0 14 8
8	Kalápur		1 5 0	...	...	81	76	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	76	0 15 0
9	Sureban		1 5 0	...	...	20	25	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	1 4 0
10	Jhalikál		1 5 0	...	...	21	21	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	1 0 0
11	Kelhál		1 5 0	...	...	66	61	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	61	0 14 9
12	Lakhnaikankop ...		1 5 0	...	...	52	45	0 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	52	45	0 13 10	
6	Total of Group II...	...	...	...	...	733	681	0 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	681	0 14 10
	<i>Group III.</i>																	
13	Hálgop	I	1 5 0	...	...	5	5	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1 0 0
13	Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,130	1,008	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	1,008	0 14 2

Q.

Village Indmati-Rámdurg of the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

By Revision Survey.															Per-centage In-crease.	Name of Village.	Number.																			
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.																								
Dry-crop.	Price.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.																						
10	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36																			
Rs. a p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.																						
3 0 0	21	28	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	28	1 3 10	85.7	Manihál	1													
3 0 0	210	259	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	259	1 3 8	84.3	Aurvádi	2													
3 0 0	188	240	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	240	1 3 4	47.2	Ohikop	3													
2 0 0	} Indmíland paying Judi to Government.	}																																		
3 0 0																			
3 0 0																		
2 0 0																		
...	389	524	1 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	524	1 5 7	66.3	Total of Group I	6													
<i>Group II.</i>																																				
1 14 0	494	606	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	606	1 10 1	77.9	Hadli	7													
1 14 0	89	119	1 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	119	1 7 3	56.8	Kalápur	8													
1 14 0	30	38	1 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	38	1 14 5	52.0	Sureban	9													
1 14 0	21	31	1 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	31	1 7 7	47.5	Jalikhá	10													
1 14 0	65	73	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	73	1 3 0	19.7	Kalhá	11													
1 14 0	52	63	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	63	1 3 1	37.8	Lakhnaitankop	12													
...	734	1,129	1 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	734	1,129	1 8 7	66.8	Total of Group II	6													
<i>Group III.</i>																																				
1 8 0	5	6	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1 3 3	20.0	Hálgop	1													
...	1,128	1,659	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,128	1,659	1 7 6	65.4	Grand Total	13													

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remarks.
			Gross Area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.		Gross Area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.					
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.			Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>Group I.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
1	Manihál ...	Navalgund.	69	12	17	61	6	21
2	Aurvádi ...		220	6	208	220	5	210
3	Chikop ...		172	5	167	164	6	158
4	Sangal ...		} Inám land paying Judi to Government.											
5	Kitur ...													
6	Gonágar ...													
6	Total of Group I ...		466	23	392	...	...	445	17	39	...	...	...
	<i>Group II.</i>													
7	Hadli ...	Navalgund.	632	4	493	...	...	683	5	494	...	...	...
8	Kalápur ...		83	2	81	...	...	83	1	82	...	...	...
9	Sureban ...		20	...	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...
10	Jialikáti ...		21	...	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...
11	Kalbál ...		68	2	66	...	...	68	3	65	...	...	...
12	Lakbnaikankop ...		53	1	52	...	...	53	1	52	...	...	...
6	Total of Group II ...		927	9	733	...	...	926	10	734	...	...	...
	<i>Group III.</i>													
13	Hálgop ...		5	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...		1,392	32	1,130	...	...	1,378	27	1,128	...	...	...

No. 4238 of 1899.

14th August 1899.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., for favour of any remarks he may have to make.

J. McNEILL,
Collector of Dhárwár.

No. 939 of 1899.

Belgaum, 26th August 1899.

Returned with compliments to the Collector of Dhárwár.

2. The rates proposed appear suitable, as they are rather higher than those sanctioned for the adjoining Government villages as long ago as 1874-75.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Superintendent of Land Records
and Agriculture, S. D.

No. 4799 of 1899.

12th September 1899.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D. The proposed rates are suitable. More than half the total acreage will, if the rates are approved, be assessed at a lower rate than that of the adjoining land of the same class in the same villages of the Rámdurg State. The fact that the rates will be slightly higher than those imposed on adjoining Government villages before the Southern Mahratta Railway was opened, or local communications improved, is obviously not a serious objection.

2. If the rates are accepted, they may be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with the rates sanctioned for the táluka, *i. e.*, in 1903-4, as suggested by the Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

J. McNEILL,
Collector of Dhárwár.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture,

No. $\frac{S.}{2098}$ of 1899.*Poona, 9th November 1899.*

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The proposals for the revision settlement of the Government village of Inámati-Rámdurg may be submitted to Government for favour of sanction.

3. The proposals relate to lands which nominally belong to one village, but which are scattered over 13 villages of the Rámdurg State. The rates proposed by the Deputy Superintendent are those originally proposed by Mr. Fletcher for the lands of the State villages, but are lower than those which were adopted. They are slightly higher than the rates in the neighbouring Government villages, but under the circumstances this seems justifiable. The proposed increase over the assessment fixed at the original settlement is 65.4 per cent., which does not appear excessive. The rates if approved may be guaranteed to expire at the same time as those sanctioned for the Navalgund Táluka.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 4125 of 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 18th November 1899.

Submitted to Government.

2. These proposals relate to the revision settlement of the so-called village of Inámati-Rámdurg in the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár District. They are supported by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., the Collector and the Survey Commissioner.

3. The lands which are scattered over 13 villages of the Rámdurg State have been divided into three groups with maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 2, Rs. 1-14-0 and Rs. 1-8-0, respectively; resulting in an increase of 65 per cent. over the original assessment. The proposed rates are less than those levied in the adjoining State villages, and only slightly higher than those of the neighbouring Government villages (Rs. 2 for the 1st group, Rs. 1-12-0 for the 2nd and Rs. 1-8-0 for the 3rd). The Inámati-Rámdurg lands have hitherto escaped the increase imposed on the Navalgund Táluka in 1874, and have since then profited by the introduction of the railway. The undersigned, therefore, agrees with the Collector and the Survey Commissioner in thinking that the proposals made by the Deputy Superintendent are suitable and may be sanctioned.

E. L. CAPPEL,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Revision settlement of the Government village of Inámati-Rámdurg, táluka Navalgund.

No. 9220.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 4125, dated 18th November 1899—Submitting, Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 947, dated 3rd August 1899, and its accompaniments, Memorandum from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., No. 939, dated 26th August 1899, Memorandum from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 4799, dated 12th September 1899, Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—2008, dated 9th November 1899, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Government village of Inámati-Rámdurg in the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, which are supported by all the officers through whom these papers have passed are sanctioned. The new rates should be introduced this year and should be guaranteed until 1903-1904 so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the táluka previously settled.

2. In submitting these proposals the Deputy Superintendent or the Survey Commissioner should have explained why the village, the guarantee of which expired in 1884-85, should not have been revised till now.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
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.

No. 2186 OF 1905.

FROM

M. C. GIBB, ESQUIRE, LL.B., I.C.S.,
Collector of Dhárwár;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION,
Belgaum.

Dhárwár, 25th March 1905.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward Mr. G. Monteath's report No. 383 of 8th
Second Revision Settlement, Navalgund and Ron. March 1905 containing his proposals for the Second
Revision Settlement of Navalgund and Ron Talukas.

2. In this office No. 4396 of 11th July 1904, I sent on Mr. Monteath's report regarding Hubli. I can add little more as regards the principles which should, as it seems to me, govern the resettlement or as to the benefits of a moderate assessment. I proceed to notice some points in the report which seem to require it.

3. The roads which Mr. Monteath alludes to as unmetalled are
Paragraph 8. murram roads, not what are generally called "Kacha" roads.

Mr. Monteath quotes from Colonel Anderson. The latter says: "Anything
Paragraph 81. like a total failure in the central * * part of Navalgund * * * is, I apprehend, unknown." Colonel Anderson wrote in 1874. Recent experience does not confirm Colonel Anderson's view. He apparently considered that Yaongal was in the centre of the area most liable to scarcity. I should be more inclined from recent experience to put Navalgund in the centre. I should say that the whole tract now under consideration is liable to failure of rain—the western villages least, the centre most.

4. I would call attention to Mr. Monteath's remarks and I may add that
Paragraph 47. in my opinion the cultivators of Ron and Navalgund Taluka proper are in general better off than those of Nargund. There is certainly a larger proportion of small holders in the petha.

5. Prices of food-grains appear to have risen more than was the case in
Paragraph 65. Hubli. The price of cotton however is a very uncertain factor, and cotton, it must be remembered, is the most important crop of all.

6. I now come to the actual proposals, and first as to grouping. Mr. Monteath in the main adheres to the old grouping which he says corresponds both to rainfall and facility of communications. If rainfall only had to be considered, I should be inclined to put Ron in a higher group than central Navalgund. What chiefly makes me inclined to accept Mr. Monteath's proposals is that Ron is at present in a lower group, and, if it were put in the present third group, the percentage enhancement would be very much increased. Further, the proportion which rental bears to assessment does not differ greatly in Ron and Navalgund. If the assessment were raised very much more in the former than in the latter, a larger proportion of the rental would be taken. As far as communications are concerned, there is not much to choose between the two places. Mr. Monteath has given reasons for thinking that the Railway through Ron Taluka cannot be considered an important factor, produce going by road to Gadag.

7. It is a question whether the first or Morab group should not be done away with and amalgamated with the second group. Mr. Monteath says that this group is not liable to deficiency of rainfall. It is certainly not so liable to

this as is central Navalgund, but on the other hand, it is farther from a big market and some of it is situated at a considerable distance from any made road.

By Mr. Monteath's proposals the maximum for this group would be less than the maximum now obtaining in the Dhárwár villages on the west (which, however, have perhaps a slightly more certain rainfall) and equal to that proposed by Mr. Monteath for the villages of Hebsur, Byahátti, etc., of the Hubli Táluka. The latter are nearer a good market than villages of the Morab group. It is possible, however, that they are not so well situated as regards rainfall.

8. Mr. Monteath is undoubtedly right in grouping Gumgol and Morab with the adjacent villages, in taking the same action as regards Tirlápur and in doing away with the inequality by which Nargund has a higher rate than the villages south of it nearer to the main market. The percentage rise in the villages of the 1st group except Gumgol and Morab is only 12 per cent., and if they were placed with the 2nd group there would be no rise. On the whole, I accept Mr. Monteath's proposals as regards the first group.

9. Finally, what chiefly induces me to accept Mr. Monteath's grouping throughout is that under it the percentage increases are more nearly the same than under any other arrangement which might be fairly proposed.

10. The only increases which may be called heavy are in the case of—

Gumgol	28	} In Navalgund.
Morab ...	...	...	28
Saidápur	...	...	33
Majigud	...	...	33
Kálkapur	33	} In Ron.
Nidgundi	...	...	33
Sudi	...	...	33

These are all due to alteration in grouping which is undoubtedly justifiable.

11. Most of the Nargund villages have little or no increase. They were, as previously stated, undoubtedly wrongly grouped before.

12. I now come to the rates. Since I discussed the Hubli re-settlement, Government Resolution No. 6985 of 13th September 1904 has been passed by which in bad seasons assessments are to be remitted or suspended according to the extent of the crop failure. It might be argued that this new policy would justify a greater rise in the rates than would otherwise be imposable. If the people are not to pay at all when crops fail they should, to equalize matters, pay more than they otherwise would when crops are fair or good. The policy of Government in ordering suspensions and remissions to follow automatically was not intended to lessen revenue, but to spread its collection. I would answer this argument as follows:—

In seasons of no crop it is only the occupants who pay Rs. 10 or less who will get remission straight off. Others will have their revenue suspended, and it will be remitted only should three crop failures occur in succession (two after the first one). The number of occupants who pay Rs. 10 or less is so small* that the effect of remission to them may be neglected. It may, we may hope, be taken to be a rare occurrence for three bad seasons to follow one another, and were it common, that very fact would necessitate great moderation in assessment. I take it therefore that the recent orders need make no difference in the rating.

13. Mr. Monteath has discussed the effect of plague and has given reasons for holding it best to keep down the enhancement rather than to neglect the effect of plague and resort to one of the devices proposed by Mr. Lawrence. The administrative inconvenience of Mr. Lawrence's plan would be considerable. The risk of injustice would also be great. (See last part of paragraph 102 of Mr. Monteath's report). I gave other reasons against this course in paragraph 9 of my report on the Hubli re-settlement.

* I found this out in my recent inquiries as to remissions and suspensions in Navalgund this year.

14. Mr. Monteath's proposals are as follows :—

Group.				Old Maximum.	New Maximum.	Percentage Increase.
<i>Navalgund.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
I	...	...	...	{ 2 0 0 1 12 0 }	{ 2 4 0 }	22.5
II	...	...	...	{ 1 12 0 1 8 0 }	{ 2 0 0 }	14.3
III	...	...	...	{ 1 10 0 1 8 0 }	{ 1 12 0 }	14.1
IV	...	...	...	{ 1 8 0 1 4 0 }	{ 1 8 0 }	2.5
Average ...				.....	.....	13.0
<i>Ron.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
IV	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 8 0	20.3
V	...	...	...	1 2 0	1 4 0	10.6
Average ...				.....	.....	19.9

The average for both talukas is 15 per cent. The average proposed for Hubli was 14 per cent.

It will be evident from what has been said above that Ron can admit of and ought to get a higher increase than Navalgund. It does get it. It will also be evident that so large an increase is not justified in Nargund or elsewhere. The increase in the Nargund villages is small or nil.

I support the proposals as they stand.

15. Mr. Monteath's enquiries were made and his report drawn up with his usual care and ability.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
M. C. GIBB,
Collector of Dhárwár.

Through the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.

No. A/4435 of 1905.

From

THE DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, S.D.
Belgaum.

Poona, 21st June 1905.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the report on the Second Revision Settlement of the Navalgund and Ron talukas.

2. Some of the chief features of the situation may be summarised as follows :—

The value of the land has increased from two to three fold; the assessment seldom absorbs more than one-third of the net rental; prices of

food-grains and oilseeds have increased about 40 per cent. On the other hand, the plague has caused a very heavy mortality, and owing partly to the dearth of labourers and partly to the increase of prices, the wages of labour have increased by 25 to 50 per cent. This result however has not led to any contraction of cultivation and is further discounted by the preponderance of small peasant proprietors and a large increase of population in the Ron táluka.

3. The general conclusion to which Mr. Monteath came is stated in paragraph 104 in the following words :—

“With all allowance made for this uncertainty (of the rainfall) and without reference to plague, much the larger part of the tálukas under report could, I am persuaded, easily enough bear assessments based on maxima of from Rs. 2 or very little less upwards.”

4. In the case of the adjoining Hubli táluka Government have decided in similar circumstances that the full increase of assessment impossible in consideration of the improvement of prosperity should be sanctioned within the prescribed limits of the maximum of 33 per cent., and that allowance should be made for the effects of the plague by a temporary remission for a period, in the first place, of five years.

5. A similar concession may be given to these tálukas, but in my respectful opinion the dry crop rates should be raised to the standard shown in the following statement :—

Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry crop Assessment.			Percentage increase on the assessment of all kinds.	
	Present.	Proposed by Mr. Monteath.	Proposed by the Director, Land Records and Agriculture.	Present.	According to Mr. Monteath's proposals.	According to the Director's proposals.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ron ...	I ...	{ 1 6 } 1 4 1 2	1 8	1 10	1,97,155	2,37,541	2,57,336	30.8
	II ...	1 2	1 4	1 6	5,598	6,240	6,864	21.3
		.....	.....	.....	2,02,753	2,43,781	2,64,200	30
Navalgund ...	I ...	{ 2 0 } 1 12 2 0	2 4	2 6	86,180	1,02,869	1,18,744	32.1
	II ...	{ 1 12 } 1 8	2 0	2 4	97,900	1,12,011	1,26,012	28.7
	III ...	{ 1 10 } 1 8	1 12	2 0	1,76,208	2,01,124	2,29,856	30.4
	IV ...	{ 1 8 } 1 4 2 0	1 8	1 10	77,145	79,233	85,836	11.1
		{ 1 14 } 1 8	Inámati Rámdurg.		2,674	2,674	2,674	...
		.....	.....	.....	4,40,052	4,97,911	5,58,122	26.8

6. In further support of the rates proposed for the highest groups I compare below the rates in the adjoining villages in the Dhárwár and Hubli tálukas :—

Dhárwár villages, 1875.		Existing rates.	Navalgund villages.		Existing rates.	Now proposed.
		Rs. a.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Aminbhavi ...	...	2 10	{ Shirur ...	...	2 0	2 6
Vanhalli ...	...	2 6	{ Talimorab ...	...	2 0	
			{ Morab ...	...	1 12	
Hubli villages, 1905.						
Byhatti ...	...	2 6	Karlwad ...	...	1 12	2 4
Hebsur ...	...	2 6	{ Dundur ...	...	1 12	
Ingalhalli ...	...	2 6				

The highest group would therefore be raised to a rate equal to that borne by Vanhalli from 1879-80 and less by 4 annas than that borne by Aminbhavi for the same period.

7. I have discussed these proposals at length with Mr. McNeill, Acting Collector of Dhárwár, who has had a long experience of the district. Mr. McNeill approves of the rates which I have proposed, but suggests that the village of Annigeri should be placed in the first group. Annigeri is an important railway station with a population of over 7,000; it has a considerable local market and great facilities for the sale of produce and the purchase of commodities. There are precedents for the special rating of villages possessing such advantages, and in accordance with Mr. McNeill's suggestion I have included this village in group I in the foregoing statement.

8. In regard to the so-called village of Inámati Rámdurg which consists of scattered lands in 13 villages of that State, reference is invited to Selection No. CCCC. Since the assessment of these lands was raised by 65 per cent. six years ago, it is reasonable to guarantee the existing rates for a further period of 30 years.

9. In all other respects I have the honour to concur in the proposals regarding grouping, rice rates and garden rates which are also supported by the Collector.

I have, etc.,

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 2222 of 1905.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 18th July 1905.

Submitted to Government.

2. The proposals follow the lines of the report on the re-settlement of the Hubli taluka of the same District, in which the questions of the incidence of the rates and the allowance to be made for the ravages of plague were discussed at length, and finally decided in a way to which I think no exception can be taken, unless it be that the lower rates might have been sanctioned for a somewhat longer period than 5 years. Ron and Navalgund must, I think, be dealt with in the same way, and the full rates, which they could have borne, if it had not been for the plague, notified as the guaranteed rates for the next 30 years, with lighter rates for 5 years certain to be reconsidered at the end of that period and adjusted to accord with the effects of plague on the profits of cultivation as then ascertained.

3. The rates recommended by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture may accordingly be notified and guaranteed for the next 30 years; and those recommended by Mr. Monteath levied for the first 5 years.

4. But with respect to the grouping, I am unable to agree with Messrs. Lawrence and McNeill as to raising Annigeri to the first group. The Railway has not added to the export trade of the town; the exports have largely decreased (Mr. Monteath's paragraph 14), the exportable produce—cotton and wheat mainly—being taken by road to Gadag and exported thence. The argument about population would apply as well to Navalgund, which is bigger and is on a metalled road within a very easy day's journey of Annigeri. Mr. Monteath thinks that most of its lands come within the area where the rain has begun to be uncertain. The proposal in fact amounts to isolating Annigeri and assimilating its rate to that of villages much further west and more favourably situated altogether in spite of the Railway Station. There is no reason that I can see for doing this than for similarly raising the rates of all the villages west of Annigeri which have been put in the same group, Dundur, Balarwád, &c. I, therefore, recommend that Annigeri should be retained in Group II.

5. Mr. Monteath's report has been drawn up with his usual care and ability and he merits the commendations of Government.

W. W. DREW,

Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Revision settlement of the Navalgund (including Nargund Petha) and Ron Tálukas.

No. 3430.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1906.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2222, dated 18th July 1905—Submitting,

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., No. 383, dated 8th March 1905.

Letter from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 2186, dated 25th March 1905.

Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A—4435, dated 21st June 1905.

with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Navalgund (including Nargund Petha) and Ron Tálukas of the Dhárwár District.

Petition* dated 12th November 1905, from the rayats of the village of Majigud in the Navalgund Táluka of the Dhárwár District—Stating that they have learnt that the assessment on the lands in the village of Majigud is proposed to be increased by 33 per cent.; and praying that in the circumstances stated Government may be pleased to pass necessary orders for not increasing the rate of assessment on these lands.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. s.R.—930, dated 14th November 1905—Submitting, together with a memorandum No. 7281, dated 20th October 1905, from the Collector of Dhárwár, a petition dated 4th idem, from the rayats of Savadi in the Ron Táluka; and making remarks.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 661, dated 20th February 1906—Forwarding a petition, dated 5th December 1905, from the rayats of the village of Morab in the Navalgund Táluka, appealing against the transfer of the village of Morab from Group II to Group I and the enhancement of the maximum rate for the village.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council accepts Mr. Monteath's grouping which involves but little modification of that under the expiring settlement, and which is supported by very sufficient reasons and is concurred in both by the Collector and the Commissioner. Government are unable to accept the proposal made by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture that the village of Annigeri in the Navalgund Táluka, which Mr. Monteath proposes to retain in Group II, should, by reason of its being on the line of rail and possessing a considerable population, a good local market and great facilities for trade, be raised to the first group, and the maximum dry-crop rate raised from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-6-0 per acre, for to do so would be to put the village on a level with villages close to Hubli which have a more certain rainfall and are generally better off than the villages comprised in Group II of Navalgund, including Annigeri. The fall in the quantity of rail-borne exports from Annigeri between 1885-86 and 1901-02 lends substantial support to the assertion made by Mr. Monteath after close personal inquiry that for a long distance from a main export centre in this district the existence of a minor railway station confers on a village no special advantage in the matter of conveying produce to the market since the seller finds it suits him better to convey the bulk of it to the distributing centre by road, while the arguments as to population and market which Mr. Lawrence has employed would apply equally to a village like Navalgund in which the maximum rate will be considerably less than Rs. 2-6-0 per acre.

2. Turning now to the rates themselves it is found that Mr. Monteath, who, writing before Government had passed orders on his proposals for the revision settlement of the Hubli Táluka, expressed the opinion that but for the effects of plague on the supply of labour and on prices the Ron and Navalgund Tálukas could bear assessments based on maxima from Rs. 2 or little less, upwards, finally recommended rates which the Director of Land Records and Agriculture considers will be too low when plague no longer upsets the balance.

3. Mr. Monteath's very carefully prepared report bears abundant testimony to the great increase in the material prosperity of these two tálukas during the

period which has elapsed since the last settlement was effected. The value of land, both for sale and lease, has been doubled or trebled, and the prices of food-grains generally and of oil seeds have advanced by about 40 per cent.; in poor years the incidence of the assessment on the value of the gross produce does not exceed 10 per cent., while in good years the percentage is generally speaking much below that. Government therefore have no hesitation about demanding under the revised settlement the full enhancement which the State is entitled to demand from a tract which shows such incontestable evidence of increased and increasing prosperity.

4. Accordingly the maximum dry crop rates proposed by Mr. Lawrence which are accepted by the Commissioner, S. D., Mr. Drew, should be sanctioned and guaranteed for thirty years.

5. Mr. Monteath has proposed uniform rice and pátasthal rates of Rs. 6 and Rs. 8, respectively, and these rates, to which no objection has been taken by any of the officers through whose hands this report has passed, are sanctioned. The rice rate is almost a theoretical one, for the whole rice area is only 91 acres.

6. There remains the question of the allowance which should be made on account of the effects of plague. The manner in which and the extent to which this allowance should be made were fully dealt with in Government Resolution No. 4365, dated 29th May 1905, and it is therefore unnecessary now to go over the same ground again. Proceeding on the lines which were followed in the case of Hubli, Government approve of the levy during the first five years of the revised settlement of the rates which Mr. Monteath has proposed after taking the effects of plague into account. Before the close of this period of five years it should be considered whether the condition of the talukas justifies the levy of the maximum rates sanctioned in paragraph 4 or whether any abatement is required for a further period.

7. There has been considerable, though unavoidable, delay in bringing this report before Government for orders. It has already been directed in Government Resolution No. 10284, dated 18th December 1905, that the revised rates need not be introduced this year. They should be introduced from 1906-07, the term of the current settlement being extended for a year.

8. The proposal that the existing rates in the so-called village of Inámati Rámdurg should be continued and guaranteed for a further period of thirty years is sanctioned.

9. The petitions of objections received have been considered, and none of them contain anything which would induce the Governor in Council to believe that the rates now sanctioned are not fair.

10. The appended statement* shows the rates as sanctioned.

11. Government desire to express their satisfaction with the careful and able way in which Mr. Monteath has prepared his proposals.

R. P. BARROW,
Secretary to Government.

*Statement referred to in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution
No. 3480, dated 6th April 1906.*

Group.		To be levied for the first 5 years.			To be guaranteed for 30 years.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Pátasthal Bágýat.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Pátasthal Bágýat.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Ron	I ...	1 8 0	6	8	1 10 0	6	8
	II ...	1 4 0	6	8	1 6 0	6	8
Navalgund.	I ...	2 4 0	6	8	2 8 0	6	8
	II ...	2 0 0	6	8	2 4 0	6	8
	III ...	1 12 0	6	8	2 0 0	6	8
	IV ...	1 8 0	3	8	1 10 0	6	8
	V ...	2 0 0	} 6	8	2 0 0	} 6	8
	(Inámatí Rándurg).	1 14 0			1 14 0		
		1 8 0			1 8 0		

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

No.	Name of Village.	By FORMS SUBMITTED.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
50	Berinkatti ...	III	1 2	...	1 2	1,451	1,122	0 12 4	...	...	...	M. 3	3	1 0 0	1,454	1,125	0 12 5
51	Dyamanhnadi ...	III	1 2	...	...	461	410	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	410	0 14 2
52	Hanmanhal ...	III	1 2	6	6 0	1,113	693	0 6 11	4	5	1 4 0	{ M. 2 P. 4 }	{ B. 1 W. 12 }	2 10 8	1,139	693	0 7 2
53	Kaligaur ...	III	1 2	5	1 2	928	572	0 9 10	8	8	1 0 0	M. 9	7	0 12 6	945	587	0 9 11
54	Musigeri ...	III	1 2	6	1 2	1,229	762	0 9 11	48	84	1 12 0	M. 4	4	1 0 0	1,281	850	0 10 7
55	Nallur ...	III	1 2	...	1 2	1,024	478	0 7 6	...	...	...	M. 6	4	0 10 8	1,030	482	0 7 6
56	Total of Group II ...	...	...	...	...	6,206	3,826	0 9 10	60	97	1 9 10	{ M. 24 P. 4 }	{ B. 19 W. 12 }	1 3 6	6,206	3,827	0 10 1
56	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	163,329	1,49,768	0 14 8	64	106	1 10 6	{ M. 273 P. 4 }	{ B. 216 W. 12 }	1 2 9	163,676	1,50,220	0 14 9

APPENDIX Q(a)—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
4 0	...	8 0	1,451	1,190	0 13 1	...	...	...	M. 3	3	1 0 0	1,454	1,193	0 13 2	6	Bevinkatti	50
4 0	...	...	461	444	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	444	0 15 5	8-3	Dyamanthuni	51
4 0	6 0 0	8 0	1,118	533	0 7 8	4	5	1 4 0	{ M. 2 P. 4 }	{ S. 1 W. 11 }	2 10 8	1,128	558	0 7 11	10-4	Hanmanhal	52	
4 0	8 0 0	8 0	928	618	0 10 8	8	7	0 14 0	M. 9	7	0 12 5	945	632	0 10 8	7-7	Kalignur	53	
4 0	8 0 0	8 0	1,229	808	0 10 6	48	90	1 14 0	M. 4	8	0 12 0	1,231	901	0 11 3	6	Musigeri	54	
4 0	...	8 0	1,024	528	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 6	6	1 0 0	1,030	532	0 8 8	10-6	Nallur	55
...	...	...	5,205	4,118	0 10 7	60	102	1 11 3	{ M. 24 P. 4 }	{ S. 20 W. 11 }	1 4 0	5,204	4,265	0 10 10	7-96	Total of Group II.	6
...	...	...	163,333	1,76,237	1 1 3	64	111	1 11 0	{ M. 279 P. 4 }	{ S. 278 W. 11 }	1 8 3	1,63,679	1,76,741	1 1 3	17-7	Grand Total	55

M.—Motasthal.
P.—Patastal.

S.—Soil.
W.—Water.

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Southern Division.

REVISED APPENDIX

(Showing the assessments which Government have guaranteed
Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government)

BY FORMER SURVEY.																		
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Group I.			Rs. a.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.
1	Abbigeri	II	1 4	...	...	11,635	9,501	0 13 3	...	...	...	M 18	24	1 5 4	11,635	9,618	0 13 3	...
2	Amargol	II	1 4	...	...	420	559	1 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	559	1 1 1	...
3	Arhuni	II	1 4	...	...	1,676	1,720	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,676	1,720	0 14 8	...
4	Baarkod	II	1 4	...	...	402	368	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	368	0 14 8	...
5	Belari S. Belur	II	1 4	...	...	800	335	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	335	0 14 11	...
6	Belawanki	II	1 4	...	1 4	6,804	7,123	1 0 9	...	...	...	M 2	8	1 8 0	6,804	7,123	1 0 9	...
7	Benhal	II	1 4	...	...	1,998	1,963	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,998	1,963	0 15 9	...
8	Bhasapur	II	1 4	...	...	1,673	1,554	0 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,673	1,554	0 14 10	...
9	Bhopapur	II	1 4	...	...	1,419	1,399	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,419	1,399	0 15 9	...
10	Budihal	II	1 4	...	1 4	1,902	1,551	0 13 1	...	...	...	M 8	7	1 2 8	1,902	1,551	0 13 1	...
11	Chik-manur	II	1 4	...	1 4	1,327	1,241	0 15 0	...	...	...	M 7	6	0 13 9	1,327	1,241	0 15 0	...
12	Gajmagdi	I	1 6	...	1 6	996	1,190	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	1,190	1 3 1	...
13	Gulgundi	II	1 4	...	...	229	265	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	265	1 2 6	...
14	Hadagali S. Dambal	I	1 6	...	1 6	3,300	3,744	1 2 2	...	...	...	M 3	5	1 10 8	3,300	3,744	1 2 2	...
15	Hadagali S. Yavagal	II	1 4	...	...	2,351	2,309	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,351	2,309	0 15 10	...
16	Halkeri	II	1 4	...	...	1,972	1,808	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,972	1,808	0 14 8	...
17	Hirehal	II	1 4	...	1 4	4,592	3,785	0 13 2	...	...	...	M 9	3	0 10 8	4,592	3,787	0 13 2	...
18	Hire-manur	II	1 4	...	...	1,555	1,411	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,555	1,411	0 14 6	...
19	Holi Hadagali	II	1 4	...	...	694	777	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	777	1 1 11	...
20	Holi-manur	II	1 4	...	1 4	1,990	1,768	0 14 3	...	...	...	M 5	8	1 9 7	1,995	1,776	0 14 3	...
21	Honapur	II	1 4	...	...	1,220	1,208	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	1,208	0 15 10	...
22	Hosahalli	II	1 4	...	...	1,923	1,764	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,923	1,764	0 14 8	...
23	Hullur	II	1 4	...	1 4	4,477	4,108	0 14 8	...	...	...	M 1	3	2 0 0	4,478	4,110	0 14 8	...
24	Hunagundi	II	1 4	...	1 4	3,160	2,423	0 13 3	...	...	...	M 2	4	2 0 0	3,162	2,427	0 13 3	...
25	Jakli	II	1 4	...	1 4	5,230	4,594	0 14 1	...	...	...	M 30	45	1 8 0	5,260	4,630	0 14 1	...
26	Jigalur	II	1 4	...	...	2,778	2,433	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,778	2,433	0 14 0	...
27	Kakapur	II	1 2	...	...	592	642	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	642	1 1 5	...
28	Karkikatti	II	1 4	...	...	784	691	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	784	691	0 14 6	...
29	Karamadi	II	1 4	...	...	2,167	2,169	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,167	2,169	1 0 0	...
30	Kawsajageri	II	1 4	...	...	7,919	7,381	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,919	7,361	0 15 1	...
31	Kotbal	II	1 4	6	...	2,287	1,935	0 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,287	1,938	0 13 6	...
32	Krishnapur	II	1 4	...	...	948	785	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	785	0 13 3	...
33	Kursagi	I	1 6	...	1 5	3,245	3,661	1 3 1	...	...	...	M 6	8	1 5 4	3,251	3,669	1 2 1	...
34	Kurahatti	II	1 4	...	...	1,373	757	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,373	757	0 8 10	...
35	Madalgeri	II	1 4	...	...	1,326	864	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,326	864	0 10 5	...
36	Mallapur	II	1 4	...	...	1,647	1,610	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,647	1,610	0 15 8	...
37	Malawad	II	1 4	...	...	1,836	1,928	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	1,928	1 0 9	...
38	Marabasari	II	1 4	...	1 4	2,402	2,061	0 13 9	...	...	...	M 13	17	1 4 11	2,415	2,078	0 13 9	...
39	Megur	II	1 4	...	...	748	860	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	860	1 2 3	...
40	Mudengudi	II	1 4	...	1 4	1,584	1,364	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,584	1,364	0 14 0	...
41	Jainapur	II	1 4	...	...	596	463	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	463	0 12 5	...
42	Naregal	II	1 4	...	1 4	15,600	13,845	0 14 2	...	...	...	M 91	99	0 15 8	15,691	13,934	0 14 2	...
43	Nidagundi	III	1 2	...	1 2	7,400	7,039	0 15 3	...	...	...	M 11	12	1 1 5	7,411	7,060	0 15 3	...
44	Ron	II	1 4	8	1 4	10,880	9,361	0 13 9	4	9	3 4 0	M 23	29	1 4 2	10,907	9,399	0 13 9	...
45	Sandigwad	II	1 4	...	1 4	2,308	2,232	0 15 6	...	...	...	M 3	2	1 0 0	2,310	2,234	0 15 6	...
46	Savadi	II	1 4	...	1 4	10,414	10,326	0 15 10	...	...	...	M 26	23	1 0 0	10,437	10,349	0 15 10	...
47	Sudi	III	1 2	...	1 2	4,296	4,198	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,296	4,198	0 15 8	...
48	Yavagal	II	1 4	...	1 4	7,259	6,622	0 14 7	...	...	...	M 4	4	1 0 0	7,263	6,622	0 14 7	...
49	Yeribelari	I	1 6	...	1 6	3,361	4,167	1 3 10	...	...	...	M 5	7	1 6 5	3,366	4,174	1 3 10	...
50	Total of group I	I	...	...	...	157,123	1,45,957	0 14 10	4	9	3 4 0	M 255	297	1 2 8	157,362	1,46,265	0 14 10	...

Q (b).
and which will not be exceeded during the period of settlement.)
occupied land in the Ron Taluka of the Dhárwar District.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
1 10	...	8 0	11,635	12,475	1 1 2	...	...	...	M. 18	30	1 10 8	11,635	12,605	1 1 2	30.1	Abbigeri	1	
	429	626	1 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	626	1 7 4	12.	Amargol	2	
	1,376	2,278	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,376	2,278	1 3 5	32.4	Arbundi	3	
	402	494	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	494	1 3 8	34.2	Buarkod	4	
	360	452	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	452	1 4 1	34.9	Beleri S. Belur	5	
	...	8 0	6,804	9,073	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	M. 2	8	1 8 0	6,806	9,076	1 5 4	37.4	Belawanki	6
	1,998	2,596	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,998	2,596	1 4 9	32.3	Bemhal	7
	1,673	2,139	1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,673	2,139	1 4 5	37.6	Bhasapur	8
	1,419	1,815	1 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,419	1,815	1 4 6	29.7	Bhopapur	9
	...	8 0	1,902	2,112	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	M. 6	9	1 8 0	1,908	2,121	1 1 9	36.1	Budihal	10
	...	8 0	1,327	1,638	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	M. 7	7	1 0 0	1,334	1,645	1 3 9	31.9	Chik-manur	11
	996	1,267	1 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	1,267	1 5 10	14.	Gujmagdi	12
	227	283	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	283	1 7 6	25.7	Gulgundi	13
	...	8 0	2,300	4,254	1 4 8	...	...	...	...	M. 3	6	1 10 8	2,303	4,259	1 4 8	13.6	Hadagali S. Dam- bal.	14
	2,331	3,035	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,331	3,035	1 4 10	31.4	Hadagali S. Yav- gal.	15
	1,972	2,491	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,972	2,491	1 4 3	37.9	Halkeri	16
	...	8 0	4,562	4,950	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	M. 3	2	0 10 8	4,565	4,952	1 1 3	30.8	Hirehal	17
	1,555	1,964	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,555	1,964	1 4 3	39.2	Hire-manur	18
	694	1,067	1 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	1,067	1 8 7	37.3	Holi Hadagali	19
	...	8 0	1,900	2,361	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	M. 5	10	2 0 0	1,905	2,391	1 3 2	34.6	Holi-manur	20
	1,220	1,593	1 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	1,593	1 4 11	31.9	Honapur	21
	1,922	2,427	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,922	2,427	1 4 2	37.6	Hosahalli	22
	...	8 0	4,477	5,520	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	3 0 0	4,478	5,522	1 3 9	34.6	Hullur	23
	...	8 0	2,160	2,304	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	M. 2	5	2 8 0	2,162	2,309	1 0 9	36.3	Hunagundi	24
	...	8 0	6,230	6,179	1 2 11	...	...	...	...	M. 30	60	2 0 0	6,230	6,239	1 2 0	34.5	Jakli	25
	2,778	3,342	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,778	3,342	1 3 3	37.4	Jigalur	26
	592	920	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	920	1 3 10	43.1	Kalkapur	27
	764	904	1 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	904	1 2 11	30.8	Karkikatti	28
	2,167	2,857	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,167	2,857	1 5 1	31.7	Karamadi	29
	7,819	9,657	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,819	9,657	1 3 9	30.8	Kawajageri	30
	2,257	2,547	1 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,257	2,547	1 1 10	31.6	Kotbal	31
	946	1,060	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	1,060	1 1 11	35.	Krishnapur	32
	...	8 0	2,245	4,169	1 4 8	...	...	...	...	M. 6	10	1 10 8	2,251	4,199	1 4 8	14.4	Kuradgi	33
	1,378	962	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378	962	0 11 5	29.7	Kurahatti	34
	1,136	1,136	0 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	1,136	0 13 5	31.5	Madalgeri	35
	1,647	2,212	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,647	2,212	1 5 6	37.4	Mallapur	36
	1,636	2,532	1 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	2,532	1 6 1	31.5	Malawad	37
	...	8 0	2,402	2,837	1 2 11	...	...	...	...	M. 13	23	1 12 4	2,415	2,960	1 2 11	37.6	Maranbasari	38
	748	1,038	1 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	1,038	1 7 3	28.	Megur	39
	1,584	1,948	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,584	1,948	1 2 8	33.5	Mudengundi	40
	636	630	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	630	1 0 11	36.1	Jainapur	41
	...	8 0	15,000	17,306	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	M. 91	124	1 5 10	15,001	17,330	1 2 3	29.7	Naregal	42
...	8 0	7,400	9,907	1 5 5	...	...	...	...	M. 11	15	1 8 10	7,411	9,922	1 5 5	40.7	Nidagundi	43	
...	8 0	10,980	12,144	1 1 10	4	0 0 0	2 4 0	...	M. 33	26	1 9 1	10,907	12,189	1 1 10	29.7	Ron	44	
...	8 0	2,308	3,048	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	1 8 0	2,310	3,046	1 5 1	36.3	Sandigwad	45	
...	8 0	10,414	13,160	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	M. 23	29	1 4 2	10,427	13,169	1 4 3	27.5	Savadi	46	
...	...	4,236	5,603	1 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,236	5,603	1 5 10	39.8	Sodli	47	
...	8 0	7,269	8,621	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	M. 4	5	1 4 0	7,262	8,626	1 3 0	30.1	Yawagal	48	
...	8 0	2,321	4,735	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	M. 5	8	1 9 7	2,326	4,732	1 8 9	14.8	Yerbeleri	49	
...	157,126	1,90,638	1 3 5	4	0 0 0	2 4 0	M. 255	297	1 3 2	157,325	1,91,994	1 3 5	30.6	Total of Group I	49	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
50	Bevinkatti ...	III	1 2	...	1 2	1,451	1,122	0 12 4	...	...	...	M. 3	3	1 0 0	1,454	1,125	0 12 5
51	Dyamanbunad ..	III	1 2	...	...	461	410	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	410	0 14 3
52	Hanamanhal ...	III	1 2	6	8 0	1,113	462	0 6 11	4	5	1 4 0	M. 2	1	2 10 8	1,123	509	0 7 2
53	Kallignur ...	III	1 2	6	1 2	928	572	0 9 10	8	8	1 0 0	M. 9	7	0 12 5	945	567	0 9 11
54	Mudgeri ...	III	1 2	6	1 2	1,220	792	0 9 11	66	64	1 12 0	M. 4	4	1 0 0	1,261	850	0 10 7
55	Nallur ...	III	1 2	...	1 2	1,024	478	0 7 6	...	...	...	M. 6	6	0 10 8	1,080	482	0 7 6
6	Total of Group II ...	...	...	...	...	6,206	2,826	0 9 10	60	97	1 9 10	M. 24 P. 4	19 S. 3 W. 12	1 3 3	6,204	2,957	0 10 1
55	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	163,320	1,46,768	0 14 8	64	108	1 10 6	M. 379 P. 4	316 S. 3 W. 12	1 2 9	163,676	1,60,220	0 14 9

Q (b)—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
10	8 0	8 0	1,451	1,547	1 1 1	...	...	...	M. 3	3	1 0 0	1,454	1,580	1 1 1	37.8	Bevinkatti	50
	...	...	461	567	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	567	1 3 8	38.8	Dyamanhuni	51
	8 0	8 0	113	678	0 9 9	4	5 0	1 4 0	M. 3 P. 4	{ S. 5 W. 10 }	2 13 4	1,123	700	0 10 0	40.5	Hanamanhal	53
	8 0	8 0	988	808	0 13 11	8	7 0	0 14 0	M. 9	10	1 1 9	945	825	0 14 0	40.8	Kallignur	53
	8 0	8 0	1,329	1,060	0 13 5	48	90 0	1 14 0	M. 4	5	1 4 0	1,231	1,125	0 14 1	32.4	Musigeri	54
	...	8 0	1,024	677	0 10 7	...	...	...	M. 6	6	1 0 0	1,030	683	0 10 7	41.7	Nallur	55
...	...	...	6,206	5,307	0 13 8	60	103 0	1 11 2	M. 24 P. 4	{ S. 28 W. 10 }	1 7 5	6,284	5,450	0 13 10	37.9	Total of Group II	6
...	...	...	163,332	1,95,045	1 3 2	64	111 0	1 11 9	M. 279 P. 4	{ S. 413 W. 10 }	1 8 2	163,670	1,96,494	1 3 2	30.8	Grand Total	55

M = Motasthal,
P = Patasthal,
S = Soil,
W = Water.

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

REVISED APPENDIX

(Showing the assessments the levy of which has been

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land

Number	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																		
1	Aihatti	I	2 0	8 0	8 0	1,583	2,700	1 11 11	...	...	...	M. 10	24	3 6 6	1,583	2,734	1 11 11
2	Gungol	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	5,885	8,108	1 6 0	...	...	...	M. 10	18	1 12 10	5,885	6,133	1 6 0
3	Morab	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	11,469	16,667	1 7 2	...	...	...	M. 38	71	1 13 11	11,567	16,736	1 7 2
4	Sirur	I	2 0	6 0	8 0	4,502	6,975	1 8 5	...	...	...	M. 11	23	2 0 0	4,512	6,907	1 8 5
5	Talimorab	I	2 0	6 0	8 0	2,151	3,469	1 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,151	3,469	1 9 10
5	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	25,500	37,816	1 7 8	...	...	...	M. 69	135	1 13 4	25,659	37,961	1 7 8
<i>Group II.</i>																		
6	Amnigeri	II	1 12	0	8 0	17,767	23,056	1 4 9	...	...	...	M. 30 P. 8	49 8	2 5 11	17,905	23,145	1 4 9
7	Arekurhatti	II	1 12	0 0	8 0	5,402	7,603	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,402	7,603	1 6 6
8	Balarwad	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	1,567	2,332	1 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,567	2,332	1 7 10
9	Ballar	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	1,636	2,590	1 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	2,590	1 9 2
10	Bennur	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	737	1,161	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	737	1,161	1 9 7
11	Bhadrapur	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	3,375	5,450	1 9 1	...	...	...	M. 5	8	1 9 7	3,390	5,435	1 9 1
12	Byalal	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	2,052	3,230	1 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,052	3,230	1 9 2
13	Dandur	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	318	536	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	536	1 11 0
14	Halkusogal	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	3,983	6,519	1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,983	6,519	1 10 2
15	Hanashi	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	4,808	6,627	1 7 5	...	...	...	M. 3 P. 1	6 3	2 12 0	4,812	6,628	1 7 7
16	Kalwad	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	3,296	5,152	1 9 0	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 0 0	3,297	5,153	1 9 0
17	Karaiwad	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	1,968	2,964	1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,968	2,964	1 7 9
18	Magigud	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,839	2,509	1 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,839	2,509	1 5 9
19	Manakwad	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	1,655	2,796	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655	2,796	1 11 0
20	Nalwadl	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	2,219	3,552	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219	3,552	1 9 7
21	Padesur	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	5,048	7,429	1 7 6	...	...	...	P. 21	84 49	3 15 3	5,069	7,512	1 7 9
22	Saidapur	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,259	1,647	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	1,647	1 4 1
23	Sisawinhali	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	1,671	2,599	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,671	2,583	1 8 9
24	Sirkol	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	2,078	3,210	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,078	3,210	1 8 9
25	Tirlapur	I	2 0	6 0	8 0	2,331	4,062	1 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,331	4,062	1 11 11
26	Yamnur	II	1 12	6 0	8 0	2,469	3,692	1 8 0	...	...	...	P. 6	10 9	3 2 8	2,465	3,711	1 8 0
26	Total of Group II	...	...	...	...	67,168	96,676	1 7 6	...	...	...	M. 39 P. 98	63 69	2 13 3	67,263	96,887	1 7 6
<i>Group III.</i>																		
27	Adnur	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	673	1,047	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	1,047	1 3 2
28	Alagwadi	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	11,465	13,494	1 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,465	13,494	1 2 9
29	Amargol	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	3,241	4,290	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,241	4,290	1 5 1
30	Arban	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	1,324	1,925	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,324	1,925	1 6 0
31	Arahatti	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	2,094	2,798	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,094	2,798	1 5 4
32	Banhatti	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,449	1,973	1 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,449	1,973	1 5 9
33	Bassapur	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	3,401	4,473	1 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,401	4,473	1 3 7
34	Belbar	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,826	2,303	1 4 2	...	...	...	M. 1	2	2 0 0	1,827	2,305	1 4 2
35	Belawatigi	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	4,652	5,819	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,652	5,819	1 4 0
36	Boganur	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	2,263	2,531	1 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,263	2,531	1 1 10
37	Chillakwad	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,228	1,682	1 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	1,682	1 5 11
38	Dandapur	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	3,140	3,701	1 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,140	3,701	1 2 10
39	Gobargumpi	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	411	569	1 6 2	...	...	...	M. 0 19	1	2 1 8	412	570	1 6 2
40	Godimgar	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	6,120	7,640	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,120	7,640	1 4 0
41	Guralkatti	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	911	1,373	1 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	1,373	1 8 1
42	Halikeri	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	4,723	5,774	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,723	5,774	1 3 5
43	Hunasikatti	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	1,438	2,029	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	2,029	1 6 7
44	Jagapur	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	1,719	2,530	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	2,530	1 7 6
45	Kadadhalli	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,014	1,274	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	1,274	1 4 1

Q (a). sanctioned during the first five years of the period of settlement.) in the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwar District.

Table with columns: Maximum Rates (Dry-Crop, Rice, Garden), Dry-crop (Area, Assessment, Average), Rice (Area, Assessment, Average), Garden (Area, Assessment, Average), Total (Area, Assessment, Average), Percentage Increase, Name of Village, and Number. The table is divided into three groups: Group I, Group II, and Group III, listing various villages and their corresponding land metrics.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III—continued.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
46	Kalkeri ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,831	2,287	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,831	2,287	1 3 2
47	Kamargop ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,691	2,258	1 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,691	2,258	1 6 9
48	Kanakkop ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	2,483	3,864	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,483	3,864	1 8 11
49	Karvinkop ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	1,171	1,449	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,171	1,449	1 3 9
50	Kannur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,563	2,036	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,563	2,036	1 4 9
51	Kittur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,438	1,884	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	1,884	1 4 10
52	Kondfok ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,531	1,947	1 3 8	...	...	...	M 1	2	2 0 0	1,531	1,947	1 3 8
53	Magunr ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	777	934	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	934	1 3 2
54	Nagarhalli ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,373	1,629	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,373	1,629	1 2 3
55	Nagnur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,197	1,467	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197	1,467	1 3 6
56	Nargund ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	1,935	2,631	1 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,935	2,631	1 5 11
57	Navalgund ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	7,909	10,089	1 4 9	...	...	...	M 8	12	1 8 0	7,917	10,101	1 4 4
58	Navali ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	3,247	4,361	1 5 6	...	...	...	{ M 3 P 2 }	{ S. 2 W. 2 }	1 9 7	3,252	4,369	1 5 8
59	Petha ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	2,240	2,718	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	2,718	1 3 3
60	Sankadhal ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	2,088	2,724	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,088	2,724	1 4 10
61	Sasw/halli ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	2,572	3,144	1 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,572	3,144	1 3 7
62	Siddapur ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	483	752	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	752	1 8 11
63	Somapur ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	5,685	7,134	1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,685	7,134	1 4 5
64	Sotakanhal ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	681	863	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	863	1 4 3
32	Total of Group III ...	...	...	...	...	95,102	121,111	1 4 5	...	...	...	{ M. 14 P. 2 }	{ S. 3 W. 2 }	1 9 0	95,118	1,21,126	1 4 5
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
65	Angundi ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	683	814	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	814	1 3 1
66	Arashangodi ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	866	966	1 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	866	966	1 2 4
67	Bhatranhatti ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,129	1,501	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	1,501	1 6 7
68	Budihal ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	349	569	1 10 1	...	...	...	M. 35	74	2 1 9	384	648	1 10 9
69	Banankop ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,545	1,679	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,545	1,679	1 1 5
70	Halgop ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,097	1,589	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	1,589	1 7 2
71	Hirekop ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	5,063	5,298	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,063	5,298	1 0 9
72	Kapli ...	V	1 4	6 0	8 0	1,369	1,285	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,369	1,285	0 15 0
73	Khanapur ...	V	1 4	6 0	8 0	1,359	1,266	0 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359	1,266	0 14 10
74	Kongwad ...	V	1 4	6 0	8 0	2,729	2,844	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,729	2,844	1 0 8
75	Konnur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	7,163	8,015	1 1 10	...	...	...	M. 10	15	1 8 0	7,173	8,030	1 1 10
76	Kuralgeri ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,051	1,544	1 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	1,544	1 7 8
77	Lakhamapur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	126	177	1 4 10	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 0 0	126	178	1 4 10
78	Madagunki ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,923	2,504	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,922	2,504	1 4 10
79	Maradgi ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	204	251	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	251	1 3 8
80	Nalknur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	2,006	2,868	1 1 8	...	...	...	M. 5	7	1 6 0	2,011	2,900	1 1 9
81	Radder Nagnur ...	V	1 4	6 0	8 0	2,492	2,190	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,492	2,190	0 10 1
82	Shelawadi ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	10,570	11,484	1 1 4	...	...	...	P. 8	{ S. 12 W. 31 }	5 6 0	10,579	11,527	1 1 5
83	Shirol ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	2,025	2,467	1 2 11	...	...	...	M. 9	18	1 12 5	2,094	2,498	1 2 5
84	Tadhali ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	3,708	4,367	1 2 10	...	...	...	{ (1) M.O. 15 }	{ (1) 0 8 }	1 5 4	3,709	4,368	1 2 10
85	Tupadkurhatti ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	2,484	2,955	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,484	2,955	1 3 0
86	Wasan ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	631	868	1 6 4	...	...	...	M. 5	8	1 9 7	635	875	1 6 4
32	Total of Group IV ...	...	...	...	...	51,226	57,641	1 2 0	...	...	...	{ M. 66 P. 9 }	{ S. 12 W. 31 }	2 3 8	51,200	57,696	1 2 0
Grand Total ...			...	...	...	239,108	315,243	1 5 1	...	...	...	{ M. 188 P. 46 }	{ S. 76 W. 131 }	2 4 9	239,210	315,720	1 5 1

M.—Motasthal.

P.—Patanthal.

Q (a)—continued.

By Revenue Survey.

By Revenue Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	34	35	36
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group III—continued		
1 19 0	8 0	8 0	1,861	2,720	1 7 2							1,861	2,720	1 7 2	20-0	Kalkeri	46
1 12 0	8 0	8 0	1,691	2,687	1 10 6							1,691	2,687	1 10 6	17-0	Kamargop	47
1 19 0	8 0	8 0	2,488	4,078	1 10 3							2,488	4,078	1 10 3	5-5	Kanakikop	48
1 18 0	8 0	8 0	1,171	1,636	1 6 3							1,171	1,636	1 6 3	12-2	Karvinkop	49
1 13 0	8 0	8 0	1,568	2,408	1 10 8							1,568	2,408	1 10 8	18-9	Kannur	50
1 12 0	8 0	8 0	1,488	2,133	1 7 10							1,488	2,133	1 7 10	14-4	Kittur	51
1 12 0	0 0	8 0	1,621	2,307	1 7 8				M. 1	8	2 0 0	1,621	2,209	1 7 3	19-5	Kondikop	52
1 12 0	8 0	8 0	777	1,122	1 7 1							777	1,132	1 7 1	20-1	Mugnur	53
1 12 0	8 0	8 0	1,878	1,980	1 6 6							1,878	1,930	1 6 5	18-5	Nagarhal	54
1 13 0	8 0	8 0	1,197	1,748	1 7 4							1,197	1,748	1 7 4	18-8	Nagnur	55
1 13 0	8 0	8 0	1,925	2,770	1 6 11							1,925	2,770	1 6 11	5-7	Nargund	56
1 13 0	8 0	8 0	7,908	12,341	1 8 11				M. 8	16	1 14 0	7,917	12,346	1 8 11	23-3	Navalgund	57
1 13 0	8 0	8 0	3,217	5,084	1 8 11				M. 3	2		3,222	5,078	1 8 11	18-1	Navali	58
1 19 0	0 0	8 0	2,240	2,878	1 4 6				P. 2	2	1 0 7	2,240	2,876	1 4 6	5-8	Petha	59
1 13 0	8 0	8 0	2,088	2,914	1 7 4							2,088	2,914	1 7 4	7-0	Sankadhal	60
1 13 0	8 0	8 0	2,572	3,770	1 7 5							2,572	3,770	1 7 5	19-9	Sasribhalli	61
1 12 0	0 0	8 0	483	816	1 11 0							483	816	1 11 0	8-5	Siddapur	62
1 12 0	8 0	8 0	5,585	7,574	1 5 8							5,585	7,574	1 5 8	6-2	Somapur	63
1 12 0	8 0	8 0	681	1,005	1 7 7							681	1,005	1 7 7	16-5	Sotakanhal	64
...	...	...	95,102	1,40,356	1 7 7				M. 14	28	1 12 0	95,118	1,40,384	1 7 7	15-9	Total of Group III	33
Group IV.																	
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	883	808	1 2 11							883	808	1 2 11	-1-0	Angundi	65
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	868	974	1 2 0							868	974	1 2 0	-2-2	Arahangodi	66
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	1,129	1,544	1 5 10							1,129	1,544	1 5 10	-3-0	Bhairanhatti	67
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	349	570	1 10 2				M. 35	73	2 1 4	384	648	1 10 9		Budihal	68
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	1,545	1,640	1 1 0							1,545	1,640	1 1 0	-2-3	Banankop	69
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	1,007	1,680	1 7 1							1,007	1,680	1 7 1	-2	Halgop	70
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	5,063	5,284	1 0 6							5,063	5,284	1 0 6	-1-1	Hirekop	71
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	1,363	1,529	1 1 11							1,363	1,529	1 1 11	19-0	Kapli	72
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	1,330	1,474	1 1 4							1,330	1,474	1 1 4	16-4	Khamapur	73
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	2,726	3,380	1 8 9							2,726	3,300	1 8 9	18-1	Kongwad	74
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	7,163	7,508	1 0 10				M. 10	16	1 8 0	7,173	7,581	1 0 11	-5-6	Konnur	75
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	1,051	1,637	1 6 8							1,051	1,667	1 6 8	2-8	Kuralgeri	76
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	135	175	1 4 9				M. 1	2	2 0 0	138	177	1 4 10	-0-5	Lakhamapur	77
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	1,022	2,493	1 4 8							1,022	2,485	1 4 8	-0-8	Madagundi	78
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	204	251	1 3 8							204	251	1 3 8		Maradgi	79
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	2,606	2,851	1 1 6				M. 5	7	1 6 0	2,611	2,858	1 1 6	-1-4	Naiknur	80
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	2,492	2,190	0 10 1							2,492	2,190	0 10 1		Radder Nagnur	81
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	10,570	12,345	1 2 7				P. 3	13	5 6 0	10,578	12,329	1 2 1	9-6	Shelawadi	82
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	2,085	2,484	1 2 5				M. 8	16	1 12 3	2,084	2,440	1 2 7	-1-7	Shirel	83
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	3,708	4,338	1 3 8				(1)	(1)	1 5 4	3,709	4,334	1 3 8	-0-8	Tadhal	84
1 3 0	8 0	8 0	2,484	2,020	1 2 10							2,484	2,020	1 2 10	-1-0	Tupadkurhatti	85
1 8 0	8 0	8 0	631	861	1 6 2				M. 6	8	1 9 7	628	869	1 6 2	-0-8	Waman	86
...	...	...	51,286	58,945	1 2 4				M. 66	122	2 2 8	51,300	59,110	1 2 4	2-3	Total of Group IV	22
...	...	...	2,39,100	3,61,364	1 8 2				M. 158	379	2 7 5	239,240	3,61,840	1 8 2	14-6	Grand Total.	

S = Soil W. = Water.

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

(Showing the assessments which Government have guaranteed
Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government)

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																		
1	Ahetti ...	I	2 0	8 0	8 0	1,558	2,700	1 11 11	...	...	...	M. 10	24	2 8 8	1,888	2,734	1 11 11
2	Guzgol ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	5,888	8,108	1 6 0	...	...	...	M. 10	19	1 12 10	5,888	8,123	1 6 0
3	Morab ...	II	1 13	8 0	8 0	11,499	16,057	1 7 2	...	...	...	M. 38	71	1 18 11	11,487	16,788	1 7 2
4	Sirur ...	I	2 0	8 0	8 0	4,602	6,878	1 8 5	...	...	...	M. 11	32	2 0 0	4,513	6,897	1 8 5
5	Tali Morab ...	I	2 0	8 0	8 0	2,151	3,489	1 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,151	3,489	1 9 10
6	Total of Group I ...	...	...	...	...	25,500	37,816	1 7 8	...	...	...	M. 60	196	1 18 4	25,650	37,961	1 7 8
<i>Group II.</i>																		
6	Annigari ...	II	1 13	8 0	8 0	17,787	23,056	1 4 9	...	...	...	M. 30 P. 8	{ S. 15 W. 27 }	2 8 11	17,805	23,140	1 4 9
7	Arukurahatti ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	5,402	7,608	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,402	7,608	1 6 6
8	Ballarwad ...	II	2 12	8 0	8 0	1,567	2,322	1 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,567	2,322	1 7 10
9	Ballur ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	1,636	2,580	1 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	2,580	1 9 2
10	Bannur ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	727	1,151	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	1,151	1 9 7
11	Bhadrapur ...	II	2 12	8 0	8 0	2,375	5,430	1 9 1	...	...	...	M. 8	8	1 9 7	2,360	5,428	1 9 1
12	Byalal ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	2,032	3,230	1 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,032	3,230	1 9 2
13	Dundur ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	318	538	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	538	1 11 0
14	Halkusugal ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	3,988	6,519	1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,988	6,519	1 10 2
15	Hansi ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	4,608	6,637	1 7 5	...	...	...	M. 8 P. 1	{ S. 6 W. 3 }	2 12 0	4,512	6,683	1 7 7
16	Kalwad ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	3,298	5,152	1 9 0	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 9 0	3,297	5,153	1 9 0
17	Karwad ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	1,998	2,964	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,998	2,964	1 7 0
18	Majjigud ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	1,830	2,509	1 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,839	2,500	1 5 9
19	Manakwad ...	II	2 12	8 0	8 0	1,655	2,798	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655	2,796	1 11 0
20	Nalvadi ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	2,219	3,552	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219	3,552	1 9 7
21	Padesur ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	5,048	7,429	1 7 6	...	...	...	P. 21	{ S. 34 W. 49 }	3 15 3	5,060	7,512	1 7 9
22	Saldapur ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	1,269	1,647	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269	1,647	1 4 1
23	Shisavinhalli ...	II	2 12	8 0	8 0	1,671	2,588	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,671	2,588	1 8 9
24	Shirkol ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	2,078	3,210	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,078	3,210	1 8 9
25	Tirapur ...	I	2 0	8 0	8 0	2,331	4,062	1 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,331	4,062	1 11 11
26	Yamanur ...	II	1 12	8 0	8 0	2,469	3,692	1 8 0	...	...	...	P. 6	{ S. 10 W. 9 }	2 2 8	2,465	3,711	1 8 0
27	Total of Group II ...	...	...	...	...	67,188	99,675	1 7 6	...	...	...	M. 39 P. 26	{ S. 61 W. 88 }	2 13 3	67,263	99,897	1 7 6
<i>Group III.</i>																		
27	Adnur ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	873	1,047	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	1,047	1 3 2
28	Alagwadi ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	11,465	18,494	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,465	18,494	1 3 9
29	Amargol ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	3,241	4,280	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,241	4,280	1 5 1
30	Arban ...	III	1 10	8 0	8 0	1,324	1,825	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,324	1,825	1 6 0
31	Arhatti ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	2,094	2,798	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,094	2,798	1 5 4
32	Banahatti ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	1,449	1,973	1 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,449	1,973	1 5 9
33	Basapur ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	3,491	4,473	1 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	4,473	1 3 7
34	Belahar ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	1,629	2,303	1 4 2	...	...	...	M. 1	2	2 0 0	1,627	2,305	1 4 2
35	Belwatgi ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	4,652	5,819	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,652	5,819	1 4 0
36	Boganur ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	2,363	2,532	1 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,363	2,531	1 1 10
37	Chilakwad ...	IV	1 8	8 0	8 0	1,228	1,682	1 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	1,683	1 5 11

Q (b).

and which will not be exceeded during the period of settlement.)

occupied land in the Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárvár District.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	34	35	36	
10	20	31	23	23	24	25	25	27	29	29	30	31	32	33				
Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.				Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.				
2 6	6 0	8 0	1,588	3,249	2 1 0	...	...	...	M. 10	28	2 11 2	1,583	3,277	2 1 6	20'3	Abetti	1
2 6	6 0	8 0	5,855	11,152	1 14 3	...	...	...	M. 10	28	2 5 7	5,855	11,175	1 14 3	37'6	Gungol	2
2 6	6 0	8 0	11,699	22,957	1 15 9	...	...	...	M. 38	95	2 8 0	11,627	22,952	1 15 9	37'1	Manab	3
2 6	6 0	8 0	4,502	8,343	1 13 7	...	...	...	M. 11	25	2 4 4	4,513	8,368	1 13 7	21'3	Sirur	4
2 0	6 0	8 0	2,151	4,165	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,151	4,165	1 15 0	20'1	Tall Morab	5
...	...	...	25,590	49,768	1 15 1	...	...	...	M. 60	171	2 7 6	25,659	49,837	1 15 2	31'6	Total of Group I	5
Group II.																		
2 4	6 0	8 0	17,767	30,199	1 11 2	...	...	...	{ M. 30 P. 9 }	{ S. 62 W. 23 }	3 11 2	17,805	30,303	1 11 3	31'	Annigeri	6
2 4	6 0	8 0	5,402	9,739	1 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,402	9,739	1 12 10	28'1	Arakurhatti	7
2 4	6 0	8 0	1,507	3,007	1 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,507	3,007	1 14 8	28'9	Ballarwad	8
2 4	6 0	8 0	1,636	3,303	2 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	3,303	2 0 3	28'	Balnur	9
2 4	6 0	8 0	727	1,431	2 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	1,431	2 0 7	27'6	Bannur	10
2 4	6 0	8 0	3,876	6,940	2 0 2	...	...	...	M. 5	11	2 3 2	3,380	6,051	2 0 2	27'8	Bhadrapur	11
2 4	6 0	8 0	2,052	4,103	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,052	4,103	2 0 0	27'	Byalal	12
2 4	6 0	8 0	318	680	2 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	680	2 2 3	26'9	Dundur	13
2 4	6 0	8 0	3,983	8,294	2 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,983	8,294	2 1 4	27'2	Halkusugal	14
2 4	6 0	8 0	4,508	8,584	1 14 6	...	...	...	{ M. 3 P. 1 }	{ S. 7 W. 3 }	3 0 0	4,513	8,586	1 14 6	29'5	Hansi	15
2 4	6 0	8 0	3,296	6,630	2 0 2	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 0 0	3,227	6,631	2 0 2	28'7	Kalwad	16
2 4	6 0	8 0	1,988	3,771	1 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,988	3,771	1 14 2	27'2	Kariwad	17
2 4	6 0	8 0	1,839	3,748	2 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,839	3,748	2 0 7	40'4	Majligud	18
2 4	6 0	8 0	1,655	3,538	2 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655	3,538	2 2 2	28'5	Manakwad	19
2 4	6 0	8 0	3,219	4,530	2 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,219	4,530	2 0 8	27'5	Nalvadi	20
2 4	6 0	8 0	5,048	9,071	1 14 8	...	...	...	P. 21	{ S. 42 W. 41 }	3 1 5	5,069	9,764	1 14 9	30'1	Padoor	21
2 4	6 0	8 0	1,359	2,465	1 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359	2,465	1 15 7	50'9	Saidapur	22
2 4	6 0	8 0	1,671	3,303	1 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,671	3,303	1 15 8	27'6	Shivavinhalli	23
2 4	6 0	8 0	2,078	4,128	1 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,078	4,128	1 15 9	28'5	Shirkol	24
2 4	6 0	8 0	2,331	4,644	1 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,331	4,644	1 15 10	14'2	Tirapur	25
2 4	6 0	8 0	2,459	4,764	1 15 0	...	...	...	P. 6	{ S. 12 W. 7 }	3 2 8	2,465	4,763	1 15 0	29'	Yamanur	26
...	...	...	67,183	1,27,539	1 14 4	...	...	...	{ M. 30 P. 36 }	{ S. 81 W. 74 }	3 3 2	67,263	1,27,769	1 14 5	29'2	Total of Group II	31
Group III.																		
2 0	6 0	8 0	873	1,382	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	1,382	1 9 0	30'1	Adnur	27
2 0	6 0	8 0	11,463	17,900	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,463	17,900	1 9 0	32'7	Alagvadi	28
2 0	6 0	8 0	3,241	5,843	1 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,241	5,843	1 11 10	31'8	Amargol	29
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,234	2,107	1 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,234	2,107	1 9 6	18'5	Arban	30
2 0	6 0	8 0	2,094	3,648	1 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,094	3,648	1 11 10	30'4	Arhatti	31
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,449	2,580	1 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,449	2,580	1 12 6	30'8	Banahatti	32
2 0	6 0	8 0	3,491	5,935	1 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	5,935	1 11 2	32'7	Bampur	33
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,826	3,022	1 10 6	...	...	...	M. 1	2	2 0 0	1,827	3,024	1 10 6	31'2	Belahar	34
2 0	6 0	8 0	4,032	7,717	1 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,032	7,717	1 10 7	32'6	Belwatgi	35
2 0	6 0	8 0	2,208	3,363	1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,208	3,363	1 7 9	32'0	Bogannur	36
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,223	2,212	1 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,223	2,212	1 12 10	31'5	Chilahwad	37

BY CURRENT SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			"Dry-crop."			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs. a.	Rs. .	Rs. s.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Group III—continued.																	
38	Dandapur ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	3,140	3,702	1 3 10	3,140	3,701	1 3 10
39	Gobergamp ...	IV	1 6	8 0	8 0	411	506	1 6 2	...	...	...	(1)	1 3 1 8	412	570	1 6 2
40	Godisagar ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	6,120	7,640	1 4 4	...	...	...	M. 0-20	...	6,120	7,040	1 4 0
41	Gurakatti ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	911	1,373	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	911	1,373	1 3 1
42	Hallikeri ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	4,723	5,774	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	4,723	5,774	1 3 5
43	Hunashikatti ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	1,498	2,029	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	1,498	2,029	1 6 7
44	Jeggapur ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	1,719	2,530	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	2,530	1 7 6
45	Kadadhalli ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,014	1,274	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	1,274	1 4 1
46	Kalkeri ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,891	2,267	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	1,891	2,267	1 3 3
47	Karnargop ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,801	2,253	1 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	1,801	2,253	1 6 9
48	Kankikop ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	2,453	3,864	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	2,453	3,804	1 8 11
49	Karwukop ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	1,271	1,449	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	1,171	1,449	1 3 9
50	Kannur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,653	2,026	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,653	2,026	1 4 0
51	Kittur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,433	1,964	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	1,864	1 4 10
52	Kondikop ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,531	1,847	1 3 5	...	...	...	M. 1	2 2 0 0	1,531	1,840	1 3 5
53	Mugnur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	777	934	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	777	934	1 3 2
54	Nagarhalli ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,273	1,620	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	1,273	1,659	1 3 3
55	Nagnur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,197	1,467	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	1,197	1,467	1 3 5
56	Nargund ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	1,925	2,621	1 5 12	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	2,621	1 5 11
57	Nawal Gund ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	7,909	10,089	1 4 9	...	...	...	M. 8	12 1 6 0	7,917	10,101	1 4 4
58	Nawali ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	3,247	4,361	1 5 6	M. 8 P. 2	R. 3 W. 2	1 9 7	3,252	4,330	1 5 6
59	Peth ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	2,240	2,718	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	2,718	1 3 3
60	Sankadhali ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	2,068	2,724	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	2,068	2,724	1 4 10
61	Sarwihalli ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	2,572	3,144	1 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	2,572	3,144	1 3 7
62	Siddapur ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	483	752	2 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	483	752	1 8 11
63	Somapur ...	III	1 10	6 0	8 0	5,835	7,126	1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	5,835	7,124	1 4 5
64	Sotakanhal ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	681	863	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	681	863	1 4 3
38	Total of Group III	95,102	1,21,111	1 4 5	M. 14 P. 2	R. 30 W. 2	1 9 0	95,118	1,21,136	1 4 5
Group IV.																	
65	Agundi ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	683	814	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	683	814	1 3 1
66	Arushangodi ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	866	996	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	866	996	1 3 4
67	Bhairanhatti ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,129	1,591	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	1,591	1 6 7
68	Budihadi ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	319	569	1 10 1	...	...	...	M. 25	74 2 1 9	364	613	1 10 9
69	Byanakankop ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,545	1,879	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	1,545	1,879	1 1 5
70	Halgop ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,097	1,569	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	1,569	1 7 2
71	Hirekop ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	5,063	5,293	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	5,063	5,293	1 0 9
72	Kapli ...	V	1 4	6 0	8 0	1,308	1,285	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,308	1,285	0 15 0
73	Khanapur ...	V	1 4	6 0	8 0	1,359	1,266	0 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	1,359	1,266	0 14 10
74	Kongwad ...	V	1 4	6 0	8 0	2,726	2,944	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	2,726	2,944	1 0 8
75	Konnur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	7,153	8,015	1 1 10	...	...	...	M. 10	15 1 3 0	7,173	8,080	1 1 10
76	Kurigeri ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,061	1,544	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,544	1 7 6
77	Lakhamapur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	135	177	1 4 10	...	...	...	M. 1	1 1 0 0	136	178	1 4 10
78	Madagunki ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	1,922	2,504	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	1,922	2,504	1 4 10
79	Maradri ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	204	251	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	204	251	1 3 3
80	Naiknur ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	2,606	2,963	1 1 3	...	...	...	M. 5	7 1 6 0	2,611	2,900	1 1 3

Q (i)—continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III.— continued.		
2 0	6 0	8 0	3,140	4,339	1 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,140	4,339	1 6 1	17'2	Dandapur	38
2 0	6 0	8 0	411	743	1 12 11	...	...	...	{ M. 19 }	1	2 1 8	412	744	1 12 11	30'5	Gobargumpi	39
2 0	6 0	8 0	6,120	10,140	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,120	10,140	1 10 6	32'7	Gudisagar	40
2 0	6 0	8 0	911	1,603	1 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	1,603	1 12 2	16'8	Gurakatti	41
2 0	6 0	8 0	4,728	7,564	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,728	7,564	1 9 7	31'	Hallheri	42
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,438	2,422	1 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	2,422	1 10 11	19'4	Hutnahikatti	43
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,719	3,059	1 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	3,059	1 12 5	20'9	Jeggapur	44
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,014	1,648	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	1,648	1 10 0	29'4	Kadadhalli	45
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,881	2,979	1 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,881	2,979	1 9 4	31'4	Kalkeri	46
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,591	2,945	1 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,591	2,945	1 12 7	30'7	Kamargop	47
2 0	6 0	8 0	2,428	4,572	1 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,428	4,572	1 12 6	18'3	Kenkikop	48
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,171	1,785	1 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,171	1,785	1 8 4	23'2	Karwinkop	49
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,563	2,661	1 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,563	2,661	1 11 3	31'8	Kannur	50
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,432	2,381	1 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	2,381	1 10 7	27'7	Kittur	51
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,521	2,422	1 9 6	...	...	...	M. 1	3	3 0 0	1,522	2,422	1 9 6	31'4	Kondikop	52
2 0	6 0	8 0	777	1,236	1 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	1,236	1 9 6	32'3	Mugnur	53
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,373	2,122	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,373	2,122	1 8 9	30'6	Nagarhalli	54
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,197	1,923	1 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197	1,923	1 9 8	32'	Nagnur	55
2 0	6 0	8 0	1,925	3,071	1 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	3,071	1 10 4	17'2	Nargund	56
2 0	6 0	8 0	7,909	12,717	1 11 9	...	...	...	M. 3	16	2 0 0	7,917	12,723	1 11 9	36'	Nawalgund	57
2 0	6 0	8 0	3,247	5,666	1 10 2	...	...	...	{ M. 3 P. 2 }	{ S. 4 W. 1 }	1 12 10	3,262	5,675	1 10 2	29'9	Nawali	58
2 0	6 0	8 0	3,240	3,205	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,240	3,205	1 7 0	18'	Peth	59
2 0	6 0	8 0	2,088	3,226	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,088	3,226	1 8 9	18'4	Sankadhal	60
2 0	6 0	8 0	2,572	4,140	1 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,572	4,140	1 9 9	31'7	Sawiballi	61
2 0	6 0	8 0	483	873	1 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	873	1 12 11	16'1	Sidhapur	62
2 0	6 0	8 0	5,585	8,440	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,585	8,440	1 8 0	18'3	Somapur	63
2 0	6 0	8 0	681	1,115	1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	1,115	1 10 2	29'2	Sotakanhal	64
...	...	...	95,102	1,55,427	1 10 2	...	...	...	{ M. 14 P. 2 }	{ S. 26 W. 1 }	1 15 0	95,118	1,55,526	1 10 2	28'4	Total of Group III.	39
Group IV.																		
1 10	6 0	8 0	683	908	1 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	908	1 5 2	10'9	Angundi	65
1 10	6 0	8 0	866	1,091	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	866	1,091	1 4 2	9'5	Arachangodi	66
1 10	6 0	8 0	1,129	1,639	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	1,639	1 11 0	6'2	Bhairanhatti	67
1 10	6 0	8 0	340	615	1 14 8	...	...	...	M. 35	70	2 4 1	394	694	1 12 11	7'9	Budihal	68
1 10	6 0	8 0	1,545	1,858	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,545	1,858	1 3 2	10'7	Byanakankop	69
1 10	6 0	8 0	1,097	1,714	1 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	1,714	1 12 1	7'9	Halgop	70
1 10	6 0	8 0	5,063	5,976	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,063	5,976	1 2 3	11'	Hirekop	71
1 10	6 0	8 0	1,368	1,679	1 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	1,679	1 3 7	20'7	Kapil	72
1 10	6 0	8 0	1,359	1,648	1 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359	1,648	1 2 4	30'2	Khanapur	73
1 10	6 0	8 0	2,722	3,694	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,722	3,694	1 5 8	29'9	Kongwad	74
1 10	6 0	8 0	7,163	8,122	1 2 1	...	...	...	M. 10	17	1 11 2	7,172	8,142	1 4 11	1'4	Konnar	75
1 10	6 0	8 0	1,051	1,689	1 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	1,689	1 9 6	8'1	Kurigeri	76
1 10	6 0	8 0	135	194	1 6 11	...	...	...	M. 1	2	2 0 0	136	195	1 7 0	10'1	Lakhamapur	77
1 10	6 0	8 0	1,922	3,044	1 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,922	3,044	1 9 4	21'6	Madagunki	78
1 10	6 0	8 0	204	275	1 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	275	1 6 4	9'6	Maradgi	79
1 10	6 0	8 0	2,606	3,221	1 2 9	...	...	...	M. 5	8	1 9 7	2,611	3,220	1 3 9	11'3	Naikour	80

REVISED APPENDIX

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.					Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
381	Rader Nagpur ...	V	1 4	6 0	8 0	2,492	2,100	0 10 1	2,492	2,100	0 10 1
82	Shelawadi ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	10,870	11,464	1 1 4	...	...	...	P. 8	{ S. 12 W. 31 }	8 0 0	10,878	11,537	1 1 5
83	Shiro ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	2,068	2,467	1 2 11	...	...	...	M. 9	16	1 12 5	2,064	2,463	1 9 5
84	Tadhal ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	3,708	4,367	1 2 10	...	...	...	M.O-15	{ (1) 0 8 }	1 5 4	3,709	4,369	1 2 10
85	Tupadkurkatti ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	2,494	2,965	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,494	2,965	1 3 0
8	Vasna ...	IV	1 8	6 0	8 0	621	868	1 6 4	...	...	...	M. 5	8 0	1 9 7	626	878	1 6 4
22	Total o Group IV ...	...	...	...	...	51,226	57,641	1 2 0	...	...	...	{ M. 66 P. 8 }	{ S. 12 W. 31 }	2 3 8	51,300	57,900	1 2 0
86	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	239,106	3,15,218	1 5 1	...	...	...	{ M. 198 P. 46 }	{ S. 310 W. 121 }	2 4 9	239,340	3,15,780	1 5 1

M.=Motasthal. P.=Patarsthal.

Q (b)—concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group IV—contd.	
1 10	6 0	8 0	2,492	2,821	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,492	2,821	1 2 1	26.8	Bader Nagpur ...	81
1 10	6 0	8 0	10,570	12,940	1 5 0	...	...	...	P. 6	{ S. 13 W. 30 }	5 6 0	10,570	12,940	1 5 0	20.6	Shelawadi ...	82
1 10	6 0	8 0	2,085	2,670	1 4 6	...	...	...	M. 9	17	1 4 3	2,084	2,667	1 4 7	8.2	Shirol ...	83
1 10	0 9	8 0	3,708	4,807	1 4 9	...	...	...	(1) M.O-15	(1) 0-8	1 5 4	3,709	4,808	1 4 9	10.1	Tadhaj ...	84
1 10	6 0	8 0	2,484	2,865	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,484	2,865	1 5 0	10.5	Tupadkorkatti ...	85
1 10	6 0	8 0	621	696	1 8 2	...	...	...	M. 6	9	1 12 9	620	645	1 8 2	7.9	Vasan ...	86
...	...	...	51,226	65,646	1 4 6	...	...	...	{ M. 66 P. 8 }	{ S. 138 W. 30 }	2 6 1	51,300	65,822	1 4 6	12.9	Total of Group IV.	22
...	...	...	239,106	2,98,448	1 10 7	...	...	...	{ M. 188 P. 46 }	{ S. 411 W. 92 105 }	2 9 7	239,340	2,99,056	1 10 8	22.4	Grand Total	86

S. = Soil. W. = Water.

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DV—NEW SERIES.

..
PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KARAJGI TALUKA

OF THE

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1910

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COLLECTORATE.**

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From

A. W. W. MACKIE, Esq., I.C.S.,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHÁRWÁR DISTRICT,
Dhárwár.

Camp Ránebennur, 1st July 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the second revision settlement of Karajgi Táluka of Dhárwár District. The guaranteed period of the first revision settlement expired in 1905-1906.

2. The táluka consists of 130 Government, and 6 Inám, villages. These proposals refer to the former only; the latter are not to be dealt with now, the Inámdárs being unwilling to have a survey settlement introduced. Of the Inám villages five are surveyed and one is unsurveyed.

3. The last settlement of the 130 Government villages took place at various times as follows:—

- 52 villages settled as part of the old Bankápur Táluka in 1876;
- 12 as part of the old Hángal Táluka in 1877;
- 36 as part of the old Ránebennur Táluka in 1878;
- 28 as part of the old Kod Táluka in 1879;
- 1 (Kesarhalli) in 1885;
- 4 (Taredhalli) in 1888.

In the case of Taredhalli the settlement was an original settlement; in the case of all the others a first revision settlement. The period of guarantee was varied so as to make it expire simultaneously in all the villages.

Position, Physical Features and Soils.

4. The táluka has an area of 441 and a fraction square miles. It lies in the north-east of the southern half of Dhárwár District. Excluding detached villages, it is bounded on the south by Ránebennur, Kod and Hángal tálukas; on the west by Hángal and Bankápur tálukas and part of Savánur State, the Varda river flowing along the southern half of the boundary; on the north by Bankápur Táluka, and land of Savanur, SÁNGLI, Miraj (Junior) and Miraj (Senior) States; and on the east by the Balari District of Madras from which it is separated by the Tungabhadra. There are five detached villages, of which two lie to the east just across the Tungabhadra, and three to the north-east. At the north-east corner, territory of Miraj (Junior) and Savanur States projects into the táluka in a westerly direction.

5. Except in the south-west where it is broken by hills of no great size scattered here and there over about one-fourth of its area, the surface of the táluka is a rolling plain. It is well watered. The Varda river traverses it from west to east flowing into the Tungabhadra, and the whole of the táluka is intersected by numerous nalas, which ultimately connect with one or other of those rivers; though only five, three in the southern half, and two in the northern, all flowing into the Varda, are of any size.) That joining the Varda from the south, near Karajgi, usually contains water in places throughout the year; the others are generally dry soon after the monsoon, though water—used for drinking—may be found in them by digging. The Varda dries up at shallow places during the hot season; the flow in the Tungabhadra is perennial. Budkis may be seen here and there; but neither river is used to any noteworthy extent for irrigation. There are five large irrigational tanks and a number of small ones.

6. Soils of all gradations, from the best black to the worst red, are found, and the irregularity of their distribution is for the purposes of this report perhaps the most striking physical feature of the taluka. There is no unbroken expanse of black soil, as in the more northerly dry-crop talukas. North of an east and west line through the junction of the Varda with the Tungabhadra, red soil predominates. From this line south to the Havanur-Yekambi Road there is more black than red, especially in the west: South of the road, the soil is chiefly red, though in several villages in the west black greatly predominates. On the whole there is more black soil in the west, and more red in the east, though in both regions adjacent villages may be found in one of which there is a very small proportion of black and in the other a very small proportion of red. Generally, but not invariably, red soil is found on the up-lands, and black in the depressions between them. In the east a considerable number of villages consist entirely of red soil.

7. The gradations of soil as a rule are remarkably abrupt, black and red being found in close proximity, often even in the same field; and it is noteworthy that (as the survey records show) black soil, wherever it occurs, is generally of full depth. The depth of red soil varies greatly, the poorest being very shallow.

8. The climate is equable and in general pleasantly cool; and the rainfall (29 inches at Háveri) moderate.

Population.

9. Appendix D contains details of the population according to occupation.

10. Two-thirds of the people are agriculturists, and the remaining one-third, whether craftsmen, traders, or unskilled labourers, exists mainly for the disposal of the agricultural produce, and for the supply of some of the wants of the agricultural population. The proportion of the population the products of whose industry are exported is insignificant, and in this sense the taluka may be regarded as purely agricultural. The great bulk of the cultivators are Lingayats; many are Kurubars and Musalmans.

11. In 1901 the total population was 104,342. From 1881 to 1891 it had increased by 8.3 per cent., and from 1891 to 1901 by 15.6 per cent. During the former decade the urban (*i. e.* Háveri and suburbs) population increased by 19.5 per cent., and during the latter by 17.9 per cent. The somewhat disproportionate increase in urban population is not due to any industrial development, but to the opening of the railway in 1886 and the consequent development of Háveri as an export centre for cotton and other agricultural produce, and to the transfer of the taluka head-quarters thither from Karajgi in 1896. In 1901 the urban population was 7,974, the increase since 1881 having been 2,322.

12. The density of rural population per square mile (assuming that one-third of the urban population is agricultural and taking the area as 441 square miles) increased from 180 in 1881 to 225 in 1901. The taluka is thus still sparsely populated, and there is no approach to pressure of population on the soil.

13. Appendix E gives details of the population according to religion and education.

14. A comparison of these figures with those given in the Gazetteer for 1881 shows that the Hindus, who form 88 per cent. of the entire population, have increased by 25 per cent., and the Musalmans by 71 per cent. Of the former, Bráhmans, now numbering 3,993, have increased by 116 per cent.; some are agriculturists, some merchants, and others may be called agricultural *sávkars*, to signify that they combine the business of money-lender and trader in agricultural produce with that of land-holder. Lingayats, who constitute over one-third of the entire population, show a moderate increase of 13 per cent. Practically all of them are cultivators, the well-to-do being agricultural *sávkars*. The other Hindu castes all show a greater or less increase. The Musalmans are mostly land-holders of the poorer class or labourers. There are practically no Christians.

Births and Deaths.

15. With regard to the effect of plague I may say that the normal increase of population during the five years 1901—1905 would have been about 8,000, whereas there had taken place an actual decrease of 9,266. Hence the loss of population due to plague for these five years was approximately 17,250. Previously to 1901, only 105 plague deaths were officially recorded and in 1906 the epidemic practically disappeared. The total loss of population due to plague up to the end of 1906 may therefore be put down at about 17,500.

16. Plague first appeared in 1899; in 1901 deaths first exceeded births; and in 1903 the epidemic reached its height, 55 villages being affected, and the birth and death figures being 3,546 and 7,581 respectively. In subsequent years it gradually subsided and in 1906 practically disappeared, only one village being affected upto June of that year. From 1899 to 1905, a period of seven years, the total recorded plague deaths were 8,143; the actual number was probably somewhat greater. The epidemic was widespread, affecting every part of the táluka, but it was far milder here than in some other parts of the district.

17. The population in 1891 was 90,206. In 1901 it was 104,342, that is, there had been an increase of 14,136. From 1901 to 1905, there was a decrease in population of 9,266, due to plague. In 1906, plague had practically disappeared. Thus, in spite of plague, between 1891 and the time of writing there has been an increase in population which must be quite 6,000 or 7.19 per cent.

Education.

18. From Appendix E it appears that of the total population 6.52 per cent. are able to read or learning. The proportion in 1881 I have been unable to ascertain. But the percentage for the whole district was 5.9 in 1881 and 6.7 in 1901. The latter is nearly the same as for Karajgi; and, if it be assumed that the former may also be taken as applying to this táluka, it appears that there has been a very slight increase of about 0.6 per cent. In any case, the increase for the whole district is 0.8 per cent. and that for Karajgi probably did not differ much from it. So small an increase can only be regarded as unsatisfactory.

19. In 1882-1883, as appears from the Gazetteer, there were in Háveri town three schools, two for boys (one being Anglo-Vernacular) and one for girls, with a total average attendance of 299. Elsewhere in the táluka there were 28 boys' and one girls' school, and probably a few recognised private schools, but unfortunately no attendance figures are given.

20. In 1905-1906 (*vide* Appendix H) there were still only three schools in Háveri, with an average attendance of only 201. There were 30 boys' and three girls' schools in the villages with an average attendance of 1,607 and 82 respectively; also 15 private schools with an average attendance of 369.

21. These figures show a decrease of 98 in attendance in Háveri town; but the figures for 1905-1906 are slightly less than normal owing to plague, and I strongly suspect that the figures for 1882-1883 are too great, the practice of exaggerating attendance returns being, I believe, by no means unknown in those days.

22. The number of rural boys' schools has increased by only two; likewise the number of girls' schools. But in 1882-1883 there were only 36 recognised private schools in the whole district, whereas in 1897-1898 (*vide* Appendix H) there were 39 in Karajgi Táluka alone, with an average attendance of more than half the total for Government and Municipal schools combined. As the small increase in literates suggests, however, the increase in educational activity within the táluka indicated by these figures is illusory. It seems very probable that in 1882-1883 many private schools existed, though as yet they were unrecognised by Government and consequently no statistics regarding them are available. Such schools were the survivors of the private schools kept by Bráhmans and Lingáyat priests, which existed long before any Government schools.

23. The following figures showing the number of pupils on the rolls by caste in 1879-1880 and 1904-1905 have been supplied by the Educational

Caste.	Average attendance in	
	1879-1880.	1904-1905.
Bráhmans	323	432
Lingáyats	578	1,422
Jains	6	86
Other Hindus	234	730
Mahomedans	64	333
Depressed classes	1	16
Total	1,206	2,969

Inspector, Southern Division. They refer to Government and recognised private schools only, and, as I have just indicated, the figures for 1879-1880 in all probability give an unfavourable idea of the number actually attending school in that year owing to many unrecognised private schools not being included. On the other hand, it is difficult to explain the small increase in Bráhman boys attending school (the Bráhman population having increased by 116 per cent. between 1881 and 1901) except on the supposition—a not unlikely one—that the figures for 1879-1880 are exaggerated. In any case, the great increase relatively to Bráhmans in Lingáyats, other Hindus and Mahomedans appears unmistakable. This relative increase in the number of cultivators' sons attending school is the only apparent satisfactory feature in educational matters during the currency of the present settlement, though doubtless it might be claimed that methods and organization have improved. And after all, of the Bráhmans 8·9 per cent. and of the Lingáyats only 3·09 are attending school. The number of pupils of the lowest castes is still insignificant.

24. In Appendix H figures are given for two years, 1897-1898 and 1905-1906 with a view to illustrating the effect of plague on attendance. Plague, which had not appeared in the former year, reached its height in 1903, after which it declined, 784 deaths being recorded in 1905. There is nothing more sensitive to plague than school attendance; yet the total attendance in 1905-1906 was only less by 96 than that in 1897-1898, a decrease of 4 per cent.; and for Municipal schools there is actually an increase. Considering that from 1901 to 1905 the population had decreased by 9,266 or 8·8 per cent., it is clear that the dislocation produced by plague was very temporary, and had practically disappeared by 1905.

25. The great diminution in recognised private schools between 1897-1898 and 1905-1906 is noticeable. As they were small schools, the average attendance per school being only 21, plague put an end to the existence of many of them. Their loss has been almost counterbalanced by an increase of nine in the number of Government schools, which have a much higher average of attendance than private ones.

Communications.

26. The south-west portion of the taluka, with Háveri at its centre, and of sufficient radius to include Karajgi, is well supplied with good roads; but not so the other parts, especially the north.

27. In the south-west the Poona-Bangalore Road, running north-west to south-east is intersected at Háveri by the Havnur-Yekkambi Road, which traverses the entire south of the taluka from west to east entering it at Sangur. The former is the main road to Hubli, the chief cotton mart and trade centre of the district. The latter links up Háveri with the rice and garden regions of Kánara on the west and with Harpanhalli and other places in Bellary on the east. These main lines are supplemented by the Karajgi-Agadi, Karajgi-Jangmankop, Devihosur-Hoshalli, Karajgi-Karajgi Railway Station, roads; and by a road completed in 1904 from Karajgi Railway Station to join the Poona-

Bangalore Road, *vid* Devgiri. Besides these a Táluka Local Board road under construction from Kalihal to join the Poona-Bangalore Road near Háveri may be mentioned.

28. The railway also traverses this region from south to north, there being two stations, one at Háveri, and one within the limits of Kolor village, called Karajgi Railway Station.

29. The roads of this part of the táluka bring almost all the villages into easy communication with Hubli, with the railway (which also passes through Hubli), with the markets and the rice and garden regions to the west of the táluka, and with the local bazar towns (Háveri, Karajgi, Agadi, Devgiri, Devihosur). I use the phrase "almost all" because the villages directly south of Háveri form an important exception, being somewhat remote from the main lines of communications.

30. In the south-east, excepting about four miles of the Guttal-Ráne-bennur (commonly called Masur-Mundargi) road, there is only one made road, *vis.*, the eastern portion of the Havanur-Yekambi road mentioned above. It brings the villages on or near it into easy communication with Háveri and with the railway.

31. In the north-west there is one very inferior road, that from Karajgi to Talihali and so on to Savanur. It is an old road, originally murrammed, but has long ceased to be kept in repair; and, passing, as it does, through a black soil area, is no better than a cart-track, being impassable during the rains. This region, however, is traversed by the railway, with a station at Hattimatur within the limits of the táluka, and another at Yelvigi, a few miles beyond the northern border.

32. In the north-east there is no made road at all; but a useful cart track giving communication with Yelvigi Railway Station traverses the extreme north of the táluka from west to east.

33. Besides the roads above specified there are a few petty Local Board roads not worth individual mention; and the táluka is covered with a net work of cart tracks, which link up all the villages, but are unfortunately impassable after any considerable fall of rain, except where they pass through inferior red soil. However, as there are extensive areas of red soil everywhere throughout the táluka, cart communication is not so hopeless during the rains as in purely black soil tracts.

34. The Poona-Bangalore and Havanur-Yekambi roads and the road connecting Karajgi Railway Station with the Poona-Bangalore Road are all provincial. The first is completely metalled and bridged; the second is completely metalled and partly bridged; the third is partly bridged and partly metalled. All are passable throughout the year.

35. The others are all maintained by or at the expense of the Local Boards. That from Karajgi to Talihali has already been described. Of the others that from Karajgi to Karajgi Railway Station is metalled and bridged throughout, that from Devihosur to Hosali is murrammed only, and the rest are partly metalled, partly murrammed and have some bridges. All are passable throughout the year with the exception of the Karajgi-Agadi road which becomes impassable in heavy floods during the monsoon, where it is crossed by a deep nala.

36. The Masur-Mundargi and Karajgi-Karajgi Railway Station roads are maintained by the Public Works Department at the expense of the District Local Board.

37. Improvements during the current settlement have been practically confined to the favoured south-west region which has benefited considerably. In 1876, when Colonel Anderson submitted his report, there was as yet a mere cart track from Sangur to Háveri, though he mentions that the construction of a road had been sanctioned; and it was in fact soon carried out. Of the portion of the Poona-Bangalore road within the táluka he writes that "in the rains where it passes through black soil . . . it is very bad indeed." The Háveri-

Havnur, Karajgi-Jangmankop, Karajgi-Agadi and Gutal-Timapur roads were only murrammed in 1876. The Executive Engineer informs me that the Haveri-Havnur road was then impassable in the rains, and probably the others were so also. The Karajgi to Karajgi Railway Station, Karajgi Railway Station to Poona-Bangalore Road, and Devihosur to Hosali, roads were not then in existence, having all been constructed since 1896-1897. On the other hand, the Karajgi-Talihali road, which was murrammed then, is entirely neglected now, and has probably much deteriorated. Its importance declined considerably when the road from Haveri to Kumta *via* Sangur was completed, and again when the opening of the railway put an end to the transport of cotton to the coast.

38. The chief improvement in communications, however, was the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway, which traverses the entire west of the táluka from north to south. The section from Hubli north was opened on 1st July 1885, and that from Hubli south to Harihar traversing this táluka on 18th October 1886. The railway diverted to itself the export trade to Bombay which used to go coastwards by road. Of the exports cotton is of overwhelming importance. It is first sent to Hubli, and, to a small extent, to Gadag, where it is cleaned and pressed, and then exported to Bombay. It reaches Hubli both by road and rail. I have ascertained by personal inquiries in the villages that as much as possible is sent by rail except from the villages situated, roughly speaking, in the north-east portion of the táluka out off by east and west and north and south lines intersecting somewhere near the village site of Haleritti. From these villages the cotton is (except in the rains) exported by road, most of it to Hubli, the rest to Gadag. They comprise about one-fourth of the area of the táluka, and are far from the railway and have no easy means of communication with it. Besides a journey from them to the railway would take the cotton out of its way, and from most of them road transport is the cheaper. There are, also, a few villages, such as Sulihali and Nagnur (at the northern end of the Poona-Bangalore Road) and Talihali (on the Karajgi-Savanur road) from which the bulk of the cotton is sent by cart to Hubli. These villages, though in easy communication with the railway, have the best and shortest road communication with Hubli of any villages in the táluka.

39. From all the other villages the bulk, or at least as large a proportion as possible, of the cotton is sent by rail. It is not all so sent because traders are eager to get the cotton to Hubli as soon as possible and sufficient wagons are not at once available, and because a certain number of rayats, who prefer to take their cotton to Hubli themselves and thus save the expense of middlemen, do not have sufficient to fill a wagon and for this reason find road transport much cheaper, the minimum charge by rail being that for a whole wagon, which carries the produce of about 20 acres. Besides, they can use their own carts and bring back commodities in them from Hubli. But it is a common practice for several such rayats to combine and hire one or more wagons and send their cotton by rail.

40. The difference in cost between road and rail transport varies with the situation of the village. Precise figures cannot be given since the cost of road transport is not fixed, but varies with the demand for carts. But on the average, for a village in the west, such as Hattimatur, rail transport for a wagon-load (including cartage to station and Rs. 3 for cartage in Hubli and reckoning a wagon-load as equal to four cart-loads) costs Rs. 10, whereas road transport costs Rs. 16 to 20 a difference of Rs. 6 to 10. For a village in the east, such as Neglur, the prices are Rs. 17 and Rs. 20 to 24, a difference of Rs. 3 to 7. For Talihali, the figures are Rs. 11 and Rs. 16, a difference of Rs. 5.

41. But, according to the above remarks, Neglur and Talihali are villages from which the bulk of the cotton is sent by cart. Yet rail-transport is cheaper. The explanation appears to be that, since all the cotton cannot be sent by rail even from those villages for which rail-transport is the cheaper, the traders naturally send what must go by cart from those places which will involve the least increase in cost. It would appear that these villages, combined with those from which road-transport is actually cheaper, comprise the area specified in paragraph 38 above.

42. Most of the other exports to Hubli also go by rail; as do all those to places north of Hubli on or near the railway.

43. It is obvious, that, within the region from which cotton is exported by rail, in so far as the cost of cartage to the railway is less, it is an advantage for a village to be near the railway. According to information supplied by Háveri traders, the rate per cart during the cotton season from Havanur or Neglur to the railway is on an average Rs. 2, from Somankatti Rs. 1, and from Jangamankop 10 annas—all these villages are on the Havanur-Yekambi road, east of Háveri—and the price is modified accordingly. From the same source I learn that the price in Havanur is about one anna less per maund—cotton being bought by the maund—than in Háveri, in Somankatti 6 to 9 pies less, and in Jangmankop 3 to 6 pies less. A cart carries 52 maunds, and therefore the difference in price as compared with Háveri is much greater than the mere extra cost of cartage would justify. The traders explain this as due to the cost of sending men out to these villages to buy the cotton and superintend its despatch having also to be taken into account.

44. It is interesting to apply these results to some particular cases. A difference in price of 4 pies per maund between Havanur and Somankatti, gives a difference in value of produce per acre in favour of Somankatti of 3 annas 8 pies, one acre producing about 11 maunds. But cotton occupies only about one-fifth of the occupied dry-crop area, and thus the advantage per acre for all the dry-crop land is about 9 pies. There is a corresponding advantage in the case of other exported crops, of which jowári is the chief. But no figures showing the proportion of the jowári crop exported—doubtless it varies much from year to year—are obtainable. One may say, however, I think that the advantage accruing to Somankatti owing to the less cost of transport to the railway as compared with Havanur is not more than one and a half annas per acre for all the dry-crop land. The advantage for Háveri over Havanur works out to 2 annas 2 pies per acre for cotton alone, or say, 3 to 3½ annas at most for all exported crops.

45. It is also clear that that portion of the táluka—much the greater portion—from which rail-transport is the cheaper benefits accordingly, and in this respect profits relatively more than those parts of the táluka and district (Bankápur Táluka for instance) nearer Hubli and Gadag from which road transport costs the less. As between these two regions, the cost of taking the cotton to Hubli does not increase in proportion to distance from that place, the effect of the railway being to lessen the cost of transport from the more remote region, while leaving that from the nearer region unaltered.

Markets.

46. No annual fairs are held within the limits of the táluka. There are ten bazár towns, of which a list is given in Appendix C. There are evenly distributed over the táluka, and, supplemented by others near the borders, such as Byadgi, Savanur, Kaginelli, Bellatti and Balehosur, place every village within five or six miles of at least one, generally of several, bazár-towns. The chief bazárs within the táluka are held at Háveri, Karajgi and Gutal, but, as the figures indicate, they are not of overwhelming importance. Thus Devihosur and Devgiri, within six or seven miles of Háveri, are the chief bazár-towns of such villages as are within easier reach of them than of Háveri, which is, however, used by these villages as supplementary to the more convenient bazár.

47. Appendix C gives the value of weekly sales at each bazár. The figures have been revised several times, but even so I can only claim that they are fairly accurate. Rice, jagri and clothing—all of them articles which are bought for the most part from outside the táluka—appear to be in general demand in all the bazárs. "Other grains" also, of course, constitute a large proportion of the sales. In the important bazárs the value under the head "Miscellaneous" bears a higher ratio to the total than in the smaller ones, a result which may be explained on the ground that many of the articles included under this head would command hardly any sale in a small bazár and therefore are not taken there. Hosaritti is a striking exception to this general rule, but that is owing to its being a special centre for the sale of cloth, which item alone accounts for more than half the total value of sales.

They thus include figures for the two poor seasons, 1899 and 1900; otherwise the increase would have been still greater.

56. It is unfortunate that no separate figures are available for the different articles of export, since they would have enabled the nature of this great increase to be ascertained with certainty. But I think it may be traced to various causes from a consideration of which it will be seen that some at least of it (I am unable to be more definite) represents an actual growth in the exports of the táluka.

57. I may note in the first place that it is not due, as might be suspected, to an increase in the area under cotton. The average area under that crop for the first quinquennium was 48,414 acres, and for the second 47,542 and as regards the favourableness of the season, there is little to choose between the two periods.

58. But it may be taken as certain that a far greater proportion of the cotton was exported cleaned, at least as far as Hubli, during the first quinquennium than during the second. When cotton was exported by road coastwards it was of course all ginned before despatch for the sake of the saving in bulk and weight, and the same custom doubtless continued even after the establishment of railway communication with Hubli and Bombay, until the opening of numerous factories in Hubli created the present practice of sending the greater portion of the cotton in its uncleaned and therefore heavier condition to that centre. Now the majority of the Hubli factories were opened after 1893 too late to affect appreciably the figures for the first quinquennium. Hence a large proportion of the increase must be attributed to this cause.

59. The proverbial reluctance of trade to desert old routes must also be taken account of; but this cause operated feebly. In 1890-1891 the export of cotton from Kumta was little more than one per cent. of what it had been in 1885-1886 and by 1893 it had ceased altogether. The much less important export trade in grain eastward by road to the Belláry district of Madras was less directly affected by the railway and was probably less highly organised than the cotton trade, and for these reasons may have continued for some time after the railway was opened. The increase in exports of cardamom which appears to have taken place during the currency of the settlement (*vide* paragraph below) may also be mentioned.

60. The next cause indicates a real growth in the export of the products of the táluka. It seems indubitable that the amount of grain, in particular of jowári, exported has considerably increased since last settlement. At the present day merchants in Háveri and other centres within the táluka buy jowári annually and send it by rail to Hubli, Belgaum and other places, where it is sold through brokers; and some well-to-do landholders send their own. Kulthi (horse gram), which does not appear to have been exported at all thirty years ago, and even rala, are dealt with in the same way, though on a much smaller scale. At the time of last settlement the practice of storing grain with a view to tiding over times of scarcity or selling it when prices should rise was still in vogue; also an abnormally good crop reduced prices exceedingly. Now the rayat can and does dispose at once of all his surplus produce, undisturbed by fear of subsequent scarcity, at a price made and kept reasonable by the railway; and practically all that is not required for local consumption leaves the táluka by rail. Such developments would take place gradually, and a fair proportion of the increase may confidently be ascribed to them.

61. Also whether it is that the demand has newly arisen, or that the railway by lessening the cost of transport has made the cultivation of the crop profitable, or that the rayat finds he need not keep such a large area under grain crops as in pre-railway days, the area under sesamum has increased from an average of 2,059 acres for the five years ending 1891-92 to 8,000 for the five years ending 1903-1904, and shows no sign of decrease. This crop is grown practically exclusively for export.

62. Of course cotton remains, as at last settlement, of overwhelming importance. The railway has changed the route and lessened the cost of transport, thus raising the price relative to that in Bombay.

63. At the time of the first Revision Settlement, Háveri was the chief wholesale trade centre for cardamoms, betelnuts and pepper, which were brought thither by road from Mysore and Kánara, for treatment in various ways and ultimate re-export.

64. The cardamom trade is still important and, so far as I can ascertain, has not declined. Colonel Anderson gives no indication of its extent. The Gazetteer (1884) estimates the annual imports at 1,000 maunds. Háveri merchants estimate them now at from 2,000 to 3,000 maunds. There are at present 10 cardamom merchants permanently resident in Háveri; and others come temporarily from Bombay for the fair season. The cardamoms which have a considerable reputation are exported to Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Delhi, Agra, and other places. During the fair season about 500 women are employed.

65. But Háveri's hold on the trade is much less secure than formerly. Colonel Anderson mentions a then widely spread belief that cardamoms soaked in the water of a particular brackish well at Háveri were superior to all others. Consequently the cardamoms had to be brought to Háveri to be so treated. But this belief no longer prevails. The water of any well is used. Háveri retains the trade apparently because it is still a convenient centre, and trade is always reluctant to desert old-established routes.

66. The Gazetteer, 1884, estimates the average yearly exports of betelnuts from Háveri to be worth Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,20,000. Now, the trade is insignificant. Only two merchants—who also deal in cardamom—take part in it. The bulk of it is said to have been diverted to Byadgi.

67. Wholesale trade in pepper has disappeared—also diverted, for the most part, to Byadgi.

68. On the other hand, as I have endeavoured to show, the opening of the railway in 1886 stimulated, and changed the route of, the export of agricultural produce, and Háveri became a convenient centre for those engaged locally in the business of export. In this way the loss of the betelnut and pepper trades has been simultaneously counterbalanced, and in the decade 1881 to 1891 the population of Háveri increased by 19·5 per cent., while the total for the táluka increased by only 8·3 per cent. On a balance of loss and gain Háveri appears to have rather improved as a trade centre during the currency of the settlement.

Industries.

69. Industrially the táluka was never important, and it has rather declined during the current settlement. Such as they are, the chief industries are cotton ginning, cotton and wool weaving, wool spinning, and the preparation of cardamoms at Háveri.

70. At the time of the first Revision Settlement, foot-rollers were in general use for ginning indigenous cotton, the ginned cotton being sold or kept for being spun into yarn by the women of the house. Now all such cotton is sold unginning, and most of the yarn required is imported from Bombay and Hubli. Consequently there are very few foot-rollers in use now, and the cotton cleaned by their means is not exported, but is spun and woven locally with great care, the cloth thus produced being considered much superior in wear to that made from imported yarn. On the other hand, two steam gins have been established since last settlement, one at Karajgi in 1897 employing 45 men daily for three months, and one at Háveri in 1906, employing 25 men daily for two months. Industrially they do not counterbalance the general disappearance of the foot roller, but should they continue to be successful, and there is every prospect of their doing so, since labour is cheaper here than at Hubli, and the saving in freight on cleaned as compared with uncleaned cotton is considerable, their number will certainly increase.

71. For American cotton the saw-gin is necessary. There are 87 hand gins of this kind in the táluka, but a large number of them are not in working order. No exact comparison with the number thirty years ago is possible, but I think there has certainly been a decrease. I gather from the Gazetteer that

in 1862 the number of saw-gins at work in Dhárwár District was 1,000, and that this number was considerably increased in subsequent years. Also, Colonel Anderson states in his report that there were 320 in the old Bankápur Táluka. Consequently there were in all probability considerably more than 87 in this táluka, Karajgi having been one of the centres for repairing these machines. That the number should decrease was very natural, for these gins, except when in proper repair, have always been notorious for damaging the cotton, the local repairing factories were closed in 1872 or soon afterwards, and laterly steam gins were established at Hubli. Nevertheless a large—probably the greater—proportion of the American cotton is stilled ginned before export from the táluka at such centres as Karajgi, Guttal, Hanmanhalli and Hattimattur. The local savkars buy the cotton, gin it with their hand gins, and send the cleaned cotton to Hubli for sale. One consequence of this is, of course, that the price obtained by the rayat for his cotton is generally less the farther his village is from one of these centres. Thus a Hattimattur savkar gives 3 to 6 pies less per maund in Kalsur than in Hattimattur, owing to the extra expense involved in bringing the cotton from the former place to the latter.

72. The number of looms (wool and cotton), now 745, has also declined. No precise information as to the number at the beginning of the current settlement is forthcoming. But in his report on the old Bankápur Táluka Colonel Anderson writes: "Karajgi, Hosrátti . . . each . . . has more than 200 looms (cotton and wool)." Devgiri is mentioned, along with Hosrittí and Karajgi as one of the chief cotton-weaving places by Captain Godfrey (*vide* extract from his report appended to Colonel Anderson's old Bankápur report). Guttal and Agadi, are and probably also then were, locally important weaving centres. It appears probable therefore that there were at that time in all considerably more than 745 looms.

73. Coarse cotton cloth and ordinary "kamblis" or blankets form the bulk of the products of the looms. The demand for the former has declined owing to the increasing use of Manchester and other mill made cloth, which is considerably cheaper. Locally made woollen "kamblis" (costing Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3) are still much used by the poorer rayats and by field labourers, but amongst the more well-to-do blankets imported from Cawnpore and elsewhere and costing Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 have come into use. However, cloths both of cotton and wool are still exported from the táluka westwards to Kumta and other places in Kánara.

74. Wool-spinning remains to be mentioned; also twenty-seven oil presses supplying purely local wants. The cardamom and betelnut trades of Haveri have already been dealt with.

Rainfall.

(75. The táluka enjoys three distinct periods of rainfall which supplement each other in a most fortunate way.) At the end of April and during May frequent showers generally fall and enable the cultivators to prepare their land for sowing. These preliminary showers usher in the south-west monsoon rains, which generally begin in the first ten days of June and continue until towards the end of September. It is from this monsoon that the great bulk of the rainfall is derived. Then in October, November and December supplementary rains fall, brought by the late or north-east monsoon.

76. If the preliminary showers are sufficiently heavy, sesame and early navni (Italian millet) are sown at the end of May or the beginning of June. The latter is confined entirely to red soil; sesame is nearly all sown in red soil, but a little is also found in black. These crops are cut towards the end of August, and after them kulthi (horse gram) is sown in red soil and wheat, late jowári, and gram, in black. For the production of double crops a good share of both the early and late rains is necessary. Except in the extreme north-east, there is a good chance of this everywhere throughout the táluka, and particularly in the villages lying just east of the Poona-Bangalore road.

77. Rice also is sown as soon as the soil is sufficiently moist.

78. But the great bulk of the early or kharif sowings takes place generally at the end of June, in July and the first part of August. The precise time each year and in each village depends on the rainfall; heavy early rains mean early sowings. Jowári, rala (Italian millet), kulthi (horse gram), rice and sesame are the chief kharif crops. Jowári is sown first, generally in July, and late rala (Italian millet)—almost all the rala grown is of this kind—15 to 30 days later. Kulthi is sown in some villages at the same time as jowári, in others at the same time as rala. The kharif harvest is over in December.

79. American cotton also is sown in red soil, at the time of the kharif sowings, but picking extends from November or December till March.

80. Late crops, of which by far the most important is cotton, chiefly of the Kumta variety, are for the most part sown in September and are dependent for their proper development on the north-east rains, which, though comparatively small in amount, are very important for the far eastern part of the táluka, which, without them, would be liable to crop-failure.

81. As remarked by Colonel Anderson "In this táluka as generally in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country, the belts of rainfall are parallel to the line of gháts, and become less favourable as the distance therefrom increases." It is therefore possible to divide the táluka into belts running roughly north-west to south-east, throughout each of which the rainfall is approximately the same. The lines bounding such belts are, as Colonel Anderson remarks, almost parallel to the Pona-Bangalore road, but, I think, rather more directly north and south. In confirmation of this I may note that the south west rains at Shiggaon, Háveri and Ránebennur are as follows:—

	Monsoon khárif.	Monsoon rábi.	Total.
Shiggaon	11.81	8.43	20.24
Háveri	11.42	10.61	22.03
Ránebennur	8.21	8.41	16.63

The important figures for consideration are the totals and those for monsoon khárif, for the rábi figures may include north-east monsoon rain; and also an analysis of the rainfall figures shows that the rábi rain is much more irregular than the khárif, so that average figures for 10 years, as those given are, do not give so accurate measure of the former as of the latter). Now a line through the intersection of the Pona-Bangalore and Sangur-Hávanur roads at Háveri and through the village site of Somápur passes through or near Shiggaon, as the figures for that place indicate it should. This line produced southwards also passes six or seven miles west of Ránebennur, and as the south-west monsoon rainfall increases towards the west, the figures indicate that the line *ought* to pass a considerable distance west of Ránebennur. The direction of this line may therefore be taken for practical purposes as the direction of the belts of equal rainfall within the táluka. In saying this I do not mean to assert that parallel lines of equal rainfall exist, much less that they are straight lines, traversing the táluka precisely in the direction indicated, but only that if villages are to be separated on account of a difference in rainfall alone, and there is no better guide, this is the general direction which the dividing line ought to take.

82. In the villages west of such a line passing from one to two miles west of Háveri village site, the rainfall tends to be rather heavy for the best dry-crop cultivation. At least 70 per cent. of such rice land as receives no assistance from irrigation lies in this small portion of the táluka. From this line east to that passing two to three miles east of Karajgi village site the rainfall is excellent and certain. A sufficient supply of both the south-west and north-east rains may be looked for. Dry-crop cultivation, both khárif and rábi flourishes exceedingly. But here, as indeed throughout the táluka, there is always danger lest a heavy fall in November may damage khárif crops ready for harvest. East of this region, the rainfall tends to be somewhat deficient for the best

dry-crop cultivation, the deficiency being chiefly in the khárf rains which also are apt to be rather late, and so to retard sowing. As regards rábi rain, these villages not unseldom come off better than those more to the west. Besides, they get rather more of the north-east monsoon rains. Cotton flourishes well here. In the extreme north-east we approach, but hardly, I think, enter, the region where the rainfall tends to be precarious.

Cultivation and crops.

83. Details of cultivation and crops for the years 1892-93 to 1903-04 are given in Appendix B. These figures are supplied by the Director of Agriculture. I have added at the end of the statement figures for 1904-05 and 1905-06 supplied by the Mámlatdár.

84. The average areas under the chief crops for the ten years 1892-93 to 1903-04 (omitting the exceptional years 1896-97 and 1899-1900), as given in Appendix B are:—

	Jowári.	Paddy.	Coarse-grains.	Math and kulith.	Sesame.	Cotton.
Acres	75,460	2,941	21,251	11,610	6,997	44,882
Percentage on gross cropped area	39·07	1·52	11·0	6·01	3·62	23·23

85. Jowári, the staple food grain of the táluka, is easily first in point of area, being one of the chief crops both in black and red soil. A considerable amount is exported. Of "coarse grains", "rala" (Italian millet) is the chief, figures furnished by the Mámlatdár showing that it covered an average area of 14,500 acres for the four years 1901-02 to 1904-05. It is grown almost entirely for local consumption. Math is a minor crop; but kulith (horse gram) had an average area of 10,000 acres for the four years 1901-02 to 1904-05. It is to a small extent exported. Rice, except under tanks, is confined to the south-west of the táluka, and what there is of it is consumed locally.

86. The chief export crop is of course cotton. Both the Kumta and American varieties are grown, the former easily predominating though there is a large area under the latter owing to the great proportion of red soil—to which it is more suitable than Kumta—in the táluka. Speaking broadly, the cotton grown in red soil is all American, sown as a khárf crop, while that in black soil is nearly all Kumta, sown as a rábi crop. In villages where there is little or no red soil the cotton is nearly all Kumta; where the proportion of red soil is great—it would probably be more accurate to say, where there is more red soil than is necessary for food crops—Kumta is grown in the black soil, and American in the red; where the soil is all red, the cotton is all or practically all American. Kumta cotton, and American cotton in black soil, are generally sown in September and are ready for first picking in February. American is sown in red soil in June or as soon as sufficient rain has fallen, and is ready in November or December.

87. Sesame also is grown for export. It is sown as early as possible—at end of May or beginning of June if sufficient rain has fallen—and almost all in red soil.

88. Figures supplied by the Mámlatdár for the five years 1887-88 to 1891-92 corresponding to those in paragraph 84 above are as follows:—

Jowári.	Paddy.	Coarse-grains.	Math and kulith.	Sesame.	Cotton.
60,485 37·45	2,951 1·59	21,095 11·37	8,789 4·74	2,059 1·11	51,050 27·51

It is surprising to find a decrease of 6,000 acres under cotton. There appear to be two reasons. The high price of cotton in 1888-89 and the two subsequent years (*vide* Appendix N) naturally induced the rayat to sow as large an area as practicable with cotton. A similar effect from a similar cause is seen in the years 1901-02 to 1904-05 when the price of cotton was unusually high (*vide* Appendix N) and the area under it continuously increased. Also, the seasons from 1892-93 were on the whole below average, and the effect of a poor season, if not counteracted (by exceptional prices for example) is to cause the area under jowári to expand and that under cotton to contract, while a good season has the opposite effect. For not only is an adequate food-supply the prime requisite, but as reference to Appendix N abundantly proves, bad seasons, such as 1876, 1899, 1900, cause a rise in the price of jowári, and so tempt an increase in the area under that crop, while contrariwise, satisfactory seasons, such as 1901 to 1903, lower the price of jowári and thus induce the rayat to increase the area under cotton. Thus in 1900, following the very poor season 1899, the area under cotton reached a minimum and that of jowári a maximum; and the second lowest figure for cotton and the third highest for jowári was that in 1897 after the poor season of 1896. In 1901, it is true the area under cotton expanded though 1900 was an unsatisfactory season; but the necessity of crop rotation rendered a repetition of the low area of 1900 undesirable and the very high price of cotton also tempted an increase. Besides, the area under jowári, the price of which was also very high, though less than in 1901 was still very great, the rayat sowing with these two crops as large an area as was at all practicable.

89. The average area sown with cotton for the four years 1901-02 to 1904-05 was 52,591 acres being 27.03 per cent. of the gross cropped area. Thus the area figures which for the reasons I have just stated are rather greater than normal, exceed those for the five years beginning 1887-88 by 1,541 acres, while the ratio figures are actually less. But it is of course natural that the proportionate area under cotton should decrease, for all the best soil had been occupied by 1891 and what land was taken up subsequently was red soil—and chiefly poor red soil—in which cotton is grown to a much less extent than other crops.

90. The reasons which explain the decrease in cotton for years 1892-93 to 1903-04 explain also the increase in jowári, and in math and kulthi which are sown as subordinate crops with jowári. The average area under jowári for the four years 1901-02 to 1904-05 was 72,330 acres, being 37.2 per cent. of the gross area cropped. This percentage is just less than that for the five years beginning 1887-88. But as I have explained during the four years 1901-02 to 1904-05 the area under jowári was less than normal, and if the figures for 1900-01, when, following a bad year, a particularly large area was sown with jowári, are included, the area figures are 74,077, which are still less than those for the early five years; but the percentage figures 39.2 are greater. Of course, the increase in percentage is due to the fact that more of the land newly taken up was fit for jowári than was fit for cotton.

91. The changes that have taken place and (so far as one can see) will in the future take place from year to year in the areas under the two chief crops, are, therefore, of two kinds, one small and permanent, the other large and oscillatory. The former is due to increase in occupied area, the land available for occupation being more suitable for jowári than for cotton; the latter to the nature of the seasons, and the prices prevailing.

92. The area under "coarse grains", the chief of which are Italian millet and wari has remained practically stationary. They are grown to satisfy purely local wants, and appear to have been supplanted to the extent of the increase which would otherwise have resulted, by sesame, which shows an increase of almost 5,000 acres. The increase under sesame is particularly striking, and I have discussed it under the head "trade". The rayat has presumably found it a more profitable crop than those it has supplanted.

93. The area under paddy, which depends on the early rainfall and the irrigational facilities, has remained almost stationary.

94. In black soil the almost invariable rotation is cotton and jowári in alternate years. Cotton is practically always grown alone; jowári hardly ever. The combinations with jowári in black soil are very numerous, and there appears to be no definite practice. Generally one or more of kulthi, tur (pigeon pea), math (kidney bean), mug (green gram) are found in subordinate rows; and the last mentioned crop is often found mixed with the jowári itself. In red soil jowári is generally rotated with rala, often with kulthi, or both rala and kulthi; and sometimes with other crops. The subordinate crop with jowári in red soil is generally kulthi; sometimes one or more of tur, math and mug. Rala is generally grown alone, though I have seen a stoney red field with American cotton and rala in alternate rows. The former must be reckoned amongst the chief red soil crops. There are no customary fallows either in black soil or in red.

95. Cultivation is good and clean throughout the táluka. There is a regular system of manuring. The manure consists of farm-yard refuse dried in the sun. Black soil is generally manured every two years, jowári being manured, but not cotton; but red soil is considered to require at least some manure every year, and if sufficient is not available for manuring in the regular way the seed is mixed with manure before being sown. It is a common practice also, where possible, to spread silt from the beds of tanks on poor red soil.

Water Supply.

96. In Appendix J the sources of water-supply are classified according to the nature of the source. The following is a classification according to purpose:—

Drinking Supply.

(1) Wells, budkis, etc.—					
(a) Pakka	...	...	...	...	131
(b) Kacha	...	...	...	...	49
(2) Tanks—					
(a) Pakka	...	...	...	...	42
(b) Kacha	...	...	...	...	26
(3) Other sources	...	...	...	...	7
					255

For Cattle.

(1) Wells, budkis, etc.—					
(a) Pakka	...	...	...	...	224
(b) Kacha	...	...	...	...	82
(2) Tanks—					
(a) Pakka	...	...	...	...	22
(b) Kacha	...	...	...	...	96
(3) Other sources	...	...	...	...	47
					471

Irrigation.

(1) Wells, budkis etc.—					
(a) Pakka	...	...	...	...	245
(b) Kacha	...	...	...	...	76
(2) Tanks—					
(a) Pakka	...	...	...	...	23
(b) Kacha	...	...	...	...	52
(3) Other sources	...	...	...	...	...
					396

97. Save in years of very scanty rainfall the supply of drinking water is ample, except in one or two of the eastern villages, which are not fortunate enough to be near a nala or a stream. In the west the wells are usually supplemented by tanks; but in the east villages not near the Varda or Tungabhadra, are generally dependent on wells alone, such ponds as there are drying up soon

after the rains. Well water is often brackish. The Varda and Tungabhadra provide a perennial supply of water for villages on or near them, and water may always be found by digging in the beds of the large nalás.

98. The Táluka Local Board maintains 26 tanks and 19 wells for drinking; and 2 tanks for cattle.

99. The táluka is essentially a dry-crop tract; and the area cultivated with the help of irrigation is very small, as the following figures show:—

Area cultivated by irrigation—

Average for five years from 1887-88	...	...	2,934
Average for 1900-01 to 1905-06	...	...	2,544
			Decrease ... 390

The decrease is probably due to deterioration in the tanks and páts.

100. In the táluka there are 1,550 acres classed as garden and 3,033 acres as rice, but of the latter a considerable proportion is unirrigated, depending for its supply of moisture on natural advantages of position, or even on rainfall alone.

101. Colonel Anderson regarded rice land of the first three water classes, of which there are 1,410 acres within the táluka, as "better than what might be called mere rice land," remarking that the greater part of the sugarcane grown in the Dhárwár Collectorate was grown on such land. But in fact sugarcane is grown to a very small extent, the average from 1892-93 to 1903-04 (omitting 2 exceptional years) being only 189 acres; and some of that was doubtless grown on garden lands. But where the water-supply is sufficient the better class rice lands are generally double cropped, rice being followed by gram or mug (green gram).

102. Of the garden land, 1,194 acres are pásthal and 357 motasthal according to the bágáyat taktás. During the currency of the settlement 10 acres 2 gunthás of dry-crop land were converted into pásthal bágáyat; the area of motasthal has remained stationary throughout.

103. The Varda and Tungabhadra are little used for irrigation. Of the land classed as bágáyat, only 23 acres 35 gunthás in four villages receive water from the Varda and 13 acres 33 gunthás in one village from the Tungabhadra. The water is obtained by means of budkis or by basket lifts (súp).

Agricultural Stock.

104. Appendix F gives particulars of agricultural stock for the two years 1886-87 and 1904-05. These two years have been selected for purposes of comparison, the former because it is the earliest year for which statistics exist in the required form, the latter because it is the latest normal year for which figures are available. I had also obtained figures for 1905-06, but they exhibited a great decrease under almost all heads as compared with the preceding year. This decrease was attributed to the failure of the rains, many cattle having been sent west to the "mallad" for grazing, some having been sold and some having died. Those which were absent temporarily ought to have been included in the return, but apparently were not. In any case, the decrease is in great measure only temporary and a comparison with 1905-06 would therefore have been misleading.

105. The following statement, showing increase and decrease by percentages, will give an idea of the changes in amount of the various kinds of stock during the period:—

Stock.					Percentage.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
For plough—						
Oxen	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
He-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	57.2
For breeding—						
Bulls	...	...	...	...	528.9	
Buffalo-bulls	...	...	...	...	55.6	
For other purposes—						
Oxen	...	...	...	...	...	44.5
He-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	76.2
Milk cattle—						
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	10.1
She-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	37.3	...
Young stock—						
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
Buffalo-calves	...	...	...	...	35.4	...
Total					...	...
					4.0	...
Horses					...	25.0
Sheep					...	16.7
Goats					...	2.2
Ploughs—						
Small	...	...	...	...	...	5.7
Large	...	...	...	...	...	54.8
Carts—						
For passengers	...	...	...	...	507.7	...
For produce	...	...	...	...	21.5	...

106. What calls for explanation in these figures is the decrease in the number of cattle, both for the plough and for "other purposes." Considering that between 1886-87 and 1904-05 there was an increase of 8,484 acres or 4 per cent. in the occupied area, an increase both in the number of cattle required to plough the land and in the number required to transport the produce to the market, near or far, is naturally expected, and a decrease would seem to indicate a contraction of the rayats' resources.

107. That such is not the case can, I think, be proved from the other figures of this one appendix alone, and the decreases can be satisfactorily explained otherwise. It is to be noted that the percentage figures give an exaggerated idea of the total decrease, owing to the fact that, except for plough oxen, the actual number of animals was comparatively small. There has been a total decrease in these 2 classes, *viz.*, for plough and for other purposes, of only 1,737 animals, amounting to 8 per cent. of the total number in 1886-87.

108. Colonel Anderson has clearly shown how a diminution of the grazing area leads to the weeding out of useless animals and a consequent decrease in the number of cattle. This cause probably operated in Karajgi. On the introduction of the revision settlement much land, which was probably used to a great extent for grazing, was relinquished. Thus between 1878-79 and 1882-83 the unoccupied area increased by 11,031 acres. Such animals as were superfluous were then either disposed of or the waste land was bought at auction and they were set to graze on it. But the area of waste immediately began to diminish rapidly. Between 1882-83 and 1888-89 there was a huge decrease, from 29,111 to 6,336 acres and a corresponding decrease in fees from

Rs. 3,470 to Rs. 1,036, the best waste land being taken up for cultivation, and much of the rest being absorbed into forest. This, there can hardly be any doubt, necessitated the weeding out of many animals, though not to the extent which the area figures would indicate, as much of the land absorbed into forest probably still remained available for grazing. After 1888-89, the diminution continued steadily, though much more slowly, until 1896-97 when the area was only 4,291 acres; but since then it has increased so that in 1903-04 it was 9,898 acres—just about the same as in 1886-87, when it was 10,014. It is natural therefore to expect a decrease in the number of cattle, rapid up to 1888-89, slower afterwards, and this is borne out by such figures as are available:—

				Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.
1882-83 (from <i>Gazetteer</i>) ...	...	...	...	24,194	2,761	14,216	9,791
1886-87 ...	...	...	...	20,391	1,262	9,974	7,438
1904-05 ...	...	...	...	19,612	562	8,962	10,210

However, I doubt whether the figures for 1882-83 or 1886-87 can be relied on.

109. But I think that there is another cause of decrease, indicated by the fact that the percentage decreases are greatest for animals kept for "other purposes." This cause is the destruction, by the opening of the railway in 1885, of the export of cotton by road to the coast. Fewer animals sufficed to take the cotton the short journey to the railway, and therefore a diminution was to be expected, especially in the number of animals used for "other purposes." A diminution in the number of "plough" cattle would also result from the same cause, because animals used both for ploughing and haulage were classed under this head.

110. These remarks apply more to oxen than buffaloes, since the latter appear to have been used for haulage only to a small extent. But the percentage diminution in buffaloes has been far greater than in oxen, and the explanation is probably to be found in the practical disappearance of the large plough, for which these animals were used. These ploughs were chiefly used for bringing black soil under cultivation after it had lain waste for a time. All such land was brought under cultivation by 1891-92 (*vide* paragraph 126) and the large plough was no longer necessary. I have not seen even one in use. Now-a-days, when it is necessary to remove weeds (generally "natta" grass) from black soil, it is thoroughly done by manual labour. The decrease in he-buffaloes thus probably shows cleaner and more careful cultivation than formerly.

111. It is interesting to note that, while the decrease in the number of large ploughs was a cause of the decrease in buffaloes, the decrease in the number of small ploughs, if real, appears to have been not a cause, but an effect, of the decrease in the number of oxen. The land-holder could not keep the same number of ploughs as formerly going at one time and therefore did not replace surplus ones as they became useless.

112. But, whether these explanations are correct or not, the fact that there has been no contraction, but on the contrary an expansion, of the rayats' resources, is shown by the increases in the total number of cattle, in carts and particularly in she-buffaloes.

113. The first requires no comment. As for carts, a decrease would have been expected with the disappearance of the export trade in cotton coastwards. The actual increase may be partly due to the improvement in communications, but far more, I think, to the fact, already indicated in paragraph 60 above, that the rayats now, far more than formerly, take their surplus produce to market for sale and to the railway for export. The journey being short, they require few or no additional bullocks—they can use their plough-cattle—and thus there is no corresponding increase in the number of oxen.

114. The great increase in the number of she-buffaloes is particularly noticeable. The number of cows has decreased, but the deficiency has been made up four or five times over by the increase in the number of she-buffaloes, a she-buffalo yielding about twice as much milk as a cow. Now cows are much cheaper to keep than she-buffaloes, inasmuch as a cow can pick up a livelihood where a she-buffalo cannot, so that the latter has to be stall-fed. But the rayat much prefers buffalo milk and he has been able to indulge his preference, the proportion of cows to she-buffaloes, which was 9 to 7 in 1886-87, being now 9 to 11. The increase in the supply of milk and milk products has more than kept pace with the increase in the population.

115. Sheep and goats are still numerous, grazing land being extensive. The relatively small decrease in goats may be due to the fact that they can pick up a livelihood almost anywhere. "There is no tree untouched by the goat," says the local proverb.

116. I see no obviously true explanation of the increase in the number of passenger carts, and I doubt the accuracy of the figures; as also those for cattle kept for breeding. The railway may have popularised travelling and therefore made more carts necessary for taking passengers to the stations; but probably an erroneous classification has more to do with the enormous increase recorded.

117. The *Gazetteer* gives certain figures for 1882-83, which as compared with those for 1886-87 are as follows:—

		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
1882-83	...	24,194	2,761	14,216	9,791	29,145
1886-87	...	20,391	1,262	9,974	7,488	29,478
		Riding carts.	Produce carts.	Ploughs.		Horses.
				Small.	Large.	
1882-83	...	21	3,718	7,320	1,726	551
1886-87	...	26	4,157	9,256	403	517

I do not suppose that the figures for either year can be relied on. The decreases in oxen, he-buffaloes, cows and she-buffaloes, have already been commented on, as also the subsequent increase in the number of the last mentioned animals. The increase in the number of produce carts is noticeable—a result (if it is real) of the extension of cultivated area of black soil, there being thus more cotton for export.

118. The oxen may be divided according to size into two classes quite distinct even to the unpractised eye. The smaller are of local breed, and are generally described by the rayats as "deshi" or "jowari" oxen. They constitute two-thirds of the total number. The remaining third consists of much larger animals, which are imported, chiefly from Kurvati (Mysore), Mailar (Bellary) and the Krishna Valley. They are of various breeds, known as Hatti, Mudla, Amravati, Sorti, etc. The "deshi" cattle are hardier than the imported species, require less careful feeding, and can stand extremes of climate better. They also cost much less—about Rs. 60 per pair as against Rs. 200. Naturally, therefore, the imported varieties are commonest in villages where there is a large portion of well-to-do cultivators. Naturally also they are invariably in good condition, since their owners can afford to keep them so, and take pride in it. The "deshi" cattle are also very generally in good condition, though now and again one comes across poor specimens, both oxen and cows, which can be of little use. Perhaps this is due to the extensive tracts of grazing land still existing and to the large area of forest—at present it is 15,762 acres—which has always been open to grazing. Possibly owing to the same cause the area of cropped land per pair of plough-cattle has remained practically

stationary since 1883-87, the area of land available for grazing being as great now as it was then.

Revenue History.

119. The figures of occupied and unoccupied cultivable area for 1878-79 (the year in which the last piecemeal settlement was introduced), 1882-83, 1891-92, 1901-02 and 1904-05 are shown in the following table. The figures for 1878-79 and 1882-83 are taken from Appendices "O," those for 1901-02 from Appendix B and those for 1891-92 and 1904-05 from information supplied by the Mámlatdár.

	Total occupied cultivable land.	Unoccupied cultivable land.
1878-79	209,647	18,080
1882-83	199,061	29,111
1891-92	211,126	5,284
1901-02	213,805	9,977
1904-05	214,039	9,745

It is unnecessary to take average figures since such changes as occur are regular and continuous.

120. The area of occupied cultivable land decreased rapidly from 1878-79 to 1882-83. In 1883-84 the tide turned and there was an uninterrupted and fairly rapid increase up to 1891-92. From 1891 onwards the increase has been very slow, but nevertheless continuous, except in 1898-99 when there was a slight set-back owing to occupied land being taken up for other purposes than agriculture.

121. The disproportionately large decrease in unoccupied cultivable area between 1882-83 and 1891-92 is due to 13,357 acres having been absorbed into forest in 1883-84; and the increase between 1891-92 and 1901-02 is due to 7,133 acres having been brought under this head from forest in 1897-98.

122. The figures given above show that the occupied cultivable area at first decreased by over 5 per cent. in four years, and thereafter increased between 1882-83 and 1891-92 by 6 per cent., between 1891-92 and 1901-02 by 1.3 per cent., and between 1901-02 and 1904-05 by 0.01 per cent. The rural population increased during the decade 1881-1891 by about 7.6 per cent. and during the decade 1891-1901 by about 13.4 per cent.

123. The large decrease at the beginning of the current settlement is of course due to land being rapidly resigned on the introduction of the new and largely increased rates. The Government land resigned was of an average assessment of 8 annas 6 pies per acre, and some of it was very highly assessed garden land, so that in general it was poor red soil.

124. From 1882-83 to 1891-92 the increase almost kept pace with the increase in population, but in the succeeding decade it was incomparably less, and between 1901-02 and 1904-05 there was hardly any increase at all, in spite of very fair seasons, and satisfactory prices. This remarkably slow increase since 1891 is not due to lack of land available for occupation, for there are almost 10,000 acres of cultivable waste in the táluka, and it appears to require explanation.

125. The course of events may with fair confidence be traced as follows. The rapidity with which land was resigned between 1878 and 1882 and the fact that the land resigned was almost all inferior red soil, suggest that much of it was not regularly, if at all, cultivated, and was probably used for grazing. Finding the assessments largely increased—quite 33 per cent. on the average—the rayats retained only such land as they could fully cultivate and resigned the remainder. Wishing to corroborate this by actual figures, I had a statement prepared in the táluka office showing the gross area cropped in 1878-79, but the result obtained, *viz.*, 102,367 acres, seems preposterously small. However,

the error is on the right side so far as my argument is concerned. The decrease in cattle—a natural result of diminished grazing area—may also be instanced.

126. It thus came to pass that in 1883-84 there was a huge area of unoccupied land—over 29,000 acres in fact. Much of this was good soil, which yielded handsome profits, land was increasing in value, and the railway was opened in 1885 and 1886. Hence as much land as could be tilled was eagerly taken up, so that up to 1891-92 the occupied area increased in proportion to the population. As calculations from the data given in Statements O¹ and O² show, the average assessment per acre of the land newly occupied—it was all dry-crop land—during the decade ending 1891-92 was about 11 annas, while the dry-crop waste still left at the end of that year did not average over 5 annas. It was, therefore—as is of course natural—the best of the waste land that was taken up. But by 1891-92 all the good soil had been occupied; only poor red soil (assessment averaging not more than 5 annas per acre) yielding comparatively little profit (*vide* paragraph 249) remained waste. Unlike black soil it offered no inducement to the land-holder to take it up, and have it cultivated, if he possibly could. Hence, though during the subsequent decade the rural population increased by 13 per cent., the occupied area increased by only 1·3 per cent. Had good soil been available, or had there been any pressure of population on the soil, more land would undoubtedly have been taken up. During the preceding decade as much land as could be cultivated was keenly occupied, and therefore more was cultivated than was necessary for the mere subsistence of the population. Hence, though subsequently the population greatly increased, the land cultivated remained quite adequate for its subsistence, and there was no necessity compelling the people to cultivate more land for their maintenance; and so, as there was no prospect of handsome profit from the occupation of the poor soil still waste, they preferred to leave it alone.

107. Such, I think, is the position of affairs at the present time. The land still waste will not be occupied until the increase in population renders its occupation unavoidable, or a change of circumstances renders its cultivation more profitable than at present. The latter alternative is suggested by the striking increase in recent years in the area under sesame—a red soil crop grown for export,—which the rayat apparently finds sufficiently profitable to induce him greatly to extend the area under it. The course which the occupation of waste land has followed suggests that in revising the assessments, superior soils and poor soils ought to be dealt with differently, the latter being treated more leniently than the former.

128. But further remark is necessary on the course of occupation of waste during the decade 1891-1901. It will be noticed by referring to Appendices O¹ and O² that about half the total increase during this decade took place in a single year, 1899-1900. Since 7,133 acres of land were disforested and made available for cultivation in 1897-98, it is natural to infer that this large area (over 1,000 acres), so suddenly taken up after the occupied area had been nearly stationary for several years, was disforested land, and that the best of this disforested land, being good soil, was immediately seized on, just as all good land was quickly taken up during the preceding decade.

129. The first part of this inference is correct; the second wrong. I have had prepared a statement of the land that has lain waste since 1882-83 up to the present time, and I find its area to be over 4,000 acres. This closely approximates to the total area of waste in 1896-97. Hence the land taken up in 1899-1900 was disforested land. But the average assessment on it was only 4 annas per acre. It was thus, if anything, inferior to the land which had lain waste since 1882-83 (whose average assessment is 5 annas per acre) to which it was apparently preferred, and also to the disforested land which remained unoccupied, the assessment on which works out to 5·09 annas per acre—facts which, I may remark in passing, show that the land still unoccupied is not on the average too poor for cultivation. In view of my contention that inferior red soil now waste will be occupied only under necessity, or when its cultivation has become more profitable, this rapid occupation of a considerable area of such land requires explanation.

130. The explanation is, I think, that the land which was taken up became available in villages where it was urgently required. Of course, a large proportion, if not all, of the red soil is cultivated in every village where it exists, for it is better suited than black soil for certain food and fodder crops, which otherwise would have to be bought in the bazaar or grown in black soil, which can be much more profitably used for other crops. (It thus comes to pass that in talukás, *e. g.*, Hubli, with a small proportion of red soil all of it that is at all cultivable is occupied.) Now, of the disforested land taken up in 1899-1900, considerably over 700 acres were taken up in 6 villages alone, though it was not in these villages that by any means the largest areas became available. These villages are Timmápur (Mahál Guttal), Guttal, Haveri, Karajgi, Soman-katti and Surangi. Now Timmápur contains a fairly large proportion of black soil—witness the average rate which is 10 annas, the maximum being Rs. 1-10-0—and since 1899 there had been only one acre waste, which was doubtless waste for some reason peculiar to itself. There had thus been no possibility of extension of cultivation within the village since 1889, and owing to the large proportion of black soil, the red soil area was probably too small for the needs of the village. Hence, when 591 acres of red soil became available, poor though it was, 214 acres were at once occupied. Excepting Surangi, precisely similar remarks apply to the other villages named, that is to say, there had been no possibility of increase of cultivation for many years, and they are all villages with a high proportion of black soil. As for Surangi, it also contains a high proportion of black soil, but it has always had a large area of waste. Here, however, perhaps owing to the vast extent of the village and a comparatively small population, and the huge area of black soil to be occupied first, the process of occupation had not come to such a dead halt as generally elsewhere, but had continued all along with fair steadiness. The increase in the area of waste gave it a momentary fillip, that land which was conveniently situated being occupied at once. Haveri, Guttal, and Karajgi have for many years had a small area waste for peculiar reasons such as want of water, absolute unproductivity, etc., but of course that does not affect the argument.

131. On the other hand, the three villages in which most land was disforested were Kalledevar, Bomangatti and Basápur with 980, 950 and 664 acres respectively. These villages together with the six just mentioned account for over 4,500 acres out of a total of 7,133 of disforested land. In Kalledevar only 27 acres were taken up in 1899-1900 and not a single acre in the other two. This I attribute to the fact that the circumstances of these villages are the very opposite of those of the six just mentioned. They have a surfeit of red soil—witness the average rates of 0-7-3, 0-6-4 and 0-6-2 respectively, the maximum rate in each case being 1-10-0—there has been a considerable area of waste all along, so that there has always been room for expansion; and the comparatively small area of black soil had been occupied long ago and in addition as much red as was wanted, so that the process of expansion had come to an end.

132. Perhaps more of this disforested land would have been occupied had it not been for plague, which first appeared in 1899; but I hardly think so. Plague caused little dislocation, and in 1905-06, when it had practically disappeared, only 10 acres of waste were taken up.

133. Statement O¹ refers to the 52 villages settled as part of the old Bankápur Talúka, statement O² to 76 villages settled as parts of the old Ráneben-nur, old Kod, and old Hangal Talúkas, O³ to Kesarhalli settled in 1885, and O⁴ to Taredhalli (Mahál Guttal) settled in 1888.

134. O² and O⁴ require no remarks.

135. Statement O¹ exhibits the noteworthy fact that since 1876-77 there has been a decrease of 1,742 acres in Government occupied area. The unoccupied land has decreased by 383 acres only during the same period. But it must be noted that in 1896-97 the total area available for occupation, *viz.*, 64,852 acres, was less by 832 acres than the occupied area alone in 1876-77, so that the area occupied in the former year was inevitably considerably less than in the latter.

Then in 1897-98 an additional 1,768 acres became available for occupation, and in one year (1899-1900) 396 acres of this land were taken up, though the area of occupied land had been almost at a standstill since 1891-92, in spite of there being 1,400 acres available for occupation. I have discussed this occurrence above. Though the occupied area shows a decrease the cropped area has doubtless greatly increased. The average assessment on the unoccupied land works out to 0-12-0 per acre. But this is misleading since there is a considerable area of highly assessed irrigated land lying waste for want of water and other causes. From a statement prepared for dry-crop land only, I find the average assessment of waste land of this class to be 0-5-7 per acre, that is to say, it is poor red soil.

136. Statement O^s exhibits an increase in occupied Government area since 1878-79 of 3,577 acres; and a decrease in unoccupied area of 6,289 acres. But of the latter decrease, 3,931 are accounted for by the fact that this area has been absorbed in forest. The assessment on the unoccupied land is on the average 0-5-4 per acre, so that (with the exception of a little bágáyat and some black soil fields waste from various causes) it is all poor red soil.

137. In the matter of revenue collection O¹ and O^s may conveniently be considered together. They show that the outstandings at the close of each year were considerable from the year of introduction of the current settlement up to 1881-82, amounting in all to Rs. 1,800 for the years 1878-79 (the first year common to both statements) to 1881-82, of which Rs. 610 were finally remitted. These outstandings are all ascribed by the Mámlatdár to the poverty of the rayats; but the famine of 1876-77 and the increase of assessment at revision are doubtless the real causes. Whether the amounts not finally remitted were ultimately collected I have been unable to ascertain.

138. From 1881-82 until 1898-99 there were no outstandings except the trifling amount of Rs. 5 in 1884-85.

139. Rs. 53 remained outstanding in 1899-1900 owing to the registered occupant being unwilling to pay on the ground that he had mortgaged all his lands. The amount was collected in the following year. In 1901-02 Rs. 153 remained outstanding owing to the contumacy of the land-holder. This amount also was subsequently collected. The amount of Rs. 411 shown as outstanding in 1903-04 was in reality misappropriated by the village accountant.

140. It thus appears that since 1881-82 the land revenue has been paid punctually and fully with hardly any outstandings, and none at all due to the inability of the rayats to pay. Here is a clear indication of the moderation of the existing rates.

141. The record of coercive measures further bears this out. Since 1885-86 there have been on an average 79 notices served yearly; and in all there have been only five cases of levy of fine, two of distraint, and two of sale of the land. No other coercive measures were employed. Probably many of the notices were unnecessary; and, in any case further steps had to be taken only in the few cases just mentioned. No real difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenue.

142. The remissions shown under 1880-81 and the two following years were made under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 574, dated 26th January 1882, in accordance with the usual practice at the introduction of revision settlements.

143. The apparently contradictory facts that the revenue has been fully and punctually paid, while, notwithstanding a large increase of population and an extensive area of waste land available, there has been for many years little or no increase in occupied area, at first caused me some difficulty. In view of the remarks already made in this section I need hardly state now that the assessment on the occupied land has been well paid because the profits obtained from it are substantial, and that there has been no extension of cultivation because the land still waste offers no such profits to its cultivator.

Prices.

144. Appendix N is a statement of prices year by year during the currency of the present settlement, so far as I have been able to ascertain them. Those up to 1887-88 have been supplied by the Mámíatdár and those for 1888-89 onwards by the Director of Agriculture. The latter figures may be accepted unreservedly; the former show somewhat surprising variations; but, since they are those which were recorded during the years to which they respectively relate, I think they too may be accepted.

145. The figures taken by Colonel Anderson as the basis of his discussion of prices are these:—

Years.	Price (sers of 80 tolas per rupee).		
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.
1844-53	86½	49	87
1854-63	35½	30½	21
1864-73	29½	15	14½
Gazetted prices for Hubli.			
1872	20½	11½	8
1873	21½	12½	8
1874	26½	19½	11
1875	27½	24½	16½

146. The figures for the years 1844 to 1873 in the first part of this table were obtained by striking an average between returns for Havri and Karajgi prepared by Captain Godfrey and the returns for Hubli as given in Colonel Anderson's report on that táluka (Government Selection No. CXLVIII) "less 20 per cent." As I find by making the actual calculations the Hubli prices "less 20 per cent." were arrived at by adding 20 per cent. to the amount obtainable for a rupee as shown in the Hubli returns; that is to say, the price was really lowered by 16·6 per cent. It is clear from his report, I think, that Colonel Anderson was not conscious of the difference. But inasmuch as prices are always stated in sers per rupee, it is at least as probable as not that when Colonel Anderson spoke of taking the prices for Hubli and "lowering them by 20 per cent." what he really meant was to increase the amount purchaseable for a rupee by 20 per cent.; and in stating this in terms of variation in the price he fell into a natural mistake. The 20 per cent. decrease is explained in Colonel Anderson's words as follows:—"I believe we may safely, and without fear of putting prices too low, take the prices given for Hubli at paragraph 51 of my report on the revision of that táluka, lowering them by 20 per cent. Hubli is the chief and only larges town—that is with a population exceeding 20,000—in the Dhárwár Collectorate, and we may be certain that prices were a full fifth higher there than in the grain-producing districts of the centre of the old Bankápur Táluka."

147. Colonel Anderson considered the prices thus obtained for years 1844 to 1873 to be "as fair a representation of the average course of former prices as we can get."

148. The figures for 1872 to 1875, in the second part of the above table, are the gazetted prices for Hubli for these years. Colonel Anderson considered the Bankápur and Karajgi Mámíatdárs' returns for these years to be untrustworthy and continues:—"The gazetted prices of Hubli, of late years, I believe from careful enquiry, to be about correct; and the Bankápur prices cannot on the general average of the year, have varied from them more than 20 or 30 per cent. or thereabouts. It will, therefore, appear that in the price of jowári the rayat is now about 80 to 100 per cent. better off than on the first decade of the expired settlement, in wheat prices may be better now in about the same ratio; in rice the ratio of increase may be a trifle less."

149. Presumably this result was obtained by a comparison of the above figures for 1844 to 1853 with the average of the Hubli prices decreased from 20 to 30 per cent., the decrease being calculated (erroneously) by adding 20 to 30 per cent. to the amount purchaseable for a rupee. But the resulting figures are :—

	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.
1844-53	86½	49	37
Hubli gazetted prices decreased by 20 per cent.	29	20½	12½
Hubli gazetted prices decreased by 30 per cent.	31½	22	13½

It appears from these figures that the rayat was really little less than 150 per cent. better off in the case of wheat, and nearly 200 per cent. in the case of rice and jowári.

150. Nor do I see how any other choice of figures can give Colonel Anderson's results. It might be suspected, for instance, that in this case he made the calculations correctly. But when this is done, even though the greater of the two decreases mentioned by him, *viz.*, 30 per cent. is applied, the figures obtained are :—

Sers per rupee.	
Jowári.	Rice.
34.4	15.0

Thus the increases in price as compared with the first decade (1844-53) of the original settlement bear even on this basis no comparison with Colonel Anderson's estimates. In fact, though—to take another instance—in the case of jowári, the lowest price available, *viz.*, that for 1875, be taken as the basis, and the Hubli figures for this year, *viz.*, 27½ be increased by 50 per cent. (that is to say, the Hubli price is decreased by 33.3 per cent.) and the result, 41½, accepted as the Bankápur price, the rayat would still have been more than 100 per cent. better off than in the first decade. I am thus unable to understand how Colonel Anderson was able to assess the increase at 80 to 100 per cent. On any choice of figures it appears to have been well over 100 per cent. I think it probable he made no strict arithmetical comparison, recognizing that in any case the result could only be approximate. "The above estimates" he writes "of the difference in the prices of the first decade of the expiring settlement, and of those of the present time are unavoidably based to a great extent on approximation, but I think if there is an error it is rather on the side of under-estimate of the difference." Certainly his estimates are very modest; and it will be seen that the prices given by him for 1872 to 1876 are falling rapidly every year and form as unsafe a basis of comparison as possible.

151. In these circumstances it is not immediately obvious what prices are to be selected for comparison with those now obtaining. Theoretically one might take Colonel Anderson's estimate of the prices at the time of first revision settlement (*i. e.*, 80 to 100 per cent. higher than for decade 1844-53 for jowári, etc.), since it was on this estimate that Colonel Anderson based his rates in so far as they were based on prices. But his estimates were admittedly low—extremely low I think—and therefore their use would give a greatly exaggerated idea of the increase that has taken place during the past 30 years. And, inasmuch as the rates have no strictly arithmetical, but only an indefinite and general relation to the prices, it will probably be of more practical value to discover, if possible, what actual variations in prices have occurred. I propose therefore to compare the prices now prevailing with the averages for the ten years 1866 to 1875.

152. Colonel Anderson considered the average of Captain Godfrey's return for Haveri and Karajgi and the Hubli returns "less 20 per cent." to be "as fair a representation as we can get" of the Bankápur prices. I therefore propose to calculate the prices for Karajgi in this way for the years 1866 to 1871, except that, Karajgi being in those days one day's journey from Hubli beyond Bankápur, I decrease the Hubli prices 30 per cent. (or rather I add 30 per cent. to the number of sers sold per rupee) instead of only 20 per cent. Though Colonel Anderson employed a 20 per cent. decrease it may be noted that, as his remarks quoted above in paragraph 143 show, he considered the difference in the prices between Hubli and Bankápur to be "20 or 30 per cent. or thereabouts"; so that a decrease of 30 per cent. for Karajgi is certainly not too great.

153. The prices for the years 1872 to 1875 I calculate from the *Government Gazette* returns for Hubli for these years as given in the table in paragraph 145, adding 30 per cent. to the quantity sold per rupee.

154. It cannot be objected that these methods of arriving at the prices just prior to the current settlement make them unduly low, and that therefore a comparison of present prices with them will give unduly high increases. For, as I have just pointed out, Colonel Anderson reckoned the proper decrease for Bankápur, as compared with Hubli, at "20 or 30 per cent. or thereabouts," and for Haveri I have adopted only a 30 per cent. decrease, though one of from 30 to 40 per cent. might legitimately have been used. Again, I have not actually decreased the Hubli price by 30 per cent., but only added 30 per cent. to the amount sold per rupee, that is to say, I have really decreased the Hubli price by only 22.1 per cent.

155. By this method, then, the average price of jowári for the ten years is found to have been 35 sers per rupee.

156. The average price of jowári for the decade 1896-1905 was 21 sers 6 chataks per rupee; so that the increase in price has been 64 per cent. But this decade contained three poor seasons, *viz.*, 1896, 1899 and 1900. Of these, 1899 appears to have been the worst and to have been abnormally poor. Prices were very high, but as crops were very poor the rayat did not reap the benefit which a consideration of the prices alone would indicate. There appears to be no year to balance it in the decade 1866-75. It seems best therefore to omit the prices for 1900 from the calculations, and the price then obtained for the decade is 22 sers 8 chataks per rupee, and the increase is reduced to 55 per cent.

157. If the prices for 1897 and 1901 are also omitted, the average price for the decade 1896-1905 works out to 24 sers 9 chataks per rupee, and the increase is further reduced to 42 per cent. But I hardly think the omission of both these years is justified, and the increase may quite safely be put at not less than 50 per cent.

158. Wheat is grown to so small an extent that it is quite unnecessary to discuss the variations in price.

159. Rice also is of minor importance so far as prices go. What small amount is grown is all consumed locally. However, calculated in the same way as for jowári, the prices are:—

1866-75	...	...	15½ sers per rupee.
Decade ending 1904 (omitting 1900)	...	...	11½ do.

The price has therefore increased by 35 per cent. With prices for 1891 and 1901 also omitted, the increase is only slightly less, *viz.*, 32 per cent., and I think it may fairly be estimated at 35.

160. If Colonel Anderson's estimates of the prices at the expiry of last settlement were taken as the basis of comparison, the increases would of course be much greater, being in fact 100 per cent. for jowári and 84 per cent. for rice, present prices being taken as those for the decade 1895 to 1904, omitting 1900.

161. I may point out how closely the prices used by me as being those in force just prior to the current settlement agree with Colonel Anderson's estimate of the Bankápur prices being 20 to 30 per cent. less than those at Hubli. In

paragraph 150 I have given the average of the Hubli prices actually diminished by 30 per cent., and, as compared with those used by me, they are :—

	Jowári.	Rice.
Hubli prices decreased by 30 per cent.	34·4	15·0
Prices used by me	35	15·5

That is to say, the prices used by me are just a little less than the Hubli ones diminished by 30 per cent., and their being a little less is of course justified by the fact that Colonel Anderson's estimate was for Bankápur, whereas my prices are for Karajgi Táluka. At the same time, as I have already pointed out, the Hubli prices for 1872 to 1875 form a very unstable basis of comparison.

162. The area under sesame, as I have elsewhere remarked, has greatly increased in recent years, and as the crop is grown for export it is an important one for the discussion of prices. But unfortunately no statistics of prices are available for it, whether for remote or recent years. This year however, it begins to figure in the táluka price-register.

163. Had statistics been available it would have been worthwhile to trace the increase in price for kulthi (horse gram). But the only figures available are those collected by Captain Godfrey for Karajgi and Haveri up to 1874. It was by striking an average between Captain Godfrey's figures and the Hubli returns diminished by 20 per cent. that Colonel Anderson obtained the figures he accepted for jowári and rice. Unfortunately no Hubli figures for kulthi are available, so that Captain Godfrey's figures alone must suffice. The price of kulthi for the decade 1865-74 calculated therefrom is 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ sers per rupee. The average for the decade 1895-1904 (omitting 1900) is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; an increase in price of 44 per cent. But the basis of the calculation is unreliable.

164. Cotton is, of course, of prime importance. Colonel Anderson found the price obtained by the rayat for his cotton just before the introduction of the present settlement to be Rs. 135 per khandi. The khandi referred to is apparently the ordinary one used for cotton, consisting of 784 lbs. This price he calculated from the Bombay price, which was Rs. 160 per khandi. Allowing Rs. 25 for "transit and the profits of intermediaries," he remarks that "the rayat now gets Rs. 135 per khandi." It is obvious therefore that the price Colonel Anderson gives is that of cleaned cotton. Of course at that time all the cotton was cleaned before being exported, for the sake of the saving in bulk and weight, most of the land-holders cleaning their own cotton before selling it. But now-a-days the rayat invariably sells his cotton uncleaned, and therefore the prices of cotton in Appendix N are for seed-cotton. It is therefore impossible to compare these prices with that given by Colonel Anderson as the figures stand at present. I have no data from which to discover the ratio between the prices of cleaned and uncleaned cotton at the beginning of the current settlement; and as the best plan in the circumstances I propose to compare the prices of cleaned cotton in recent years—concerning which I have obtained some data—with its price just prior to the introduction of the current settlement as given by Colonel Anderson.

165. I am unable to quote actual prices of cleaned cotton for Haveri Táluka owing to the fact that such cotton is very rarely sold there. It is taken to Hubli for sale. However, from data kindly furnished by Messrs. Ralli Brothers' agent for the two years 1905 and 1906, I find that in Hubli the price of cleaned cotton is 3·33 times that of uncleaned; and, from data obtained for Ránebennur from some cotton merchants of that place for the five years 1902 to 1906, the ratio works out to 3·38. Thus the results obtained are very nearly equal, and for Haveri I propose to take the smaller of the two ratios, *viz.*, 3·33 or 3 $\frac{1}{3}$. It was probably much the same in Colonel Anderson's time. Of course the ratio is not constant; but it is nearly so. It must obviously vary with (amongst other things) the varying price of cotton seed and the varying cost of ginning, the latter being sometimes very low.

166. Since 1902 the price of cotton has risen considerably, apparently owing to the occurrence of bad seasons in America. I accordingly take the price for the decade 1892-1901 for comparison. It is 8 sers and 15·7 chataks per rupee, from which the price of one khandi of cleaned cotton works out to Rs. 141-13-11. This gives an increase of only 5·07 per cent. as compared with the price (Rs. 135) when Colonel Anderson wrote his report.

167. But I may remark that though Colonel Anderson, for the purposes of first revision settlement, found an increase of 150 per cent. in the case of the old Bankápur Táluka (the increase was even 200 per cent. in the case of the old Ránebennur Táluka) he preferred, in summing up his report, to estimate the increase as only "over 100 per cent." Also it is clear that he considered the probability of a fall in prices as a matter to be taken account of. The estimate, therefore on which he based his rates was less—to what extent is indeterminate—than the price actually prevailing, and as compared with that estimate there has really been a considerable increase in the price obtained by the rayat for his cotton.

168. So far I have, according to the usual practice, compared present prices with those prevailing for several years just prior to the introduction of the current settlement, and those on which the rates were based. But it would seem to be of at least equal importance to trace the course of prices throughout the settlement, with reference to the actual working of the rates. For the rates have no strictly arithmetical dependence on prices, and they are based on prices which no longer prevail when the rates are levied. Hence—to take one instance—though present prices be considerably higher than those on which the rates were based and the rates have worked favourably, an increase in rates would not be justified, without further investigation, if the prices under which the rates have worked favourably were—as might well be—considerably higher than those on which the rates were based and no higher than present prices. On the other hand, in the same circumstances the increase would obviously be justifiable so far as prices are concerned if the prices under which the rates worked favourably were lower than the prices on which the rates were based and lower than present prices; or though higher than the former, were yet lower than the latter.

169. Now, in the case of Karajgi so far as can be judged by the occupation of waste land, the rates worked very favourably from 1883-84 to 1891-92, and quite otherwise subsequently. As much land as could be cultivated appears to have been eagerly occupied up till 1891-92, since when the increase in occupied area has been exceedingly slow.

170. Fortunately the prices of jowári and cotton—the two chief black soil crops—are available for six years of the period 1883-84 to 1891-92, and, as contrasted with prices just prior to the introduction of the current settlement, they are:—

	Prices in sers and chataks per rupee.			
	Prior to settlement.		* 1883-84 to 1890-91.	
	1		2	
	S.	C.	S.	C.
Jowári ...	35	0	27	11
Cleaned cotton ...	2	13·8	2	8·29†

There was thus an increase of 26·41 per cent. in the case of jowári and of 12·43 per cent. in the case of cotton. On the whole there was thus a considerable increase; and, as already explained, since the estimates of prices on which the rates were actually based were distinctly less than those in column 1 of the

* Prices for 1891-92 not included, as they did not affect the area occupied during that year.

† Calculated from price of seed-cotton.

above statement, the prices for the period 1883-84 to 1891-92 were much greater than those on which the rates were based. That the rates would have worked well under the prices on which they are based, or which were in force just prior to the introduction of the current settlement, and that therefore an increase in prices as compared with these justifies an increase in rates, has not been shown.

171. Since 1891-92 the rate of occupation of waste land has decreased enormously. Is this due to a fall in prices? The following table shows that it is not :—

		Prices in sers and chataks per rupee for the periods.			
		1883-84 to 1890-91.		Decade ending 1905 for jowári and 1904 for cotton (omitting 1900).	
		1		2	
		S.	C.	S.	C.
Jowári	...	27	11	22	8
Seed-cotton	...	8	6.3	8	8.7

On the contrary there has been an increase of 23.05 per cent. in the case of jowári and a slight decrease of 1.75 per cent. in the case of cotton—a considerable increase on the whole.

172. The diminution of the rate of occupation of waste cannot therefore be explained by a fall in prices. It is due, as I have elsewhere explained, to the fact that there was no more good soil left to occupy. Since the period during which all available black soil was eagerly occupied prices of black soil crops have on the whole increased. It is therefore reasonable to increase black soil rates now, so far as prices are concerned.

173. Jowári is also an important red soil crop, and there has been a great increase in its price since 1890-91. The very inadequate statistics available indicate increases for the other red soil crops. The extremely slow rate of increase in area of occupied red soil cannot therefore be explained by a fall in prices. It would appear that in spite of an increase in prices the profit yielded by poor red soil remains too small to tempt occupation, and it would seem inadvisable to increase the rates on such land.

Daily Wages.

174. By personal enquiry in 50 villages, I find that the rate of agricultural daily wages is two local sers of jowári, or sometimes, of an inferior grain—worth from 2 to 3 annas, according to the season of the year—for six hours' work. The labourer generally begins at 10 a. m. and continues till dusk, with intervals aggregating 2 hours. Much less often he starts in the early morning, working till dusk with a like interval, thus putting in 9 hours' work, for which he receives 3 sers. Of course at harvest, when there is an urgent demand for labour, the rates increase temporarily. Not a single rayat whom I questioned could remember when these rates were not in force, except in very bad years. Wages are almost invariably paid in kind, but the practice of paying in cash is, I believe, increasing. A man generally gets 2 annas for six and 3 annas for nine hours' work; a woman gets 1½ annas and 2¼ annas respectively for the same periods. Even in Haveri these rates are paid, as I found by enquiry of employers and employed in the fields. Plague has had no effect on agricultural daily wages. There has been an increase only in so far as the price of jowári has increased. But since jowári is not imported, but is on the contrary the most extensively grown crop and the staple food of the taluka, an increase due to such a cause can have no adverse effect on the profits of cultivation.

175. It would indeed be surprising had there been any increase in agricultural wages, seeing that since 1891 the population has in spite of plague increased out of all proportion to the occupied area.

176. The Mámlatdár supplied me with a return of agricultural daily wages as follows :—

1887 to 1891	...	...	...	3 annas.
1891 to 1892	...	...	...	3 annas 2 pies.
1892 to 1899	...	...	...	From 2 annas 9 pies to 2 annas 11 pies.
1899 to 1900	...	...	...	Not known.
1900 to 1901	...	...	...	2 annas 8 pies.
1901 to 1902	...	...	...	2 annas 2 pies.
1902	...	...	...	3 annas 1 pie.
1903	...	...	...	3 annas 4½ pies.
1904	...	...	...	4 annas.
1905	...	...	...	4 annas.

These figures are averages for twelve months, and therefore would in any case be slightly higher than those I have given above, in which no account has been taken of the enhanced rates prevailing at harvest. But the Mámlatdár's figures for 1904 and 1905 are excessive. They are based on the result of enquiry in Haveri bázár. In the light of my own enquiries made in 1905 and 1906 they are undoubtedly wrong.

Crop Experiments.

177. Only seven experiments have been made within the limits of the táluka and found sufficiently reliable for record in the annual crop experiment reports. The results are tabulated below. Only three refer to jowári (great millet), by far the most extensively grown crop, and of these, two are of doubtful value. I have, therefore, included an experiment (No. 4) made on this crop by myself, just beyond the táluka border in the village Motebennur of Ránebennur Táluka. There are therefore 8 experiments in all in the statement, but only 5 (Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8) can be accepted as sufficiently accurate. In column 6 I have shown the incidence of assessment on gross produce calculated for a normal crop.

Serial No.	Crop.	Local estimate in annas.	Assessment per acre.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of gross produce.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of gross produce of 12 annas, i. e., normal crop calculated from cols. 3 and 5.	Kind of soil.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Great millet (mungari jowári) with pigeon pea and green gram as subordinate crops.	8 to 10	Rs. a. p. 2 1 9	17.6	18.2	Black, cotton soil.	
2	Great millet (mungari jowári).	20	0 18 2	3.25	5.41	Reddish black cotton soil.	Test area only one half the prescribed minimum; hence accuracy doubtful.
3	Great millet (mungari jowári) mixed with pigeon pea and green gram.	10	1 3 9	4.81	4.0	Black, cotton soil.	Test area only one-fourth the prescribed minimum; hence accuracy doubtful.
4	Jowári and horse gram.	14	1 12 4	7.82	9.12	Do. ...	Made in Ránebennur Táluka.
5	Chillies (unirrigated).	8	1 9 9	6.7	4.46	Red.	
6	Italian millet (navni).	11	0 8 8	4.58	4.19	Reddish black, cotton soil.	Of doubtful accuracy.
7	Rice ...	12	4 8 10	9.65	9.65	Reddish black ...	Average price for year of experiment 46 per cent. higher than ordinary.
8	Do. ...	8	7 6 0	17.74	11.82	Do.	

178. Crop experiments are liable to many errors; and where the gradations of soil are so numerous and abrupt as in Karajgi, the assessments of individual fields neither are, nor ought to be, proportional to productivity. Consequently, so small a number of experiments is practically useless as a basis

for any general conclusions regarding the incidence of assessment, and it is unnecessary to discuss them in detail. But in so far as they may be relied on at all, they indicate a distinctly moderate pitch of assessment.

179. It is unfortunate that no experiments on cotton are available. This crop appears to have been avoided by experimenters. Enquiries I have made in the villages indicate an incidence of from 7 to 20 per cent., the average being 14 per cent., as calculated from the actual figures supplied by the rayats. The true percentage is probably about half of this, since similar enquiries for jowári gave figures twice as high as those obtained by experiment, which I am perfectly sure are correct. ..

Value of Land.

180. Appendices K, K¹, L, L¹, and M, supplied by the Inspector-General of Registration, furnish particulars of the sale, mortgage and letting value of agricultural land. The statements are compiled by selecting at random 100 entries (if so many are available) of each kind of transaction from the registration records and distributing them among the various classes described in the first column of the statements, cases being rejected which are vitiated by the inclusion of any thing besides the land itself in the transaction. Each statement relates to three quinquennial periods ending 1895-96, 1900-01, and 1905-06, respectively, in order that the value of land during these periods may be exhibited and compared, and with a view to detecting the effect, if any, of plague, which first appeared in 1899 and reached its height in 1903.

181. Granting that plague had any effect at all, its influence on the value of land during the second quinquennium can have been but slight, but may have been appreciable. For this reason, and to avoid confusion, I shall in the meantime confine my comparison to the first and third quinquennia.

182. Appendix K refers to ordinary sales. The number of cases in each of the three highest classes has increased in the third as compared with the first quinquennium, and the multiple expressing sale price in terms of assessment has increased from 19 to 39.

183. Appendix K¹ refers to sales by Court's decree. There is an increase from 10 to 12 in the multiple which the sale price is of the assessment, but the cases available number only 54 and 27 respectively.

184. Appendix L refers to mortgages with possession and the sum for which the land was mortgaged shows an increase from 17 to 21 times the assessment.

185. Appendix L¹ refers to simple mortgages and the sum for which the land was mortgaged shows a decrease from 18 to 17 times the assessment.

186. Appendix M refers to sublettings. The rent (calculated by adding the assessment to the amount actually paid by the tenant in cases in which the tenant pays the assessment) has increased from a multiple of 2.99 to a multiple of 3.98 times the assessment.

187. The statements for the first and third quinquennia thus exhibit a very great increase in the value of land in the space of ten years. But I do not regard the figures as quite reliable. It is certainly not true that the sale price of land has more than doubled during these ten years. Considering the very great difference between the highest and lowest sale prices and rents expressed in multiples of the assessment, it is obvious that 100 cases selected at random cannot at all be relied on as representative or nearly so of the whole. This is specially true for a táluka with so many gradations of soil as Karajgi, the multiple expressing sale price and rent in terms of assessment being in general different for each gradation. Besides, the same quality of soil has very different values even as expressed in terms of assessment in different parts of the táluka, and there is no certainty that all parts are fairly represented in these statements. To give one instance, I may say that in Statement M for the quinquennium ending 1905-06, only two cases of the 100, that is to say, far less than the proper proportion refer to that part of the táluka consisting of 12 villages south of Háveri, in which the letting value of land, expressed in terms of assessment, is decidedly the least. A selection to be representative ought not to be made at random, but specially with a view to its being representative by some one with

a knowledge of the value of the various kinds of land drawn from cases ascertained to be genuine. A random selection *may* be approximately representative; but the chance, I imagine, in such a case as this, is small.

188. However, the following table exhibits the sale price, (gross) rent, and amount for which land was mortgaged with possession expressed in multiples of the assessment for all three quinquennia :—

Quinquennium.	Sales.	Sublettings.	Mortgages with possession.
Ending 1895-96	19	2.99	17
Do. 1900-01	26	3.50	18
Do. 1905-06	39	3.98	21

A continuous increase in the value of land during the period 1890 to 1905 is clearly indicated, and it may be inferred, without fear of error, that in spite of plague the value of agricultural land has greatly increased during that period.

189. In making the above remarks I have attached no weight to the figures for sales by Courts' decree and simple mortgages. The multiples for the three quinquennia ending 1895-96, 1900-01 and 1905-06 respectively, are 10, 8 and 12 for the former and 18, 15, 17 for the latter. They thus contradict the statistics of ordinary sales, sublettings, and mortgages with possession, which indicate a continuous increase in the value of land throughout the three quinquennia. The reasons why the statistics of sales by Courts' decree (of which not even 100 cases are available for any of the quinquennia) and of simple mortgages cannot be relied on to show the value of land are obvious.

190. I shall now endeavour to ascertain how far the value of land has increased during the current settlement.

191. In his report on the old Bankápur Táluka, Colonel Anderson states that 15 to 20 times the assessment appears to be the ordinary rate at which land was sold just prior to the introduction of the current settlement; and in his report on the old Ránebennur Táluka he estimates it at 12 to 20 times. As regards leases and mortgages, the only general statement he makes is in the old Bankápur report to the effect that "sums equivalent to 10 to 15 years' assessment and in some cases much more, even double these proportions, appear to be commonly paid down (in advance, the lessee engaging to pay the Government assessment) for a lease for that number of years."

192. These statements are based on a large number of cases of sale, lease and mortgage, appended to his reports. These cases were selected by taking *every* case from the registration records for certain years, excluding only those which were vitiated by the inclusion of something besides the land. From these appendices I have taken out all cases referring to Karajgi Táluka, and in order that as fair a comparison as possible might be made with them, I have had statements of sales and leases compiled from the registration records for the six years 1900 to 1905 (the only years for which they were available) in precisely the same way. The results are shown in the following table :—

	Multiple which sale price is of assessment.	Multiple which yearly rent is of assessment.
Colonel Anderson's figures	17½	2.75
Registration figures for 1900-05	31	3.26

NOTE.—(i) The rent entered in column 2 is the rent calculated on the understanding that the owner of the land pays the assessment. Hence, in cases in which the lessee pays the assessment, the assessment has been added to the record annual rent, the sum of the two being considered the rent for the purpose of column 2. Hence the multiple in column 2 decreased by unity in the yearly profit on land expressed in multiples of assessment.

(ii) In cases in which the lessees paid a lump sum in advance, it was necessary to reduce the payment to terms of annual rent before a comparison was possible. In such circumstances the annual rent was calculated thus :—

$$\text{Annual rent} = \frac{\text{amount paid in rupees}}{\text{number of years of lease}} + 5 \text{ per cent. of amount paid.}$$

It will be seen that the figures for sales calculated from the appendices closely agree with Colonel Anderson's general estimates recorded above. The same is the case with regard to leases, for the annual rent calculated in the way employed in compiling the above statement from Colonel Anderson's general estimate quoted in paragraph 191 above is 2.5 to 2.75 times the assessment. The first line of figures is therefore, I think, as accurate an estimate as we can get of the value of land just prior to the introduction of the current settlement.

193. Inasmuch as the figures in the second line agree fairly closely with those calculated from the Record of Rights—which I detail below—they likewise may be accepted as giving a fairly accurate indication of the value of land at the present day. These figures indicate a slightly less value for land than those calculated from the Record of Rights, and inasmuch as I regard the latter as an under estimate to a small extent, much more do I likewise regard the former. In extracting the cases from the registration records, I have excluded none, however small the alleged rent, in order, as I have already explained, that the comparison with Colonel Anderson's figures, might be perfectly fair, and this doubtless is the cause of the figures being below the mark.

194. The above statement may therefore be fairly used for the purpose for which it has been compiled, and it indicates a very great increase in the value of land during the currency of the settlement. In considering it, it must not be forgotten that Colonel Anderson's figures are based on assessments lower than those now levied, so that the increase is even greater than it appears. The previous assessments, were all raised by him, the average increase being considerably more than 33 per cent., and this applies to the villages to which the statistics given by him refer. Hence in order that the comparison may be a fair one the multiple expressing the sale price in terms of the assessment must be reduced from $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 13, assuming that the price paid would remain the same though the assessment was increased. But of course it would not; it would be less. Hence the multiple may be taken as 12—the correct figure is probably somewhat less. Similarly the multiple expressing the yearly rent in terms of the assessment, is reduced from 2.76 to 2.07. It thus appears that the value of land expressed in currency has without doubt more than doubled since Colonel Anderson made his reports. The cases of mortgage given by Colonel Anderson indicate that the sum paid by the mortgagee was on an average 28.95 times the assessment. But if six cases, which seem altogether preposterous, and which combined give a multiple of 117 times the assessment, be omitted, the multiple is reduced to 15, which is fairly reasonable.

195. As regards rents in kind, Colonel Anderson writes in his report on the old Bankápur Táluka, "we know that in fair land, sublet for payment in kind, half the gross produce is commonly paid to the owner of the land, who pays the Government assessment, but the situation and condition of the land act materially in modification of these terms". And in his report on the old Ránebennur Táluka he says "as regards grain rents, we know that half of the gross produce is the ordinary rate, sometimes even a little more if the land is very favourably situated, and a little less under the opposite circumstances."

196. At the present time, as appears from information with which I have been supplied for three of the four circles of the táluka, rent is paid in kind in rather less than one-third of the total cases of sublettings. In amount it is practically invariably one-half of the gross produce. In rather more than two-thirds of the cases the landlord, and in rather less than one-third, the tenant pays the assessment.

Proportion of Land Sublet.

197. Appendix I gives particulars of the extent to which land is sublet and of the kinds of rent in vogue.

198. For Government occupied and inám land combined, 35.7 per cent. of the survey numbers are sublet, and of the survey numbers sublet 81.1 are sublet for money rents, and 18.9 per cent. for grain rents.

199. In the case of Government occupied land alone 24·8 per cent. of the survey numbers are sublet, and of these 71·6 per cent. are sublet for money rents and 28·4 per cent. for grain rents. Of the inám survey numbers 51·3 per cent. are sublet; and of these 88·6 per cent. are sublet for money rents and 11·4 per cent. for grain rents. That the proportion of inám survey numbers sublet should be the greater is of course natural.

200. Owing to the piecemeal manner in which the current settlement of the táluka was carried out no precisely accurate comparison is possible of the proportion of land now sublet with that just before the settlement was introduced, but a sufficiently close approximation to accuracy is obtainable. From figures given by Colonel Anderson, I find that in the old Bankápur Táluka 19·6 per cent. of the Government occupied survey numbers were sublet, and in the old Ránehenur Táluka 18·63 per cent. in the old Kod Táluka 12·43 per cent. and in the old Hángal Táluka 27·6 per cent. Now, of these tálukas, the first two comprise 58 of the 130 villages of Karajgi Táluka, the proportions in them are nearly equal, and they resemble Karajgi Táluka generally (*e.g.*, in climate, soil, crops) far more than the other two; consequently, I think it will not be far wrong if the proportion for Karajgi is taken to be between those for these two tálukas, and estimated at 19. The average for old Kod and old Hángal, it will be noticed, is 20.

201. The proportion now is 24·8 per cent., so that of the total Government occupied land, an additional 5 to 6 per cent. is now sublet, and the proportion sublet has increased by 30·5 per cent. of itself. If it be assumed that the area of the land is proportional to the number of survey numbers in it, this means very approximately that the area sublet in the 128 villages settled in or before 1878-79 has increased since last settlement from 26,434 to 34,960 acres, an increase of 8,526 acres, though the occupied land has increased by only 1,835 acres in the same period; or, in other words, in spite of the increase in occupied Government land, the area cultivated by the occupant personally or in partnership with others has decreased by 6,991 acres.

202. It appears to be generally agreed that 24·8 per cent. is not an alarming proportion; but the proportional increase—over 30 per cent.—is considerable, and seems to require investigation. Of course even genuine cultivators sublet lands, which they would otherwise cultivate themselves, for a variety of reasons, such as youth, old age, sex, trade, distance from the land, and so on; but I do not think so great an increase can be explained as the result of such causes, for one would expect the proportion of land sublet for such reasons to oscillate within narrow limits. Nor has there been any industrial development within the táluka. Consequently I am inclined to think there has been a slow passing of the land, to the extent of 5 to 6 per cent. of the total occupied Government area, into the hands of occupants (1) who, not being genuine cultivators who sublet their lands for such reasons as those just mentioned, do not cultivate any land, or (2) who hold more land than they find it convenient to cultivate themselves or through their servants. Occupants of class (2) are, of course, numerous, and an increase to the extent indicated in the land held by them affords no ground for alarm. Occupants of the former class may be regarded as non-agriculturists, though they are by no means necessarily mere speculators in land. How far there has been an increase in the area held by them, it is impossible to say; but, so far as general observation may be relied on, they do not hold any noticeable extent of land in the táluka. In order to obtain precise information, I had a statement prepared for the whole táluka classifying the various kinds of superior holders, but owing to misunderstandings in the táluka office it was of little use. It appears from it, however, (though I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figures) that both for Government and inám land, of 3,257 occupants of a class above the ordinary rayat or artisan who sublet land, only 379 belong to the former of the two classes just referred to (*i.e.*, they may be regarded as non-agriculturists) and they hold only one-sixth of all the land sublet. Since only 35·7 per cent. of the total occupied land is sublet, this means that they hold only 6 per cent. of all the land in the táluka, both Government and inám; and since the proportion of Government land sublet is less than half that of inám land, the proportion of Government land held by them is, it can hardly be doubted, much less than 6 per cent.

203. This state of affairs cannot be regarded as in any degree-alarming; nor does general enquiry reveal any existing change for the worse. It is natural that it should be so, for the rayats as a class are prosperous, and independent, and the sávkárs whom they deal with in money matters are almost all simply comparatively wealthy agriculturists, most of them in fact of the same caste (Lingáyat) as the cultivators.

Summary.

204. The condition of the land-holder has considerably improved since last settlement. The railway has steadied prices by bringing within reach a vastly increased area both of supply and demand; it has stimulated the exports of the products of the táluka; has enabled the rayat to dispose profitably and promptly of all his surplus produce, undeterred by low prices or by fear of subsequent scarcity; and has induced him to extend greatly the area under at least one crop grown for export, which he presumably finds more profitable than ordinary food crops. Roads have been improved and new roads made. There has been an increase of at least 50 per cent. in the price of jowári during the currency of the settlement, and of 35 per cent. in the price of rice. Land has more than doubled in value. There has been no increase in the cost of agricultural labour. The rayats are prosperous; and there is no noteworthy or alarming extent of indebtedness. The proportion of the land of the táluka held by non-agriculturists is very small. The assessment even in poor years has been collected without real difficulty. The supply of stock is sufficient, and the supply of milk and milk products has quite kept pace with the growth of population.

205. On the other hand there has been only a very moderate increase of 5 per cent. in the price of cotton, the chief export crop and the one to which the rayat specially looks for the means of paying his rent or assessment and for some profit over and above his bare means of livelihood. The imports by rail do not indicate any increase in purchasing power industrially there has been a setback, chiefly owing to the ginning industry having become centralised at Hubli and Gadag. But two steam gins have recently been set up within the limits of the táluka, and there seems every prospect of the number increasing. At no time, however, was the táluka industrially important.

206. Plague appeared every year from 1899 to 1906 inclusive; but was far less severe than in other parts of the district, and except in the matter of population and (to a slight extent) of education, appears to have caused no retrogression.

207. There is a considerable area (over 9,000 acres) of waste land, consisting of poor, but on the whole cultivable, red soil. This land, owing to the small profit it yields to the cultivator, does not tempt occupation; nor is its cultivation at present necessary for the subsistence of the population of the táluka. But it will be seen later that I propose no increase of assessment on such land.

The Present Settlement.

208. The táluka was entirely remeasured by Colonel Anderson, but only partially reclassified. The object of the partial reclassification was to ascertain what adjustment should be applied to the old classification rates, in order to bring them all as nearly as possible to a correct standard.

209. The extent of reclassification varied in the parts of the táluka settled at different times, being most complete in the 52 villages settled as part of the old Bankápur Táluka. In these "all original classification, above ten annas had a small but sufficient percentage examined in order to ascertain the standard which took effect in each village, and to indicate the amount of adjustment required to bring all as uniformly as possible to the present standard. All fields with an old classification below ten annas were reclassified entirely, and also all irrigated lands.

210. In the 36 villages from the old Ránebennur Táluka, "in the better class of soils, those classed by the former survey at above ten annas, a percentage of 15 numbers in the first 100 survey numbers and of five per cent. in every after 100 numbers was reclassified. In the inferior soils a much larger percentage

was reclassified in the first instance, and an additional amount, or the whole, reclassified when it appeared called for. When the area of rice land in a survey number appeared as more than one-fourth in excess of the area by the former survey, it was thought necessary to reclass it. In the old Kod and Hángal Tálukas the same method was employed, though the extent of its application varied.

211. In every case where the new classification considerably exceeded the old, the new classification was reduced by an amount not exceeding one class, so as to prevent the possibility of error in the way of excess.

212. The water classification of rice and garden lands was entirely redone.

213. In this táluka as elsewhere in the district, the old classification was found to be in general low in the better class soils and in proportion high in the lower class, as compared with the standards adopted in revision; and the adjustments were made accordingly. The jantris were so constructed that the assessments were proportional or very nearly proportional to the classification annas. Where the soils dealt with are of the same kind and produce the same crops, the only difference being in degree of fertility, such a method of assessment may be justifiable, since the classification values are—or are intended to be—proportional to fertility. But where the soils dealt with vary, as in this táluka, from the best black to the worst red, and produce different kinds of crops, the prices of which vary quite independently, the relative value of soils of altogether different qualities cannot be permanently fixed. It may be quite justifiable that the assessments of red soil should, amongst themselves, be proportional to the classification value of the soil; and similarly for black soils. But there is no reason why the relative assessments of black and red soil should be proportional to the classification values. The crops produce being different, the value of the produce in the one case varies quite independently of that in the other. The assessment of the two classes of soil may, indeed must, be considered independently, and it will be seen below that I propose, in general, to keep the assessments on inferior red soil unchanged, and to raise those in black and brown soil. The relative assessments on black and red soil will then be no longer proportional to the classification values, though those of pure red soil will remain practically so amongst themselves and likewise those of black and brown soil.

214. This departure from the method of assessment employed at first revision is, I think, quite justified. It is clearly necessary to consider the assessment of these two classes of soils independently. Hitherto this has not been done, the maxima rates being fixed, and the jantris framed in the way I have described, quite without reference to the real relative value of the superior and inferior soils.

215. Colonel Anderson's plan of partial reclassification is not beyond criticism. For instance, it was generally found necessary still further to lower soils of low, and to raise soils of high, classification value. But a field of good soil might have a low classification value, because, for instance, it was much cut up by nalas or had a very sloping surface, and as a result when the adjustment was applied such a field would have its valuation lowered, whereas in reality it ought to have been increased. Again, pure mistakes in the classification of individual fields, and deterioration of individual fields were not taken account of. But, so far as my experience goes, the method adopted has been fully justified by events, the standard of classification being now the same in every village, so that each grade of soil has the same classification value wherever it may be situated. In a few villages there are individual fields which are palpably over-assessed and for that reason lie waste, but many of them have obviously deteriorated on account of excess of moisture, and all told they are too few to justify any criticism of the very general accuracy of the existing classification. I have had these fields reclassified wherever I have found them.

216. The groups into which the táluka was divided by Colonel Anderson's piecemeal settlements are shown on the accompanying map; as also the rates which he applied. I remark at length below on the constitution of the various groups. The maxima rates varied from Rs. 1-6-0 in the villages on the extreme east to Rs. 2-4-0 for the four villages comprising the highest group. The western

half of the táluka comprised the three highest, the eastern half the two lowest groups. Colonel Anderson considered the eastern villages to be considerably worse off than those on the west on account of the lighter rainfall. It will be seen afterwards that I practically agree with him so far as pure red soil is concerned; but that to black and brown soil in the east I assign a considerably higher value relatively to that in the west than Colonel Anderson did. It is not improbable that, had Colonel Anderson considered the case of the two classes of soil separately, he would have done likewise.

Rice Land.

217. At first revision settlement a consolidated assessment for soil and for water was applied to rice land, the maximum rate being Rs. 8 throughout the táluka.

218. The system of soil classification adopted was precisely that for dry-crop land. As early as 1870 an improved and amended scale of soil values had been devised specially for rice land, but this scale was not applied in Karajgi, nor in fact in any of the up-ghat tálukas of the Southern Marátha Country, probably owing to the fact that the soil had all been classed at original settlement, before the revised scale was introduced, and at revision settlement there was no general reclassification. Had the amended scale been applied, it would have had the effect of raising the soil value and therefore the assessment for certain depths of soil. In-as-much as under section 106 of the Land Revenue Code, the soil classification is apparently final, no change can now be made even were it thought desirable. But, in the future, when dry-crop land is converted into rice land with the aid of water, the right to which vests in Government, the correct rice land scale of soil valuation might be applied.

219. For water six water classes were adopted, which are thus succinctly described by Colonel Anderson in his report on the old Bankápur Táluka:—

“1st.—A perennial supply from tank or stream, admitting of better kinds of sugarcane being grown every second or third year.

“2nd.—Supply from the same source as above, but not so good, admitting a second rate crop of sugarcane.

“3rd.—Supply of water from same sources as in 1st and 2nd classes, but from land being situated high, or when the water does not run till the end of December or January, and, consequently, in either case sugarcane can only be grown when the rains have been very favourable.

“Secondly.—When water is not derived from a tank or stream, but in consequence of the land being in a low situation, sugarcane can be grown when the rains are favourable.

“4th.—When there is not a supply of water, or advantages of situation, admitting of sugarcane being grown, but the supply of moisture is sufficient to admit of a rice and after-grain crop being grown in one season; or, if an after-grain crop cannot, from some defect in the soil, be grown, yet the moisture suffices to produce an excellent rice crop.

“5th.—Supply same as in preceding class, but no after crop can be raised, and in consequence of the water-supply being drawn from a small tank or from channels led from higher ground, pretty frequent rainfall is required to give one middling rice crop.

“6th.—Water-supply derived from pure rainfall. Intermediate or half classes occur from striking the average of water classification in the several ‘shares’ or portions of a field separately classed, in order to obtain the water-classification average for the whole field, or the whole rice land in a field.”

220. It is important to note this distinction between the first four and the last two water-classes, that in the case of the former rice-cultivation is theoretically secure, while in the case of the latter it is precarious. Even on land of the fourth water class, a satisfactory rice-crop is assured in any normal year, while land of the 5th water class requires rather good, and land of the 6th water-class, decidedly good, rainfall to give even a fair crop.

221. It is also to be noted that difference in rainfall, however great, furnishes theoretically no ground for a difference in maximum rate so far as land of the first four water-classes is concerned, for the rainfall and all other sources of water-supply have already been taken account of in the water-classification of the land. The land is classed for water according to the amount of moisture available from all sources combined.

222. On the other hand, difference in rainfall might be a good ground for a difference in maximum rates for rice land of the sixth, and to a less extent, of the fifth, water-class.

223. It is also important to note that, as regards assessment, only land of the first four water-classes is dependent on the rice maximum rate. No change in that rate affects the assessment of land of the fifth and sixth water-classes, because the assessment on such land depends entirely on the dry-crop maximum rate. In Colonel Anderson's words "Land coming under the sixth water-class, or pure rainfall, is put at the simple dry-crop rate. Land coming under the fifth water-class is put at the assessment of dry-crop land of the same quality, fairly well situated as regards accidental flooding, that is, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ class added to its ordinary dry-soil valuation: above the 5th water-class only does the assessment commence to differ from that imposed on dry-crop land." The "accidental flooding" referred to is that of a stream which benefits the land on its banks by overflowing it at times, such land having its soil-value enhanced on this account by an amount known as "alluvial increase."

224. It is clear then that, since the maximum rate affects the assessment of rice land of the first four water-classes only and since the rainfall has already been taken account of in fixing the water-classes of such land, difference of rainfall furnishes at least theoretically no ground for a difference in maximum rate. I insert the words "at least theoretically" because I imagine that, the heavier the normal rainfall, the more reliable it is, and that in actual practice a heavier maximum rate could be safely imposed in a tract of heavy, than in a tract of light, and probably precarious, rainfall.

225. To illustrate the method of assessment I give the following extract from the jantri actually applied to rice land in villages of Rs. 2 dry-crop maximum rate. It is also the illustration given by Colonel Anderson in his report on the old Bankpaur Taluka:—

Water class.	Assessment per acre imposed on land of soil classification.	
	16 annas.	12 annas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	8 0 0	6 12 0
1—6	7 0 0	5 14 0
2	6 0 0	5 0 0
2—6	5 0 0	4 4 0
3	4 4 0	3 9 0
3—6	3 8 0	2 15 0
4	3 0 0	2 7 0
4—6	2 10 0	2 2 0
5	2 6 0	2 13 0
5—6	2 2 0	1 10 0
6	2 0 0	1 8 0

It will be noticed that the classes below the 3rd are put on what would be a Rs. 6 maximum rate while above the third the difference between each class are increased so as to attain a Rs. 8 maximum scale. "The effect" writes Colonel Anderson "is to keep down the assessment on the rice lands and to keep that on the sugarcane lands up."

226. It might be inferred from Colonel Anderson's description of the method of assessing rice land of the 5th and 6th water-classes that the latter was assessed precisely as if it were dry-crop, and the former precisely as if it were dry-crop of $1\frac{1}{2}$ classes higher soil valuation. But this is not so. For instance, a dry-crop field of 16 annas soil valuation in a group of Rs. 2 maximum rate may be assessed at from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per acre according to the jantri class of the village and the distance of the field from the village site; whereas a rice-field of the 6th water-class and of 16 annas soil valuation in the same village is invariably assessed at Rs. 2 per acre. Again, the increase applied for rice

land of 5th water-class is hardly ever precisely $1\frac{1}{2}$ classes. That certain anomalies occur is obvious. It would have been easy to avoid them. This might be done now.

Garden Lands.

I.—MOTASTHAL.

227. Motasthal bágáyat was assessed as follows at 1st revision settlement:—

I. Under third class well—

(a) "Old" bágáyat, *i.e.*, bágáyat class as such at the original settlement, precisely as if it were dry-crop land of the same soil value in a village of the first jantri class within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the village site; that is to say, its assessment per acre was from *nil* to 5 annas greater than if it had been simple dry-crop land, but never exceeded the highest rate on dry-crop land of the same anna-valuation in the group in which it was situated.

(b) "New" bágáyat, *i. e.*, bágáyat classed as such at first revision settlement, precisely as if it were dry-crop land.

II. Under 1st and 2nd class wells—

Motasthal bágáyat under a 1st class well was assessed at double dry-crop rates and under a 2nd class well at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times dry-crops rates, whether the bágáyat was 'old' or 'new.'

Those wells which, owing to their greater or less proximity to a Government irrigational work or a nala benefited by percolation therefrom, were classed as 1st or 2nd, and on this ground the assessment of land under them at higher than dry-crop rates is justified.

228. It will be noticed that not all motasthal bágáyat is assessed at simple dry-crop rates, but only "new" bágáyat under 3rd class wells. The great majority of the wells are of this class. Of 66 villages containing wells used for irrigational purposes, 1st or 2nd class wells are recorded in only 10 in the bágáyat taktas, and only on such wells does the assessment exceed the highest assessment on dry-crop land of the same soil valuation in the same village.

II.—PA'TASTHAL.

229. For pástasthal bágáyat two maximum rates are in force, one of Rs. 12 in villages settled as part of the old Bankápur and old Ránenbennur Tálukas, and one of Rs. 15 in the few villages settled as part of the old Kod and old Hángal Tálukas.

Remarks on the existing grouping.

230. The highest (or Rs. 2-4-0) group consists of 3 contiguous villages (Devgeri, Somapur, Sulihalli) and one detached (Háveri). Two striking features at once present themselves, *viz*:—

(i) It is not clear why Yellápur and Lakhmápur which intervene between Háveri and other three should have a lower maximum rate; nor

(ii) Why Háveri should stand alone surrounded by villages of lower maxima rates.

The three contiguous villages of this group formed the southern extremity of one of Colonel Anderson's groups which comprised a batch of 52 villages stretching north and south through old Bankápur Táluka, Háveri, though detached, being also assigned to this group. His reasons for forming these 52 villages into a separate group are, in his own words, "These 52 villages are, as a whole as regards natural advantages, the best block of villages in the Dhárwár Collectorate, in climate they are inferior to none, and have a soil of notoriously special fertility arising from some cause in appreciable in the classification." The soil referred to is the well-known black soil of this region, which is superior to that in the north-east of the district. But though such soil in these village

may be superior to that in distant parts of the district, it is in no way superior to that in neighbouring villages. That in Devgiri is precisely the same as that in Kolur and Devihosur, east and west of it respectively. And in the matter of climate, it is impossible that so narrow a strip as is formed by the part of this group in Karajgi Taluka can have a climate appreciably different from villages contiguous to it on the east and west. It is impossible that Háveri, in particular, can differ in this respect from villages surrounding it on all sides. It seems probable, therefore, though Colonel Anderson does not say so, that these villages were put in the highest group because, while being inferior to none in other respects, they all lie on or near the Poona-Bangasore Road, and Háveri in particular is a town of large population. But even this does not explain why Yellápur, which was settled along with Deogiri and Háveri, was put in a different group. It may have been because it contains a less proportion of black soil than the villages assigned to the highest group. This explanation would also apply to Siddedevapur, an uninhabited village which is to all intents and purposes part of Háveri; also to Lakhmápur. But Colonel Anderson does not say so; and such a consideration in forming groups would be quite unorthodox. As a result, the red soil in the higher group would be unduly highly assessed as compared with that in the lower; and the assessment on the black soil in the lower group would be unduly low as compared with that in the higher.

231. In short, I find in Colonel Anderson's reports no adequate explanation of his grouping in this region. Doubtless this is due to the piecemeal manner in which the villages were settled. For instance, Yellápur and Aladkatti were settled along with the Rs. 2-4-0 villages as part of old Bankápur, Lakhmápur as part of old Hángal and Totadyellapur as part of old Kod. It can hardly be doubted but that, had the whole taluka as now constituted been simultaneously settled, the grouping here would have been different.

232. Next it will be noted that Gaurapur projects from the Rs. 1-10-0 group into the Rs. 2 group, while the Haramgatti projects from the Rs. 2 group into the Rs. 1-10-0 group. The latter is due to the piecemeal settlement, Haramgatti having been settled along with the Rs. 2 villages contiguous to it on the west and at a different time from the Rs. 1-10-0 villages touching it on three sides. But Gaurapur cannot be so explained.

233. It seems anomalous also that Kadkol should be included in the Rs. 2 group.

234. Lastly, it may be noted that while climate was Colonel Anderson's chief consideration in forming his groups, the three dividing lines of the various belts of villages are by no means parallel. That between the Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-10-0 groups is almost directly north and south. That between the Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 groups is roughly north-west to south-east. That between the Rs. 1-12-0 group and the Rs. 2 villages on the east of it is intermediate between the other two. As will be inferred from para. 81 above, I consider the third the most nearly correct. And I may note as an additional reason why this should be so, that the villages along it were all settled simultaneously, while those along the first were settled at three, and along the second at two, different times.

235. I may add that Sankrikop (Rs. 1-12-0 group) seems naturally to fall, according to Colonel Anderson's grouping, into the Rs. 2 group, and is in fact coloured as assessed at Rs. 2 in the map which accompanied Colonel Anderson's report on the old Kod Taluka, as part of which it was settled.

236. This Rs. 1-12-0 group formed the north-east corner of a rectangular belt of villages lying north-west to south-east settled as part of the old Kod taluka. The Rs. 2 villages to the north-west were settled at a different time, and this is, I think, one reason why the rates are different. For logically, so far as climate goes, this Rs. 1-12-0 group ought to be prolonged in a north-west direction, the climate there being the same, and thirty years ago the roads, which have since improved the communications of most of the Rs. 2 villages did not exist. It will be seen below that I propose to carry out this logical development of the Rs. 1-12-0 group, with the necessary modifications due to the construction of the roads and to certain other matters.

Proposed Groups.

237. In order to obtain a precise and accurate guide to the groups to be formed and the maxima rates to be fixed, I had an extract made of cases of sales and leases recorded in the Record of Rights, which was compiled in 1903-04. Every lease was included in the compilation, but of sales only such as were subsequent to 1894; and all cases in which anything besides the land was included in the transaction were excluded. It is well-known that even so, many spurious cases would remain, owing to the sale price or rent being affected by circumstances (*e. g.* former transactions between the same parties) not recorded in the deeds. I therefore scrutinized all the cases and rejected all those which in the light of my knowledge of genuine cases of sales and leases gained by general inquiry, appeared to be suspicious. It was inevitable that in doing so I should reject a considerable number of genuine cases also. On the other hand, a spurious case may be indistinguishable so far as figures go from genuine ones. But the inclusion of such cases cannot appreciably affect the statistics. Consequently while spurious cases have been rejected so far as possible, the statistics are undoubtedly affected to a certain extent by the exclusion of some genuine cases also. But in rejecting cases, while my object has been to arrive at a true estimate, I have been particularly careful that the value of land should not be over-estimated, and if the figures err in any way—and I think they do, a little—it is on the safe side.

238. The accepted cases of sales for each village were divided into two batches, one referring to black (including dark-brown) soil, and the other to red, black soil being taken, as the result of examination in the field, to be assessed at not less than, and red soil at less than, half the maximum rate. The cases for each village for the two classes of soil separately were then consolidated, and the sale price expressed in multiples of the assessment. I had thus two lists of the villages of the taluka, in one of which the sales price of black soil was expressed in multiples of the assessment for each village separately, while the other gave precisely similar information for red soil.

239. Next from these two lists, by combining the data for both kinds of soil, I formed a third list, showing the sale price of land for both kinds of soil combined, in every village, expressed in multiples of the assessment. The third list was, therefore, a consolidation of the other two, village by village.

240. Next, the villages in each of these three lists were arranged so that the multiples expressing the sale-price in terms of assessment, were in ascending order of magnitude.

241. Three lists were prepared for leases in precisely the same way, exhibiting the annual rent in multiples of the assessment.

242. Lest it be thought that I was introducing needless elaboration by separating the cases for the two kinds of soil, I may explain that—as I shall afterwards fully show—the multiples expressing sale-price and rent in terms of assessment, as also the profits of cultivation, are very different for black and for red soil, and the proportions of these kinds of soil in neighbouring villages vary enormously, so that a single consolidated statement would have been altogether misleading.

243. From the six lists thus formed three for sales and three for leases—I was able to divide the villages of the taluka into nine batches, so formed that the sale price and rent for each batch of villages combined, as expressed in multiples of the assessment, differed from those of contiguous batches (except in one case, in which what was really one batch was split into two for reasons to be explained hereafter), but not necessarily from those of other batches not contiguous. I found that while the general position of each batch was clearly indicated by the lists, its precise limits were not. The boundary lines, in fact, must be laid down by means of the ordinary considerations of climate, markets and communications, the figures for individual villages near the boundary line being generally too irregular to determine to which batch they ought to be assigned. This of course is precisely what would be expected.

244. The nine batches so formed are shown in the accompanying map and the figures for each are given in the following tables, which, moreover, comprise considerably more information than the multiples expressing sale price and rent in terms of assessment. I may here note that the tables for black and red soil combined are of little use owing to the varying proportions of these two kinds of soil in the different groups, and consequently hardly any reference is made to them in the subsequent discussion.

SALES.

STATEMENT (I).

Black soil.

Name of batch.	Area sold.	Total assessment.	Total sale price.	Assessment per acre.	Sale price per acre.	Multiple sale price is of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A	619	1,110	28,552	1.79	46.12	25.72
B	457	677	25,348	1.48	55.46	37.44
C	705	1,050	85,121	1.48	49.81	33.44
D	340	508	15,712	1.48	46.21	31.05
E	564	882	25,957	1.56	46.02	29.49
F	400	452	20,379	1.10	50.94	45.08
G	1,627	2,009	73,766	1.23	45.33	36.71
H	293	285	8,708	0.97	29.72	30.55
J	300	392	7,990	1.31	26.63	20.43
	5,305	7,363	2,41,531	1.38	45.53	32.80

STATEMENT (II).

Red soil.

Name of batch.	Area sold.	Total Assessment.	Total sale price.	Assessment per acre.	Sale price per acre.	Multiple sale price is of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A	216	118	4,220	.54	19.53	35.76
B	117	70	3,147	.60	26.90	44.96
C	559	210	5,970	.37	10.68	28.43
D	150	105	2,773	.70	18.48	26.40
E	105	64	1,178	.61	11.22	18.41
F	442	108	6,049	.24	13.68	56.00
G	2,018	725	22,707	.36	11.25	31.32
H	657	255	7,804	.39	11.88	30.60
J	164	108	2,975	.66	18.14	27.55
	4,428	1,763	56,823	.39	12.83	32.22

SALES—continued.

STATEMENT (III).

Combined statement for sales.

Name of batch.	Area sold.	Total assessment.	Total sale price.	Assessment per acre.	Sale price per acre.	Multiple sale price is of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	.
A	835	1,228	32,772	1.47	39.24	26.69
B	574	747	28,493	1.30	49.64	38.14
C	1,264	1,260	41,091	0.99	32.50	32.61
D	490	611	18,485	1.24	37.72	30.25
E	669	946	27,135	1.41	40.56	28.68
F	842	560	26,428	0.66	31.38	47.19
G	3,645	2,734	96,473	0.74	26.46	35.28
H	950	540	16,512	0.56	17.33	30.57
J	464	500	10,965	1.07	23.63	21.93
	9,733	9,126	2,98,354	0.93	30.03	32.69

LEASES.

STATEMENT (IV).

Black soil.

Batch.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment per acre.	Total rent.	Rent per acre.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Profit per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	.	Rs.
A	3,960	6,416	1.62	22,370	5.64	3.48	4.02
B	2,584	4,013	1.55	14,598	5.65	3.63	4.10
C	4,315	6,906	1.60	24,108	5.58	3.49	3.98
D	1,636	2,368	1.44	6,917	4.22	2.92	2.78
E	3,219	5,203	1.62	15,508	4.82	2.97	3.20
F	2,044	2,477	1.21	9,509	4.65	3.83	3.44
G	10,990	13,485	1.29	48,027	4.62	3.56	3.33
H	858	854	0.98	3,205	3.78	3.75	2.75
J	994	1,303	1.31	3,334	3.34	2.55	2.04
	30,000	43,028	1.43	1,47,576	4.91	3.42	3.43

LEASES—continued.

STATEMENT (V).

Red soil

Batch.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment per acre.	Total rent.	Rent per acre.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Profit per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A	1,501	817	·54	3,265	2·17	3·93	1·63
B	616	367	·59	1,444	2·34	3·98	1·75
C	670	323	·48	1,251	1·86	3·87	1·38
D	431	249	·57	893	1·93	3·34	1·36
E	479	318	·66	1,101	2·30	3·46	1·64
F	944	446	·47	1,804	1·91	4·04	1·44
G	4,749	2,207	·46	8,446	1·77	3·82	1·31
H	937	414	·43	1,557	1·66	3·76	1·32
J	446	274	·61	907	2·03	3·31	1·42
	10,773	5,415	·50	20,608	1·91	3·80	1·41

STATEMENT (VI).

Combined statement for leases.

Batch.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment per acre.	Total rent.	Rent per acre.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Profit per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A	5,461	7,233	1·32	25,635	4·69	3·54	3·37
B	3,196	4,377	1·37	16,001	5·01	3·65	3·65
C	4,985	7,229	1·45	25,359	5·08	3·50	3·63
D	2,067	2,617	2·26	7,750	3·74	2·96	2·48
E	3,698	5,524	1·49	16,609	4·49	3·01	3·00
F	2,988	2,923	0·97	11,313	3·78	3·87	2·81
G	15,139	15,692	1·03	56,473	3·73	3·59	2·70
H	1,795	1,268	0·70	4,762	2·65	3·75	1·95
J	1,440	1,577	1·09	4,241	2·94	2·69	1·85
	40,769	48,440	1·18	1,68,143	4·12	3·47	2·94

N. B.—For the purposes of these statements of leases, the rent is calculated, in cases where the tenant pays the assessment to Government, by adding the assessment to the amount actually paid by the tenant to the landlord. Thus the multiple in column 7 diminished by unity is the profit expressed in multiples of assessment. By 'rent' I always mean the gross rent as calculated above; "net rent" I refer to as "profit" or "net rent".

245. As a measure of the value of land I rely almost entirely on the figures for leases, and though I have given figures for sales I attach comparatively little weight to them.

246. There are several reasons for this. In the statement showing combined figures I have entered the area of land sold and leased respectively, and it appears that the latter area is more than four times the former. This alone makes the lease figures much more reliable. Also, sales are very apt to be spurious, the land being finally handed over to the creditor as the last of a

series of transactions between the parties. But of all transactions, yearly leases appear to be those least likely to be vitiated, and in fact it is difficult to see how a mass of such leases referring to a normal year, can fail, if properly sifted, to give an accurate indication of the value of land. Now the great majority of the leases included in these statements are yearly leases for the year 1903-04, the remainder being leases for longer periods than one year made prior to 1903-04. Hence, it would appear that these figures can be vitiated only if 1903-04 were an abnormal year, when rents were unusually high or usually low. I do not think it was such a year. Of the four years preceding it the first two were poor and the second two satisfactory. The season 1903 was satisfactory also. The price of cotton in that year was 16 per cent. higher than the average since 1888-89, but the price of jowári was 17 per cent. lower. Rents therefore would probably be much the same as usual. In fact the vagaries of individual seasons have little visible effect on rents. Thus, though the price of cotton increased enormously in 1904 and the season 1905-06 was distinctly poor, the changes in rents recorded in the mutation registers have been very few. Some changes may not have been recorded, but in point of fact the same lands are usually let to the same tenants from one year to another and at the same rents. The average rent varies only very gradually with a continuous change in the prosperity of the táluka.

247. I have said nothing of the possibility of these figures being vitiated by false information being furnished to, or errors in the recording of information by the village accountants. As Superintendent of Land Records I have devoted special attention to the Record of Rights and Mutation Registers, during my tours in the táluka, and I have found no cause for distrusting the figures on either of these grounds. I may further add that the actual calculations of the rent from the information extracted from the Record of Rights, according as the owner or lessee paid the assessment, and according as the lease was for one year or more, were scrutinized by me personally. Besides, a comparison of the totals for the táluka with those drawn from various other sources and discussed in paras 180 to 196 indicates that they cannot be far wrong.

248. Even if the figures, on account of their referring chiefly to one year, were rejected as an absolute measure of the value of land, they would still remain of undiminished value as a relative measure of the value of land in the various batches. In fact I do not insist on the absolute accuracy of these figures. I think they are slightly an under-estimate owing to my having been rather ultra careful not to exaggerate the value of land. This, however, I shall remark on more fully afterwards. What I do insist on is their relative accuracy, as indicating the relative value of land in the various batches. The statistics of leases are 24 times more numerous than those given in Appendix M, and even for a single batch they are on an average nearly three times as numerous as those given in that appendix for the whole táluka. The mass of statistics is so great that a small proportion of spurious cases, even though undeleted, could make little difference; and, as I have already explained, I have sifted out all such cases with great care.

249. I may also mention some internal evidence of the accuracy of these figures for leases. It will be noticed that, for every batch, the rent expressed in multiples of the assessment is greater for red soil than for black, though the profit per acre is far less. That a general result such as this—which I may say, is undoubtedly correct,—should be borne out by the figures of every batch without exception, shows that the figures have a certain degree of reliability. It is interesting to note that expressed in its widest terms the general result thus obtained would be that for a group of contiguous villages rightly assessed at the same maximum rate, the poorer the soil, the greater is the multiple which the rent is of the assessment, and the less the profit per acre. If at all there is any exception to this rule, I think it is in the case of the very best black soil which appears to have been rather under-assessed, a result perhaps due to the fact that, as is well-known, classers were prone to be too sparing in their use of the very highest soil values.]

250. Again, the rainfall in the west of the táluka is greater than in the east and of the western villages, the batch J gets most moisture. Not only

is the rainfall heaviest there, but they get the overflow water from the tanks in Kod. And of the eastern villages, rainfall is least in batch H. Now red soil requires more moisture than black, and therefore in batch J red soil would naturally be expected to be of higher value relative to black than anywhere else in the taluka, and in batch H of lower relative value than anywhere else in the taluka. This is precisely borne out by the figures, for the percentage difference between the multiples in column 4 of statements (iv) and (v) is a maximum for batch J and a minimum for batch H. Such a test shows, I think, that the figures must have a considerable degree of accuracy. This test might be pursued much further, but as the multiples depend on other factors besides rainfall (even on the average quality of the particular kind of soil dealt with according to the general rule stated in para. 249 above), the discussion would probably be inconclusive. The greater difference in general between the multiples for the western batches as compared with the eastern may however be noted. So far as I know, the effect of climate on the relative value of black and red soil is nowhere allowed for in the present method of settlement. Looking to the great difference in the case of such batches as H and J, it seems clear that it is a factor which ought to be considered, especially since it could easily be done by the construction of suitable jantris.

251. Again, it will be noticed that the multiple figures for leases are highest of all for F, both for black soil and red; while those for J are the lowest. This result I may point out is fully confirmed by the similar figures for sales, the only exception being that for red soils the multiple for batch E is less than that for J. But this multiple for batch E is certainly wrong, being far too small. The statistics which yielded it referred only to 105 acres, the smallest area from which calculations have been made for any batch.

252. The groups which I propose to form are shown in the accompanying map:

253. Group I consists of batches A and B, only one batch was indicated for these villages by the statistics, and my object in making two was to show as clearly as possible that Karajgi and neighbouring villages ought to be assessed as highly as the villages to the west which were assessed highest of all by Colonel Anderson.

254. The figures for sales indicate that land in B is of considerably higher value than in A, but it is to be remembered that a considerable proportion of A consists of villages with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0. If this maximum rate were reduced to one of Rs. 2 the maximum rate for batch B and most of the villages of batch A the multiple for A would increase (1) because the assessments would be less, and (2) because, the assessments being less, the sale prices would be higher. Besides, as before remarked, I place comparatively small reliance on the statistics of sales. Those for leases are not only intrinsically more accurate, but six times greater, and for leases the multiples are fairly equal being:—

	Batch.	Black.	Red.
A	...	3.48	3.99
B	...	3.63	3.93

255. That the multiple for batch A should be somewhat less than that for B is only natural, if, as I contend, all the villages ought to be assessed at the same maximum rate, when it is remembered that four villages of batch A are assessed at a Rs. 2-4-0 maximum rate. The multiple is only less for black soil, but I am inclined to think this is due to the multiple for B for red soil being too small. It is very little greater than for group II. Still this need not necessarily be so, for if the figures of profit are looked at, it is found that the profit per acre is higher for batch B than for batch A, or for group II. This is owing to the average quality of the soil dealt with being considerably better, since as explained in para 249 above, the better the soil, the lower is the multiple and the higher the profit.

256. If the maximum rate of the four villages of Rs. 2-4-0 maximum rate be supposed to be reduced to Rs. 2 and the assessments diminished in proportion the multiples obtained are :—

Batch.			Black soil.	Red soil.
A	...	...	3.74	4.21
B	...	...	3.63	3.93

But the average assessment for the red soil is only Re. 0.48 for A as against Re. 0.59 for B.

257. The slightly greater multiple for black soil for batch A may be explained—if explanation is necessary—by the fact that on the average the villages in batch A are slightly better off than those in batch B and that of the statistics for the former batch more than half are supplied by the two villages Háveri and Devgiri in which the multiples are of course higher than the average for the group.

258. This group comprises those villages which are in general excellently well off for climate, markets and communications, and which have benefited most since last settlement. It contains, if the Inám village of Agadi be regarded as included in it, 3 of the 4 chief bazar towns of the taluka, and a plentiful supply of roads communicating with the bazar towns and the two railway stations which lie within it. Where a made road does not actually pass through a village site, hard red soil tracks generally make cart traffic possible even during the rains. In respect of climate Karajgi is if any thing, rather better off than Háveri, which lies on the extreme west of the belt of most favourable rainfall.

259. Group II consists of batch C only.

260. In point of value of land, as the statistics of leases show, and as is obvious from a consideration of relative natural advantages, this group is intermediate between the batches comprised in group I and batches D and E.

261. The greater portion of this group lies within what I consider to be the belt of most favourable rainfall. Towards the north-east it projects slightly beyond this belt. The villages comprised in this group have a bazar town (Hattimattur) of no great importance, and also a railway station, in their midst; those to the north are near the important market town of Savanur and also near Yalvigi and Yalvigi Railway Station; while those to the south are near Karajgi and Karajgi Railway Station. It is in the matter of roads that this group is much inferior to Group I. It contains not a single made road and communications with the railway and the bazar towns are in general decidedly bad.

Group III.

262. Group III comprises batches D, E, F, and the three villages Nirlgi, Arlihal and Ramapur.

263. So far I have not included the three villages named in batch F, to which they properly belong, in order not to confuse my argument that the villages of this batch, which were assessed by Colonel Anderson at the same rate as those to the east, forming batch G, ought really to be assessed at a higher rate. That such is the case requires no further proof than a reference to the statistics of sales and leases given in statements (i) to (vi) above. And the superiority of batch F is greater than would at first sight appear, for batch G contains Guttal, one of the three chief bazar towns of the taluka and a village of huge extent, and the multiple which rent is of assessment is naturally higher for such a village than the average of the group. There is no corresponding village in batch F. If, then, the figures for Guttal be excluded from batch G, the figures obtained are as follows :—

Multiple which rent is of assessment.				
Batch.			Black soil.	Red soil.
G	...	...	3.45	3.68
F	...	...	3.83	4.04

so that very obviously batch F must have a higher maximum rate than batch G.

264. The eastern boundary of the belt of most favourable rainfall passes lengthways through batch F. This batch thus forms a connecting link between the villages on the west within the most favourable rainfall region and those on the east which are distinctly worse off. Colonel Anderson's Rs. 1-10-0 group in fact, cover too great a distance from west to east, besides having a western boundary whose direction was by no means above criticism. I have changed the direction of this boundary so that it follows as closely as practicable the direction of the lines of equal rainfall, the result being to cut off batch F from Colonel Anderson's Rs. 1-10-0 group, a result I think, already amply justified.

265. Batch F comprises villages which are in general near good markets but have inferior communications. Niralgi, Arlihalli and Rámápur which were assessed at Rs. 2 by Colonel Anderson naturally fall into this batch, though they are inferior in the matter of communication to several villages comprised in it. They would be over-assessed if comprised in the higher groups to the west. For Niralgi and Arlihalli together statistics for sub-letting of 343 acres of black soil are available and the rent works out to 2.80 times the assessment, thus showing, so far as statistics of this extent may be relied on, that these villages assimilate to batches D and E (also assessed at Rs. 2 maximum rate). No figures for red soil are available there being hardly any in these villages.

266. Batches D and E are at present assessed at the same maximum rate (Rs. 2) and I propose still to keep them in the same group. E has the advantage in the matter of markets and communications, but D has on the whole the better climate. On a balance of advantages they are very nearly equal, as the statistics of leases show, *viz.* :—

Multiple rent is of assessment for		
Batch.	Black soil.	Red soil.
D ...	2.92	3.34
E ...	2.97	3.46

These villages are the least favourably situated of Colonel Anderson's huge Rs. 2 group.

267. It remains to justify my inclusion of batch F in the same group with batches D and E. Perhaps on whole some villages of batch F are slightly inferior to batch D in climate, but not sufficiently so to justify these being made into a separate group. Also if the maximum rate for batch F be supposed raised to Rs. 2, and the assessments increased proportionately, the result is :—

Multiple rent is of assessment for			
Batch.	Black soil.	Red soil.	Both combined.
D ...	2.92	3.34	2.96
E ...	2.97	3.46	3.01
F ...	3.11	3.28	3.14

The multiples clearly indicate, I think, a common group. It is interesting to note, as an evidence of the accuracy of the figures, that the multiples for red soil increase towards the west with the increase in rainfall.

268. Group IV is batch G. It consists of Colonel Anderson's Rs. 1-10-0 group *minus* batch F, but including the village of Kadkol, which naturally falls into this group.

Group IV.

269. That these villages ought to be assessed lower than those to the west has already been shown. That they ought to be assessed higher than those to the east (batch H) is clearly indicated by the statistics already given. There

is at first sight a difficulty with regard to black soil leases, the multiple for batch H being 3·75, and for this group 3·56. But if the maximum rate for this group be supposed diminished to Re. 1-6-0—that of batch H—and the assessments decreased in proportion, the multiple becomes 4·21, which is much higher than that for the villages to the east, and indicates a different group.

270. I may add that I divided this group into two both by north and south and east and west lines and compiled statistics accordingly, but I could obtain no indication of different groups. It is natural to suspect that those villages of this group from which the cotton is transported by road ought to be assessed differently from the others. Such, however, is not the case, and the explanation is that the cost of transport is just about the same in the two cases. From Neglur rail-transport is slightly cheaper than road-transport. But the villages north of Neglur are nearer Gadag and Hubli, and therefore the cost of road-transport from them is less than from Neglur and about the same as that of rail-transport from the other villages of the group.

271. As I have explained in discussing group III the western boundary of this group follows generally the direction of the lines of equal rainfall. That the rainfall in batch F, included by Colonel Anderson in this group, is more favourable than here can hardly be doubted. Theoretically the boundary might be more correct if it passed to the east instead of the west of Ichalyel-lápur. But this small village is very badly situated for markets and communications being much out of during the rains, and I accordingly retain it in the group in which Colonel Anderson placed it.

272. Group IV consists of those villages in which the rainfall is inferior to that in those on the west and superior to that in those on the east, and which are in general poorly provided with communications. As elsewhere throughout the táluka bázár towns are within easy reach of nearly all villages.

Group V.

273. Group V consists of batches H and J.

274. A reference to the statistics of sales and leases shows that batch J comprises the most heavily assessed villages in the táluka in proportion to letting value, and that it must be rated considerably lower than those contiguous to it. In this region there is too much moisture for good dry-crop cultivation in black soil. Apart from the rainfall, which is the heaviest in the táluka, these villages receive the overflow water from tanks in Kod. There is no market within the batch, and owing to the excessive amount of water here during the rains communications are very bad indeed. The result is that even for red soil, the multiple expressing rent in terms of assessment is a minimum for the táluka. These villages, in fact, assimilate in natural characteristic more to the moister táluka of Kod—where chillies and rice flourish—contiguous to them on the south than to the Karajgi táluka—an essentially jowári and cotton region—in which they happen to be included. Thus, while for the whole táluka the area under cotton is 24 per cent. of the net cropped area, for this batch it is only 12 per cent. ; and on the other hand, while for the whole táluka the proportionate area under paddy is less than 2 per cent., for this batch it is over 8 per cent., and the figures for “condiments and spices” are nearly the same as those for paddy for the táluka and the batch respectively.

275. This batch is formed on the basis of Colonel Anderson's Rs. 1-12-0 group, which was settled as part of the old Kod Táluka. This group formed the north-east corner of a rectangular block of villages running north-west to south-east parallel to the belts of equal rainfall and forming his Rs. 1-12-0 group. Logically, therefore, so far as climate goes, the villages to the north-west ought to have been included in this group, and in all probability they would have been so had they been settled at the same time. But they had been previously settled as part of the old Hangal Táluka at a Rs. 2 maximum rate. What I do now is to continue the logical development of Colonel Anderson's Rs. 1-12-0 group in a north-westerly direction so as to include the villages of Timmápur, Didgur and Bidargaddi which lie in this rainfall belt. I include these three villages because, like the other villages of this batch, they have very inferior communications, and I exclude the other villages to the north-west in the same rainfall belt because they have excellent communications—an advantage which

has accrued to them since last settlement—and are also superior in the matter of markets.

276. I also include Chiklingadhali and Shivapur in the new group, because, though theoretically they are in a region of slightly more favourable rainfall, they are much cut off from the main lines of communication. I may note that for these two villages the rent works out to a multiple of only 2·32 times the assessment.

277. Batch H coincides with Colonel Anderson's Rs. 1-6-0 group.

278. These villages are, in the matter of rainfall, the least favourably situated in the taluka. They are also, in general, far away from the main lines of communications. That they must be rated lower than those to the west has already been shown in my remarks on group IV.

279. But, as I have previously stated, the precise boundaries of the groups must be fixed by the ordinary general considerations. In the case of this batch I leave Colonel Anderson's boundary intact. Of the villages comprised in it, Gudur and Gudsalkop have theoretically the best climate, being quite as well off in this respect as parts, but only parts, of Belvagi, Surangi and other villages placed by Colonel Anderson in the higher group to the west. But, in so far as there is anything to choose between them, they are rather worse off than these villages in the matter of communications and markets, and taken all round, are certainly not superior to several other villages included in the same batch with them. Accordingly I retain the batch as formed by Colonel Anderson.

280. My reasons for including batches J and H in the same group will be stated in the discussion on the rates to be now imposed.

281. The following tables show how the various groups are constituted. I have supposed the existing maxima rates made uniform in all the batches which go to make one group, the multiples expressing rent in terms of assessment being altered accordingly in order to show how the batches coalesce:—

Table (1).—Black soil.

Batch.	Maximum rate.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Group formed.
	Rs. a. p.		
A ...	2 0 0	3·74	} I
B ...	2 0 0	3·62	
C ...	2 0 0	3·49	II
D ...	2 0 0	2·92	} III
E ...	2 0 0	2·97	
F ...	2 0 0	3·11	} IV
G ...	1 10 0	3·56	
H ...	1 6 0	3·75	} V
J ...	1 6 0	3·44	

Table (2).—Red soil.

Batch.	Maximum rate.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Group formed.
	Rs. a. p.		
A ...	2 0 0	4·21	} I
B ...	2 0 0	3·93	
C ...	2 0 0	3·87	II
D ...	2 0 0	2·96	} III
E ...	2 0 0	3·01	
F ...	2 0 0	3·14	} IV
G ...	1 10 0	3·82	
H ...	1 6 0	3·76	} V
J ...	1 6 0	4·40	

In table (2), there is a great difference between the multiples for red soil for batches H and J which go to form Group V ; but it will afterwards be seen that this is taken account of in the method of assessment which I propose.

Proposed Rates.

282. In Hubli and other talukás of Dhárwár District, subsequently settled rates have been sanctioned for five years which are less than those which would have been levied had plague not appeared. I do not think any such abatement is necessary in the case of Karajgi. From the Hubli report I see that the evidences of the adverse effects of plague consisted of a dearth of labourers, resulting in an increase of agricultural wages, and an increase in the area left fallow for miscellaneous reasons. I have already shown that there has been no increase of agricultural wages in Karajgi and that it would be strange had there been, seeing that the agricultural population has increased more than the occupied area. As for the area left fallow from miscellaneous causes, it averaged 15,026 acres for the four years ending 1897-98—plague appeared in 1899—and 13,958 for the four years ending 1905-06. So far as Appendices K to M can be relied on, they show a continuous and sustained increase in the value of land from 1890 to 1906.

283. Admittedly school attendance furnishes a delicate test of the dislocating effect of plague, and I have already shown that by this test the effect was very transitory, the attendance in 1905-06 being only less by 96 or 4 per cent. than in 1897-98, the year before plague appeared, though between 1901 and 1905 the population decreased by over 8 per cent.

284. Plague has now disappeared and the taluka is in its normal condition. Of course plague may, and probably will, return, but such a contingency can hardly be allowed to affect the rates. So far, except for the loss of population, the taluka has suffered no lasting effect; and even this loss will be made up within the next five years if plague does not again appear and the population increases at the same rate as during the decade 1891 to 1900. Consequently I do not find in plague any reason for an abatement of the rates.

285. In considering the maxima rates to be fixed, I think a distinction must be drawn between black and brown soil and red soil. I have already made some remarks on this subject in the sections "Present Settlement," "Revenue History," and "Prices," and in summarising the report, and I need not recapitulate in detail. But here I may say that though the multiple expressing rent in terms of assessment is much greater for red soil than for black, yet the profit per acre is only from a half to a third as much; and it has been shown that, while the profits of cultivating the better classes of soil were sufficient to bring about the eager occupation of as much land as was available, the profits from inferior red soil offered no such inducement, and even a large increase in population caused but a slight increase in the occupied area of such soil. Holders of extensive areas of land have admitted to me, that while the profits from fair and good soil were very satisfactory, red soil of from 8 or 9 annas downwards per acre assessment yielded a very poor return to its cultivator.

286. Besides, almost all the cotton—of overwhelming importance as an export crop—is grown on black or good red soil, while the crops on the poorer red soil are chiefly for the supply of local and domestic wants. Cotton requires a soil of considerable depth, and on shallow red soil it yields a very meagre crop.

287. For these reasons I should make no change generally in the assessments on red soil of not more than five-anna soil valuation (equivalent to 7 to 10 annas per acre assessment) and I propose as a rule to confine the increase to the better soils. The precise manner in which I apply this procedure to the various groups is detailed below. It is, of course, easy to make the increase in the way I have suggested. It only means taking the present *jantri* and gradually increasing the assessments on land of from 5½-anna soil valuation upwards, so that the increased maximum rate will be reached for soil of 16-anna soil value.

288. One effect of this process may be noted. The total increment in proportion to the increase in maximum rate cannot of course be applied abruptly

in passing from soils of 5 annas to soils of 5½ annas valuation, but will be attained by several rapidly consecutive steps. Thus not all, but most of, the fields of a higher than 5-anna soil valuation will receive the full increment.

289. In fixing the maxima rates I propose to be guided chiefly, but not altogether, by the statistics of sales and leases. I find that, under present rates, the villages to the east are relatively under-rated, especially in respect of the better soils which can yield a fair to good crop of cotton. Its favourable position for the rabi and north-east rain makes the eastern part of the taluka a good cotton area, and a preeminent participator in the advantages of the double monsoon. But the smaller amount of total rainfall as compared with the west tells against the poorer soils of this region, in the assessment on which, however, I propose no increase.

Group I.

290. For group I, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0.

291. Perhaps the fact that I have not made Haveri a group by itself requires remark. I have not done so because the group of which it forms a portion is a compact whole, every part having similar characteristics, and though Haveri has certain advantages in the matter of population and communications, I consider that these will be sufficiently taken account of in fixing the *jantri* classes of the various villages. By means of this device, I should assess Haveri at 2 annas per acre more than Karajgi or Devgiri and 3 to 4 annas per acre more than the other villages of the group. I consider this to be sufficient. I have already explained that Haveri is not of overwhelming importance as a market, and that Karajgi is one of the three chief bazar towns of the taluka. Most of the villages of the group use all four markets more or less, Haveri, Karajgi, Agadi and Devgiri. The improvements in communications have brought up the other villages of this group much nearer the level of Haveri than they were at last settlement. Accordingly I have expanded the highest or Haveri group so as to include them; I have not reduced Haveri to their level.

292. I do not insist on the reliability of figures for individual villages, but in the case of villages so large as Haveri and Karajgi it is worthwhile noting that the multiples for rent for Haveri (maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0) are black 3.42, red 3.78; and for Karajgi (maximum rate Rs. 2) black 3.76, red 4.44; while if the maximum rate be increased to Rs. 2-12-0 for both the multiples become very nearly equal for the two villages, *viz.* :—

	Black soil.	Red soil.
Haveri ...	2.80	3.09
Karajgi ...	2.73	3.23

293. By my proposal the rate is increased from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 in 4 villages and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-12-0 in 14.

Group II.

294. For group II, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0. The present rate in every village is Rs. 2.

295. For group III, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0. The present rates are Rs. 2 in 23 villages, Rs. 1-10-0 in 13, and Rs. 1-12-0 in 1.

Group III.

296. For group IV, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2. The present rate in all villages except Kadkol is Rs. 1-10-0; in Kadkol it is Rs. 2.

Group IV.

297. For group V, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0. This involves an increase from Rs. 1-6-0 in the case of 12 villages; and a decrease from Rs. 2 in the case of 5 villages. The present rate in the other 7 villages is Rs. 1-12-0.

Group V.

298. The villages of this group in which the rate is increased form batch H; those in which it is retained or reduced form batch J.

299. In paragraph 274 I have already shown fully that the villages of batch J are decidedly the most heavily assessed in the táluka, whereas those of batch H are comparatively lightly assessed, and that these two batches must receive different treatment. This they do receive by my proposal, but it seems advisable to justify their inclusion in the same group in more detail.

300. I may refer in the first instance to the statistics of leases in Statement (IV) paragraph 244. The multiples expressing rent in terms of assessment are:—

Batch H	...	...	...	3.75
„ J	...	...	...	2.55

The difference in the multiples is fully corroborated by those for sales given in Statement (I), *viz.*:—

Batch H	...	...	...	30.55
„ J	...	...	...	20.43

Now, if a uniform rate of Rs. 1-12-0 be supposed to be applied to both batches, the assessments being increased or decreased in proportion, and the total sum paid as rent be assumed to remain unaltered—a perfectly reasonable assumption—the multiples expressing rent in terms of assessment become,

for batch H	...	...	...	2.95
„ „ J	...	...	...	2.70

The multiple for J is still less than that for H, and the application of the same maximum rate in the two cases perhaps requires further explanation.

301. I think that the multiple for J is adversely affected by certain circumstances. Thus, there is not much black soil waste in the táluka, but batch J contains 147 acres of such waste, which is far more than there is in any other group. I have examined some of these fields and found they have deteriorated apparently through excess of moisture, to which their position has rendered them liable, and I have had them re-classed. I have already referred fully to the tendency, to excess of water in this part of the táluka. Other fields still occupied are affected in the same way though in a less degree, and the multiple for this batch is probably reduced by the inclusion of some cases of such deteriorated land. A reference to the figures for this batch in Statements (IV) and (V) will show that black soil yielding rent of only twice its assessment is about as profitable as red soil yielding rent of three and a third times its assessment, so that black soil even though considerably over-assessed, is still more profitable than red soil and consequently remains in occupation. These circumstances may furnish a reason for lessening the assessment on such fields, by applying a correct classification value, but not for further decreasing the maximum rate.

302. The smaller demand for land in this region owing to the comparatively heavy assessments may likewise have contributed to lower the selling and letting value unduly. And on general considerations, I am not prepared to make the rate here less than in the extreme east of the táluka. If the rainfall is rather heavy and unsuitable for the most remunerative dry-crops, it is at least as certain as anywhere in the táluka; and if communications are decidedly bad, there are several bázár towns comparatively close at hand. On the whole, I think these villages are as well off as those of batch H, and accordingly I apply the same maximum rate.

303. Though batch J comprises the most heavily assessed villages in the táluka—even for red soil which benefits by the plentiful supply of moisture the multiple for rent is here a minimum—yet the assessment has always been collected without real difficulty. The average total number of notices per village for this batch for the six years ending 1905-06 is 7, that is to say little more than one notice for each village each year on the average. Of course notices are necessary only in unfavourable years. This number of notices, small as it is,

is a maximum for the táluka, with the exception of group II, where, owing to exceptionally large figures for Hattimattur, *vis.*, 49, it works out to an average total of 8 per village for six years. In batch H, which forms the part of group V in which the rates are raised, it is only one.

304. The indications of increased prosperity already enumerated in preceding sections of this report justify, I think, considerable increases in the maxima rates. It now remains to justify, the particular increases which I have applied to the various groups and the resulting percentage increase for the whole táluka, and for this purpose I propose in the first place to make some remarks on the present selling and letting value of agricultural land.

305. In Appendix M the actual amount of assessment paid by the superior holder is shown, so that it is possible from the figures there given to calculate the gross rent as a multiple of the assessment. This multiple diminished by unity gives the net rent or profit in terms of the assessment. I calculate the (gross) rent accordingly, and show the result in the following table, in which are shown sale price and rent expressed in multiples of assessment as calculated from Appendices K and M for the quinquennia ending 1900-01 and 1905-06, and from the statistics extracted from the Record of Rights:—

	Sale price as a multiple of assessment.	Rent (gross) as a multiple of assessment.
Quinquennium ending 1900-01 ...	26.2	3.51
Record of Rights	32.69	3.47
Quinquennium ending 1905-06 ...	39.3	3.98

305A. For sales, the multiple yielded by the Record of Rights lies midway between that of the two quinquennia. The multiple for the later quinquennium is too high, for the sale price of land did not by any means increase by 50 per cent. in five years; while on the other hand, the Record of Rights multiple is, if anything, an under-estimate. The average multiple for the táluka, and for all qualities of soil together, may therefore be taken as very approximately 34.

306. For leases, the multiple for the earlier quinquennium may be about correct, since it is nearly equal to that yielded by the Record of Rights which I was careful should not be an over-estimate. On the other hand, the multiple for the later quinquennium is, I have no doubt, too great. The average gross rent is certainly not so much as 4 times the assessment, and as I have already stated, on looking into the cases from which the figures for this quinquennium are calculated, I find that only two of them—that is to say, much less than the proper proportion—refer to the 12 villages included in batch J, where the letting value of land is decidedly a minimum for the táluka. The present average for the táluka may therefore be taken as very nearly 3.70.

307. From Appendix Q it appears that the increase in assessment will be 21.81 per cent. for dry-crop land, and thus the new assessment will be 3.58 per cent. of the selling value and 45.11 per cent. of the profit (or net rental).

308. The Commissioner, Southern Division, in his remarks on the second Revision Report for Hubli Táluka has given statistics which show that for 25 tálukás the revised assessment is 5.99 per cent. of the selling and 42.16 of the letting value. But this letting value has been calculated from statistics of rent which are not uniform, in—as—much as sometimes the landlord pays the assessment and sometimes the tenant. If it be supposed that the tenant always pays it, then the revised assessment for these 25 tálukás amounts to 42.16 per cent. of the net rental or profit; if on the other hand the land-holder always pays it, the revised assessment amounts to 72.9 per cent. of the net rental. Thus all that can be said is that for these 25 tálukás the assessment lies between 42.16 and 72.9 per cent. of the net rental.

309. The assessments proposed for Karajgi are therefore well within the average for the 25 tálukás; and if my proposal not to increase the assessment on land of not more than 5-anna soil value be accepted, the increase will be

less than 21·81 per cent., and will not, I should think, exceed 18. Of course the non-increase of assessment on such land cannot make a great difference to the total percentage increase owing to the low rates at which it is assessed.

310. But such a test, I imagine, has little value. For, if the assessment were fixed at the same pitch for all tálukás, it would be most unfair in some cases. The proportion which the assessment may fairly bear to the net rental (or profits) depends on the productivity of the land. This appears clearly enough for black as compared with red soil in the case of the táluka now being dealt with. And it is still more apparent, I think, that where land, owing to its being irrigated, yields in return for the same expenditure (for labour, etc.) produce of many times the value of that of a dry-crop field of this táluka, Government may fairly take a much greater proportion of the profits. The gross rent,—that is to say, the amount received by the landlord, out of which he has still to pay the assessment,—would be much greater than for this táluka; and thus the net rental (or profit) would still be greater though the assessment were a greater percentage of the rent than for Karajgi. It would appear in fact that only tálukás where the gross rental is the same can be fairly compared; and even then, if the soil is not all of the same kind, producing the same crops, other disturbing factors have to be reckoned with.

311. In order to exhibit the effect of the rates succinctly and with as great an approach to precision as possible, I have compiled the following table in which rent is expressed in multiples of assessment in columns 3 and 5, according to the present and proposed rates respectively, it being assumed that the (gross) rent will remain constant though the assessment is changed—the (gross) rent being calculated by adding the assessment to the actual amount paid to the landlord, if the tenant pays the assessment. It will be seen that in column 3 I give only one maximum rate for each new group, though all the groups but one comprise villages assessed under several rates. This is so, because I have supposed the rates made uniform in each group with that shown in column 2, and I have reduced or increased the assessments of each village in proportion to the increase or decrease (if any) in the maximum rate necessary to secure uniformity. Thus column 3 may be regarded as showing what the multiples would be if all the villages of each group were assessed under the single maximum rate shown for it. This manipulation of the figures is obviously necessary in order to make comparison possible. The multiples entered in column 5 are calculated from the data in columns 2, 3 and 4 by rule of three. The multiples are those for black soil only, since it is on the statistics chiefly for that class of soil that I base my maxima rates.

Group.	Present maximum rate.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Proposed maximum rate.	Resulting multiples.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
I	2 0 0	3·70	2 12 0	2·69
II	2 0 0	3·49	2 8 0	2·79
III	2 0 0	3·00	2 4 0	2·66
IV	1 10 0	3·62	2 0 0	2·94
V	1 6 0	3·59	1 12 0	2·82

312. Of course, the multiples entered in column 5 cannot be regarded as precisely accurate, even relatively, owing to the manner in which they have been calculated, but they are as close an approximation as is possible in the circumstances.

313. For the first three groups the resulting multiples entered in column 5 are nearly equal, showing that under the proposed maxima rates the rent will be pretty nearly the same multiple of assessment in each of these groups.

314. For Groups IV and V the multiples are also fairly equal, and somewhat higher than those for the first three groups. This I think is as it ought to be. For, owing to inferiority of climate, the soil in these two groups is less productive than the same quality of soil in the first three, and therefore the (gross) rents obtainable are less; and the less the rent, the less proportion ought the assessment to bear to it.

315. I may say that the multiple for Group IV in column 5 is made higher than it would otherwise be by a disturbing factor which must be taken account of. Bazar villages are assessed slightly higher than other villages in the same group, owing to the higher value, of land, but in general (I think I may say) for important bazars the increase in assessment is not sufficient to make the ratio of rent to assessment the same as the average for the group; it remains higher. I may refer to the figures for Karajgi quoted in paragraph 292, as compared with those of batch B in which that village is included. I do not refer to those for Haveri, since most of the villages in batch A are assessed at a less rate than Haveri; otherwise the same rule would be found to apply. So here the multiple for Group IV is unduly raised as compared with those of Group III or Group V by the fact that it contains four bazar towns, one of them (Guttal) the third most important bazar in the taluka; and if figures for the two chief grain bazars in Group IV (Guttal and Neglur) be deducted, the multiple works out to 2.82, which is equal to that for Group V, but still remains greater than those for the first three groups. I may add that for batch H alone the multiple for column 5 works out to 2.95. It is batch J that reduces that for the group to 2.82.

316. Reference to column 8 of statement (IV) and (V) will show that according to present rates the higher the assessment the more (in general) is the profit. This indicates (so far as it goes) a proper scheme of assessment. But there are two conspicuous irregularities. The first is the profit per acre for batch G for black soil which is surprisingly great, and the explanation of this irregularity has just been given in the preceding paragraph. The second is the profit per acre for batch J for black soil, which is too small, being less, for instance, than that for batch H, though the assessment is considerably higher. This second irregularity I have remedied by keeping the assessments in batch J unaltered, while raising those in the others.

317. Of course the profit and the multiple expressing rent in terms of assessment depend also on the average quality of the soil dealt with as shown in paragraph 249 above; but I need not enter minutely into this matter.

318. I may add that the multiples shown in column 5 of the statement in paragraph 311, depending as they do on the statistics extracted from the Record-of-Rights, are somewhat less than the correct figures.

319. I now come to red soil. The following table shows fairly well subject to the explanatory marks made below the result of the method I have suggested of dealing with this class of soil:—

Group.			Present maximum rate.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Resulting multiples under proposed assessments.
1			2	3	4
			Rs. a. p.		
I	...	...	2 0 0	4.09	3.85
II	...	...	2 0 0	3.87	3.87
III	...	...	2 0 0	3.56	3.79
IV	...	...	1 10 0	3.87	3.87
V	...	...	Batch H	} 3.76	3.76
			1 6 0		
			Batch J	} 3.46	3.78
1 12 0					

320. I have already proposed that in general the assessments on poor red soil should not be enhanced. I have accordingly entered in column 4 the same multiple as in column 3, for Groups II and IV and batch H of Group V to indicate that inferior red soil remains assessed as at present. In the other cases the multiple in column 4 defers from that in column 3; but there is a reason in each case.

321. Thus for Group I the multiple in column 4, 3·85, is less than that in column 3, *viz.*, 4·09. The reason is that for this group the percentage increase found necessary in the maximum rate is higher than for any other, and consequently it is found necessary to raise slightly the assessments on red soil in order to keep the multiple uniform with that of the other groups. Here, in fact, owing to the comparative smallness of the present maximum rate relative to value of land, red soil is assessed lower, in proportion to its value, than anywhere else in the taluka, and thus it is necessary slightly to raise the assessment on it. The multiple 3·85 is obtained by supposing the red soil assessed on a Rs. 2-2-0 maximum scale.

322. Again, for Group III the multiple in column 3 is 3·56 and in column 4, 3·79. This latter multiple is obtained by supposing the red soil assessed on a Rs. 1-14-0 maximum scale, that is to say, while the assessments on black soil are somewhat increased, it is necessary to *reduce* slightly the assessments on red in order to obtain a multiple nearly equal to that for the other groups. This, like the necessity of slightly raising the assessments on red soil in Group I, is a strong indication of the at least relative accuracy of the figures. For in other groups where the multiple for red has been allowed to remain unchanged the assessments on black soil have been raised relative to red twice as much as in this group, and thus the assessments on red soil in this group must be reduced if the ratio is to be about the same as elsewhere.

323. For Group V I have given separate figures, for the two batches composing it. The multiples for red soil in column 5 for the two batches H and J are very nearly equal, 3·76 and 3·73 respectively. But the former is the same as that entered in column 3 for batch H, that is to say, the red soil is assessed on a Rs. 1-6-0 maximum scale; whereas the latter is obtained by supposing the red soil of batch J to be assessed on a Rs. 1-10-0 maximum scale. In other words, on account of the difference of climate, red soil has very different values in these two batches, being of decidedly greater value in J where the rainfall is the heavier. Hence, though the assessments on black soil in the two batches composing this group will be the same, those on red soil will differ, being pitched according to a Rs. 1-10-0 maximum scale for batch J and according to a Rs. 1-6-0 maximum rate for batch H.

324. Except for the distinction which, I think it is evident from climatic considerations alone, must be made between the scales of assessment on red soil in batches H and J—and this can of course easily be done in practice—I do not claim much practical value for these remarks, which are valuable chiefly as showing that the statistics I have used are relatively almost minutely accurate. Of course the actual multiples will be somewhat less than those shown in column 4, since I have proposed that there should be no enhancement of the assessment, not of all, but only of inferior, red soil (of not more than 5 annas soil valuation), whereas this table refers to all red soil. This introduces a considerable disturbing factor, and for that reason I have not attempted to introduce any gradation of the multiples as in the case of black soil.

RICE LAND.

325. For rice land I propose to retain the present maximum rate of Rs. 8-0-0.

326. I have already explained that the assessment of rice land of the two lowest water classes is independent of the rice maximum rate, and depends on the dry-crop rate. This method of assessment was adopted by Colonel Anderson and approved by Government as a means of ensuring that improvements—consisting in this case of the conversion of dry-crop into rice land—

effected by or at the cost of the land-holder should not be taxed. It is equally necessary that they should not be taxed now, and the same method of assessment may be continued. Such land is certainly not overassessed. As already mentioned, this rice land enjoys the advantage of an unduly low soil valuation. The statistics of sale and lease obtainable both from the Record-of-Rights and the registration records are too meagre to be reliable, but so far as they go they indicate that the multiples expressing sale price and rent in terms of assessment are about the same as for dry-crop land.

327. Anomalies undoubtedly result from this method of dealing with such rice land, for the heavier rainfall in the west, which actually causes a decrease in the dry-crop rate, and therefore a relative decrease in the assessment of rice land of the 5th and 6th water classes, would ordinarily constitute a valid reason for increasing the assessment on such land. But on the one hand, the assessment on such rice land in the west cannot be raised beyond the pitch at which the existing method of assessment places it, for fear of taxing improvements which ought not to be taxed, and on the other hand, the assessment on such land farther east need not be lowered, since it is not too high.

328. Since two-thirds of the rice land of the 5th and 6th water classes lies in the three batches D, E and J in one of which the dry-crop rate remains the same or is lowered by 12·5 per cent, while in the others it is increased by only 12·5 per cent., the increase in the aggregate assessment on such land will be small. The total area is only 453 acres.

329. With regard to rice land of the first four water classes, that is to say, secure cropping rice land, I had determined on theoretical considerations to recommend an increase to Rs. 9-0-0. For rice land is classed according to the crops which can be raised on it, and in the case of land of the first water class, for instance, Rs. 9 per acre, or less according to the quality of the soil, would, I think, be a light assessment for a crop of superior sugarcane every second or third year and a double crop in the other years. Similarly, for land of the 3rd water class, Rs 5 or less per acre, which would be approximately the assessment it would bear under a Rs. 9-0-0 maximum rate—would be a light assessment for land bearing a crop of sugarcane in years of favourable rainfall and a double crop in other years; and so for land of the 2nd and 4th water classes. The increase in price of rice may also be referred to as a justification for increasing the rates. It is true rice is not exported, but the rayat obtains the enhanced price in the local bazar all the same.

330. Statistics extracted from the Record-of-Rights and my inspection of the land in the field sufficiently confirmed these opinions, and if all rice land continued throughout the period of settlement actually to receive the water-supply connoted by its water classification, a maximum rate of Rs. 9-0-0 could easily be borne. But the facts are otherwise. The statistics comprise a remarkable number of cases in which the rents are very low, and my field inspection shows this to be due almost invariably to deterioration of water-supply. There are 38 irrigational tanks in the taluka, but of these only 8 have been repaired in recent years. The remaining 30 are all due for repairs, and, the Executive Engineer for Irrigation informs me that they will probably be repaired within the next few years. But in the meantime the result is that in villages where the tanks have recently been repaired rents of from 3½ to 5 times the assessment (owner paying assessment) are common and the profits are handsome, being of course high in proportion to the assessment; whereas where the tanks have remained unrepaired for a long period—that is to say, in the great majority of cases—rents of twice the assessment and even less are of frequent occurrence.

331. A striking evidence to which I may refer is the small area under sugarcane. Rice land of the first two water classes and, to a less extent of the third also is really sugarcane land, yielding a crop of sugarcane every second or third year. But though there are 1,410 acres of such land in the taluka, the average annual area under sugarcane from 1892-93 to 1903-04 was only 189 acres, and much of this was doubtless bagayat land. Thus sugarcane is grown to a very small extent on rice land, the principal cause being, I believe, want of water. Rice, I find, is the almost invariable crop on such land, often with not even an after crop. In fact on rice land assessed at Rs. 6-0-0 and more

per acre it is not uncommon in some villages to find years in which only dry crops were raised. The fact that nevertheless such land still remains in occupation and the Government dues are regularly and fully paid indicates a moderate assessment.

332. Numbers 7 and 8 in the table of crop experiments furnish a like indication. In considering the figures the facts noted in column 8 of the table must be allowed for on the one hand, and on the other it must be remembered that the results have been calculated for a single rice crop, whereas in the case of No. 8 the land should theoretically yield a superior sugarcane crop every second or third year, and a double crop in other years; and in the case of No. 7 a sugarcane crop at least when the rains are favourable, and a double crop in other years.

333. In fixing the maximum rate allowance must, I think, be made for this deterioration of the water-supply during the period of the settlement. Theoretically, of course, a rayat who does not obtain the proper amount of water can obtain remission, but in actual practice remissions are granted only in years of scanty rainfall. Consequently, I retain the rate at Rs. 8-0-0, which allows quite sufficient margin. There is, as I have just indicated, no need for reducing it. I may instance that rice land of the 2nd water class receives tank water up to the end of March or April; and the charge levied by the Irrigation Department for this water, if supplied from either of the two first class tanks in the neighbouring taluka of Ranebennur (there are no first class tanks in Karajgi) would be Rs. 7 per acre, whereas here the consolidated assessment for land and water is Rs. 6. "In this taluka" to quote Colonel Anderson, "a Rs. 8-0-0 maximum rate means a Rs. 6-0-0 water rate, and this is, I imagine, a good deal less than the Irrigation Department would consider a modest demand for one year of sugarcane and 2 years of double crops." Regarding rice land in Hubli taluka, Mr. Monteath has written that "Good rice lands—such as in this taluka have the advantage of one form or another of irrigation—return good profits; and such lands could easily bear still higher assessments than those at present imposed on them." A similar remark applies to Karajgi. But I would add the proviso in both cases that the land must really receive a water-supply not very inferior to that connoted by its water classification; and for the reasons already given I prefer not to increase the maximum rate.

334. There are 38 second class irrigation tanks in the taluka, but no first class tanks. These 38 tanks are in charge of the Irrigation Department so far as repairs go. Twenty-three of them are in class A/1, that is, the total annual assessment is over Rs. 30, while 15 are in class A/2, that is, the assessment is under Rs. 30. The Irrigation Department has repaired 8 of the A/1 tanks up to date, but none of A/2 class. However, the Executive Engineer, Dhárwár Irrigation, writes that "the whole 38 tanks will be repaired, it is hoped, in a few years." When a tank is repaired the water-supply is generally restored to its original condition, "but," writes the Executive Engineer "there are several cases, especially in Karajgi, where it is difficult to maintain a proper supply." Homardi tank in particular has hopelessly silted up and the large expenditure that would have been necessary has made adequate repair impossible. To a less extent other tanks also which have just been repaired do not yield a sufficiency of water. For these reasons I am having the water classifications reduced in all fields under tanks which have recently been repaired in which the water-supply has not been restored to its original condition. No such general action seems necessary at present in respect of those tanks which have not yet been repaired but which will all be repaired in a few years. A rayat who does not get the proper amount of water can apply for remission; and should the repairs when made fail to restore the water-supply to its original condition, the water classification ought to be reduced accordingly.

GARDEN LAND.

Motasthal.

335. The method of assessing motasthal garden land already described may be continued. It amounts in all to 357 acres, in 67 villages. It would

seem necessary to enquire, however, whether any first or second wells have been constructed since last settlement, and whether the area of bagayat under previously existing first and second class wells has been extended, in order that proper assessments may be levied.

336. Shortly after the first revision survey of Karajgi, an improved method (*vide* Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume III, page 65 of Appendix) of assessing motasthal bagayat was devised for application in the Southern Marátha Country. This new method depended, however, on increasing the anna soil valuation of motasthal bagayat by (amongst other things) an increment for "position class." No such increment was applied in Karajgi, and as under section 106 Land Revenue Code, the existing classification of land in Karajgi is final, it would seem to be impossible to apply this latter method now, even were it thought desirable. The new method on the whole rather diminished the assessment on first class wells, and slightly increased that on second and third class wells. Inasmuch as under the Karajgi method first class wells were assessed at double and second at one and a half times, the dry crop rates, it follows that the difference in assessment on a first class well under the two methods is less than half the dry-crop assessment; and I have found no indication of the existing assessments being too high.

Patasthal.

337. For patasthal garden land I propose a uniform maximum rate of Rs. 12-0-0 per acre. At present the rate is Rs. 15-0-0 in the 39 villages (10 only of which contain patasthal bagayat) settled as part of the old Kod and old Hangal talukas, and Rs. 12-0-0 in the others.

338. The existing double rate is purely accidental, being the result of the piecemeal manner in which the taluka was settled. Had Colonel Anderson settled the taluka as it now stands, he would have adopted a uniform rate of Rs. 12-0-0. This is shown by his remarks in his report on the old Hangal taluka, "It must be noted, that no amount of water alone would suffice to keep up gardens like those of Hangal and Kánara. Moisture in the atmosphere is as necessary as moisture in the soil." So to the gardens in these regions of moist atmosphere he applied a maximum rate of Rs. 15-0-0, while to those in the drier regions to the east he applied the lower rate of Rs. 12-0-0. No part of Karajgi taluka possesses a moist atmosphere in which gardens can be at their best, but some of the western villages were settled as part of the moister tracts to the west, and hence the rate appropriate to such tracts came to be applied to them.

339. For a taluka with a climate not particularly suitable for bagayat I think a Rs. 12-0-0 rate sufficiently high. The statistics of sale and lease are rendered very erratic by many instances of absurdly low rents and sale prices, due generally to deterioration of the water-supply. With such cases eliminated so far as possible, the statistics taken from the Record-of-Rights—which, however, are too few to form a reliable basis on which to fix the assessment—give multiples of 3.11 and 30.53 for rent (owner paying assessment) and sale price respectively, in terms of assessment for land with an adequate water-supply. For gardens where the water-supply is sufficient and which have been kept in good condition by careful cultivation—a matter of some expense—rents of from four to five times the assessment are common. Such gardens, I have noticed, generally have wells on which to fall back when tank water fails. They could bear a higher maximum rate than Rs. 12-0-0, but such a rate would be too heavy for the majority of the gardens, which are in a less satisfactory condition; I may add that in the neighbouring taluka of Ranebennur the charge fixed for a perennial water-supply from a first class irrigation tank is Rs. 14-0-0 per acre; but I suppose that in such cases, should the supply be deficient, the rayat does not pay for what he does not get.

340. According to a statement compiled in the taluka office there are 71 acres of waste garden land in the taluka, all confined, however, to one village, *viz.*, Haveri. This statement is not quite correct, *since I know that there is some

* From information received after the submission of the report it appears that there are in all 89 acres 15 gunthás of waste garden land in the talukas confined to three villages and assessed at Rs. 998.

waste bagayat else where ; but it is doubtless approximately so. Most of this waste garden land in Haveri has lain waste since a few years after the introduction of the first revision settlement, and a cursory inspection of it, as of some of the neighbouring occupied gardens which are in poor condition, might lead to the conclusion that even a Rs. 12-0-0 maximum rate is too high. But after a careful and extensive examination in the field, I find in almost every case that the classification applied at first revision, if originally correct, has become obviously wrong through lapse of time, a result generally of deterioration of the water-supply, sometimes of other causes.

341. These 71 acres are assessed at Rs. 852, that is to say, at the maximum rate of Rs. 12 per acre. Being assessed at the maximum rate they ought to have the best soil and situation for garden land, and a perennial water-supply, involving no fear of deficiency. Were they blessed with these excellences, they would be profitable and flourishing, as may be judged from other garden land of the taluka. But such is far from being the case. Some of the fields distant from the tank do not get a precarious perennial water-supply, far less one involving no fear of a deficiency, and of course a deficient water-supply makes all the difference. Other fields near the tank are liable to be water-logged, or have a saltish soil, or some other defect. Yet all these gardens are assessed at the full maximum rate. I feel sure that in many cases this rate was too high even at the time it was fixed. I strongly suspect that the classing officer, reflecting that for other villages not nearly so well situated as Haveri, a Rs. 15-0-0 maximum rate had been sanctioned, thought that in Haveri a rate of Rs. 12-0-0 per acre might safely be imposed on gardens which were first class neither in potentialities nor in actual condition. At any rate, it is now necessary to have all waste garden land re-classed, and this is being done. A reference to the assessment paid on some of these fields during the period of original settlement shows that the result of this re-classification will be the reduction of the assessment to an amount which will ensure their occupation. Of course, fields which have become over-grown, as in the case of some in Haveri, and can only be cleared at great expense, must be given out on special terms.

342. Similar remarks apply to the unoccupied garden lands I have seen elsewhere than in Haveri.

343. Patasthal bagayat occurs in 20 villages only, and measures in all 1,194 acres, assessed at Rs. 10,080. By my proposal the rate will be reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 in 10 of the villages, the area affected being only 111 acres assessed at Rs. 768. Seven of these 10 villages are situated in batch J, and it is obviously altogether anomalous that the rate should be higher, for instance, in Kabbur than in Haveri. For these 10 villages the multiple expressing rent in terms of assessment works out to 2.52 (as compared with 3.11 for the whole taluka), and a simple calculation shows that the reduction of the rate to Rs. 12-0-0 will raise the multiple to 3.15. In the other villages the rate remains unchanged.

Effect of Proposals.

344. The estimated effect of the proposed rates is as follows for the whole taluka :—

	Rs.
Increase in the assessment on dry crop land	... 29,646
(The assessment of rice land remains unaltered.)	
Decrease of assessment on garden land	... 72
Total net increase	... 29,574
Percentage net increase	... 19.72

345. I regret that this report is very late. The information extracted from the Record-of-Rights regarding selling and letting value of land was not received by me in full (or nearly in full; it was never quite completed) till

15th August 1903, and owing to its great bulk I was unable to complete the work of sifting the cases, verifying the calculations, and forming the villages into batches before I began my tour on 10th October 1903; and the report was therefore still far from complete. Since that date my ordinary duties, and in addition the touring and collection of statistical information for two other settlement reports, have left me little time for the completion of this one.

346. It remains for me to propose that the rates I have suggested or such as are finally sanctioned be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. W. W. MACKIE,

Superintendent,

Land Records and Registration, S. D.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Haveri (Karajgi, district Dhárwār) for the years 1893—1905.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Late monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1893	0.79	2	4.08	8	9.11	21	13.77	22	3.66	5	31.41	58	
1894	1.02	2	2.31	7	8.77	20	6.81	13	4.04	6	22.95	48	
1895	...	...	3.33	8	10.10	29	17.50	16	0.96	3	31.89	56	
1896	...	...	7.05	7	15.66	34	7.59	16	2.92	4	33.22	61	
1897	0.12	1	4.47	8	15.72	37	11.54	23	1.10	1	32.95	70	
1898	0.18	1	5.66	11	10.47	29	15.44	24	3.09	5	34.84	70	
1899	0.25	1	3.33	4	8.80	28	9.00	15	1.32	3	22.75	51	
1900	0.13	1	6.33	9	12.87	31	6.24	16	0.22	...	25.82	57	
1901	0.08	...	7.64	13	10.28	31	12.67	20	2.36	3	33.03	67	
1902	0.41	2	3.33	8	10.63	28	8.34	16	8.14	18	30.90	72	
1903	...	...	7.84	10	13.23	36	7.77	15	3.77	6	32.61	67	
1904	1.21	2	9.35	8	14.12	35	9.01	12	0.02	...	33.71	57	
1905	0.14	1	3.63	9	4.84	19	7.05	12	0.21	1	15.87	42	
Average	0.33	1.0	5.26	8.4	11.12	29	10.21	16.9	2.44	4.2	29.38	59.6	

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Government Villages

Taluka.	Years.	Number and Area of Villages.										Area for which Agricultural				
		Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.					
		Num-ber.	Area in acres.	Num-ber.	Area in Acres.	Num-ber.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.		
								Irrigated.	Not irrigated.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Karajgi.	1892-93	130	267,441	...	...	130	267,441	130	267,441	100	2,478	184,746	23,007	211,191
	1893-94	130	267,441	...	...	130	267,441	130	267,441	100	2,514	186,292	23,373	211,209
	1894-95	130	267,441	...	...	130	267,441	130	267,441	100	2,442	181,276	24,800	211,467
	1895-96	130	267,445	...	...	130	267,445	130	267,445	100	2,615	185,310	25,828	211,758
	1897-98	130	267,450	...	...	130	267,450	130	267,450	100	2,465	183,066	27,007	212,689
	1898-99	130	267,450	...	...	130	267,450	130	267,450	100	2,500	185,255	24,849	213,004
	1900-01	130	267,450	...	...	130	267,450	130	267,450	100	2,530	183,715	27,417	213,712
	1901-02	130	267,450	...	...	130	267,450	130	267,450	100	2,621	187,153	25,831	213,505
	1902-03	130	267,450	...	...	130	267,450	130	267,450	100	2,680	188,374	22,021	213,975
	1903-04	130	267,450	...	...	130	267,450	130	267,450	100	2,610	186,250	25,015	213,575
	Average	130	267,447	...	...	130	267,447	130	267,447	100	2,578	185,427	24,610	212,613
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped, column (5).															
	1896-97	130	267,410	...	...	130	267,450	130	267,450	100	2,467	18,268	29,470	312,346
	1899-1900.	Sown	130	267,450	130	267,450	130	267,450	100	2,317	177,333	34,100	213,650	
		Matured	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	130	267,450	...	...	130	267,450	130	267,278	100	2,562	183,314	28,135	214,029	
1905-06	130	267,450	...	...	130	267,450	130	260,278	100	2,012	181,046	31,057	214,108	

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.													
		Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	
		Mug and Udid.	Math and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
Karajgi.	1892-93	7,024	10,564	343	28,171	539	...	871	1,110	160	...	180	5,499	90	
	1893-94	5,981	9,967	389	25,497	501	...	592	1,033	192	...	228	0,077	192	
	1894-95	6,716	11,008	544	28,226	474	...	601	1,075	100	...	100	5,546	271	
	1895-96	7,392	11,663	526	28,458	556	...	543	1,097	88	...	88	5,759	209	
	1897-98	7,916	12,754	638	31,736	546	...	626	1,072	75	...	75	3,231	239	
	1898-99	7,521	12,778	501	31,155	571	...	575	1,146	120	...	120	4,814	157	
	1900-01	7,541	11,273	427	28,775	678	...	588	1,266	54	...	54	3,008	98	
	1901-02	7,160	11,923	424	26,991	703	...	610	1,313	67	1	68	4,806	192	
	1902-03	7,170	11,869	506	28,936	494	...	540	1,034	61	...	61	3,814	241	
	1903-04	7,162	13,118	519	28,477	428	...	531	959	73	...	73	2,297	299	
	Average	7,133	11,610	482	28,399	549	...	567	1,110	101	...	101	4,456	189	
	1896-97	370	601	025	1471	033	...	029	057	006	...	008	231	019	
	1899-1900.	Sown	3,974	12,903	438	25,350	519	...	467	2,016	68	...	68	2,563	232
		Matured	Matured area not available separately for Government villages.												
	1904-05	6,464	12,026	546	28,037	579	...	567	1,136	13	...	13	2,654	146	
1905-06	5,642	12,522	423	25,235	559	...	546	1,105	28	...	28	3,760	91		

B.

of the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Unoccupied Area.				Crops.									Years.	Taluka.
Statistics are available.				Cereals.						Pulses.				
Area unoccupied.				Jowári.	Bájrí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	1	2
Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.											
	10	17		18	19									
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
5,228	26,887	24,185	56,260	80,370	301	2,924	1,016	22,047	...	1,07,518	7,323	1,045	1892-93	...
5,211	26,837	24,185	56,238	71,123	141	2,935	1,893	21,048	...	97,140	7,468	1,793	1893-94	...
15,574	16,241	21,179	55,924	75,401	141	2,859	4,179	21,406	...	1,03,939	8,468	1,477	1894-95	...
14,106	16,241	25,345	55,692	73,283	168	2,980	2,642	20,707	7	99,790	7,729	1,238	1895-96	...
11,147	16,241	27,404	54,792	77,149	212	2,890	2,238	20,238	19	1,02,736	8,629	1,799	1897-98	...
10,973	16,460	27,414	54,847	74,899	211	2,949	1,937	20,304	8	1,00,799	8,649	1,703	1898-99	...
10,069	16,469	27,210	53,788	81,067	297	2,861	1,415	22,422	2	1,09,064	8,701	883	1900-01	...
9,977	16,459	27,209	53,645	76,129	300	3,017	1,804	22,541	6	1,03,827	6,480	1,304	1901-02	...
9,908	16,460	27,213	53,675	74,010	142	3,035	1,571	21,015	10	99,323	7,973	1,648	1912-03	...
9,902	16,460	27,218	53,675	71,163	190	3,047	1,667	19,236	4	95,207	6,435	1,173	1903-04	...
10,309	16,460	26,156	54,584	75,400	211	2,941	2,125	21,251	5	1,01,993	7,777	1,392	Average	...
...	...	...	...	39 07	0 11	1 52	1 10	11 0	...	52 80	4 03	0 72		
13,686	16,241	26,178	55,105	66,392	170	2,963	1,964	20,018	1	91,507	6,780	2,072	1899-97	...
9,888	16,460	27,432	53,800	52,931	400	2,818	4,334	31,916	1	92,990	6,532	1,583	1899-1900	...
...		
9,745	16,469	27,207	53,411	68,019	157	2,723	1,230	16,623	...	88,756	6,897	701	1904-05	...
9,726	16,460	27,160	53,345	70,009	317	1,911	2,321	19,904	...	94,462	6,006	643	1905-06	...

Crops—continued.														Years.	Taluka.
Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.		
Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.						
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	1	2
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
4,270	64	3,540	393	564	8,731	...	40,214	1,137	41,351	164	190,904	3,580	187,324	1892-93	...
4,630	100	3,505	341	797	9,373	...	52,290	802	53,092	316	192,988	4,147	188,836	1893-94	...
4,581	171	3,024	611	398	8,780	...	41,267	878	42,145	105	190,247	3,600	186,647	1894-95	...
6,973	109	2,650	331	438	10,399	...	46,404	1,013	47,417	180	198,407	5,483	187,925	1895-96	...
9,571	74	2,801	541	393	13,380	...	39,031	909	39,940	136	192,595	7,034	185,561	1897-98	...
6,732	97	2,656	373	970	11,028	...	42,127	1,007	43,134	202	192,875	4,820	187,755	1898-99	...
5,068	53	2,472	195	325	8,113	...	37,374	851	38,225	179	189,938	3,631	186,296	1900-01	...
2,706	65	3,007	505	649	12,932	...	45,285	1,002	46,287	200	198,266	6,312	189,974	1901-02	...
9,915	85	2,218	391	721	13,330	...	50,350	1,041	51,391	211	197,531	6,837	190,694	1902-03	...
9,572	142	2,028	325	900	12,976	...	53,391	850	54,230	134	195,090	6,230	188,860	1903-04	...
6,087	90	2,810	390	615	10,892	...	44,832	949	45,781	189	193,172	5,169	193,003	Average	...
9 08	0 05	1 46	0 20	0 32	5 04	...	23 23	0 49	23 72	0 10	100	...	...
7,843	101	2,786	356	393	11,880	...	52,107	985	53,092	180	189,236	6,361	182,875	1899-97	...
6,011	202	2,608	536	404	10,361	...	50,321	881	50,752	143	182,469	3,919	179,550	1899-1900	...
...		
6,097	109	1,174	307	721	8,401	...	60,749	785	61,532	...	189,274	3,363	185,906	1904-05	...
1,908	70	713	277	341	3,305	...	45,766	650	56,415	...	184,421	1,363	183,058	1905-06	...

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Basárs are held in the Karajgi Talúka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Basár is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in	
			Articles.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Háveri	... Thursday ...	Rice ...	Rs. 150	Jagri, rice, jowári, cloth, cocoanuts sugar, betel-leaves, betel, chillies meat, cotton-seed, wheat, oil.	
			Jagri ...	200		
Clothing ...	300					
Other grains ...	313					
Miscellaneous ...	747					
				1,710		
2	Karajgi	... Tuesday ...	Rice ...	150		Cloth, jagri, rice, jowári, betel-leaves oil, cotton-seed, wheat.
			Jagri ...	100		
Clothing ...	300					
Other grains ...	266					
Miscellaneous ...	440					
				1,256		
3	Guttal	... Monday ...	Rice ...	20	Jagri, jowári, cocoanuts, cloth, wheat betel-leaves, oil.	
			Jagri ...	200		
Clothing ...	113					
Other grains ...	305					
Miscellaneous ...	592					
				1,230		
4	Hos-Ritti	... Saturday ...	Rice ...	60		Cloth, rice, jowári, betel-leaves.
			Jagri ...	70		
Clothing ...	500					
Other grains ...	55					
Miscellaneous ...	167					
				852		
5	Agadi	... Wednesday	Rice ...	140	Jowári, rice, cloth.	
			Jagri ...	20		
Clothing ...	125					
Other grains ...	229					
Miscellaneous ...	203					
				717		
6	Neglur	... Sunday ...	Rice ...	80		Jowári, jagri, cloth.
			Jagri ...	50		
Clothing ...	100					
Other grains ...	191					
Miscellaneous ...	203					
				624		
7	Hávanur	... Wednesday	Rice ...	100	Rice, jowári, jagri, cloth.	
			Jagri ...	40		
Clothing ...	45					
Other grains ...	162					
Miscellaneous ...	176					
				523		

APPENDIX C—continued.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Devagiri ...	Monday ...	Rice** ...	Rs. 40	Jowári, rice, cloth.
			Jagri ...	25	
			Clothing ...	70	
			Other grains ...	119	
			Miscellaneous ..	81	
				335	
9	Devihosur ...	Sunday ...	Rice ...	15	Cloth, jowári.
			Jagri ...	15	
			Clothing ...	130	
			Other grains ...	54	
			Miscellaneous ...	26	
				240	
10	Hattimattur ...	Wednesday .	Rice ...	30	Cloth, rice, jowári.
			Jagri ...	15	
			Clothing ...	65	
			Other grains ...	50	
			Miscellaneous ...	70	
				230	

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by Percentages in the Karajji Taluka.

Agricultural Population.									Non-agricultural Population.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop-watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2489	37368	2100	432	42369	508	25999	26507	68896	19087	2244	14115	85446
2.39	35.81	2.01	0.42	40.63	0.49	24.01	25.40	66.08	18.29	2.15	13.53	33.97

APPENDIX E.

Detail of population according to religion and education in the Karajji Taluka.

Sex.	As per imperial census of 1901.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning	RELIGION.											
			Hindu Castes.							Musalman sects.		Christian.	Parsees.	Others.
			Brahmins.	Lingayats.	Marathas.	Borad or B-dar or Talwar.	Kurubs.	Mahars and Mangs.	Others.	Sheikhs.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Males ...	52,628	12.84	1,930	17,612	1,390	4,482	6,117	4,151	10,858	4,936	1,909	5	...	838
Females ...	51,714	0.08	2,003	22,943	1,289	4,839	3,600	2,850	8,326	4,777	1,211	1	...	815
Total ...	104,342	6.52	3,933	40,555	2,679	8,821	9,717	7,001	18,684	9,713	2,520	6	...	653

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 130 Government Villages in the Karajji Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the year 1886-87 and 1904-05.

Number of Villages.	Years.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 cattle).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Sha-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
130	1886-87 ...	19,116	1,125	45	36	1,230	101	9,974	7,438	11,265	6,128	56,458	517	17,464	12,014	9,266	403	26	4,157	17.7
	1904-05 ...	18,646	482	283	56	688	24	8,962	10,210	11,090	8,269	58,735	388	14,555	11,752	8,726	183	166	5,051	18.0
	Increase...	...	...	238	20	...	...	...	2,772	...	2,171	2,277	...	...	...	...	...	182	694	0.8
	Decrease...	470	643	...	...	547	77	1,012	...	175	...	...	129	2,909	262	830	221	...	...	...

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination of Karajgi Táluka.

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Looms.		Cotton SAW-GINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tálmkhánás.	Dharmsháls.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins.							Hindu.	Muslimán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
130	368	27	668	87	67	2	1901 2,975	1901 5,516	1901 8,524	12	113	5	827	98
							1902 3,801	1902 3,583	1902 2,794					
							1903 3,546	1903 7,681	1903 2,170					
							1904 3,156	1904 4,890	1904 2,025					
							1905 3,670	1905 3,794	1905 2,602					
							Total for 5 years .	17,048	28,314						13,115
Average	3,409.6	5,662.8	2,623.0											

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1897-98 and 1905-06 for the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhárwár District.

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
130	1897-98—Karajgi ...	24	1,848	...	...	1	126	1	62	39	819	*A.-V. School at Háveri.
	1905-06— Do. ...	30	1,607	3	82	1 1*	146 23	1	32	15	369	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, etc., in the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhárwár District.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámáras.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámáras in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Param-pok numbers.	Total Numbers	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14
130	Dhárwár (Karajgi)	5,358	1,583	2,498	1,277	1,857	2,960	737	362	719	785	11,949	6,152

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of Water-supply in the 130 Government villages of the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate for the year 1903-04.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								Tanks.								Other sources.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
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
130	Karajgi	245	76	131	49	224	82	98	19	23	52	42	26	22	96	15	10	...	...	1	6	1	46	8	42	

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1831-32 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	24	397 37	477 4 0	1 8 2	3,046 0 0	7 10 6	6
" II— 11 to 25 " ...	46	610 25	797 0 0	1 4 11	12,895 0 0	20 4 9	16
" III— 26 to 50 " ...	19	262 17	268 8 0	1 0 4	8,592 0 0	36 8 10	36
" IV— 51 to 100 " ...	9	87 84	100 10 0	1 2 4	6,400 0 0	72 13 7	64
" V—101 to 250 " ...	2	14 19	4 8 0	0 5 0	518 0 0	85 7 1	114
Total ...	100	1,373 12	1,647 14 0	1 3 2	31,946 0 0	23 4 2	19

APPENDIX K—(continued).

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	13	198 29	218 8 0	1 1 2	1,180 0 0	5 15 0	6
" II— 11 to 25 " ...	41	591 7	618 0 0	1 0 9	11,748 0 0	19 13 11	19
" III— 26 to 50 " ...	29	274 33	392 6 0	1 6 10	13,542 0 0	49 4 5	35
" IV— 51 to 100 " ...	14	188 1	195 0 0	0 12 10	8,200 0 0	48 12 10	61
" V—101 to 250 " ...	8	20 88	5 10 8	0 4 4	1,050 0 0	50 1 11	185
Total ...	100	1,253 28	1,364 8 8	1 1 5	35,720 0 0	28 7 10	26

APPENDIX K—(continued).

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1900-1901 to 1905-1906.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g. a	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	5	64 38 0	80 0 0	1 6 2	616 0 0	9 7 9	7
" II— 11 to 25 " ...	29	361 24 2½	431 9 4	1 2 11	8,145 0 0	22 5 5	19
" III— 26 to 50 " ...	37	426 32 12	525 6 8	1 3 8	20,500 0 0	4 0 6	39
" IV— 51 to 100 " ...	25	307 29 12	416 13 1	1 5 8	26,130 0 0	84 14 6	63
" V—101 to 250 " ...	4	25 31 2½	27 12 0	1 1 8	3,300 0 0	128 0 2	119
Total ...	100	1,189 35 13½	1,491 9 1	1 4 1	58,691 0 0	49 5 2	39

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing, sales by the Civil Court in the Villages of the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	36	515 20	647 11 10	1 4 1	1,720 4 0	3 5 5	3
" II— 11 to 25 "	18	195 4	199 13 4	1 0 5	3,065 0 0	15 11 4	15
" III— 26 to 50 "	5	70 37	117 10 0	1 10 6	4,401 0 0	62 0 10	37
" IV— 51 to 100 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V— 101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	54	781 21	965 3 2	1 3 9	9,186 4 0	11 12 1	10

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾—continued.

An abstract statement showing, sales by the Civil Court in the Villages of the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	8	78 38	188 8 0	1 12 1	510 0 0	6 7 6	4
" II— 11 to 25 "	8	78 35	86 5 0	1 1 6	1,267 0 0	15 15 0	15
" III— 26 to 50 "	1	2 16	2 10 8	1 1 9	104 0 0	48 5 4	39
" IV— 51 to 100 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V— 101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	17	160 4	227 7 8	1 6 9	1,871 0 0	11 11 0	8

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾—continued.

An abstract statement showing, sales by the Civil Court in the Villages of the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1900-01 to 1905-06.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g. as.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	13	216 9 6½	274 12 0	1 4 4	1,260 4 5	5 13 3	5
" II— 11 to 25 "	6	28 37 0	40 7 0	1 6 4	662 0 0	22 14 2	16
" III— 26 to 50 "	5	27 23 8	28 4 0	1 0 5	909 10 11	32 15 7	32
" IV— 51 to 100 "	3	31 2 12	23 12 0	0 14 10	1,602 13 3	58 0 5	63
" V— 101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	27	308 32 10½	372 3 0	1 3 7	4,634 12 7	15 4 1	12

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the Villages of the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	27	528 25	689 4 0	1 4 11	8,926 0 0	7 7 8	6
“ II— 11 to 25 “ ...	42	568 84	818 0 0	1 7 0	13,432 0 0	23 9 10	16
“ III— 26 to 50 “ ...	28	278 22	284 14 8	1 0 8	9,905 0 0	36 8 4	30
“ IV— 51 to 100 “ ...	4	30 8	40 8 0	1 5 7	2,678 0 0	89 0 8	66
“ V—101 to 250 “ ...	4	11 8	4 6 0	0 6 4	950 0 0	85 15 7	217
Total ...	100	1,410 6	1,837 0 8	1 4 10	30,891 0 0	21 14 6	17

APPENDIX L—continued.

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the Villages of the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	20	296 34	416 8 0	1 6 5	2,851 0 0	9 9 8	7
“ II— 11 to 25 “ ...	46	548 29	618 9 7	1 2 0	10,710 0 0	19 8 8	17
“ III— 26 to 50 “ ...	23	247 12	191 12 0	0 12 5	6,126 0 0	24 12 4	32
“ IV— 51 to 100 “ ...	6	37 25	48 4 0	1 2 5	2,626 0 0	69 12 8	61
“ V—101 to 250 “ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	100	1,130 20	1,270 1 7	1 9 0	22,313 0 0	19 11 10	18

APPENDIX L—continued.

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the Villages of the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1900-01 to 1905-06.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	19	288 9 8	420 14 8	1 7 4	2,887 0 0	10 0 8	7
“ II— 11 to 25 “ ...	49	435 6 2½	541 8 8	1 3 11	9,694 0 0	23 4 5	18
“ III— 26 to 50 “ ...	23	185 16 9½	170 3 4	0 14 8	5,554 0 0	29 15 3	33
“ IV— 51 to 100 “ ...	15	134 1 8	144 14 11	1 1 4	9,108 0 0	67 15 2	68
“ V—101 to 250 “ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	97	1,042 33 12	1,277 9 7	1 3 7	27,243 0 0	26 2 0	21

APPENDIX L.⁽¹⁾

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of Karajgi, Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1891-99 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	31	610 2	743 8 0	1 3 6	4,794	7 13 9	6
" II— 11 to 25 "	41	825 7	4,038 0 0	1 4 2	15,939	19 5 1	15
" III— 26 to 50 "	14	195 33	227 0 0	1 2 7	7,400	37 13 7	33
" IV— 51 to 100 "	14	196 34	175 4 0	0 14 8	10,684	54 4 5	61
" V— 101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	1,827 36	2,183 13 0	1 3 1	38,817	21 3 9	18

APPENDIX L.⁽¹⁾—continued.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	36	637 4	926 14 0	1 5 7	6,340	9 3 8	7
" II— 11 to 25 "	43	704 32	901 7 0	1 4 6	15,173	21 8 5	17
" III— 26 to 50 "	13	133 30	133 6 0	0 15 11	5,182	38 11 11.	39
" IV— 51 to 100 "	8	58 1	54 2 0	0 14 11	3,905	67 4 9	72
" V— 101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	1,533 27	2,015 13 0	1 4 4	30,600	19 5 2	15

APPENDIX L.⁽¹⁾—continued.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1900-01 to 1905-06.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	25	478 39 8	716 8 0	1 7 11	5,421	11 5 1	8
" II— 11 to 25 "	45	683 3 4	916 7 5	1 5 6	14,970	21 14 8	16
" III— 26 to 50 "	21	235 18 12	273 7 3	1 2 7	9,218	39 2 4	34
" IV— 51 to 100 "	9	104 11 0	75 1 4	0 11 6	4,750	45 8 10	63
" V— 101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	1,501 32 8	1,981 8 0	1 5 1	34,359	22 14 1	17

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing sub-lettings in the villages of Karjagi Taluka of Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1891-99 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior holder as net rental (column 6—column 7.)	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Percentage born by survey assessment to net rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
Class I—1 to 2 times	56	1,017 32 0	1,591 9 0	1 9 0	2,927 14 0	952 0 0	1,893 14 0	1 13 9	84
" II—2 to 3 "	22	878 4 0	483 0 0	1 4 5	1,437 10 0	227 8 0	1,210 2 0	3 3 3	40
" III—3 to 4 "	9	153 34 0	136 8 0	0 14 2	561 0 0	72 8 0	488 8 0	3 2 10	28
" IV—4 to 5 "	3	39 5 0	55 0 0	1 6 6	246 0 0	.....	246 0 0	6 4 7	22
" V—5 to 8 "	9	128 18 0	146 0 0	1 2 2	802 0 0	23 8 0	776 9 0	6 0 10	19
" VI—8 to 12 "	1	5 0 0	1 2 0	0 3 7	12 0 0	1 2 0	10 14 0	2 2 10	10
" VII—12 to 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" VIII—Over 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	100	1,722 8 0	2,413 3 0	1 6 5	5,936 8 0	1,276 10 0	4,625 15 0	2 11 0	52

An abstract statement showing sub-lettings in the villages of Karjagi Taluka of Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior holder as net rental (column 6—column 7.)	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Percentage born by survey assessment to net rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
Class I—1 to 2 times	89	742 11 0	1,131 4 0	1 3 5	1,890 4 0	536 0 0	1,354 4 0	1 13 2	84
" II—2 to 3 "	31	576 1 0	819 12 0	1 6 9	2,362 4 0	338 8 0	2,023 12 0	3 3 3	41
" III—3 to 4 "	10	167 16 0	231 10 0	1 6 2	969 9 0	182 0 0	832 14 0	4 15 7	23
" IV—4 to 5 "	9	138 11 0	169 13 4	1 3 8	840 0 0	102 13 4	734 2 8	5 5 4	23
" V—5 to 8 "	9	162 32 0	188 0 0	1 2 6	1,205 9 0	98 0 0	1,107 9 0	6 12 31	17
" VI—8 to 12 "	1	17 17 0	28 0 0	1 9 9	268 0 0	28 0 0	240 0 0	13 12 4	12
" VII—12 to 20 "	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" VIII—Over 20 "	1	9 3 0	5 0 0	0 8 10	155 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	16 8 6	3
Total	100	1,818 11 0	2,573 7 4	1 6 3	7,690 10 0	1,240 5 4	6,445 9 8	3 8 10	40

An abstract statement showing sub-lettings in the villages of Karjagi Taluka of Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1900-01 to 1905-06.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior holder as net rental (column 6—column 7.)	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Percentage born by survey assessment to net rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
Class I—1 to 2 times	30	521 22 8	794 8 8	1 3 4	1,577 1 0	614 8 8	939 8 4	1 12 10	84
" II—2 to 3 "	17	323 88 8	472 8 0	1 7 4	1,516 10 0	613 8 0	1,173 2 0	3 9 11	40
" III—3 to 4 "	14	219 10 8	302 0 0	1 6 0	1,285 10 0	234 0 0	1,051 10 0	4 12 9	23
" IV—4 to 5 "	19	368 2 12	436 10 11	1 3 0	2,277 4 0	322 12 12	1,922 7 1	5 8 1	22
" V—5 to 8 "	15	255 34 0	256 12 0	1 0 1	1,734 14 0	196 0 0	1,538 14 0	6 0 3	16
" VI—8 to 12 "	4	27 1 23	12 13 4	0 7 7	121 10 8	11 13 4	109 13 4	4 1 0	11
" VII—12 to 20 "	1	6 28 0	3 10 8	0 8 9	76 0 0	8 10 8	72 5 4	10 12 9	5
" VIII—Over 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	100	1,722 17 61	2,278 15 7	1 5 2	8,589 1 8	1,726 5 7	6,807 12 1	3 15 2	33

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Karajji Taluka from 1876-77 to 1905.

Years.	Sacs of 80 tolas and chataks of 5 tolas per Rupee.									Price per maund of 3,200 tolas Jowari Kadbi.
	Jowari.	Rice in husk.	Rice cleaned.	Italian Millet Nowani.	Tur-uál.	Gram.	Kulith.	Chillies.	Cotton with seed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	...
1879-80	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...
1880-81	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...
1881-82	53 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	...
1882-83	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	...
1883-84	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...
1884-85	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	...
1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887-88	37 0	...	...	41 0	...	...	84 0	...	8 0	...
1888-89	34 10	...	...	42 14	13 10	14 0	38 4	7 13	7 14	0 2 10
1889-90	32 13	31 12	13 3	38 8	12 4	13 9	24 1	6 0	7 15	0 6 6
1890-91	32 13	31 12	13 3	38 8	12 4	13 9	24 1	6 0	7 15	0 6 8
1891-92	24 10	21 15	9 8	25 2	18 3	11 8	20 5	6 11	9 6	0 12 10
1892-93	25 5	24 14	11 1	23 3	8 14	9 7	19 11	6 9	8 9	...
1893-94	26 5	20 15	11 5	27 2	10 1	11 8	25 3	4 15	8 12	0 4 5
1894-95	26 0	17 15	10 8	24 9	10 11	13 5	29 9	6 3	8 14	0 8 2
1895	24 11	18 2	10 12	24 5	9 9	11 2	27 2	7 4	8 6	0 11 9
1896	25 9	18 1	10 15	24 4	8 3	8 11	23 14	7 13	8 6	0 6 2
1897	15 7	16 4	9 8	14 7	7 2	8 0	16 8	3 2	9 5	0 11 2
1898	22 12	20 15	11 12	17 10	9 2	9 7	21 7	3 10	11 5	0 5 11
1899	22 1	18 3	11 5	17 4	11 5	11 0	22 13	5 1	10 14	0 6 9
1900	11 2	13 13	8 1	16 9	7 6	7 15	12 12	3 6	6 15	0 7 7
1901	15 6	19 5	10 9	...	6 4	7 5	12 15	5 2	8 7	0 2 5
1902	20 11	24 2	12 7	...	9 0	10 8	20 6	8 0	8 8	0 1 3
1903	29 0	23 13	12 13	...	7 12	10 9	38 5	8 4	7 8	0 2 0
1904	29 11	25 1	13 0	...	9 7	11 6	35 6	3 10	5 13	0 3 3
1905	22 1	...	9 14	...	8 11	10 5	20 4	3 4	...	0 6 8

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 52 Villages situated in the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1876-77.

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from acre-tion sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of Columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
1876-77 ...	65,681	66,764	...	...	...	66,764	2,926	1,193	1,039	37,373	47,304	17,877	1,06,985	1,15,161	35,680	13	...	...
1877-78 ...	65,868	67,007	...	...	...	67,007	3,090	1,227	1,189	37,096	46,642	19,522	1,06,964	1,16,876	37,788	39	...	...
1878-79 ...	69,326	68,660	...	...	...	68,660	5,180	2,134	723	37,015	46,710	19,338	1,06,691	1,16,404	36,605	117	26	...
1879-80 ...	61,718	65,939	...	...	...	65,239	7,601	3,365	760	36,849	46,602	19,616	1,06,168	1,15,166	35,606	228	70	...
1880-81 ...	60,323	64,337	11,507	...	11,507	53,830	9,166	4,415	793	36,678	46,406	19,609	1,06,170	1,15,166	73,231	191	49	...
1881-82 ...	60,043	63,133	11,514	...	11,514	51,609	10,442	5,750	998	36,610	46,149	21,573	1,06,066	1,16,021	74,170	63	68	...
1882-83 ...	60,037	63,467	11,646	...	11,646	51,391	10,526	5,601	1,400	36,630	46,952	22,066	1,06,063	1,16,021	73,305	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	59,601	63,765	...	...	...	63,765	8,540	3,895	824	36,311	46,878	22,890	1,01,352	1,13,536	87,479	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	59,665	63,670	...	...	...	63,670	8,095	3,838	354	36,376	46,924	24,627	1,01,336	1,13,532	88,661	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	60,651	64,333	...	...	...	64,333	4,075	3,195	477	36,404	46,947	24,168	1,01,330	1,13,535	89,059	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	61,531	64,925	...	...	...	64,925	3,888	2,646	263	36,181	46,945	24,304	1,01,100	1,13,516	89,302	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	62,156	65,178	...	...	...	65,178	3,465	2,247	163	36,197	46,835	24,637	1,00,848	1,13,290	89,998	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	62,766	65,507	...	...	...	65,507	1,922	1,906	178	36,196	46,667	24,637	1,00,890	1,13,290	90,322	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	63,132	65,818	...	...	...	65,818	1,564	1,596	137	36,198	46,866	24,637	1,00,894	1,13,290	90,592	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	63,208	65,843	...	...	...	65,843	1,489	1,571	118	36,198	46,869	24,638	1,00,895	1,13,283	90,599	...	...	...
1901-02 ...	63,261	66,187	...	...	...	66,187	1,430	1,311	264	36,223	46,884	24,637	1,00,894	1,13,282	91,089	...	...	...
1892-03 ...	63,262	66,306	...	...	...	66,306	1,419	1,311	325	36,223	46,883	24,702	1,00,908	1,13,300	91,233	...	...	...
1893-04 ...	63,263	66,303	...	...	...	66,303	1,419	1,311	300	36,222	46,884	24,703	1,00,904	1,13,298	91,112	...	...	...
1894-05 ...	63,277	66,319	...	...	...	66,319	1,411	1,293	103	36,222	46,884	24,703	1,00,910	1,13,306	91,025	...	...	...
1895-06 ...	63,277	66,324	...	...	...	66,324	1,393	1,196	566	36,260	46,895	24,706	1,00,909	1,13,316	91,466	...	...	...
1896-07 ...	63,433	66,323	...	...	...	66,323	1,430	1,177	416	36,251	46,896	24,706	1,01,103	1,13,355	91,404	...	...	...
1897-08 ...	63,528	66,292	...	...	...	66,292	3,188	1,952	477	36,250	46,896	24,714	1,02,966	1,14,140	91,483	...	...	...
1898-09 ...	63,463	66,125	...	...	...	66,125	2,998	2,079	484	36,284	46,902	24,715	1,02,745	1,14,101	91,274	...	...	...
1899-1900 ...	63,659	66,324	...	...	...	66,324	2,579	1,941	390	36,275	46,891	24,710	1,02,719	1,14,056	91,394	...	...	...
1900-01 ...	63,919	66,289	...	...	...	66,289	2,569	1,936	436	36,274	46,891	24,710	1,02,752	1,14,068	91,397	...	...	...
1901-02 ...	63,935	66,246	...	...	...	66,246	2,646	1,933	301	36,275	46,893	24,711	1,02,759	1,14,073	91,259	183	...	...
1902-03 ...	63,940	66,253	...	...	...	66,253	2,545	1,934	420	36,260	46,882	24,702	1,02,754	1,14,069	91,376	...	...	...
1903-04 ...	63,942	66,253	...	...	...	66,253	2,545	1,934	433	36,270	46,885	24,702	1,02,757	1,14,073	91,443	...	...	...

NOTE.—Names of villages:—

Karajgi, Chickmugadur, Aralhalli, Ramapur, Gowrapur, Arasanmetti, Nirallgi, Machapur, Basawankatti, Yelgnah, Shrirampur, Halerith, Parapur, Hosrithi, Chemur, Kordur, Kistur, Ichohang, Bhairapur, Melmari, Krishnapur, Kadkol, Ichal-Yellapur, Hattimattur, Jellapur, Shirabadgi, Bevinhalli, Kalakond, Talihalli, Hoesahalli, Bhavi, Timmapur, Kalapur, Mantgan, Kalkoti, Hiramugdur, Kolar, Ganapur, Deogeri, Somapur, Devgeri-Yellapur, Totad-Yellapur, Kallihal, Arabgod, Hesarur, Hiramarihalli, Chickmarilhalli, Surangi, Konchigeri, Weddi, Biggur, Aladkatti, Haveri.

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 76 Villages situated in the Kardgi Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1878-79.

Years.	Occupied land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied areas of arable Government Land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally realized.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Remission from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rant, etc.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for entire Inam—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	19
1878-79	73,447	80,470	...	...	...	80,470	12,930	4,808	1,888	35,389	44,815	19,238	121,736	1,30,004	1,01,608	755	241	
1879-80	71,328	79,441	...	...	...	79,441	15,206	6,221	1,161	35,494	43,987	19,645	121,088	1,30,540	1,00,247	834	103	
1880-81	69,988	78,717	10,547	...	10,547	69,170	16,784	7,108	1,321	35,319	45,412	19,551	122,041	1,30,232	98,942	29	2	
1881-82	68,956	78,137	10,558	...	10,558	67,579	17,825	7,697	1,807	35,500	43,409	19,711	123,080	1,30,233	88,597	33	27	
1882-83	68,233	77,610	10,579	...	10,579	67,031	18,566	8,243	2,070	35,271	43,372	19,956	119,090	1,30,235	89,067	...	...
1883-84	69,101	78,145	...	...	...	78,145	9,569	5,400	1,325	35,289	43,394	20,879	118,969	1,30,920	1,00,340	...	...
1884-85	70,028	78,668	...	...	...	78,668	8,598	4,870	938	35,289	43,395	22,182	118,908	1,30,918	101,798	5	...	
1885-86	71,133	79,781	...	...	...	79,781	7,477	3,794	924	35,289	43,382	21,987	118,899	1,30,907	103,613	...	...
1886-87	71,967	80,268	...	...	...	80,268	6,826	3,246	890	34,919	43,384	21,988	118,513	1,30,866	103,166	...	...
1887-88	72,756	80,759	...	...	...	80,758	5,790	2,713	907	34,994	43,343	22,767	118,440	1,30,814	104,432	...	...
1888-89	74,116	81,413	...	...	...	81,413	4,408	2,049	859	34,923	43,355	22,771	118,447	1,30,817	105,043	...	...
1889-90	74,600	81,685	...	...	...	81,685	3,919	1,775	1,030	34,921	43,353	22,770	118,440	1,30,813	105,485	...	...
1890-91	75,071	81,918	...	...	...	81,918	3,452	1,544	1,509	34,923	43,350	22,769	118,445	1,30,813	106,196	...	...
1891-92	75,275	82,035	...	...	...	82,035	3,246	1,427	1,572	34,931	43,349	22,769	118,442	1,30,811	106,376	...	...
1892-93	75,381	82,049	...	...	...	82,049	3,191	1,414	1,401	34,922	43,351	22,768	118,444	1,30,814	106,213	...	...
1893-94	75,830	82,048	...	...	...	82,048	3,174	1,400	1,548	34,940	43,365	22,763	118,444	1,30,813	106,366	...	...
1894-95	75,554	82,167	...	...	...	82,167	2,950	1,281	1,583	34,940	43,365	22,763	118,444	1,30,813	106,610	...	...
1895-96	75,809	82,284	...	...	...	82,284	2,676	1,180	1,456	34,960	43,374	22,765	118,445	1,30,816	106,504	...	...
1896-97	76,207	82,421	...	...	...	82,421	2,267	1,010	1,368	34,998	43,393	22,766	118,440	1,30,824	106,580	...	...
1897-98	76,406	82,548	...	...	...	82,548	2,243	2,391	1,709	35,011	43,414	22,761	118,700	1,30,858	107,087	...	...
1898-99	76,397	82,550	...	...	...	82,550	2,357	2,402	1,156	35,008	43,405	22,778	118,702	1,30,857	106,464	...	...
1899-1900	76,947	82,685	...	...	...	82,685	6,663	2,231	862	35,123	43,445	22,761	118,703	1,30,861	106,418	53	...	
1900-01	76,948	82,685	...	...	...	82,685	6,893	2,276	1,090	35,123	43,445	22,761	118,963	1,30,806	107,166	...	...
1901-02	77,035	82,710	...	...	...	82,710	6,617	2,254	1,141	35,123	43,450	22,762	118,965	1,30,814	106,626	...	...
1902-03	77,023	82,700	...	...	...	82,700	6,741	2,231	1,292	35,197	43,464	22,760	118,961	1,30,806	106,773	411	...	
1903-04	77,024	82,756	...	...	...	82,756	6,741	2,231	1,017	35,194	43,470	22,761	118,939	1,30,807	106,564	...	...

Names of villages to which the above figures relate:—

Guttal, Timapur, Ippikop, Basapur, Knygrud, Kalledewar, Bharadi, Harshalli, Narsapur, Kanbergatti, Belawiri, Marol, Kodhal, Bamankatti, Hallo, Balinadap, Kerikop, Karkikop, Gudalkop, Gudur, Niralgi, Guilgundi, Maradar, Kanawalli, Timenbali, Hanwanbali, Somankatti, Jangamankop, Malapur, Yettinbali, Ijare Lakatpur, Shiddesapur, Virapur, Suranbali, Haramgatti, Kurabgond, Taredbali, Lingapur, Nologal, Ek, Kodibali, Hrelingadhali, Hommardi, Hensankatti, Kabb, Najik-lakampur, Kerimattihalli, Shiwapur, Kapkapur, Mallur, Bankripur, Kallapur, Hd: Kodbali, Katenbali, Gundentbali, Kadamanbali, Venkatapur, Hosha, Ddagur, Sangur, Dewhosur, Kulesur, Naganur, Gowrapur, Sulbali, Benchibali, Bidargaddi, Timapur, Konantangi, Budagatti, Kengond, Mannur, Havanur, Negal, Akkur, Hanthi, Shakar.

APPENDIX O^o.

Revenue Statement for 1 Village situated in the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1896-97.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land, the Revenue of which is allotted entirely or partially (InAm).			Total Land, Government occupied, unoccupied and InAm.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grasing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1896-97	398	535	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	548	775	394	946	1,810	971	...	...
1897-98	398	535	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	548	775	394	946	1,810	971	...	...
1898-99	398	535	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	548	775	394	946	1,810	971	...	...
1899-00	398	535	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	548	775	394	946	1,810	971	...	...
1900-01	398	535	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	548	775	394	946	1,810	971	...	...
1901-02	398	535	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	548	775	394	946	1,810	971	...	...
1902-03	398	535	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	548	775	394	946	1,810	971	...	...
1903-04	398	535	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	548	775	394	946	1,810	971	...	...

Name of village:—
Kesarhalli.

APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue Statement for one Village situated in the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwad Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1859-90.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Remission from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of Columns 2, 6 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Carnal.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
1889-90 ...	363	182	...	...	...	183	614	169	14	119	63	38	1,094	413	264	...	...
1890-91 ...	363	183	...	...	...	183	614	169	30	118	63	38	1,094	413	240	...	...
1891-92 ...	362	182	...	...	...	183	614	169	75	119	63	38	1,094	413	295	...	...
1892-93 ...	362	182	...	...	...	182	614	169	67	118	63	38	1,094	413	287	...	...
1893-94 ...	363	182	...	...	...	183	614	169	60	118	63	38	1,094	413	280	...	...
1894-95 ...	363	183	...	...	...	183	614	169	49	118	63	38	1,094	413	265	...	...
1895-96 ...	362	182	...	...	...	183	614	169	34	118	63	38	1,094	413	254	...	...
1896-97 ...	362	182	...	...	...	182	614	169	24	118	63	38	1,094	413	244	...	...
1897-98 ...	365	185	...	...	...	185	612	166	37	119	63	38	1,095	413	260	...	...
1898-99 ...	365	185	...	...	...	185	612	166	37	118	63	38	1,095	413	260	...	...
1899-1900 ...	365	185	...	...	...	185	612	166	30	118	63	38	1,095	413	263	...	...
1900-01 ...	365	185	...	...	...	185	612	166	30	118	63	38	1,095	413	263	...	...
1901-02 ...	365	185	...	...	...	185	612	166	24	119	63	38	1,095	413	247	...	...
1902-03 ...	365	185	...	...	...	185	612	166	24	118	63	38	1,095	413	247	...	...
1903-04 ...	365	185	...	...	...	185	612	166	24	118	63	38	1,095	413	247	...	...

Note.—Name of village :—
Taradhali.

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

By FORMER SURVEY.

No.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY.																
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																		
1	Karajgi	II	2 0	8	2 0	3,391	4,700	1 6 2	4	7	1 12 0	1	1	1 0 0	3,396	4,708	1 6	
2	Kohur	II	2 0	8	...	1,552	2,318	1 7 11	31	59	1 14 5	...	...	...	1,568	2,377	1 6
3	Ganajur	II	2 0	8	...	924	894	0 15 6	2	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	926	895	0 15
4	Devagiri	I	2 4	8	2 4	4,353	7,844	1 11 8	30	119	3 15 6	20	35	1 12 0	4,903	7,408	1 11 1	
5	Somapur	I	2 4	8	...	430	762	1 12 0	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	432	765	1 12
6	Yellapur (Devagiri).	II	2 0	8	2 0	1,280	1,123	0 14 3	3	10	3 8 4	4	5	1 4 0	1,267	1,138	0 14	
7	Totad Yellapur...	II	2 0	8	...	693	884	1 4 5	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	694	885	1 4
8	Kallihal	II	2 0	8	2 0	1,413	1,142	0 12 11	...	...	...	1	6	2 0 0	1,414	1,144	0 12
9	Jangmankop	II	2 0	8	...	218	252	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	252	1 2
10	Malapur	II	2 0	8	2 0	764	641	0 13 5	...	...	...	4	9	2 4 0	768	650	0 13
11	Yettinhalli	II	2 0	8	...	376	1,176	1 5 6	14	28	2 5 9	...	...	...	380	1,309	1 5
12	Ijari Lakmapur...	II	2 0	8	...	691	741	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	741	1 1
13	Shidedevapur	II	2 0	8	12 0	467	637	1 5 10	12	41	3 6 6	6	18	3 0 0	465	660	1 5	
14	Bujuruk Virapur.	II	2 0	8	2 0	369	484	1 3 11	2	6	3 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	392	499	1 3	
15	Suranhalli	II	2 0	8	...	235	266	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	266	1 2
16	Neiwagol	II	2 0	8	2 0	769	1,019	1 5 2	1	1	1 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	771	1,022	1 5	
17	Sulihalli	I	2 4	8	...	349	574	1 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	574	1 10
18	Haweri	I	2 4	8	12 0	1,715	2,573	1 8 0	44	244	5 6 9	180	2,041	11 5 5	1,939	4,459	2 8	
18	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	20,889	27,520	1 5 7	146	525	3 9 6	218	2,115	9 11 3	20,753	26,160	1 5
<i>Group II.</i>																		
19	Chik Mugadur	II	2 0	8	...	299	498	1 10 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	300	497	1 10
20	Hattimattur	II	2 0	8	12 0	5,469	4,426	0 12 11	77	420	5 9 4	73	712	0 12 1	5,519	5,568	0 12	
21	Jallapur	II	2 0	8	...	984	864	0 14 1	1	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	985	866	0 14
22	Shirabadgi	II	2 0	8	12 0	1,077	459	0 6 9	78	290	3 11 6	79	699	7 9 4	1,234	1,349	1 1	
23	Bevinhalli	II	2 0	8	2 0	604	375	0 10 0	3	3	1 0 0	5	8	1 9 7	612	387	0 10	
24	Kalalkond	II	2 0	8	...	1,492	902	0 9 8	16	80	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,508	932	0 9
25	Tallihalli	II	2 0	8	...	951	687	0 11 7	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	953	690	0 11
26	Hoshalli (Mahal Karadgi).	II	2 0	8	...	887	449	0 8 1	6	9	1 8 0	...	...	...	899	458	0 8
27	Bhavitimapur	II	2 0	8	...	320	540	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	540	1 11
28	Kalapur	II	2 0	8	...	908	1,454	1 9 7	8	9	3 0 0	...	...	...	911	1,463	1 9
29	Montagani	II	2 0	8	2 0	672	1,092	1 10 0	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	673	1,094	1 10
30	Kalkoti	II	2 0	8	...	670	1,062	1 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	1,062	1 9
31	Hiremugadur	II	2 0	8	2 0	776	1,149	1 7 8	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	777	1,149	1 7
18	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	15,109	13,955	0 14 9	137	777	4 2 6	159	1,322	8 5 0	15,455	16,054	1 0
<i>Group III.</i>																		
32	Arilhalli	II	2 0	8	...	477	783	1 10 7	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	478	786	1 10
33	Ramapur	II	2 0	8	...	213	332	1 8 11	6	11	1 13 4	...	...	...	219	343	1 8
34	Gawarapur (M. Karadgi)	IV	1 10	8	...	428	419	0 15 9	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	427	423	0 15
35	Agasumatti	IV	1 10	8	...	310	231	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	281	0 11
36	Niralggi (M. Karadgi).	II	2 0	8	...	476	741	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	741	1 8
37	Machapur	IV	1 10	8	...	259	386	1 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	386	1 7
38	Basawankati	IV	1 10	8	12 0	433	391	0 14 5	...	...	...	8	81	3 14 0	441	422	0 14
39	Yelgach	IV	1 10	8	...	1,311	1,633	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	1,633	1 8
40	Arabgund	II	2 0	8	...	665	504	0 12 2	8	13	1 10 0	...	...	...	673	517	0 12
41	Kalldewar	IV	1 10	8	1 10	2,316	1,086	0 7 2	14	31	2 3 5	8	8	1 0 0	2,337	1,076	0 7	
42	Kanawalli	IV	1 10	8	12 0	2,050	1,474	0 11 4	38	102	4 4 3	116	787	6 13 7	2,214	2,423	1 1	

DIX Q.

occupied land in the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																<i>Group I.</i>		
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2 12	8	2 12	3,391	6,492	1 14 6	4	7	1 12 0	1	1	1 0 0	3,396	6,470	1 14 6	37.4	Karajgi ...	1	
2 12	8	...	1,552	3,197	2 0 10	31	59	1 14 5	...	...	...	1,533	3,246	2 0 10	36.6	Kolur ...	2
2 12	8	...	924	1,229	1 5 3	2	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	926	1,230	1 5 3	37.4	Ganapur ...	3
2 12	8	2 12	4,252	8,976	2 1 9	30	119	3 15 6	20	43	2 2 5	4,303	9,138	2 2 0	21.9	Devagiri ...	4	
2 12	8	...	430	919	2 2 2	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	432	922	2 2 2	22.1	Somapur ...	5
2 12	8	2 12	1,289	1,544	1 3 7	3	10	3 5 4	4	7	1 12 0	1,297	1,561	1 3 9	37.2	Yellapur (Devagiri)	6	
2 12	8	...	698	1,215	1 12 1	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	694	1,216	1 12 0	37.4	Totad Yellapur ...	7
2 12	8	2 12	1,418	1,570	1 1 9	...	...	...	1	3	3 0 0	1,414	1,573	1 1 9	37.5	Kalihal ...	8
2 12	8	...	218	346	1 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	346	1 9 5	37.3	Jangmankop ...	9
2 12	8	2 12	764	881	1 2 5	...	...	...	4	12	3 0 0	768	893	1 2 7	37.4	Malapur ...	10
2 12	8	...	876	1,617	1 13 6	14	38	2 5 9	...	...	...	890	1,650	1 13 8	36.5	Yettinhalli ...	11
2 12	8	...	691	1,019	1 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	1,019	1 7 7	37.5	Ijari Lakmapur ...	12
2 12	8	12 0	467	878	1 14 0	12	41	3 8 8	6	18	3 0 0	465	935	1 14 19	34.9	Shivedevapur ...	13	
2 12	8	2 12	389	685	1 11 4	2	6	3 0 0	1	3	3 0 0	392	674	1 11 6	37.0	Bojurak Virapur ...	14	
2 12	8	...	235	366	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	366	1 8 11	37.6	Suranbhalli ...	15
2 12	8	2 12	769	1,401	1 13 2	1	1	1 0 0	1	3	3 0 0	771	1,405	1 13 2	37.6	Nelwagol ...	16	
2 12	8	...	349	702	2 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	702	2 0 2	22.3	Sutihalli ...	17
2 12	8	12 0	1,715	3,145	1 13 4	44	244	5 8 9	180	2,041	11 5 5	1,939	5,430	2 12 10	11.8	Haweri ...	18	
...	...	...	20,389	36,120	1 12 4	146	525	3 9 6	218	2,131	9 12 5	20,763	38,776	1 13 11	28.5	Total of Group I	18
																<i>Group II.</i>		
2 8	8	...	299	620	2 1 2	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	300	621	2 1 1	24.9	Chik Magadur ...	19
2 8	8	12 0	5,469	5,532	1 0 2	77	480	5 8 4	73	712	9 12 3	5,619	6,674	1 3 0	19.9	Hattimattur ...	20	
2 8	8	...	984	1,080	1 1 7	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	985	1,092	1 1 7	24.9	Jallapur ...	21
2 8	8	12 0	1,077	574	0 8 6	78	290	3 11 0	79	599	7 9 8	1,234	1,469	1 3 0	8.5	Shirabadi ...	22	
2 8	8	2 8	604	470	0 12 5	8	3	1 0 0	5	10	2 0 0	612	493	0 12 8	24.8	Bevinhalli ...	23	
2 8	8	...	1,492	1,137	0 12 1	16	30	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,503	1,157	0 12 3	24.1	Kalalkond ...	24
2 8	8	...	951	859	0 14 5	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	953	862	0 14 6	24.9	Talihal ...	25
2 8	8	...	897	561	0 10 1	6	9	1 8 0	...	...	...	898	570	0 10 3	24.5	Hoshalli (Mahal Karadgi).	26
2 8	8	...	320	675	2 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	673	2 1 9	26.0	Bhavitimapur ...	27
2 8	8	...	908	1,617	2 0 0	3	9	3 0 0	...	...	...	911	1,526	2 0 1	24.8	Kalapur ...	28
2 8	8	2 8	672	1,805	2 0 6	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	673	1,387	2 0 6	25.0	Mantagani ...	29
2 8	8	...	670	1,327	1 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	1,317	1 15 8	25.0	Kalkoti ...	30
2 8	8	2 8	776	1,435	1 13 7	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	777	1,436	1 13 7	25.0	Hiramugadur ...	31
...	...	...	15,109	17,442	1 2 6	167	777	4 2 6	169	1,334	8 5 3	15,455	19,543	1 4 3	21.7	Total of Group II.	18
																<i>Group III.</i>		
2 4	8	...	477	892	1 13 11	1	13	3 0 0	...	...	...	478	895	1 13 11	12.4	Arlihal ...	32
2 4	8	...	213	373	1 12 0	6	11	1 12 4	...	...	...	219	384	1 12 1	12.0	Ranapur ...	33
2 4	8	...	426	590	1 5 9	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	427	583	1 5 10	38.2	Gawarapur (M. Karadgi).	34
2 4	8	...	310	320	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	320	1 0 6	38.5	Agasanhatti ...	35
2 4	8	...	476	634	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	634	1 13 0	12.8	Niraiji (M. Karadgi).	36
2 4	8	...	259	534	3 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	534	2 0 11	38.3	Machapur ...	37
2 4	8	12 0	438	541	1 4 0	...	...	...	3	31	3 14 0	441	572	1 4 9	36.5	Baswankatti ...	38
2 4	8	...	1,311	2,261	1 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	2,261	1 11 7	38.5	Yelgach ...	39
2 4	8	...	646	567	0 12 8	8	13	1 10 0	...	...	...	673	590	0 12 9	12.2	Arabgond ...	40
2 4	8	2 4	2,315	1,434	0 9 11	14	31	2 3 5	3	11	1 6 0	2,337	1,476	0 10 1	37.3	Kalidewar ...	41	
2 4	8	12 0	2,030	2,041	0 15 8	38	162	4 4 3	116	787	6 12 7	2,334	2,990	1 5 5	23.4	Kanawalli ...	42	

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III - continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
43	Timenhalli ...	IV	1 10	8	...	291	319	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	319	1 1 0
44	Hanmanhalli ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	369	398	1 1 9	2	3	1 8 0	2	3	1 8 0	369	404	1 1 10
45	Somankatti ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	453	259	0 9 2	...	...	...	20	30	1 8 0	473	280	0 9 9
46	Haramgatti ...	II	2 0	8	12 0	444	476	1 1 2	1	1	1 0 0	2	3	1 8 0	447	480	1 1 2
47	Taredhalli (M. Kagenalli).	II	2 0	8	...	797	1,077	1 5 7	3	6	2 0 0	...	...	...	800	1,083	1 5 8
48	Budruk Kodihalli	II	2 0	8	15 0	369	328	0 14 3	38	261	6 9 8	24	268	10 14 6	431	641	1 18 3
49	Homardi ...	II	2 0	8	15 0	2,589	3,073	1 3 2	119	447	3 12 1	10	37	3 11 2	2,698	3,557	1 5 1
50	Kanakapur ...	II	2 0	8	2 0	504	548	1 1 5	4	11	2 12 0	6	9	1 8 0	514	568	1 1 8
51	Mallur ...	II	2 0	8	2 0	1,281	1,856	1 7 7	20	50	2 8 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,283	1,807	1 7 10
52	Sankripur ...	III	1 12	8	...	582	544	0 14 11	18	43	2 5 4	...	...	...	600	586	0 15 8
53	Khurd Kodihalli.	II	2 0	8	...	200	351	1 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	351	1 12 1
54	Katenhalli ...	II	2 0	8	2 0	887	1,000	1 2 5	12	25	2 1 4	12	24	2 0 0	891	1,049	1 2 10
55	Gundenhalli ...	II	2 0	8	...	755	818	1 1 4	1	3	5 0 0	...	...	...	756	821	1 1 5
56	Kadmanhalli ...	II	2 0	8	...	548	579	1 0 11	6	12	2 0 0	...	...	...	554	591	1 1 1
57	Venktapur ...	II	2 0	8	2 0	726	1,085	1 7 11	2	3	1 8 0	1	2	2 0 0	728	1,090	1 7 11
58	Hoshalli (M. Adur).	II	2 0	8	...	725	728	1 0 1	55	109	1 15 9	...	...	...	780	837	1 1 8
59	Sangur ...	II	2 0	8	...	1,145	1,737	1 8 3	37	127	4 1 7	...	...	...	1,176	1,864	1 9 4
60	Dewihosur ...	II	2 0	8	15 0	2,888	4,523	1 9 3	142	687	4 12 5	5	43	8 9 7	3,015	5,253	1 11 11
61	Kulenur ...	II	2 0	8	15 0	1,087	789	0 11 10	105	323	3 1 3	...	...	...	1,172	1,112	0 15 2
62	Nagpur ...	II	2 0	8	...	1,674	2,928	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674	2,928	1 12 0
63	Gawarapur (M. Adur).	II	2 0	8	...	785	848	1 1 9	40	93	2 5 2	...	...	...	805	841	1 2 6
64	Benchihalli ...	II	2 0	8	...	361	572	1 9 4	7	17	2 6 10	...	...	...	368	589	1 9 7
65	Aladkatti ...	II	2 0	8	...	1,189	1,578	1 5 7	39	83	2 2 1	...	...	...	1,208	1,661	1 6 0
66	Konantambgi ...	IV	1 10	8	...	595	708	1 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	708	1 2 11
67	Budagatti ...	IV	1 10	8	...	676	715	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	715	1 0 11
68	Kengond ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	746	497	0 10 8	3	3	1 0 0	4	7	1 12 0	750	507	0 10 8
87	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	31,481	36,289	1 2 5	716	2,519	3 8 3	219	1,247	5 11 1	32,416	40,035	1 3 9
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
69	Shirapur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	547	791	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	791	1 7 2
70	Haleritti ...	IV	1 10	8	...	973	682	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	682	0 10 11
71	Parapur ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	607	237	0 6 3	2	2	1 0 0	2	2	1 0 0	611	241	0 6 4
72	Hosaritti ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	1,121	1,121	1 0 0	...	...	...	17	18	1 1 0	1,138	1,138	1 0 0
73	Channur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	485	587	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	587	1 4 2
74	Koradur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	405	512	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	512	1 4 3
75	Kittur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	770	876	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	876	1 2 2
76	Ichangi ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	2,364	1,919	0 13 0	1	2	2 0 0	4	5	1 4 0	2,369	1,926	0 13 0
77	Bhairapur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	427	375	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	375	0 10 4
78	Mailmari ...	IV	1 10	8	...	961	723	0 12 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	962	724	0 12 0
79	Krishnapur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	542	216	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	216	0 6 5
80	Kadkol ...	II	2 0	8	...	1,938	1,965	0 15 10	13	22	1 11 1	...	...	...	2,001	1,997	0 15 11
81	Ichal Yellepur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	507	336	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	336	0 10 7
82	Kesarhalli ...	IV	1 10	8	...	398	535	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	535	1 5 6
83	Hesarur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	2,362	678	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,362	676	0 5 11
84	Hiremarlihalli ...	IV	1 10	8	12 0	2,002	809	0 6 6	9	8	1 5 4	1	5	5 0 0	2,009	823	0 6 7
85	Chikmarlihalli ...	IV	1 10	8	...	941	472	0 8 0	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	942	474	0 8 1
86	Guttal ...	IV	1 10	8	12 0	3,775	2,770	0 11 9	62	277	4 7 6	220	1,783	8 1 8	4,067	4,830	1 8 1
87	Timapur (M. Guttal).	IV	1 10	8	15 0	935	480	0 8 3	16	47	2 15 0	7	10	1 6 10	966	537	0 9 0

(b)—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
10	33	31	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Rs.	Rs. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		<i>Group III—continued.</i>	
4	8	...	291	442	1 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	442	1 8 4	33-6	Timsnahalli	43
4	8	2 4	269	551	1 8 7	2	3 1 8 0	...	2	4 2 0 0	...	263	558	1 8 7	33-1	Hanmanahalli	44
4	8	2 4	463	369	0 12 8	...	...	...	20	42	2 1 7	473	401	0 13 7	38-8	Somankatti	45
4	8	12 0	444	635	1 8 3	1	1 1 0 0	...	2	3 1 6 0	...	447	539	1 8 4	12-3	Haramgatti	46
4	8	...	797	1,212	1 8 4	3	6 2 0 0	...	...	...	...	800	1,218	1 8 4	12-5	Taredhalli (M. Kagenalli)	47
4	8	12 0	389	369	1 0 0	38	251 6 9 8	...	24	210	8 12 0	481	830	1 14 10	-1-3	Budruk Kodihalli	48
4	8	12 0	2,569	3,457	1 5 6	119	447 8 12 1	...	10	30	3 0 0	2,698	3,834	1 7 4	10-8	Homardi	49
4	8	2 4	604	618	1 8 7	4	11 2 12 0	...	6	10	1 10 8	514	637	1 8 10	12-1	Kanakapur	50
4	8	2 4	1,261	2,098	1 10 6	20	50 2 8 0	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,282	2,139	1 10 8	12-2	Mallur	51
4	8	2 4	582	699	1 8 3	15	42 2 5 4	...	...	...	...	600	741	1 8 9	20-5	Sankripur	52
4	8	...	200	395	1 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	395	1 15 7	12-5	Khurd Kodihalli	53
4	8	2 4	867	1,125	1 4 9	12	25 2 1 4	...	12	27	2 4 0	891	1,177	1 5 2	12-2	Katenhalli	54
4	8	...	755	920	1 8 6	1	3 3 0 0	...	...	...	...	755	923	1 8 6	12-4	Gundenhalli	55
4	8	...	546	651	1 8 0	6	12 2 0 0	...	...	...	...	554	663	1 8 2	12-2	Kadmanahalli	56
4	8	2 4	726	1,221	1 10 11	2	3 1 8 0	...	1	2	3 0 0	729	1,226	1 10 11	12-5	Venktapur	57
4	8	...	725	619	1 2 1	65	109 1 15 9	...	...	...	...	780	928	1 8 0	10-9	Hosballi (M. Adur)	58
4	8	...	1,145	1,954	1 11 3	31	127 4 1 7	...	...	...	...	1,176	2,081	1 12 4	11-6	Sangur	59
4	8	12 0	2,868	5,088	1 12 5	142	687 4 12 5	...	6	34	6 12 0	3,015	5,899	1 14 10	10-8	Dewihosur	60
4	8	12 0	1,067	889	0 12 4	106	323 3 1 3	...	...	...	...	1,172	1,211	1 0 6	8-9	Kulenur	61
4	8	...	1,674	2,294	1 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,874	3,294	1 15 6	12-5	Nagnur	62
4	8	...	765	954	1 8 11	40	98 2 5 3	...	...	...	...	806	1,037	1 4 10	11-3	Gawarapur (M. Adur)	63
4	8	...	861	643	1 12 6	7	17 3 6 10	...	...	...	...	863	660	1 12 8	12-1	Bonchihalli	64
4	8	...	1,189	1,775	1 8 4	39	85 2 2 1	...	...	...	...	1,268	1,858	1 8 7	11-0	Aladkatti	65
4	8	...	595	978	1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	978	1 10 2	38-5	Konantambgi	66
4	8	...	676	690	1 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	690	1 7 5	38-5	Budagatti	67
4	8	2 4	748	688	0 14 9	3	3 1 0 0	...	4	10	2 8 0	753	701	0 14 11	38-2	Kengond	68
...	...	...	31,481	42,083	1 5 11	716	2,519 3 8 3	...	219	1,202	5 7 10	32,416	46,804	1 7 1	16-9	Total of Group III	37
																<i>Group IV.</i>	
1 0	8	...	547	974	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	974	1 12 6	23-1	Shirmapur	69
1 0	8	...	973	815	1 18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	815	0 13 5	23-1	Haleritti	70
1 0	8	2 0	607	292	0 7 8	2	2 1 0 0	...	2	2	1 0 0	611	296	0 7 9	22-9	Parapur	71
1 0	8	2 0	1,121	1,380	1 8 9	...	...	...	17	22	1 4 8	1,138	1,402	1 8 9	23-1	Hosaritti	72
1 0	8	...	465	722	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	723	1 8 10	23-	Channur	73
1 0	8	...	405	630	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	630	1 8 11	23-	Koradur	74
1 0	8	...	770	1,078	1 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	1,078	1 6 5	23-1	Kittar	75
1 0	8	2 0	2,304	2,369	0 15 11	1	2 2 0 0	...	4	6	1 8 0	2,369	2,370	1 0 0	23-	Iohangi	76
2 0	8	...	427	338	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	338	0 12 8	22-9	Bhairapur	77
2 0	8	...	961	690	0 14 10	1	1 1 0 0	...	...	...	...	962	691	0 14 10	23-1	Mallmari	78
2 0	8	...	542	266	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	266	0 7 10	23-1	Kriehnapur	79
2 0	8	...	1,988	1,965	0 15 10	18	22 1 11 1	...	...	...	...	2,001	1,967	0 15 10	...	Kadkol	80
2 0	8	...	507	414	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	414	0 13 1	23-2	Ichal Yellapur	81
2 0	8	...	398	658	1 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	658	1 10 5	23-	Kesarhalli	82
2 0	8	...	2,363	1,078	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,363	1,078	0 7 4	23-	Hosarur	83
2 0	8	12 0	2,009	996	0 8 0	6	8 1 5 4	...	1	5	5 0 0	2,009	1,009	0 8 0	22-7	Hiremarlihalli	84
0	8	...	941	581	0 9 11	1	2 2 0 0	...	...	...	...	943	583	0 9 11	23-	Chikmarlihalli	85
2 0	8	12 0	2,775	2,409	0 14 5	62	277 4 7 8	...	220	1,783	8 1 8	4,067	5,469	1 8 7	13-2	Guttal	86
2 0	8	12 0	985	691	0 10 1	16	47 2 15 0	...	7	8	1 2 3	988	646	0 10 9	20-3	Timnapur (M. Guttal)	87

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group IV—continued.</i>																		
88	Ippikop ...	IV	1 10	8	...	75	38	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	81	0 7
89	Basapur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	1,504	595	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504	595	0 6
90	Kurgund ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	1,990	918	0 7 4	12	24	3 0 0	4	4	1 0 0	2,008	941	0 7	
91	Bhardi ...	IV	1 10	8	...	798	350	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	350	0 7
92	Hariballi ...	IV	1 10	8	...	442	552	1 4 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	442	513	1 4
93	Narsapur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	1,034	586	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	586	0 9
94	Kenchargatti ...	IV	1 10	8	12 0	226	279	1 3 9	11	27	2 7 3	8	20 0	6 10 8	240	320	1 6	
95	Belwigi ...	IV	1 10	8	...	1,501	1,820	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	1,890	1 4
96	Marol ...	IV	1 10	8	...	1,382	1,447	1 0 9	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	1,382	1,482	1 0
97	Kodbal ...	IV	1 10	8	...	598	537	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	537	0 14
98	Bamankatti ...	IV	1 10	8	...	1,018	891	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	891	0 6
99	Halagi ...	IV	1 10	8	...	712	835	1 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	835	1 2
100	Balimadapur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	1,028	572	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	572	0 8
101	Mardur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	1,055	951	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	951	0 14
102	Surangi ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	5,104	3,178	0 10 0	...	...	...	29	38	1 2 2	5,133	3,211	0 10
103	Mannur ...	IV	1 10	8	...	725	958	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	958	1 5
104	Hawanur ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	4,712	6,110	1 4 9	1	1	1 0 0	17	22	1 4 8	4,730	6,133	1 4	
105	Negur ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	3,046	4,177	1 0 11	79	269	3 6 6	18	22	1 8 7	4,048	4,468	1 8	
106	Akkur ...	IV	1 10	8	1 10	1,008	885	0 14 1	...	...	...	17	24	1 6 7	1,020	900	0 14
88	Total of Group IV	...	...	...	...	50,999	41,899	0 18 0	209	638	3 4 3	399	1,048	5 11 11	51,547	44,085	0 18
<i>Group V</i>																		
107	Kerikop ...	V	1 6	8	1 6	923	232	0 4 11	7	10	1 6 10	2	2	1 0 0	923	264	0 4	
108	Karkikop ...	V	1 6	8	...	707	242	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	242	0 5
109	Gudasekopp ...	V	1 6	8	1 6	539	339	0 10 1	...	...	...	4	2	0 8 0	542	341	0 10
110	Gudur ...	V	1 6	8	...	515	359	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	359	0 11
111	Nirai (M. Guttal)	V	1 6	8	...	1,187	911	0 12 7	6	10	1 10 8	...	...	...	1,198	921	0 12
112	Guligundi ...	V	1 6	8	...	387	417	1 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	417	1 1
113	Kurabgond ...	III	1 12	8	...	725	685	0 15 1	74	165	2 1 6	...	...	...	725	640	0 15
114	Lingapur or Chik Lingadhalli.	II	2 0	8	2 0	951	1,094	1 2 5	27	62	2 4 9	3	4	1 5 4	951	1,180	1 2	
115	Hire Lingadhalli	III	1 12	8	15 0	1,377	1,507	1 1 6	26	400	4 1 4	21	194	2 12 2	1,406	2,091	1 1	
116	Benkanhalli ...	III	1 12	8	...	433	343	0 12 8	38	85	2 3 9	...	...	...	471	428	0 12
117	Kabbur ...	III	1 12	8	15 0	1,898	1,890	0 15 3	231	379	2 8 1	25	117	4 10 11	2,154	2,558	1 1	
118	Najik Lakmapur	III	1 12	8	15 0	404	339	0 13 5	34	90	2 10 4	...	...	...	438	429	0 13
119	Kerimattihalli ...	III	1 12	8	15 0	920	1,090	1 2 11	77	319	4 2 3	19	115	6 0 10	1,016	1,524	1 2	
120	Shiwapur ...	II	2 0	8	...	494	446	0 14 5	28	72	2 9 2	...	...	...	522	519	0 14
121	Kallapur ...	III	1 12	8	...	481	542	1 2 0	31	68	2 0 6	...	...	...	512	608	1 2
122	Didagur ...	II	2 0	8	15 0	679	901	1 5 3	29	71	2 7 2	...	...	...	708	972	1 5
123	Bidargadi ...	II	2 0	8	...	267	309	1 3 3	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	268	310	1 3
124	Timapur (M. Adur.)	II	2 0	8	2 0	359	338	1 0 5	30	85	2 13 4	4	8	2 0 0	368	461	1 0	
125	Konchigeri ...	V	1 6	8	1 6	2,752	1,918	0 11 2	...	...	...	17	20	1 2 10	2,799	1,988	0 11
126	Wadawi ...	V	1 6	8	1 6	1,073	798	0 11 10	...	...	...	4	5	1 4 0	1,077	801	0 11
127	Bijur ...	V	1 6	8	1 6	724	364	0 8 9	...	...	...	8	8	0 12 0	732	410	0 8
128	Hawashi ...	V	1 6	8	...	1,508	1,049	0 11 2	2	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,508	1,051	0 11
129	Shayakar ...	V	1 6	8	1 6	1,118	579	0 8 3	...	...	...	8	9	1 2 0	1,126	588	0 8
130	Taredhalli (M. Guttal)	V	1 6	8	...	365	185	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	188	0 8
24	Total of Group V.	...	...	...	...	20,741	16,955	0 13 1	713	2,004	2 13 0	115	473	4 1 8	21,599	19,491	0 13
130	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,38,719	1,36,098	0 15 8	1,971	6,512	3 4 10	1,050	7,104	6 13 3	1,41,740	1,40,715	1 6

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Names of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
No. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2 0	8	...	75	41	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	41	0 8 9	24*2	Ippikop	88
2 0	8	...	1,504	732	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504	732	0 7 6	23*	Basapur	89
2 0	8	2 0	1,990	1,124	0 9 0	13	24	2 0 0	4	5	1 4 0	2,006	1,183	0 9 2	23*4	Kurgund	90	
2 0	8	...	796	491	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	796	491	0 8 8	23*1	Bhardi	91
2 0	8	...	442	679	1 8 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	442	680	1 8 7	23*	Harlhalli	92
2 0	8	...	1,034	721	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	721	0 11 2	23*	Nareipur	93
2 0	8	12 0	226	343	1 8 2	11	27	2 7 8	3	20	6 10 8	240	390	1 10 0	18*8	Kenabargatti	94	
2 0	8	...	1,501	2,329	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	2,326	1 8 9	23*1	Belwigi	95
2 0	8	...	1,832	1,781	1 4 7	3	5	1 10 6	...	...	...	1,835	1,786	1 4 8	23*	Marol	96
2 0	8	...	598	661	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	661	1 1 8	23*1	Kodbal	97
2 0	8	...	1,018	481	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	481	0 7 7	23*	Bamankatti	98
2 0	8	...	712	1,028	1 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	1,028	1 7 1	23*1	Halagi	99
2 0	8	...	1,026	704	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	704	0 11 0	23*1	Ballmadapur	100
2 0	8	...	1,055	1,170	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	1,170	1 1 9	23*	Mardur	101
2 0	8	2 0	5,104	3,911	0 12 3	...	...	...	29	41	1 6 7	5,133	3,952	0 12 4	23*1	Surangi	102
2 0	8	...	725	1,177	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	1,177	1 10 0	23*1	Mannur	103
2 0	8	2 0	4,712	7,520	1 9 6	1	1	1 0 0	17	27	1 9 5	4,730	7,548	1 9 6	23*1	Hawanur	104	
2 0	8	2 0	3,946	5,141	1 4 10	79	269	3 6 6	18	27	1 8 0	4,043	5,497	1 5 6	21*7	Neghur	105	
2 0	8	2 0	1,008	1,080	1 1 4	...	...	...	17	30	1 12 8	1,020	1,119	1 1 7	23*1	Akkur	106
...	...	...	50,899	50,499	0 16 10	209	698	3 4 8	339	1,978	5 18 9	51,647	53,163	1 0 6	20*7	Total of Group IV	38
Group V.																		
1 12	8	1 12	623	359	0 6 3	7	10	1 6 10	2	3	1 8 0	932	372	0 6 5	26*6	Kerikop	107	
1 12	8	...	707	308	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	308	0 7 0	27*3	Karkikop	108
1 12	8	1 12	539	431	0 12 10	...	...	...	4	8	0 12 0	548	484	0 12 9	27*3	Gudasalkop	109
1 12	8	...	615	457	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	457	0 14 2	27*3	Gudur	110
1 12	8	...	1,187	1,169	1 0 0	6	10	1 10 8	...	...	...	1,163	1,169	1 0 0	26*9	Niralgi (M. Guttal)	111
1 12	8	...	387	531	1 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	531	1 5 11	27*4	Gullgundi	112
1 12	8	...	726	665	0 15 1	74	155	2 1 6	...	...	...	799	840	1 0 10	...	Kurabgond	113
1 12	8	1 12	951	957	1 0 1	27	62	2 4 9	3	3	1 0 0	961	1,022	1 0 8	11*9	Lingsapur or Chik Lingadhalli.	114	
1 12	8	12 0	1,377	1,507	1 1 8	98	400	4 1 4	21	147	7 0 0	1,484	2,054	1 6 0	1*8	Hire Lingadhalli	115	
1 12	8	...	433	343	0 12 8	38	85	2 3 9	...	...	...	471	428	0 14 7	...	Benkanhalli	116
1 12	8	12 0	1,808	1,680	0 16 8	281	579	2 8 1	25	94	3 12 2	2,154	2,433	1 2 9	—9	Kabbur	117	
1 12	8	12 0	404	339	0 13 6	34	90	2 10 4	...	...	...	438	429	0 15 6	...	Najik Lakmapur.	118
1 12	8	12 0	920	1,090	1 2 11	77	319	4 2 3	19	92	4 13 6	1,016	1,501	1 7 9	—1*5	Kerimattihalli	119	
1 12	8	...	464	390	0 12 8	28	72	2 9 2	...	...	...	522	462	0 14 2	—10*8	Shiwapur.	120
1 12	8	...	481	548	1 2 0	31	68	2 0 6	...	...	...	512	606	1 2 11	...	Kallsapur	121
1 12	8	12 0	679	766	1 2 7	29	71	2 7 2	...	...	...	708	859	1 3 3	—11*6	Didagur	122
1 12	8	...	267	270	1 0 10	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	268	271	1 0 10	—12*8	Bidargadi	123
1 12	8	1 12	859	322	0 14 4	30	85	2 13 4	4	7	1 12 0	393	414	1 0 10	—10*2	Tirasapur (M. Adur.)	124	
1 12	8	1 12	2,752	2,441	0 14 2	...	...	...	17	25	1 7 6	2,769	2,466	0 14 3	27*2	Konehigeri	125
1 12	8	1 12	1,073	1,013	0 15 1	...	...	...	4	6	1 8 0	1,077	1,019	0 15 2	27*2	Wadawi	126
1 12	8	1 12	724	601	0 11 1	...	...	...	8	8	1 0 0	732	509	0 11 2	27*3	Bijjur	127
1 12	8	...	1,503	1,335	0 14 8	2	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,505	1,337	0 14 3	27*2	Hawaahi	128
1 12	8	1 12	1,118	737	0 10 7	...	...	...	8	11	1 6 0	1,126	749	0 10 8	27*2	Shayakar	129
1 12	8	...	365	235	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	235	0 10 4	27*	Taredhalli (M. Guttal.)	130
...	...	...	20,741	19,800	0 14 4	713	2,004	2 13 0	115	399	3 7 6	21,569	21,003	0 15 7	8*1	Total of Group V.	...
...	...	...	132,719	1,05,744	1 3 1	1,971	6,513	3 4 10	1,050	7,032	6 11 2	141,740	1,79,289	1 4 3	19*7	Grand Total	...

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

APPENDIX R.

The present report refers to the second revision settlement of the 130 Government villages of Karajgi taluka. These villages were not dealt with simultaneously when the current settlement was made, but in various batches, as follows:—

- 52 were settled as part of the old Bankapur taluka ;
- 36 were settled as part of the old Ránebennur taluka ;
- 28 were settled as part of the old Kod taluka ;
- 12 were settled as part of the old Hangal taluka ;
- 1 (Kesarhali) was settled along with Yemagnur of Kod taluka ; and
- 1 (Taredhali) by itself.

The papers regarding the previous settlements of the first four batches may be found in Government Selections Nos. CLV, CLIX, CLX and CLVI, respectively. Those of Kesarhali and Taredhali are printed below.

No. 823 of 1885.

From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Dhárwár, 30th July 1885.*

SIR,

Yemagnur, Kesarhali.

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revised survey settlement of the two villages marginally noted.

2. Yemagnur is situated in the western corner of the Kod Taluka. It is bounded on the north by Purkondikop of Kod, and on the east, south and west by the Mysore Territory. Kesarhali is in the Karajgi Taluka, some 5 miles to north-east of the head-quarter station. It is bounded on the north by the river Warda, on the east by the inám village of Manur, on the south by Sirmapur, and on the west by the inám village of Konantambagi.

3. Yemagnur and Kesarhali were held as life ináms by Shankar Bharti Swami and on his death lapsed to Government. The original survey settlement was introduced into them in 1854-55 under the usual guarantee of 30 years. I am unable, however, to quote the numbers and dates of the original settlement reports, or of the Government Resolutions sanctioning the rates. No such records can now be found in this office; but under Government Resolution No. 6347 of December 23rd, 1872, the villages undoubtedly come under the guarantee for the full period. They were therefore due for revision settlement in 1883-84, but have hitherto remained over. I think the time has arrived when the revised rates may be safely imposed.

4. The Revenue history of the two villages is given in the statements attached. That for Kesarhali shows no change of any kind for the past 23 years, no unoccupied land, and no outstanding balance of revenue. There have been slight fluctuations in the occupied area and collections in Yemagnur, but nothing to call for detailed remark.

5. The appended statements (Statistical Table No. VI) show for both villages a very marked increase in the better kind of houses. The number of carts in each village also shows an increase. Milch cattle are in both villages returned at a lower figure than was recorded at the time of original settlement—a very usual result of enumeration in late years. Working cattle have increased in numbers largely in Yemagnur, but show a falling off in Kesarhali. In the latter village, however, where the cultivation is purely dry-crop, there is still one pair of oxen to every twenty-two acres of occupied land, which is enough for all practical purposes. Sheep and goats show a large increase in Yemagnur and a noticeable decrease in Kesarhali.

6. The population of both villages shows a considerable increase since the settlement, that of Yemagnur being at the rate of 18·2 and that of Kesarhali of 16·9 per cent. Education is also shown to have made great progress, at any rate as regards the number of people who can read and write.

7. The area of Government occupied land is in both villages almost exactly the same by revision survey as by the original. With regard to unoccupied, unassessed waste, however, it is necessary to explain the large difference between the old and new area in Kesarhali. An inquiry into the cause of the discrepancy gives the result which is tabulated below :—

Head.	Area by original survey in acres and gunthas.	Area by Revision survey in acres and gunthas.	Difference in acres and gunthas.
Nallāhs	41 12	18 3	23 9
River	89 38	12 30	77 8

This shows a difference of a little more than 100 acres, and is thus explained. In the first place the areas of the streams and river were over-estimated at the first survey: and in the next a mistake was made in copying into the Akarband the figures representing the area occupied by the river. That area is shown in the survey books as 39·29, but in the Akarband the figures are 89·38, and these latter figures go to swell the total area of unassessed waste to 161 acres as shown in the return furnished by the Mámldár.

8. The assessment which will be imposed by the new rates is estimated to rise in the case of Yemagnur from Rs. 585 on Government occupied land to Rs. 917—an increase of Rs. 332 or 56·8 per cent. In Kesarhali there will be an assessment of Rs. 549 in place of Rs. 399—an increase of Rs. 150; or 37·6 per cent. The larger increase in the case of Yemagnur is due to the enhanced rates on rice and garden. The land of Kesarhali is entirely dry-crop.

9. The rates now recommended are those of adjacent or neighbouring villages and are for Yemagnur, a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 1-4-0, a rice maximum of Rs. 7-8-0, and a garden maximum of Rs. 15. In Kesarhali the maximum rate proposed is Rs. 1-10-0.

10. Under the original settlement the average rate of assessment per acre was Rs. 1-4-10 for Yemagnur and Rs. 1-0-2 for Kesarhali. These rates now become Rs. 2-1-0 and Rs. 1-6-1, respectively.

11. The subjoined table shows the distribution of land in each village with the area and assessment by the original and revision surveys :—

Description of land.	By former survey.		By revision survey.		Collection of Judi or Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
<i>Kesarhali.</i>					
Government occupied land ...	395	Rs. 399	398	Rs. 549	...
Government unoccupied arable waste.	...	...	...	...	...
Inám land	547	581	549	751	336
Unassessed unarable hills, etc...	161	...	60	...	...
Total ...	1,108	980	1,007	1,300	336
<i>Yemagnur.</i>					
Government occupied land ...	449	585	445	917	...
Government unoccupied arable waste.	32	27	31	16	...
Inám land	325	694	338	956	453
Unassessed unarable hills, etc...	178	...	169	...	...
Total ...	984	1,306	933	1,869	453

12. The revised settlement for the Kod Táluka has been guaranteed up to the year 1908-09, and that for Karajgi up to 1905-06. The revised rates for Yemagnur and Kesarhali should be in force in each case up to the year of guarantee for the main body of the táluka to which each village belongs.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. M. WARD, Major,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country.

No. 3029 of 1885.

*Dhárwár Collector's Office,
Dhárwár, 31st July 1885.*

Forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. The rates proposed are the same as those which have already been levied for several years in adjacent villages and should therefore be approved.

(Signed) J. B. MIDDLETON,
Acting Collector, Dhárwár.

APPENDIX A.

Number.	Name of Village.	Total Population.	Can read and write.		Remarks.
			Number.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kesarhali of the Karajgi Taluka.	967 312	1 56	0.4 17.9	The italic figures refer to the year of Settlement, and the roman ones are taken from the census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1882-84.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI. (TO BE MADE OUT BEFORE SETTLEMENT).

Return of Houses, Chowries, Wells, etc., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.					Wells.				Carts and Ploughs.		Live Stock.		
		Chowries.		Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.		
		Tiled.	...										Old.	Young.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Kesarhali of the Karajgi Taluka, Dharwar Collectorate.	Government	...	8	...	50	58	15	..	..	15	15	63	2	...	2
		..	Superior 1	Medium 55	Inferior 3	59	No record.	No record.	No record.	..	25	30	No record.	No record.	1

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Live Stock—continued.											
		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.						
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Village Kesarhali of the Karajgi Taluka, Dharwar Collectorate.	Government	34	38	67	73	79	151	134	No separate record.	66	...	...	...
		No record.	No record.	55	No record.	No record.	38	85	31	...	...	...

The italic figures refer to the year of Settlement and the roman ones are taken from the census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1883-84.

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

APPENDIX C.

Revenue history for the Village Kesarhali situated in the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate in which Survey Settlement was introduced in 1854-55.

Years.	Occupied land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied, assessed atable Government Land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated partially or entirely.			Total Land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected	Acres.	Full assessment	Realization by auction sale of grading.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collection of judi or quit rent.	Acres Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Assessment Total of Columns 3, 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
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1844-45	368	292	...	...	...	262	...	...	...	524	...	282	800	...	564	...
1845-46	366	256	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	524	...	246	890	...	502	...
1846-47	368	256	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	524	...	246	890	...	502	...
1847-48	373	266	...	...	...	266	...	...	...	524	...	244	897	...	510	...
1848-49	373	262	...	...	...	262	...	...	...	524	...	244	897	...	506	...
1849-50	373	263	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	524	...	244	897	...	507	...
1850-51	373	263	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	524	...	244	897	...	507	...
1851-52	373	263	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	524	...	244	897	...	507	...
1852-53	373	263	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	524	...	244	897	...	507	...
1853-54	349	256	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	543	...	264	897	...	500	...
1854-55	370	373	...	166	166	207	...	...	...	573	607	246	912	980	468	...
1855-56	370	373	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	573	607	208	942	980	681	...
1856-57	370	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	573	607	208	942	980	681	...
1857-58	370	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	573	607	208	942	980	681	...
1858-59	370	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	573	607	208	942	980	681	...
1859-60	370	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	572	607	208	942	980	681	...
1860-61	370	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	572	607	208	942	980	681	...
1861-62	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	233	943	980	735	...
1862-63	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	943	980	735	...
1863-64	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	233	942	980	735	...
1864-65	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	943	980	735	...
1865-66	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	943	980	735	...
1866-67	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	943	980	735	...
1867-68	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	942	980	735	...
1868-69	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	912	980	735	...
1869-70	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	943	980	735	...
1870-71	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	943	980	735	...
1871-72	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	943	980	735	...
1872-73	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	235	943	980	735	...
1873-74	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	942	980	735	...
1874-75	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	943	980	735	...
1875-76	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	942	980	735	...
1876-77	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	942	980	735	...
1877-78	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	942	980	735	...
1878-79	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	943	980	735	...
1879-80	365	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	943	980	725	...
1880-81	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	942	980	735	...
1881-82	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	942	980	735	...
1882-83	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	942	980	735	...
1883-84	395	399	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	547	581	236	942	980	735	...

The years above the line are those antecedent to Survey Settlement.

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

APPENDIX D.

No.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	By former Survey.										By revision Survey.										Average rate per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.		
			Total arable acres, including Inām.	Total unarable acres.	Government occupied land.								Total arable acres, including Inām.	Total unarable acres.	Government occupied land.											Unoccupied arable waste.	
					Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.					Acres.	Assessment.
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	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
1	Kesarhali of the Karajgi Taluka.	Rs. a. 1 10	942	161	895	899	...	...	...	...	305	399	947	60	898	549	...	...	...	...	398	549	...	...	Rs. a p. 1 6 1	87.6	...

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

No. 1576 of 1885.

*Survey Commissioner's Office
Poona, 15th August 1885.*

Memorandum.

Returned to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. Looking at the position of the two villages on the map it is clear that no lower rates than those which have been proposed by the Superintendent of Survey could reasonably be imposed on them. Similar rates in neighbouring villages have been successfully levied for some years past. There is nothing in the condition of the villages which would warrant any departure from the rates which seem appropriate. It is true that there is a diminution in the number of cart and plough oxen and buffaloes in the village of Kesarhali as compared with the number recorded at the previous settlement, but a calculation shows that the present number gives about one pair of working cattle to every 9 acres of occupied land which is a most liberal allowance.

3. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner recommends that the rates proposed by the Superintendent for Yemagnur and Kesarhali be sanctioned and guaranteed up to the date of the general guarantee for the villages of the talukas of Kod and Karajgi respectively.

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

No. 2476 of 1885.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Poona, 26th August 1885.

Submitted with a recommendation that the proposed rates, which are in every way appropriate, be sanctioned.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision settlement of the villages of Yemagnur in the Kod Taluka and of Kesarhali in the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

No. 7555.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 17th September 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2476, dated 26th August 1885.—

Letter No. 823, dated 30th July 1885, from the Acting Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey.

Memorandum No. 3029, dated 31st July 1885, from the Collector of Dhárwár.

Memorandum No. 1576, dated 15th August 1885, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Forwarding the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revised survey settlement of the two villages of Yemagnur in the Kod Taluka and of Kesarhali in the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals are approved and sanctioned.

(Signed) J. MONTEATH,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

No. 35 of 1888.

From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR.

Survey Superintendent's Office,
Camp Sátára, 5th January 1888.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government proposals for the First Settlement of the village of Taredhali in the Karajgi Táluka of Dhárwár Collectorate.

2. The village lapsed to Government in 1880, on the decease of the Inámdár, who had not assented to the Survey Settlement although measurement and classification had been carried out in 1854 with the rest of the táluka. It is now proposed to introduce the survey settlement on the maximum rate sanctioned for the adjoining villages in 1878, when the Revision Settlement of the táluka was introduced.

3. Taredhali lies in the north-east corner of the táluka, and is bounded on the north and east by villages belonging to Sirhatti of the Sánгли Jahagir, on the south by the Tungabudra and the Madras Presidency, while on the west it touches on the village of Mayundi of the Karajgi Táluka. It contains a population of 48 souls, with 20 houses, 2 carts, 61 non-working and 43 working cattle. The land is entirely dry-crop, and the total area is 1,158 acres of which 62 acres are unavailable for cultivation.

4. The realisations and occupied area for each year, since the village became Khalsa, are given in an appendix, and show an average by the old accounts of 359 acres and 174 rupees for the five years 1881-82 to 1885-86 inclusive.

5. The maximum dry-crop rate sanctioned* for the adjoining Government villages in 1878 was Rs. 1-6-0, and the following table shows the estimated result of this rate applied to the village under report:—

Maximum rate.	Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
1 6 0	349	179	646	191	995	370

6. The collections in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 172 on which it will be seen the proposed rate gives a trifling increase of Rs. 7, while there is an additional revenue of Rs. 191 which may be realised in future when the waste land is taken up.

7. The following table shows the area and assessment under every head by survey accounts:—

	Acres.	Rupees.	Judi.
Government occupied land	349	179	...
Government unoccupied land	646	191	...
Inám land	101	54	42
Unassessed land	62	...	...
Total	1,158	424	42

8. I have the honour to recommend that, in the event of the above proposals being approved, the rates be guaranteed, so as to coincide with the lease granted for the rest of the táluka.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Poona and Násik and
Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys.

Revenue History for the village of Taredhali of the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhúrwar Collectorate for the last five years.

Years.	Area in acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Amount Collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.			
1881-82	455	189	...	...	189
1882-83	351	171	...	...	171
1883-84	351	171	...	4	167
1884-85	309	166	...	...	166
1885-86	330	172	...	...	172
Total	1,796	869	...	4	865
Average	359	174	...	...	173

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Poona and Násik and
Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys.

*Below letter No. 35, dated 5th January, from the Superintendent, Revenue Surveys,
to the address of the Collector.*

No. 219 of 1888.

Navalgund, 17th January 1888.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D.

The undersigned agrees in the proposals made, and as the guarantee for the remaining villages of the táluka is up to the year 1905-06 the guarantee for this village should be up to the same year.

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

Through the Survey Commissioner.

No. 187 of 1888.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 22nd January 1888.*

Forwarded to Government for sanction.

2. It is proposed to rate this village for first settlement on the same level as the contiguous villages of the táluka into which a revised settlement was introduced under Government Resolution No. 1546, dated 26th March 1878. The village lapsed to Government in 1880 on the death of the Inámdár, who during his life-time had declined to have a settlement on the survey principles introduced into it.

3. The village is a small one containing an area exclusively dry-crop for the working of which the number of working cattle is not more than barely sufficient. The introduction of the survey will not materially affect the present revenue realizable from the village, causing an increase of Rs. 7 only, but there is reason to expect an improvement when the equitable rates of the survey come into play. The area of culturable waste is large and the rapid assumption of waste lands for cultivation is one of the effects which has always followed the introduction of the Revenue Survey into villages in this part of the Southern Maratha Country.

4. The proposals may be sanctioned and a guarantee given up to 1905-06, the date on which the guarantee given for the other villages of the táluka expires.

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

Through the Survey Commissioner, S. D.

No. 280 of 1888.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Beigam, 31st January 1888.

Submitted for the sanction of Government, with concurrence in the opinions of the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

(Signed) W. H. PROPERT,
 Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of Survey Settlement into the village of Taredhali, Táluka Karajgi, Zilla Dhárwár.

No. 1694.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 13th March 1888.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 187, dated 22nd January 1888.—Submitting one No. 219, dated 17th idem, from the Collector of Dhárwár, together with a letter No. 35, dated 5th idem, from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, who submits proposals for the first survey settlement of the village of Taredhali in the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhárwár District; states that the village formerly alienated lapsed to Government in 1880 on the decease of the Inámdár, and that the maximum rate which it is now proposed to apply to dry-crop—the only assessed—land is that sanctioned for adjoining villages at their revision settlement in 1878; and recommends that the rates be guaranteed for a term which will expire concurrently with the term of guarantee already fixed for the rest of the táluka: the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner recommending the proposals for sanction; and requesting that the rates may be guaranteed up to 1905-06.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 280, dated 31st January 1888.—Forwarding the above; and stating that he concurs in the opinions of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Collector.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals of the Survey Superintendent, the result of which is to increase the assessment on Government occupied land from Rs. 172 to Rs. 179 or by Rs. 7 only, are sanctioned. The rates should expire concurrently with those already sanctioned for the rest of the táluka in Resolution No. 1546, dated 26th March 1878.

(Signed) J. D. C. ATKINS,
 Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
 The Collector of Dhárwár.
 The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
 The Accountant-General.

*Collector's Remarks on Mr. Mackie's Karajgi Settlement Report
No. 1609 of 1st July 1907.*

The villages dealt with in this report were last settled in 6 different years (paragraph 3), and this explains why several changes are proposed.

2. (Paragraphs 15 *et seq.*).—I make the increase of population between 1891 and 1901—20,894 (104,342—83,448) and not 14,136 as given. Plague was late in reaching this tract as compared with Ron (*vide* paragraph 27 of Mr. G. Monteath's report on Navalgund and Ron); and deaths exceeded births for the first time in 1901. Between 1901 and 1905 population decreased by 9,266. According to the report the actual number of plague deaths 'was probably somewhat greater' than 8,143, the recorded number—call it 10,000. The "total loss of population due to plague up to the end of 1906" when it had 'practically disappeared' is put at 17,500 (paragraph 15). Reading these figures with those of Ron, where between 1898 and 1902 deaths exceeded births by about 3,000 only and remembering Mr. Monteath's remarks about the twofold nature of the loss (Gadag Report), I feel very doubtful about Mr. Mackie's conclusion that no allowance is necessary on account of plague. Paragraph 24 shows in my opinion that undue importance was attached to figures of school attendance in this connection. The figures have to be taken subject to the facts that rigorous measures had been abandoned, and that the population had grown accustomed to the idea of plague. In paragraph 206 the retrogression in the matter of population is admitted.

3. (Paragraph 31).—I can speak feelingly of the Karajgi to Talihali road as a road of the worst description. My carts refused to travel on it at night, and my tonga nearly came to grief on it by daylight in the fair season. It is much worse than a cart-track. So that I can say that in paragraph 37 for "probably" "certainly" should be substituted. There has, however, been a great and decided improvement in communications.

4. Paragraph 41 is not quite consistent with what has gone before but seems theoretically correct. Paragraph 44 is interesting. I have myself seen cotton being taken by cart from Gadag to Hubli for sale, owing to the exigencies of the market.

5. (Paragraph 81).—Karajgi and Ranebennur are on the same "rainfall line."

6. (Paragraph 95).—According to Mr. Mackie "cultivation is good and clean throughout the taluka." In my opinion there is room for improvement, especially in the matter of weeding. I refer particularly to the country around Devgiri, which is in the highest group.

7. (Paragraph 97).—The town of Haveri and the villages on the Devgiri side of the town have not been fortunate in recent years in the matter of water-supply.

8. Paragraph 100 shows of how little importance irrigated rice is in this taluka.

9. (Paragraph 104).—The subject of cattle decrease is under consideration by Government. The decrease is not, I am afraid, so temporary as Mr. Mackie thought. The dearness of fodder in 1905-1906 has left its mark on the taluka, which will not, however, take long to recover, notwithstanding that rinderpest attacked a few villages. With paragraph 109 about the opening of the Railway having an important effect I am in agreement (same subject). The increase of she-buffaloes noticed first in paragraph 108 is interesting and points to prosperity. Paragraph 110 and my own observation show that there is room for the Turn-Wrest plough in the taluka.

10. It would have added interest to paragraph 130 if the average assessment of the 244 acres taken up in Timapur had been given, and also the average of the balance of 347 acres. There seems at present to be a tolerably

keen demand for waste land round Haveri on the part of traders who have made money.

11. Paragraphs 137 and 138 show the wisdom of avoiding sudden increases.

12. The method adopted in paragraph 154 is on the whole fair enough. But of the decade taken in paragraph 156 (1896—1905) it must be said that there were scarcity, famine and plague. However, allowance being made for one year of famine a 50 per cent. increase for jowári is arrived at. I do not agree with this, as I do not think the country has yet recovered from the years of scarcity and famine. I prefer to include 1897 and 1901, and to place the increase at 40 per cent. The increase in the case of the only other important crop, cotton, may be taken at 10 per cent. (Mr. Mackie works it out to be 5 per cent. only.) Taking jowári as twice important as cotton, and neglecting other prices, this gives a 30 per cent. rise in prices.

13. In paragraph 173 Mr. Mackie reaches the following conclusion :—

“It would seem inadvisable to increase the rates on such land”, meaning “poor red soil.” In my opinion this conclusion has been satisfactorily established.

14. Mr. Mackie’s enquiries shewed (paragraph 174) that “plague has had no effect on agricultural daily wages.” But wages are paid in kind (jowari), and the assessment is taken in rupees; so reduced to rupees, annas and pies the wage paid is higher. And also this rise in prices is one of the chief factors on which a rise in assessment is to take place.

15. Some arguments might be advanced against paragraphs 178 and 179; but I do not think they are meant to be taken too seriously. Experimenters avoid cotton for the reason that they cannot remain in one camp long enough ordinarily to take even two pickings.

16. (Paragraph 192 (ii)).—The method adopted makes the annual rent too low, if anything.

17. The rise of the pleader class alone (there is a Subordinate Judge’s Court at Haveri) would explain the 5 per cent. increase of sub-let lands.

18. Paragraph 215 shows how very thoroughly Mr. Mackie has entered into his subject.

19. I am unable to support the recommendation applying a revised scale of soil classification when in future dry crop is converted into rice land, made at the end of paragraph 218, because I think it better to keep to one system.

20. With paragraph 231 I agree. (*Vide* my paragraph 1 about piecemeal character of the grouping.)

21. I agree with the grouping, which I discussed with Mr. Mackie last rains. We had slight differences of opinion which have been reconciled in the report.

22. In paragraph 284 one fact is lost sight of: that children between 1 and 5 do not count as agricultural labourers. The possibly inaccurate and admittedly rough figures furnished by the Mámlatdár show that the wage rate has risen. They do not accord with Mr. Mackie’s opinion and the result of his enquiries, but that result is not stated in paragraph 176. Also there is an admission that numerical recovery will take 5 years.

23. In paragraph 287 the following proposal is made :—

“No change generally in the assessments on red soil of not more than 5 annas soil valuation”. I think it quite sound for the reasons given in various parts of the report, and I beg to support it. It will remedy a weakness of the Revenue Survey which has often been admitted.

24. I can endorse paragraph 239 about the eastern villages being favourably situated for cotton.

25. Paragraph 293 refers to the maximum rates for Group I. I think that 12 annas is too heavy an increase for 14 villages out of the 18 in the group.

All these 18 villages probably suffered from plague being near the Railway and large towns. I accordingly suggest that the rate be lowered from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 2-10-0. This will reduce the percentage increase from over 33½ (Appendix Q) in 14 cases; from over 20 in 3 cases and from over 11 in 1 (Haveri). Haveri suffered most from plague and according to the Mámlatdár the wage rate has risen there. I must add, however, that I think Haveri, Davgiri, Somapur and Sulihali could bear the rate of Rs. 2-12-0. Perhaps this could be arranged otherwise by fixing the distance *jantri*, so that the difference between Haveri and Karajgi should be 6 annas instead of 4 annas per acre as stated in the report.

In Group II there are 13 villages; and there is an increase of about 25 per cent. in all but 2: in one of these the increase is less than 10 per cent. and in the other there is a slight decrease. If Group I be lowered to Rs. 2-10-0, this should be lowered to Rs. 2-6-0.

26. In the above connection it is noted that prices alone would justify an increase of, say, 30 per cent. and communications of, say, 5 per cent. The Railway helps under the head "prices". But presumably Government do not desire to exact even ⅓rds of the increase so worked out necessarily.

27. In Group III there are 37 villages; 13 of these have increases of over 33½ per cent., 1 has an increase of over 20 per cent., 21 have increases of about 12 per cent., 1 has an increase of under 10 per cent., and 1 has a decrease. A maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0 is all right for 24 of the villages in the group; but in my opinion Rs. 2-2-0 is enough for the other 13 villages.

28. Group IV (maximum rate Rs. 2) contains 38 villages. All but 3 have rises of over 20 per cent., Kanchargati has a rise of 19·6 per cent., Guttal of 13·2 and Kadkol of nothing. I accept the proposals for this group, because of the general conditions in it favouring the growth of cotton.

29. The last Group V, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 has 24 villages, 12 with rises of over 25 per cent., 4 *nil* and 8 with decreases. I am on the whole inclined to leave this, considering all the local conditions.

30. To summarise :—

		Rate proposed by Superintendent.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Group V.—I agree	...	1	12	0
" IV.— Do.	...	2	0	0
" III.—I divide into III and III (a)—I agree as to III, but in III (a) 13/37 villages—I propose a reduction of 2 annas.		2	4	0
" II.—13 villages. I propose 2-6-0	...	2	8	0
" I.—18 villages. I propose 2-10-0, leaving only Davgiri, Somapur, Sulihali and Haveri at 2-12-0.		2	12	0

31. (Paragraph 309).—Mr. Mackie's rates give an increase of about 22 per cent. which he states that the red soil concession will reduce to 18 per cent. I doubt, however, if it will be less than 20 per cent. and even this is possibly an under-estimate, when the scale for favourable situation with regard to markets is thrown in. However, even so, Government may not see the force of my emendations, especially in the light of the following :—

(1) Hubli táluka had an increase of 23·4 per cent., Navalgund 26·2 per cent. and Ron (old rates specially low) 30 per cent.; and

(2) In Hubli 1 village (Virapur) had an increase of 57·5 per cent.; in Navalgund 2 (Majigud and Saidapur) had a 50 per cent. rise; and in Ron 3 had increases of over 40 per cent.

But still prices have to be considered, and wheat does not count in Haveri! I do not think sesamum counts for more than a little in this connection. Also there is the plague factor which cannot, I submit, be altogether ignored.

32. Paragraph 325 begins the discussion on rice land. Paragraph 330 shows that the attention of the Irrigation Department might be called to the state of the tanks in this taluka. I think that sufficient cause has been shown for not increasing the present Rs. 8 rate.

33. Paragraph 334 is logical; and I agree with the proposal about the reduction of water classification in future years after tank repair in certain cases.

34. (Paragraph 337).—I am on the whole inclined to support the Rs. 12 garden rate as a uniform one for the taluka, though I think that according to Mr. Mackie's own showing the villages in batch J have a climate that would justify the higher Rs. 15 rate. This remark is made, however, subject to his paragraph 343 which seems sound.

35. (Paragraph 341).—These waste garden lands in Haveri attracted my attention in 1906 and I had certain information collected in March 1907 and wrote to Mr. Mackie, who I was glad to find was only too ready to take the matter up, if he had not already done so. I know all these 71 acres personally; and I feel sure that with a reasonable assessment cultivators will be forthcoming, for some of them, if sub-divided. No system of classification can, however, allow for *saulu*, or saline deposit.

36. On the report in detail I have no further observations to offer than to add that if long and somewhat involved, it has been prepared in a most thorough, careful, original and capable manner.

37. I am, subject to a few exceptions, which I have fully indicated in paragraphs 2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 19, 22, 25 and 27 in agreement with Mr. Mackie; and the only serious difference of opinion is summarised in my 30th paragraph. 40 villages are concerned: I propose 2 new sub-groups of 13 and 14 villages, respectively, and a reduction of 2 annas in the maximum rate of Group II.

C. HUDSON,
Collector, Dhárwár.

No. 1237 OF 1908.

Poona, 14th April 1908.

From

G. S. CURTIS, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of
Land Records, Bombay, Poona;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for consideration and submission to Government, proposals for the revision settlement of Karajgi Táluka of Dhárwár District, prepared by Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division.

2. The report has, I am afraid, been some time in my office; but the treatment accorded to this táluka will furnish a guide for the settlement of the adjoining tálukas of Kod and Bankápur, and I therefore thought it advisable to wait until I could visit it and study the facts on the spot.

3. The report, generally speaking, is wonderfully accurate and comprehensive; but it is very long and in places involved, and I shall therefore restrict my own remarks to such as are absolutely necessary to elucidate points where my views and Mr. Mackie's do not coincide.

4. I will pass over at once the first 118 paragraphs of the report, which are mainly descriptive, and come to the figures connected with the Revenue History. Here Appendix B shows one rather striking fact, not noticed by Mr. Mackie, that, during the ten years ending 1903-1904, out of an average occupied area of 212,613 acres no less than 24,610 acres or nearly 12 per cent. were fallow. This seems to show that there is a good deal of poor land in the táluka which it will not pay to cultivate every year. Further, it will be seen from the same appendix that the fallow area rose to 28,133 acres in 1904-1905 and 31,047 acres in 1905-1906. As those were years following on the outbreak of plague it would seem that the increase in the fallow area is directly due to the effects of the epidemic in reducing the supply of labour. The point is important as it bears out the Collector's statement that the táluka has suffered a good deal from plague. Apart from this fact the revenue figures are extraordinarily good and show clearly that the existing assessment presses very lightly indeed.

5. Mr. Mackie's paragraphs about prices are a little disappointing as he confines his attention to cotton and jowári. Information regarding the movement of prices of pulses and oil-seeds would have been welcome as the area under these crops has increased considerably and they seem to be largely grown for export. As regards jowári, which is grown in about two-fifths of the cultivated area, Mr. Mackie shows that before the expiring settlement the price was 35 seers per rupee; during the decade ending 1905 (omitting 1900) it was 22 seers 8 chhataks per rupee, a rise of 55 per cent. At the present moment it is 16 seers 5 chhataks per rupee, and though this of course is exceptional I doubt whether jowári will ever again be much cheaper than it was in 1905. In other words, there is a permanent increase of 50 per cent. in its value. In the case of cotton Mr. Mackie discards figures later than 1901 and shows a rise of 5 per cent. only. I cannot see that this is justified, and I notice that the Collector agrees with me. While it may be wrong to assume that present prices which represent a rise of from 35 to 45 per cent. over those of the pre-settlement period will remain permanent, it is, I think, generally admitted that the price of cotton will always be at least 15 per cent. higher than it was during the last century. As cotton covers one-fourth of the cultivated area of the táluka this fact is important.

6. I now pass to paragraphs 180-203 which bear the heading "Value of land." On this point Mr. Mackie has collected an immense amount of information but it is not as well arranged as it should be. There are at the present moment two definite sources of information regarding the value of land—first of all, the information supplied in accordance with long standing practice of transactions recorded by the Registration Department, and secondly, that available in the Record of Rights. Of these of course the latter is far more complete and trustworthy, as far as the present value of land is concerned; it includes not only all the information recorded in documents registered in Sub-Registrars' offices but as Mr. Mackie admits a great deal more in the form of details as to oral leases and the annual letting value of land, which do not appear on the registration records at all; and it is obvious that in the portion of the report which deals with the value of land this information should have the first place. Mr. Mackie, however, has relegated it to the portion of his report (paragraphs 237-281) in which he deals with the proposed groups. It would have been far better if he had discussed the whole subject of the value of land in one place. Practically the old survey plan of taking 100 cases from the registration records at random and generalizing from them is and was to a certain extent unsound (as Mr. Mackie shows in his paragraph 187) and it would be a good thing if it were dropped altogether except when it is wanted for historical purposes, and attention concentrated on the information available in the Record of Rights. On this point I hope to be able to give instructions which may be useful to Settlement Officers when I have studied more closely the methods of recording rents in force in other provinces.

7. To revert to the value of land. As far as the registration records are concerned there is no question that it has largely increased. As shown in Mr. Mackie's paragraph 192 Colonel Anderson put the average selling price of land at 17 times the assessment and the letting price at 2.75 times the assessment. The registration records for 1900-1905 give 31 times the assessment for the selling price and 3.26 times the assessment as the letting rate. The Record of Rights (see figures in paragraph 244) give the selling price as 32.69 times the assessment and the letting rate as 3.47. So that as far as sale is concerned the land is now worth nearly double what it was when Colonel Anderson wrote his report.

8. I now come to the grouping (paragraph 237). Here Mr. Mackie has proceeded on a new method altogether. He takes the selling and leasing values for black and red soil separately for each village and then divides the villages into 9 batches so formed that the sale price and rent for each batch of villages combined as expressed in multiples of the assessment differed from those of contiguous batches but not necessarily from those of other batches not contiguous. In other words, he groups according to rents actually paid and not in accordance with general considerations. His method is original and in principle sound, but he would do well in future reports to leave distinctions between various sorts of soil alone and to give figures for individual villages before combining them in groups. It is a little difficult at present if one alters one of his groups to tell how far the change will be affected by rental considerations. However, to come to detail. Mr. Mackie proposes to form five groups. The first is one of 18 villages in the centre of the taluka; of these 4 are assessed at Rs. 2-4-0 and 14 at Rs. 2. For this group he proposes a rate of Rs. 2-12-0. The Collector proposes to put the four more highly rated villages (Devagiri, Somapur, Sulihalli, Haveri) at Rs. 2-12-0 and the others at Rs. 2-10-0, but I do not think that this is right. Whatever rate be adopted, the whole of the centre tract must be dealt with uniformly. I would therefore place all the 18 villages in one group, but in deference to the Collector's knowledge of the locality and in view of the set-back caused by plague I would adopt a rate of Rs. 2-10-0 for the first group. The second group consists of 13 villages along the railway immediately north of the centre group. For this Mr. Mackie proposes Rs. 2-8-0; the Collector Rs. 2-6-0. I prefer the latter. The third group consists of 37 villages rated by Mr. Mackie at Rs. 2-4-0. The Collector wishes to remove to a lower group 13 villages where the percentage increase works up to over 33½ per cent., viz., Gawarapur, Agasanmatti, Machapur, Basawankatti, Yelgachi, Kalledewar, Timenhalli, Hanmanhalli, Somankatti,

Sankripur, Konantambgi, Budagatti Kengond, and rate them at Rs. 2-2-0. But if reference is made to the map it will be seen that the assessment of these villages at a specially low rate will give rise to anomalies. I think that the Superintendent's proposal is the only possible one under the circumstance and would, therefore, keep all the 37 villages together in one group. Mr. Mackie's group IV is rated at Rs. 2 and consists of 38 villages which lie east of these 13 villages. But I think that the twelve villages in the south-west of the taluka which Mr. Mackie proposes to put in group V should be put into this group. No less than five of them are already assessed at Rs. 2 and they are all within a fairly short distance of Haveri. Indeed, by their position they fall in group III. Mr. Mackie makes a great deal of their defective communications. But at least six of them are within easy reach of the high road from Adur to Haveri, and for the others a rise of four annas will not be too much. Group V assessed at Re. 1-12-0 will then consist of the twelve villages in the extreme east of the taluka.

9. The result if my proposals are adopted will be :—

			Rs. a.
Group I	...	18 villages	at 2 10
Group II	...	13 "	at 2 6
Group III	...	37 "	at 2 4
Group IV	...	50 "	at 2 0
Group V	...	12 "	at 1 12

10. To temper the incidence of assessment on lands of inferior quality I agree with Mr. Mackie that on lands with a soil valuation of five annas and less there should be no enhancement of the actual assessment. It is a common complaint against Colonel Anderson's classers that they were much too hard on the poorer soils.

11. The rates of Rs. 8 for rice and Rs. 12 for pátasthal may be approved. The area under pátasthal should certainly, as proposed by Mr. Mackie in paragraph 334, be re-classed, when it is found after the repair of the tank that the water-supply has not been restored to its original condition.

12. Mr. Mackie's proposals result in a percentage enhancement of 19·70. Mine will, as far as can be judged, result in an enhancement of 18·9 only. I would suggest that they should be approved and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

13. I would close these remarks by commending Mr. Mackie for the originality and industry which he has shown in the preparation of his report. But it would be better if in future he studied brevity and compression to a greater extent than he has at present.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. CURTIS,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

No. 1669 OF 1908.

From

M. C. GIBB, ESQUIRE, LL.B., I. C. S.,
Commissioner, Southern Division ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Belgaum, ^{28th April}
_{6th May} 1908.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Settlement Commissioner's No. 1237 of 14th April 1908, submitting Mr. Mackie's proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Karajgi Táluka contained in his No. 1609 of 1st July 1907, forwarded with the Collector of Dhárwár's No. 5039 of 29th July 1907. I forward also a batch of petitions of objections to the proposed rates with the Collector's No. 714, dated 30th January 1908, and the Settlement Commissioner's No. 1298, dated 22nd April 1908.

2. The construction of the Southern Marátha Railway and great improvements in road communications have taken place during the period of the expiring settlement. As to prices, jowári and cotton being the chief crops, the percentage rises are estimated as follows by—

		Mr. Mackie.	The Collector.	The Settlement Commissioner.
Jowári	...	50	40	50
Cotton	...	5	10	10

The value of land is shown to have greatly increased. On the other hand, there has been a decrease in the number of plough-cattle. The figures of Appendix F (18 acres of cropped land to each pair of bullocks) show that there can only be just enough cattle to till the land now cropped and may account in part for the large area of fallow which Mr. Curtis notices.

I agree with the Collector and Mr. Curtis in thinking that plague has not been without its effect on agricultural welfare. Mr. Mackie's enquiries in every respect have been so careful and minute that I cannot venture to challenge the conclusions he has arrived at as to rates of wages. It must be noticed, however, that he takes no account of the temporary rates prevailing at harvest time.

3. On the whole, I concur with all the officers concerned that a considerable enhancement is justified. The following figures show dry-crop rates sanctioned recently in other Dhárwár Tálukas on Mr. Monteath's reports :—

Táluka.	Maximum old rates (highest and lowest).		For 1st 5 years.			Subsequently.											
			Maximum new rates (highest and lowest).		Percentage increase.	Maximum new rates (highest and lowest).		Percentage increase.									
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a.		Rs. a.								
Hubli ...	1	12	to	3	0	2	0	to	3	10	15.9	2	2	to	3	15	22.1
Gadag ...	1	4	to	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	6	to	1	15	...
Navalgund ...	1	8	to	2	0	1	8	to	2	4	13	1	10	to	2	6	...
Ron ...	1	2	to	1	4	1	4	to	1	8	...	1	6	to	1	10	...

If Mr. Curtis' proposals are accepted the maximum rates in Karajgi will range from Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-10 and the percentage increase will be Rs. 18·9. Considering that Karajgi enjoys much greater immunity from scarcity than any of the other talukás hitherto dealt with, and that it has suffered less from plague, I do not think that the rates proposed by Mr. Curtis are too high, and I agree with all the officers concerned that no special reduction for a term of years need be made on account of plague.

Note.—I have never understood the theory under which the effect of plague in Hubli, etc., is supposed to last for a few years only. The effect in reducing the number of able-bodied labourers, as compared with what it would have been had there been no epidemic, would, one would think, last for something like a generation after cessation of the epidemic.

4. In Mr. Mackie's paragraph 227 he describes the method by which well irrigated land was assessed at the last settlement, and in his paragraph 335 he says that this method may be continued and adds that enquiry should be made as to the increase of 1st and 2nd class wells under the existing settlement and increase of garden cultivation under existing wells. The question is not of great importance because land brought under 3rd class wells during the former or existing settlement was rated at dry-crop rates and of the small well irrigated area in the taluka most of it is under 3rd class wells. Moreover, there is only a small area of well irrigated land altogether. The proposal looks at first sight like a proposal to tax improvements but it may be argued that it is not so really because land under 1st and 2nd class wells has been subjected to special taxation because the wells benefited by proximity to a Government irrigational work or nala. Considering, however, the recent policy of Government in dealing with pásthal, the large amount of capital and labour involved in digging a well and the importance of encouraging these improvements, I do not think it is advisable to make the enquiries suggested. Land recorded as motasthal at the last settlement and continuing such may continue to be rated on the old principles but all new well irrigated land might well be treated as dry-crop.

5. I support all the other proposals made, with the modifications in rates and grouping advocated by Mr. Curtis. I concur with Messrs. Hudson and Curtis in their remarks on the manner in which Mr. Mackie has performed his task.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 M. C. GIBB,
 Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Second Revision Settlement of the Karajgi
táluka.

No. 4746.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1909.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1669, dated 28th April 1908—Submitting, with

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and
Registration, S. D., No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907, and
accompaniments.Remarks of the Collector of Dhárwár on the Settle-
ment Report.Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director
of Land Records, No. 1287, dated 14th April 1908.

his remarks, the papers specified in

the margin, containing proposals for

the second revision settlement of the

Karajgi táluka of the Dhárwár district.

Letter* from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 714, dated 30th January 1908—Forwarding,
with his remarks, petitions of objections against the proposed rates of settlement of
the Karajgi táluka, together with a statement* giving an epitome of the objections.Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 393, dated 6th February 1908, to the
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 1298,
dated 22nd April 1908.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1741, dated 6th May 1908.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Maackie deserves great credit for his report, for the grasp of his subject and the originality which he has displayed in its treatment, especially in the matter of the value of land as shewn by entries in the record-of-rights. Government, however, concur with the Settlement Commissioner that the report would have been improved by greater attention to arrangement and compression.

2. There is, in the opinion of Government, complete justification for a moderate increase of assessment in this táluka. The chief justification lies in the lowness of the assessments taken at the last settlement, combined with a decided rise in prices, material increase of population, the introduction of the railway, and material improvements in communications. But for a certain extent of suffering from scarcity, which has prevented any material increase in the number of cattle, and substantial suffering from plague, which has restricted the increase of population, the táluka is undoubtedly prosperous. These two causes have only retarded and have not availed to prevent a steady though gradual increase of well-being.

It is impossible, in the opinion of Government, to rely on the statistics of the different denominations of cattle. As regards the total number, the present figures are probably fairly accurate, and as regards the numbers of the different denominations, they are probably much more accurate than those of 1886-1887. The denominational statistics were in early years notoriously inaccurate. Government are unable therefore to accept as demonstrated facts either that there has been a substantial decrease in oxen, he-buffaloes and milch cows, or that there has been a large increase in she-buffaloes and buffalo-calves. The great probability is that the buffaloes were altogether wrongly enumerated in 1886-1887. The enumeration of them even now is not above suspicion. The great discrepancy between he- and she-buffaloes, 562 of the former against 10,210 of the latter, appears incredible, and it is likely that a great many of the he-buffaloes have been classed among the young stock.

For similar reasons, Government are unable to accept as correct the suggestion that the reductions of cattle under the various heads are attributable to curtailments of the area of free grazing. The old system of free grazing allotments, combined with areas in which grazing was permitted on payment of varying but

often relatively considerable sums, has been changed for what is known as the "Kánara system" of grazing; on payment of a uniformly low fee for village cattle and a higher, though still low, fee for cattle of professional graziers. It is improbable that the total area open to grazing is any smaller and the total payments in respect of grazing any higher—they may be even lower—than they used to be.

3. The grouping proposed by the Superintendent is founded on certain batches which he has formed on the basis of the sale-price and the rent of land as deduced from those cases recorded in the record-of-rights which he judged to be free from all circumstances not connected with the land. The Superintendent explains that for each village he took the sale-price and the rent of black (including dark-brown) soil and of red soil separately, the separation of the two classes of soil being made solely on the assessment: when the assessment was above half the maximum rate, it was assumed that the soil of the land mentioned in the transaction was black or dark-brown, and when it was below half the maximum, that the soil was red. It is obvious that this method of determining the class of soil is purely arbitrary and is far from absolutely trustworthy. As the Superintendent points out in paragraph 215 of his report, a field of good (*i. e.*, black or dark-brown) soil might have a low classification value (and consequently a low assessment) because, for instance, it might be much cut up by *nálds* or have a very sloping surface. A red soil field free from "faults" might have a classification value, and consequently an assessment, higher than such a black soil field. In a *táluka* which is described as possessing the two kinds of soil in proportions which vary enormously from village to village, it seems certain that there must also be very wide variations in the quality and consequently in the classification of each kind of soil; and from this it follows that an arbitrary line at one-half of the maximum rate can give but an uncertain differentiation between black soil and red soil. The demarcation between the two is thus unsatisfactory, and the grounds on which the necessity for making the distinction is based are even less so. It is urged that, while the rent of red soil is usually a higher multiple of the assessment than is the rent of black soil, the profit per acre, *i. e.*, the difference between the assessment and the rent, is less in the former case than in the latter, and that therefore the red soil is over-assessed, and must be considered separately from the black soil. This argument is manifestly fallacious. According to the statements in paragraph 244 of the report, the average sale-price per acre of black soil is Ra. 45.53 and the average sale-price per acre of red soil is Rs. 12.83; the average profit per acre of black soil is Ra. 3.48 and the average profit per acre of red soil is Re. 1.41. The average profit therefore on black soil land is 7.64 per cent. on the average value of the land and the average profit on red soil land is 10.99 per cent. on the average value of that class of land. It is manifest therefore that the profit per acre is in the case of red soil land much higher than in the case of black soil. It is nearly half as much again. Since, then, not only are the multiples of assessment greater in the case of red soil rents than in that of black soil rents, but also the remaining profit per acre is higher in the former case than in the latter, the facts appear to be exactly the opposite of what the Superintendent contends. If any distinction is to be made on the score of assessment of black and red soils respectively, it must be on the ground that the assessments on the black soil are too high, as shewn by the multiples of assessment for rent being lower for black than for red and by the profit per acre also being less for the former than for the latter. There is not, however, any necessity for making any distinction. Though the multiples of assessment for rent, and the percentage of profit on the value of the land are less for black than for red soil, the volume of the rent and the volume of the profit are in the case of the former much greater than in the case of the latter, and it is therefore absolutely sound that Government should take a somewhat higher percentage of the rent in the case of black soil than in the case of red. That is exactly what is done; the percentage of the assessment on black soil on the rent of that soil is 29.12 and the percentage of the assessment on the rent in the case of red soil is 26.17. The conclusion on this matter is now perfectly clear. There is no gross inequality between the treatment accorded in the current settlement to black soil and that followed in dealing with red; and it may be accepted with

confidence that, as the Superintendent reports in his paragraph 215, the method of re-classification adopted by Colonel Anderson has been fully justified by events. It follows that Government are unable to accept the proposal that red soils should be excluded from any enhancement of revenue which may ensue on the application of the maximum rates to be sanctioned for each group. They could not in any case approve of the method by which it is proposed to effect this exclusion, namely, by a conversion of the *jantris*, from their proper purpose of a ready-reckoner for the application of classification values to the sanctioned rates, into an absolutely arbitrary method of applying the sanctioned rates to some fields and not applying them to others. This is a juggling with the rates approved by Government and with the values of soils classified on principles sanctioned by Government, which should not be allowed. If there had been any necessity for wholly or partially omitting the red soil assessments from revision, the correct method would have been, as in the former revision, to reduce the classification annas of the fields, and apply the revised rates to the reduced classification by means of the *jantri* ready-reckoner. But whatever may have been the result of the survey classification in other parts of the Presidency, the fact, that the rental values, as extracted by Mr. Mackie with so much care from the record-of-rights, are substantially higher in the red than in the black soils, shews conclusively that the former have been in no way over-assessed, but, on the contrary, that the distribution of the assessment has been effected with judicious leniency in the case of poorer soils. The classification of these soils should therefore stand good, except in any cases of manifest error, such as are referred to in the Superintendent's paragraph 215; and there should be no tampering with the *jantris*.

The subsidiary arguments employed by the Superintendent in justification of his theory that the red soils are over-assessed do not appear to Government to be convincing. Mr. Mackie seems, as indicated by the Collector, the Settlement Commissioner, and the Commissioner, to have under-estimated the effects of plague, and the Commissioner remarks that the working bullocks are no more than sufficient to till the land now cropped. These facts afford ample explanation for slow progress in taking up for cultivation the available waste land, without supposing that the assessment on that land is too high; the poorer lands come naturally last under the plough, and where the area occupied is already adequate for the prosperity of the population, the demand for such land must necessarily be slack. The red soils share with the black all the general conditions which justify a revision of assessment, and they are especially serviceable for the production of the export articles of American cotton and sesamum and the main part of the principal cereal—*jowari*.

4. From the foregoing considerations it appears that there is no necessity for the separate sale-price and rent statements for black and red soils and that the combined statements suffice. It has unfortunately not been explained how the combination has been effected, nor how the "batches" have been formed. There appear to have been four lists, in which all the villages of the *taluca* were arranged in the ascending order of the magnitude of the multiples of assessment for sale and for rent and for black and red soils. These four lists were reduced to two, by combining the soil lists for sale-price and for rent respectively into one each. From these lists, in which there must have been inevitably not a few cases of substantial divergence between the sale-price, or the rent, or both, expressed in multiples of the assessment, in any one village as compared with adjoining villages, the Superintendent appears to have formed a nucleus of villages which had, in some manner not explained, sale-prices and rents which would, when combined, give an average materially differing from the average of a similar nucleus of villages in the neighbourhood. Between each such nucleus there lay, it seems, a number of villages whose position could not be determined at all by the aid of any of the six lists, and had to be fixed on the ordinary considerations of climate, markets and communications. On these ordinary considerations, the villages intervening between the nuclei (which were formed on quite other considerations) were assigned to one or other nucleus; the nucleus with the addition of the intervening villages assigned to it became a batch; and the batch afforded the unit for the consideration of sale-prices and rents as compared with assessment, on which the grouping, and the rates for the groups, are recommended.

It seems clear from this examination of the formation of the batches that these units can be taken only in the most general way as guides for grouping and rates. The absence of any definite information of the divergences in sale-prices, or rents, or both, in the villages which form the nucleus of the batch, and the addition, to the batch, of villages in which the consideration of sale-prices and rents is altogether discarded, render the average sale-price and rent worked out for the batch unserviceable for the purpose of deciding whether any particular village should be included in a particular group or should be brought under a particular maximum rate of assessment.

The result of the attempt goes far to shew that the system of grouping hitherto adopted in all settlements by fixing the maximum rates on the basis of general considerations, such as climate, communications, markets and the like, is perfectly sound and works well in practice. It is impracticable in making settlements to adjust maximum rates, still less the assessments derived from them, in exact arithmetical proportion to actual rents. Before this could be done it would be necessary to exercise a very careful supervision over rents. Rents are doubtless high in some cases and low in others, and to base the assessment upon them, it would be necessary to be certain that in every case they were fair rents. Rentals and land values are useful as one of several checks—perhaps they are the best of such checks—for the purpose of being certain that the assessments are moderate; but they cannot be used as the basis of a *rayatwari*, though they form an admirable basis for a *samindari*, assessment.

Although, however, the rental basis cannot, in the opinion of Government, be accepted as the main basis of grouping, the value of Mr. Mackie's careful examination of the record-of-rights for the purpose of ascertaining the value of land and its rental, together with their relation to the assessment, is very great. Government agree with the Settlement Commissioner that, wherever the record-of-rights has been introduced, a careful examination of the statistics should be made and its results taken as the basis of the estimates which the Settlement Officer has to submit of land values and rentals, and that the existing system of selecting a few cases from the records of the Registration Department should be abandoned. The Settlement Commissioner should be requested to submit, for the approval of Government and the guidance of Settlement Officers, a set of instructions as to the mode in which this examination should be made and its results tabulated for each village separately.

5. The groups recommended by Mr. Mackie, as compared with his "batches," are as follows:—

Group I.—Batches A and B	...	18	villages
" II.—Batch C	...	18	"
" III.—Batches D, E and F	...	37	"
" IV.—Batch G	...	38	"
" V.—Batches H and J	...	24	"

130 villages

The Collector agrees with this, except that he would make of 13 villages of Group III, in which the increase exceeds 33 per cent., an additional group intermediate between III and IV. The Settlement Commissioner points out that this course would cause geographical anomalies, and would retain Mr. Mackie's grouping. On the other hand, he would raise the 12 villages of Batch J from Group V to Group IV. The grouping recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and accepted by the Commissioner is approved.

6. For the different groups the rates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, *viz.*—

		Rate.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	2	10	0
" II	...	2	6	0
" III	...	2	4	0
" IV	...	2	0	0
" V	...	1	12	0

are approved provisionally; but in order that, before passing final orders, Government may be fully informed of the effect of the grouping and rates proposed,

the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D., should be requested to work out the results and show them in a revised Appendix Q. In working them out, he should be desired to bear in mind that classification values are not to be altered and *jantris* are not to be manipulated, but are to be used simply for the purpose of applying the maximum rates to the classification annas; and he should be authorized to propose any such modification in grouping or rates as may be necessary, in order to prevent the enhancement rising in any instance above the prescribed limits of 33 per cent. for the *táluka*, 66 per cent. for a village and 100 per cent. for a holding. The Commissioner should report, in consultation with the Settlement Commissioner, whether a special rate of, say, Rs. 2-14-0, should not be assessed upon the village of Haveri, which is the principal railway station of the *táluka*, in accordance with the principles applied elsewhere.

7. The rice assessment should, as proposed, be left unaltered. It is true that, in sanctioning these assessments, results are approved which are obtained by a manipulation of the *jantris* that has been disallowed in connection with the dry crop rates. This, however, is not of importance, because the area affected is small, the assessments have been in force for many years, and the corrections likely to be attained by a revision of classification and a proper application of *jantris* are not likely to be commensurate with the labour involved.

8. The garden rate fixed at Rs. 12 is approved. Re-classification should be carried out as required, as proposed by the Superintendent in paragraph 334 of his report and supported by the Settlement Commissioner in his paragraph 11. Government concur with the Commissioner that enquiries into the classing of wells should not be undertaken.

9. The petitions of objections have been duly considered in connection with the settlement proposals.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

<p>The Commissioner, S. D., The Collector of Dhárwár (with the petitions of objections), The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, The Director of Agriculture, The Accountant-General, The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, The Government of India (by letter). A. W. W. Mackie, Esq., I. C. S.</p>	}	<p>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.</p>
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Revenue Survey and Assessment.

New method of calculating the revised assessments at revision settlements.

No. 10380.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1909.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 3394, dated 28th August 1909:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith copies* of instructions which I have issued to Mr. Mackie, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, in connection with the orders of Government contained in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 4746 of 14th May 1909, on the second revision settlement of the Karajri taluka. I also forward copies* of Mr. Mackie's letters Nos. 1087 of 23rd June 1909 and 1611 of 29th June 1909.

"2. I trust that Government will be pleased to approve of the new and simple method which I have introduced of calculating the new assessments at revision settlement.

"3. This new method will result in a very great saving of time, labour, supervision and expense and will enable large savings to be made in the annual akirband grants at the disposal of the Settlement Commissioner.

"4. It will have the following further advantages:—

(a) It will assist the settlement officer to form a clear idea of the meaning and effect of his proposals.

(b) It will enable the public to understand without the least difficulty the exact effect of the proposed changes published in the settlement officers' notification, for the changes will be expressed in terms of so many half or whole annas added to or deducted from every rupee of the existing assessments.

(c) It will greatly assist landlords and tenants in readjusting their rents after a revision settlement has been introduced and will tend to protect the tenant from an increase of rent out of all proportion to the increase in the landlord's assessment.

(d) It will greatly assist the process of readjusting the distribution of the whole assessment of the survey number among the various holdings included in the survey number."

RESOLUTION.—Government fully accept the views of Mr. Pratt and approve the instructions issued by him, which should be applied generally.

2. Mr. Mackie should be assured that the comments contained in Government Resolution No. 4746, dated 14th May 1909, on the method he proposed to adopt as to the use of the "jantris" were not in any way intended to imply censure.

H. B. CLAYTON,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
 The Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Commissioner, S. D.,
 All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Colonization Officer, Jámrao Canal,
 The Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind,
 The Talukdári Settlement Officer,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
 The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
 The Political Department of the Secretariat,
 A. W. W. Mackie, Esq., I. C. S.

* Printed as accompaniments to this Resolution.

Accompaniments to Government Resolution, Revenue Department,
No. 10380, dated 27th October 1909.

No. 1587, dated 23rd June 1909.

To—The Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite a reference to sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 4746; dated 14th May 1909, where it is written: "They (Government) could not in any case approve of the method by which it is proposed to effect this exclusion, namely, by conversion of the 'jantris' from their proper purpose of a ready reckoner for the application of classification values to the sanctioned rates, into an absolutely arbitrary method of applying the sanctioned rates to some fields and not applying them to others. This is a juggling with the rates approved by Government and with the values of soils classified on principles sanctioned by Government, which should not be allowed." The Government Resolution then goes on to state what Government would have regarded as the correct way of carrying out the change recommended by me, had it been adopted.

2. With the utmost deference I would submit that this part of the Government Resolution implies censure on me, who as Superintendent of Land Records ought to have an expert knowledge of these matters; and as the matter is one of *fact*, I venture to bring it to your notice.

3. I humbly submit—

(1) that Deccan and Southern Marátha Country survey rate-jantris are not ready reckoners, and that therefore the method by which I propose to effect the exclusion of red soil from the increase in assessment could not possibly convert the jantris from their proper purpose of a ready reckoner; and

(2) that the method I propose has been employed again and again for purposes similar to that for which I proposed to employ it.

4. To show that the Southern Marátha Country jantri is not a ready reckoner, I beg respectfully to invite a reference to paragraphs 12 to 14 on pages 19 and 20 of volume III of Survey and Settlement Manual; and to paragraph 28 on page 30. To illustrate this in the case of Dhárwar district, I append two jantris* of Rs. 3 maximum rate, one (A) applied in Dhárwar taluka and the other (B) applied in the neighbouring taluka of Hubli. By way of particular instance, let the column in each headed by Rs. 3 be considered. If the rates were calculated by rule of three from the classification annas and the maximum rate, the rate in that column opposite to 0-12 in column I would be Rs. 2-4 in both cases, whereas it is Rs. 2-5 in (A) and Rs. 2-3 in (B). Again, let the first column in each showing rates be taken, *viz.*, that headed by Rs. 3-7 in (A) and by Rs. 3-5 in (B). In jantri A the rate of assessment on soil of 4 annas classification value, if the rates were calculated by rule of three, would be 14 annas to the nearest anna, and it is so; while in jantri B the rate would be 13 annas, while it is in fact 15 annas. Thus, the jantris have not been formed by calculations from the soil values and the maximum rate; nor do any two corresponding columns of the two jantris agree. Also the rate of assessment on a field may vary to the extent of over 9 per cent according to which of the two jantris is applied to it (*vide*, for example, rate of assessment on land of 12 annas soil value, in village of 2nd jantri class, and three miles from village site, it is Rs. 2-3-0 by jantri A and Rs. 2 by jantri B).

5. The fact that the Southern Marátha Country jantri is not a ready reckoner can be illustrated even more strikingly in the case of rice land. I append copies of two rice jantris,* both of maximum rate Rs. 8, one (C) applied in Karaji and Hángal talukas of Dhárwar district, and the other (D) in Hubli taluka. The differences between the two are very great. Thus, where in the first column of C the rate is Rs. 4-4-0, in D it is Rs. 6-2-0, a difference of 44 per cent. Yet in both cases the maximum rate is the same, the land is classed exactly the same both for soil and water, and there is no distance scale in either case.

6. Again, in order to establish my second contention in paragraph (3) above, *viz.*, that the method proposed by me was in accordance with previous practice, I beg to refer to paragraph 13 on pages 19 and 20 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume III, where it is explicitly stated that one of the recognized advantages of the Southern Marátha Country jantri is that [*vide* sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 13] "it enables the Settlement Officer to bring his local experience and knowledge to bear upon the rating, and to adjust it so as to meet the peculiarities . . . of different classes of soils." This is just what I proposed to do; and for previous instances I respectfully invite reference to pages 15 to 17 of the appendix to Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume III (the pages are also numbered i to iv of appendix A to Chapter III). I may add that all Southern Marátha Country rice jantris are avowedly composite, those of maximum rate Rs. 8, for instance, being composed half on the scale of a Rs. 6 maximum rate, and half on the scale of a Rs. 8 maximum rate.

* Not printed.

7. Many interesting questions arise out of these facts and I think they affect certain of the criticisms passed on my proposals. But I refrain from going into those matters, my sole object at present being very humbly to show that the method I suggested of carrying out my proposal regarding red soil was entirely in accordance with the principles and practice of the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country survey. The Gujarát survey is quite different.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) A. W. W. MACKIE.

Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

No. 1651, dated 29th June 1909.

To—The Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 2131, dated 25th May 1909, forwarding copy of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4746, dated 14th May 1909 (Second Revision Settlement of Karajgi Táluka of Dhárwár District), and requesting me to proceed with the calculation of the assessments, I have the honour to remark as follows.

2. In paragraph 6 of the said Government Resolution it is directed that in working out the assessments I "should be desired to bear in mind that classification values are not to be altered, and that jantris are not to be manipulated, but are to be used simply for the purpose of applying the maximum rates to the classification annas."

3. I need hardly say that this order revolutionises the system of fixing rates which has been in force for half a century or more in the Southern Marátha Country (please see my No. 1587, dated 23rd June 1909) and accordingly I think it will be worth while to state in some detail the results that will ensue, before I take the work in hand, in order that you may know exactly what is being done, and may issue any orders you think proper in the matter.

4. I append copies of Southern Marátha Country jantris* for maximum rates of Rs. 2-10, 2-6, 2-4, 2, 1-12, 1-10, 1-6 marked A, B, C, D, E, F and G, respectively. Jantris C, D, E, F and G were applied in Karajgi táluka (and many other places) at first revision settlement, and jantris A, B, C, D, E are those which would now be applied in ordinary course. But it has been ordered that the jantris "are to be used simply for the purpose of applying the maximum rates to the classification annas." The black figures in the jantris A to G appended show the jantris as they stand at present: the red and green figures show the changes that will take place if this order is carried out. Where the change is in the nature of a decrease, red ink is used, and where of an increase, green ink. Where neither red nor green figures appear, the rate shown in black would remain unaltered. The method by which fractions have been eliminated in calculating the red and green figures is explained in an explanatory note* which precedes the jantris. Jantris C and D give no rates for soils of higher than 16 annas soil value presumably because the villages to which they were at any time applied contained no such soils.

5. An examination of these jantris will show that the general effect of the *existing* jantris is to raise the assessment on superior soils above, and to lower the assessment on middling and poor soils below, what they would be if calculated according to the order now issued. (There is an exception to this in the case of the Rs. 1-6 jantri for land of over 16 annas soil value: but such soils are very rare, the only chads applied in Dhárwár being "alluvial" and "nala" chads, and besides I am not sure the continuations of the jantris for soils of over 16 annas anna valuation were made by Colonel Anderson himself, for the copies in this office were made in 1893, by which date the original jantris may have been extended by another hand, who did not understand them.) Also the jantris prescribed by Colonel Anderson for Karajgi táluka raise the assessments on poor soil near the village site of villages of 1st and 2nd jantri class (*i. e.*, large villages and market towns). All these jantris were prepared in the office of the Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, and no correspondence regarding them is forthcoming in my office. In your office there may be records which explain the principles on which Colonel Anderson formed the jantris, though I expect not. But it can hardly be doubted that Colonel Anderson knew exactly what he was doing when he drew up the jantris as they stand; and their general effect is as I have stated. I append (marked "K") copy of the Survey Commissioner's No. 151,* dated 19th February 1881, and its appendix, from paragraph 1 of which it is clear that he was aware the jantris did not treat all kinds of soil alike. Besides, it is one of the avowed objects of these jantris to enable the Settlement Officer to treat different classes of soil differently, if he so desires.

6. It is obvious, then, that the general result of constructing jantris on the lines laid down by Government will be that the percentage increase of assessment on the best soils will be less than the percentage increase in maximum rate, while the percentage increase of assessments on middling and poor soils will be very much greater than the percentage increase in maximum rate.

7. I may give a few particular examples of what will happen :—

(i) In some villages the maximum rate of Rs. 2 has remained unaltered. Reference to jantri D will show that in such villages the assessments on most kinds of soils will nevertheless be increased varying amounts upto 20 per cent. and more.

(ii) Consider the villages in which the maximum rate has been increased from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-10, *i. e.*, an increase of 17 per cent.

The assessment on soil of 13 annas 6 pies soil value in village of 4th jantri class, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village site, will be increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4, an increase of only 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

On the other hand, the assessment on land of only 5 annas soil value in a village of 4th jantri class, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from village site, will be increased from 10 annas to 13 annas, an increase of 30 per cent.

(iii) Or, take the villages in which the rate has been increased from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2, an increase of 14 per cent.

The assessment on soil of 14 annas soil value in village of 4th jantri class, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from village site, will be increased from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-14, and increase of 15 per cent.

On the other hand, the assessment on soil of 5 annas soil value in a village of 4th jantri class, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from village site, will be increased from Re. 0-8-6 to Re. 0-10-6, an increase of 24 per cent.

8. But I need not multiply instances, since a glance at the jantris shows that the general result is as I have stated in paragraph 6. If this result is considered unobjectionable, then of course the calculation of the rates may proceed. I need not say that I personally consider such a result objectionable in the highest degree.

9. If, on the other hand, it is held that the increase in assessment on all lands ought to be proportional to the increase in maximum rate, then jantris can easily be constructed to secure this result, but of course these jantris will not be in accordance with the orders referred to in paragraph 2 above. Such jantris would be nearly the same as those already existing which would have been applied now in ordinary course. I give instances in appendices* H and J. The black figures show the existing jantris, and the coloured figures show the changes necessary to make them identical with jantris constructed to secure the result mentioned in the first sentence of this paragraph. Where the change is in the nature of a decrease, red ink is used, and where of an increase, purple ink.

10. This method of constructing the new jantris has the grave defect that the jantri to be used in villages where the rate has increased from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2 would be different from the one to be used in villages where the rate has increased from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 2 (*vide* appendices* H and J, where I show the two resulting Rs. 2 jantris). Thus, two different Rs. 2 jantris would be in use in the same taluka; and similar results would accrue in the other cases also. A compromise could easily be struck between these two Rs. 2 jantris, which are very nearly the same already, and the result adopted as the Rs. 2 jantri to be employed. I recommend that this be done, if it be held that the assessment must be increased in, or very nearly in, the same ratio as the maximum rate.

11. I may add that an examination of the existing jantris seems very clearly to indicate that Colonel Anderson was well aware that the assessments imposed by him were not quite proportional to the classification annas. For instance, take the column headed by Rs. 2 in the jantri of Rs. 2 maximum rate. In the same column, opposite 12 annas the rate is Rs. 1-7, opposite 8 annas is 15 annas, and opposite 4 annas is 7 annas. Yet Colonel Anderson doubtless knew that by rule of three these rates ought to have been Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 and annas 8, respectively; and he must surely have made the rates what they are of set purpose. It is true the difference is 1 anna in each case; but this nevertheless serves to bring it about that the poorer the soil the higher is the ratio in which the assessment is decreased below what it would be by rule of three. Thus, for soil of 8 annas classification value the decrease is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and for soil of 4-anna classification value is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It will thus be seen that Colonel Anderson had already applied to a considerable extent the plan which I proposed to adopt in assessing poor and middling soils. The change I proposed was one of degree, not of kind.

12. It may be objected to the form of jantri used in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country that, though Government fix the maximum rates, they have no control over the rates of assessment within the maximum rate. This is no doubt true; and how very necessary such control is may be seen from the two rice jantris* C and D appended to my No. 1587, dated 23rd June 1909. For this reason I explicitly stated in my report the method by which I proposed to frame the new jantris. Now that we have the record-of-rights in our hands, we have far more reliable and complete information to go on than those who originally framed the jantris, and there is no reason why we should not use it to improve them. At the time of first revision settlement Colonel Anderson was easily supreme in survey matters in the Southern Marátha Country; and Government were apparently satisfied to leave the framing of the jantris entirely in his hands. But even he was reduced to a great extent to mere guess work. Accordingly it seems to me the duty of the Settlement Officer—

and a hardly less important duty than fixing maximum rates—to inquire carefully into the suitability of the existing jantris and to see in what respects our fuller information enables us to improve them.

13. Finally, I may bring to your notice that the distance scale of the existing jantris is defective. For instance, you will notice that land of the same soil value bears the same assessment in villages of 1st and 2nd jantri class if it is 1, 1½, 2, 2½, etc., miles from the village site; whereas the assessment is higher in villages of 1st than of 2nd jantri class if the land is 1½, 1¾, 2¼, 2½, etc., miles from the village site. This is quite anomalous; and the slight changes required to set it right are obvious. I should make the assessments *always* higher, more or less, in villages of the first, than in villages of the three lower jantri classes.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

No. 3393, dated 28th August 1909.

To—The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to your No. 1651 of 29th June 1909.

Your letter proceeds throughout on the assumption that the new assessments can only be calculated by means of a rate jantri which will deduce for each survey number the acre rate appropriate to its classification value, distance from village and jantri class, and this acre rate applied to the area of the survey number will give first the "kacha ákár" or exact assessment which, after elimination of fractions by use of the scale sanctioned thirty-six years ago in Government Resolution No. 2210 of 18th April 1873, becomes the final assessment ("pakka ákár").

2. This I know is the traditional method of calculating assessments at revision settlement, but a little consideration will show that it is not necessary to resort to this method where all the factors remain unchanged except the maximum rate. In revisions where besides an alteration of the maximum rate there has been also considerable alteration of classification values, it is no doubt necessary to abandon the existing assessments and to build up the new assessments by an entirely new process on the basis of the new classification values.

3. But this tedious and expensive process is entirely unnecessary when the revision settlement merely brings about a change in one factor only, *i. e.*, merely raises the maximum rate. In such a case the simple, cheap and business-like method of calculating the new assessments is to increase the old assessments by a proportional increment equivalent to the proportional increment of the new maximum rate over the old maximum rate.

4. Take for instance the Karajgi dry crop rates as provisionally sanctioned by Government in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 4746, dated 14th May 1909.

The effect of the orders is as shown in this table:—

Groups now sanctioned.	Number of villages in each new group, and their former maximum rates.	New maximum rate.	Resulting percentage increment.	Remarks.
I	18 { 4 Rs. 2 4 0	2 10 0	16½ per cent. (or 18½)...	3 annas in the rupee.
	14 { 2 Rs. 2 0 0			
II	13 { 13 of 2 Rs. 2 0 0	2 6 0	18½ "	5 do.
III	37 { 23 " 2 0 0	2 4 0	12½ "	2 do.
	1 { 1 " 1 12 0			
	13 { 1 " 1 10 0			
IV	50 { 6 " 2 0 0	2 0 0	No change.	4½ do.
	7 { 1 " 1 12 0			
V	37 { 1 " 1 10 0	1 12 0	23·7 "	6 do.
	12 { 12 " 1 6 0			
			27·2 "	4 do.

Now it is obvious that if we take, say, the assessments in group II (old maximum rate 2-0) and increase them uniformly by 18½ per cent., they will have become assessments based on a maximum of Rs. 2-6-0. Now an increase of 18½ per cent. is an increase of 3 annas in the rupee. Therefore, all you have to do is to add 3 annas in the rupee to the old assessments and the calculation is complete.

5. The same principle may readily be applied in all cases. Thus, in the new group I the assessment of the four villages with the old maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0 are to be raised by 16½ per cent.

This is an inconvenient increment to work out in annas or half annas per rupee. Therefore, I must select the nearest increment which can be so worked out, *i. e.*, either 15½ per cent. (2½ annas per rupee) or 18½ (3 annas in the rupee). If the group were a low group, I should select the smaller figure, but as it is a high group, I select the larger figure and decide to increase by 3 annas in the rupee. The assessments will still be assessments based on a maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0, for the difference of 2 per cent. between 16½ per cent. and 18½ per cent. is insignificant and negligible.

6. A few words must now be added about the elimination of fractions.

The scale prescribed in Government Resolution No. 2210 of 18th April 1873 need no longer be observed. There is no possible reason why assessments should not in future be worked out in all cases to the nearest even anna (*e. g.*, Rs. 1-2-0, 1-4-0, 1-6-0, 1-8-0, 1-10-0, but not Rs. 1-3-0, 1-5-0, 1-7-0, etc.), and this should be the rule adopted in future. I am confident that Government will approve my action in issuing this direction in anticipation of their formal sanction.

7. You should therefore prepare the revised appendix Q asked for by Government on the lines above sketched out. It will be a very simple matter to work out the results for whole villages. It is obvious when the figures are looked at in the way in which I have presented them that there will be no enhancement above the prescribed limit either for the taluka or for any village or for any holding. Therefore, no proposals for modification of grouping or rates will be needed.

8. I am most decidedly of opinion that there need be no more tinkering with the distance scale factors in the assessments and that it is not necessary to pull the assessments to pieces merely for the sake of correcting small anomalies. In future revisions, if examination of the jantris used shows that the old assessment rates were fairly and squarely calculated and bear a reasonably constant and uniform relation to the old maximum rate, we may well be content to accept the old assessments as the starting point for reaching the new ones and need not renew the *infandum laborem* of re-calculating them *ab initio*.

9. I am altogether unable to accept your view that the dry crop jantris hitherto used in the Southern Marátha Country are not ready reckoners and that therefore the only proper way of complying with the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 4746, dated 14th May 1909, is to make new jantris. My reasons for rejecting this view are contained in a note appended to this letter.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) F. PRATT,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

Notes.

In his Karajgi Settlement Report Mr. Mackie claimed to have established the proposition that the poorer soils, *i. e.*, soils of classification value of 5 annas and under, were overassessed in comparison with the superior soils and therefore should be exempted from increase in the revision settlement.

2. He proposed to give effect to this exemption by framing a new jantri for the purpose of calculating the new assessments, this new jantri being so arranged that the percentage increases would not fall upon the soils classed at 5 annas or under, but only on the soils above 5 annas.

The jantri would in fact be a composite jantri, giving above 5 annas the new rates and below 5 annas the old rates.

3. Government ruled that the poorer soils were not overassessed and did not need any special treatment or exemption. They further said that the proposed *method* of exemption was wrong and amounted to a juggling with the rates and the classification of the lands.

They ordered that the full sanctioned increments should be applied to all the lands and reiterated that in working out the new assessments there must be no tampering with the jantris. The jantris must be used as ready reckoners simply for the purpose of applying the maximum rates to the classification annas.

4. As regards the rice assessments, Government were informed that they had been calculated by the use of a composite jantri manipulated in the way which Government had disallowed in connection with the dry crop rates.

But they did not think it worth while to re-calculate these assessments in an orthodox fashion because (1) the rice area was not large, (2) the assessments had been in force many years, (3) the corrections likely to be attained were not likely to be commensurate with the labour involved. Accordingly they ordered that those assessments should remain undisturbed.

5. Mr. Mackie has now written two letters, No. 1587, dated 23rd June 1909, and No. 1651, dated 29th June 1909, arguing that the Southern Marátha Country dry crop jantri is not a ready reckoner because the deduced acre rates on particular soils frequently do not bear to the maximum rate the strict mathematical ratio of the soil valuation of those soils to the 16-anna valuation of the soil on which the maximum rate is pitched.

6. But after careful and prolonged consideration and a minute and detailed examination of the jantris I find myself compelled to reject these views. The occasional divergence of the rates deduced by these jantris from strict mathematical regularity is so small that it cannot fairly be argued that the jantris cease to be ready reckoners. If slight divergencies from strict mathematical regularity were intolerable then the elimination of fractions, which Mr. Mackie himself allows without question, would be equally fatal to the character of the jantri as a ready reckoner.

7. Mr. Mackie's argument that the divergence in the rates of particular fields may amount to as much as 9 per cent. loses its force when it is remembered that the authorized scale for the elimination of fractions—Sáthe's Land Revenue Code—often results in the pakka ákár being 9 or 10 per cent. higher or lower than the kacha ákár.

8. In my opinion it is a mistake to argue as if the calculation of assessments were like the calculations of an astronomer in which the smallest divergence from the most rigorous scientific exactitude might disastrously vitiate the results.

9. Two of the reasons given by Government for retaining the rice assessments apply with even greater force to the existing dry crop assessments.

F. PRATT.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Second Revision Settlement of the Karajgi
táluka.

No. 675.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1910.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. c.—26, dated
18th December 1909 :—

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 10380 of 27th October 1909 and the orders contained in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 4746 of 14th May 1909, I have the honour to submit herewith the revised Appendix Q prepared on the basis of the rates provisionally approved by Government. In order to save time I have had the statement prepared in my office."

"2. I have interpreted the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 10380 above quoted to mean that the rates may now be taken to have been finally approved by Government, and I am arranging with the Collector for their announcement in the first week of January 1910 under section 102 of the Land Revenue Code in order that the levy of the new rates may be made in the revenue year 1910-11.

"3. Effect will be given in the current year to the reductions of assessment which will in certain cases result.

"4. I trust that Government will approve the action which I have taken in order to avoid delay in the introduction of the settlement before the first land revenue instalment of the current year."

RESOLUTION.—The action reported by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records is approved. The rates provisionally approved in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 4746, dated 14th May 1909, are now finally sanctioned. These rates, as well as the rates for rice and garden sanctioned in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Resolution of 14th May 1909, should be introduced in the current revenue year 1909-10, levied in and from the revenue year 1910-11 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years. The *appended statement shows the rates now sanctioned.

2. The Government of India should be informed of the issue of these orders.

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

*Statement referred to in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 675,
dated 25th January 1910.

Group.			Number of Villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Rice rate.	Patasthal garden rate.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
I	...	...	18	2 10 0	8	12
II	...	...	13	2 6 0	8	12
III	...	...	37	2 4 0	8	12
IV	...	...	50	2 0 0	8	12
V	...	...	12	1 12 0	8	12

REVISED APPENDIX Q REFERRED TO IN PARA. 1 OF THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER'S LETTER No. C.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVAY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group I.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Karajgi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	8,281	4,700	1 6 3	4	7	1 12 0	1	1	1 0 0	8,396	4,708	1
2	Kolur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,582	2,312	1 7 11	21	59	1 14 5	...	...	...	1,582	2,377	1
3	Ganajur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	924	894	0 15 6	2	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	926	896	0 1
4	Devgirl	I	2 4 0	8 0 0	2 4 0	4,253	7,344	1 11 8	30	119	3 15 6	20	35	1 13 0	4,303	7,496	1 1
5	Somapur	I	2 4 0	8 0 0	...	430	762	1 12 0	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	432	755	1 1
6	Yellapur (Devgirl).	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	1,380	1,132	0 14 2	3	10	2 5 4	4	5	1 4 0	1,267	1,132	0 1
7	Tolad Yellapur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	692	884	1 4 5	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	694	685	1
8	Kallihal	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	1,413	1,142	0 12 11	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	1,414	1,144	0 1
9	Jangmankop	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	212	232	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	232	1
10	Mallapur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	764	641	0 18 5	...	...	...	4	9	2 4 0	768	650	0 1
11	Yettinhal	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	676	1,176	1 5 6	14	33	2 5 9	...	...	...	690	1,209	1
12	Ijari Lakmapur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	691	741	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	741	1
13	Shiddodevapur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	467	667	1 5 10	12	41	3 6 8	6	18	3 0 0	485	696	1
14	Budruk Virapur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	389	484	1 3 11	2	6	3 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	392	482	1
15	Suranhal	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	235	266	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	266	1
16	Nelwagol	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	769	1,019	1 5 2	1	1	1 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	771	1,022	1
17	Sulihal	I	2 4 0	8 0 0	...	349	574	1 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	574	1 1
18	Haveri	I	2 4 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	1,715	2,672	1 8 0	44	244	5 8 0	180	2,041	11 5 5	1,939	4,856	2
18	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	20,889	27,520	1 5 7	148	525	3 9 6	212	2,115	9 11 8	20,753	29,160	1
Group II.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
19	Chikk Mugdar	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	299	496	1 10 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	300	497	1 1
20	Hattimattur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	5,469	6,426	0 12 11	77	430	5 9 6	73	712	9 12 1	5,519	6,508	0 1
21	Jellapur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	964	664	0 14 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	965	666	0 1
22	Shirbadgi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	1,077	459	0 6 9	78	290	3 11 6	79	599	7 9 4	1,224	1,246	1
23	Bevinhal	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	634	376	0 10 0	2	3	1 0 0	5	8	1 9 7	612	357	0 1
24	Kalsikond	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,492	902	0 9 8	16	30	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,508	932	0
25	Tallihal	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	951	687	0 11 7	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	953	690	0 1
26	Hosha'lli (M. Karadgi).	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	887	449	0 8 1	6	0	1 8 0	...	...	...	892	458	0
27	Bhavi Tunimapur.	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	330	540	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	540	1 1
28	Kalsur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	908	1,464	1 9 7	8	9	3 0 0	...	...	...	911	1,463	1
29	Mantgan	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	672	1,062	1 10 0	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	673	1,064	1 1
30	Kalkoti	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	670	1,062	1 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	1,062	1
31	Hiremugdar	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	776	1,148	1 7 6	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	777	1,149	1
31	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	15,109	18,955	0 14 9	167	777	4 2 6	169	1,322	8 5 0	15,456	19,054	1
Group III.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
32	Arlihal	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	477	783	1 10 7	1	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	478	784	1 1
33	Ramapur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	213	332	1 8 11	6	11	1 19 4	...	...	...	219	342	1
34	Gowrapur (M. Karadgi).	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	426	419	0 16 9	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	427	422	1
35	Agsanmatti	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	310	281	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	281	1
36	Niralgi (M. Karadgi).	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	476	741	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	741	1
37	Machapur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	269	268	1 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	268	1
38	Bassankatti	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	482	391	0 14 5	...	...	...	8	31	3 14 0	441	427	1
39	Yelgach	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	134	1,032	1 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	1,023	1
40	Arabgond	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	665	504	0 12 2	8	13	1 10 0	...	...	...	673	517	0 1
41	Kalledevar	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	2,315	1,336	0 7 2	14	31	2 3 5	8	8	1 0 0	2,327	1,375	0
42	Kanvalli	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	2,089	1,474	0 11 4	38	162	4 4 3	116	767	6 12 7	2,234	2,422	1
43	Timenhalli	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	291	319	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	319	1

DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1909, PRINTED IN THE PREAMBLE TO G. R., R. D., No. 675, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1910.

in Villages of the Karajgi Taluka of Dhárwar Collectorate.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.		
2 10	8 0	2 10	3,391	6,109	1 13 1	4	7	1 13 0	1	1	1 0 0	3,396	6,177	1 13 1	31'2	Karajgi	1	
2 10	8 0	...	1,532	3,043	1 15 4	31	59	1 14 5	...	...	...	1,533	3,101	1 15 4	23'3	Kolur	2
2 10	8 0	...	924	1,173	1 4 3	2	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	926	1,174	1 4 3	31'2	Ganajur	3
2 10	8 0	2 10	4,363	8,721	2 0 9	80	119	3 15 6	20	41	2 0 10	4,368	8,821	2 1 0	18'4	Devgirl	4	
2 10	8 0	...	480	693	2 1 2	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	482	695	2 1 2	18'6	Somapur	5
2 10	8 0	2 10	1,260	1,474	1 2 8	3	10	3 5 4	4	7	1 13 0	1,267	1,491	1 2 9	31'0	Yellapur (Dev-girl)	6	
2 10	8 0	...	693	1,169	1 10 9	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	694	1,161	1 10 9	31'2	Tolad Yellapur	7
2 10	8 0	2 10	1,413	1,469	1 1 0	...	...	...	1	3	3 0 0	1,414	1,502	1 1 0	31'3	Kallihal	8
2 10	8 0	...	218	331	1 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	331	1 8 3	31'3	Jangmankop	9
2 10	8 0	2 10	764	841	1 1 7	...	...	...	4	12	3 0 0	768	853	1 1 9	31'2	Mallapur	10
2 10	8 0	...	676	1,543	1 13 2	14	33	2 5 9	...	...	...	680	1,578	1 13 4	30'3	Yettinhalli	11
2 10	8 0	...	601	973	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	973	1 6 6	31'3	Nari Lakmapur	12
2 10	8 0	12 0	467	536	1 12 7	12	41	3 6 8	6	18	3 0 0	465	535	1 13 6	33'6	Shiddedevpur	13	
2 10	8 0	2 10	389	635	1 10 1	2	6	3 0 0	1	3	3 0 0	392	644	1 10 3	30'9	Budrak Virapur	14	
2 10	8 0	...	235	349	1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	349	1 7 9	31'2	Surahalli	15
2 10	8 0	2 10	769	1,337	1 11 9	1	1	1 0 0	1	3	3 0 0	771	1,341	1 11 10	31'2	Nelvagol	16	
2 10	8 0	...	349	632	1 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	632	1 15 3	18'6	Sulihalli	17
2 10	8 0	12 0	1,715	3,055	1 12 6	44	244	5 8 9	180	2,041	11 5 5	1,939	5,340	2 12 0	9'9	Haveri	18	
...	...	...	20,399	34,713	1 11 2	146	525	3 9 6	219	2,129	9 12 5	20,753	37,887	1 12 9	23'9	Total of Group I.	19
																Group II.		
2 6	8 0	...	399	539	1 15 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	399	539	1 15 6	18'7	Chikk Mugdur	19
2 6	8 0	12 0	5,469	5,256	0 15 4	77	430	5 9 4	73	713	9 12 1	5,619	5,398	1 2 3	14'9	Hattimattur	20	
2 6	8 0	...	984	1,036	1 0 8	1	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	985	1,028	1 0 8	18'7	Jollapur	21
2 6	8 0	12 0	1,077	545	0 8 1	78	280	3 11 6	79	599	7 9 4	1,224	1,434	1 2 7	6'3	Shirbadgi	22	
2 6	8 0	2 6	604	448	0 11 9	3	3	1 0 0	5	9	1 12 10	612	458	0 11 11	18'3	Bevinhalli	23	
2 6	8 0	...	1,462	1,071	0 11 3	16	30	1 14 9	...	...	...	1,508	1,101	0 11 2	18'1	Kalakond	24
2 6	8 0	...	951	918	0 13 8	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	953	919	0 13 9	18'2	Talihal	25
2 6	8 0	...	887	533	0 9 7	3	9	1 8 0	...	...	...	883	543	0 9 8	18'3	Hoehalli (M. Karadgi).	26
2 6	8 0	...	320	641	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	641	2 0 0	18'7	Bhavi Tunimapur.	27
2 6	8 0	...	908	1,727	1 14 5	2	9	3 0 0	...	...	...	911	1,738	1 14 6	18'6	Kalur	28
2 6	8 0	2 6	673	1,297	1 14 10	...	...	...	1	2	3 0 0	673	1,299	1 14 11	18'7	Mantganf	29
2 6	8 0	...	670	1,291	1 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	1,291	1 14 1	18'7	Kalkotti	30
2 6	8 0	2 6	776	1,368	1 12 1	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	777	1,364	1 12 1	18'7	Hiremugdur	31
...	...	...	16,109	16,571	1 1 6	187	777	4 2 6	159	1,323	8 5 1	15,455	16,871	1 3 4	16'3	Total of Group II.	32
																Group III.		
2 4	8 0	...	477	603	1 13 11	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	478	605	1 13 11	12'4	Arihalli	33
2 4	8 0	...	313	373	1 13 0	6	11	1 13 4	...	...	...	319	384	1 12 1	12'0	Ranapur	34
2 4	8 0	...	426	576	1 5 9	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	427	579	1 5 10	38'2	Govrapur (M. Karadgi).	35
2 4	8 0	...	310	318	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	318	1 0 8	36'5	Aganmatti	36
2 4	8 0	...	476	634	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	634	1 12 0	12'6	Niragi (M. Karadgi).	37
2 4	8 0	12 0	350	531	2 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	531	2 0 11	38'3	Machapur	38
2 4	8 0	2 4	483	538	1 4 0	...	...	...	8	31	3 14 0	441	589	1 4 9	35'5	Basvankatti	39
2 4	8 0	...	1,311	2,245	1 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	2,245	0 11 7	38'5	Yalgach	40
2 4	8 0	...	685	567	0 13 8	9	13	1 10 0	...	...	...	678	580	0 13 9	12'2	Arabgond	41
2 4	8 0	2 4	2,315	1,424	0 9 11	14	21	2 3 5	6	11	1 6 0	3,337	1,466	0 10 1	37'3	Kalledevar	42	
2 4	8 0	12 0	2,080	2,027	0 15 8	29	163	4 4 3	116	787	6 12 7	2,234	2,976	1 5 5	23'4	Kanvalli	43	
2 4	8 0	...	391	432	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	432	1 3 4	38'6	Timenhalli	44

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group III—contd.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
44	Hannanahall	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	359	398	1 1 0	3	3	1 8 0	3	3	1 8 0	368	404	1 1 3	
45	Somankatti	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	453	359	0 9 3	...	...	...	20	30	1 8 0	473	389	0 9 10
46	Harangatti	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	13 0 0	444	476	1 1 3	1	1	1 0 0	2	3	1 8 0	447	480	1 1 3	
47	Taredhall (M. Engh-nelli).	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	797	1,077	1 5 7	3	6	2 0 0	...	...	...	800	1,063	1 5 4
48	Budruk Kodihall...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	389	326	0 14 3	33	251	6 9 8	34	263	10 14 8	481	841	1 18 2	
49	Honnardi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,569	3,073	1 3 3	119	447	3 13 1	10	37	3 11 2	2,988	3,587	1 5 1	
50	Kanakapur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	504	548	1 1 5	4	11	2 13 0	6	9	1 8 0	514	568	1 1 3	
51	Mallur	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	1,351	1,850	1 7 7	30	50	2 8 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,383	1,907	1 7 30	
52	Santripur	III	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	533	544	0 14 11	18	43	2 5 4	...	...	...	500	596	0 14 8
53	Khurd Kodihall	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	300	351	1 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	351	1 12 3
54	Katenhall	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	867	1,000	1 2 5	13	25	2 1 4	13	24	2 0 0	891	1,049	1 2 10	
55	Gundenhall	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	755	813	1 1 4	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	756	831	1 1 3
56	Kadmanhall	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	546	579	1 0 11	6	12	2 0 0	...	...	...	554	591	1 1 3
57	Venkatur	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	736	1,085	1 7 11	3	3	1 8 0	1	2	3 0 0	739	1,090	1 7 13	
58	Hockall (M. Adur)	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	735	726	1 0 1	55	109	1 23 9	...	...	...	780	637	1 1 2
59	Sangur	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,145	1,737	1 5 3	31	127	4 1 7	...	...	...	1,178	1,864	1 5 4
60	Devhoosur	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,668	4,523	1 9 3	142	637	4 13 6	5	43	8 9 2	3,015	6,253	1 11 13	
61	Kalenur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,067	789	0 11 10	105	323	3 1 3	...	...	...	1,172	1,112	0 18 6
62	Nagpur	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,674	2,926	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674	2,926	1 12 6
63	Gavrapur (M. Adur)	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	765	848	1 1 9	40	93	2 5 2	...	...	...	805	941	1 3 6
64	Benchihall	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	361	373	1 9 4	7	17	2 6 10	...	...	...	368	369	1 9 7
65	Aladkatti	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,169	1,579	1 5 7	39	63	2 2 1	...	...	...	1,208	1,631	1 6 0
66	Konantembigi	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	595	703	1 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	703	1 3 11
67	Budgatti	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	676	715	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	715	1 0 11
68	Kangond	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	746	497	0 10 8	3	3	1 0 0	4	7	1 12 0	753	507	0 10 6	
37	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	31,461	36,269	1 3 5	718	2,519	3 8 3	219	1,247	5 11 1	32,478	40,035	1 3 9
Group IV.																		
69	Shirmapur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	547	791	1 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	791	1 7 2
70	Haleritti	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	973	662	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	663	0 10 11
71	Parapur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	607	337	0 6 3	3	3	1 0 0	2	3	1 0 0	611	241	0 6 4	
72	Hosritti	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	1,131	1,121	1 0 0	...	...	...	17	18	1 1 0	1,138	1,139	1 0 0
73	Channur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	465	557	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	557	1 4 2
74	Kordur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	405	513	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	513	1 4 3
75	Kittur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	770	870	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	876	1 2 2
76	Iehhang	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	2,364	1,919	0 13 0	1	2	2 0 0	4	5	1 4 0	2,369	1,926	0 13 0	
77	Bhatrapur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	427	375	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	375	0 10 4
78	Mallari	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	961	723	0 12 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	963	724	0 12 0
79	Krishnapur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	542	316	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	316	0 6 5
80	Kadkol	II	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,938	1,045	0 15 10	13	23	1 11 1	...	...	...	2,001	1,067	0 15 11
81	Ichal Yellapur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	507	336	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	336	0 10 7
82	Kuarhall	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	398	535	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	535	1 5 6
83	Hosur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	2,363	876	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,363	876	0 5 11
84	Hiremarihall	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	2,003	809	0 6 6	6	6	1 5 4	1	5	5 0 0	2,009	832	0 6 7	
85	Chikkmarihall	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	941	473	0 8 0	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	943	474	0 8 1
86	Guttal	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	13 0 0	3,775	2,770	0 11 9	69	277	4 7 6	230	1,763	8 1 9	4,067	4,330	1 8 1	
87	Tinnapur (M. Guttal).	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	935	480	0 8 3	16	47	2 15 0	7	10	1 6 10	968	637	0 9 0	
88	Ippikopp	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	75	33	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	33	0 7 0
89	Basapur	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	1,564	685	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,564	685	0 8 1

Continued.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
24	30	24	359	547	1 8 7	2	3	1 8 0	2	4	2 0 0	263	554	1 8 7	38-1	Hanmanhalli ..	44		
24	50	24	452	366	0 12 8	...	...	...	20	41	2 0 9	478	397	0 12 7	38-8	Somankatti ...	45
24	80	12 0	444	535	1 8 3	1	1	1 0 0	2	3	1 8 0	447	539	1 8 4	12-3	Harangatti ...	46		
24	80	...	797	1,212	1 8 4	8	6	2 0 0	...	...	...	900	1,218	1 8 4	12-5	Taredhalli (M. K. ginelli).	47
24	80	12 0	369	369	1 0 0	38	251	6 9 8	24	213	8 12 0	431	833	1 14 10	-1-3	Bndruk Kodihalli.	48		
24	80	12 0	2,959	3,457	1 5 6	119	447	3 12 1	10	30	3 0 0	3,893	3,934	1 7 4	10-6	Hammardi ...	49		
24	80	2 4	504	619	1 3 7	4	11	2 12 0	6	10	1 10 8	514	637	1 3 10	12-1	Kanakapur. ...	50		
24	80	2 4	1,261	2,083	1 10 6	20	50	2 8 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,282	2,139	1 10 8	12-2	Mallur ...	51		
24	80	2 4	522	697	1 3 3	18	42	2 5 4	...	...	...	600	739	1 3 9	26-5	Santripur ...	52
24	80	...	200	395	1 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	395	1 15 7	12-5	Khurd Kodihalli.	53
24	80	2 4	897	1,125	1 4 9	12	25	2 1 4	12	27	2 4 0	891	1,177	1 5 2	12-2	Katenhalli ...	54		
24	80	...	755	920	1 3 6	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	756	923	1 3 6	12-4	Gundenhalli ...	55
24	80	...	548	651	1 3 0	6	12	2 0 0	...	...	...	654	663	1 3 2	12-2	Kadonhalli ...	56
24	80	2 4	728	1,221	1 10 11	2	3	1 8 0	1	2	2 0 0	729	1,226	1 10 11	12-5	Venkatapur ...	57		
24	80	...	729	819	1 2 1	55	109	1 15 9	...	...	...	780	928	1 3 0	10-9	Hoshali (M. Adur)	58
24	80	...	1,145	1,954	1 11 3	31	127	4 1 7	...	...	...	1,178	2,081	1 12 4	11-6	Sungur. ...	59
24	80	12 0	2,668	5,088	1 12 5	142	637	4 13 8	5	35	7 0 0	3,015	5,610	1 14 10	10-6	Devihosur ...	60		
24	80	12 0	1,007	888	0 12 4	106	323	3 1 3	...	...	...	1,172	1,211	1 0 9	8-9	Kalatur ...	61
24	80	...	1,674	3,294	1 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674	3,294	1 15 6	12-5	Nagpur ...	62
24	80	...	785	954	1 3 11	40	92	2 5 2	...	...	...	805	1,047	1 4 10	11-9	Gavrapur (M. Adur).	63
24	80	...	361	643	1 12 6	7	17	2 6 10	...	...	...	368	660	1 12 8	12-1	Benchihalli ...	64
24	80	...	1,169	1,775	1 8 4	39	82	2 2 1	...	...	...	1,208	1,858	1 8 7	11-9	Aladkatti ...	65
24	80	...	595	907	1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	907	1 10 2	28-5	Konantambdi ...	66
24	80	...	678	968	1 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	968	1 7 5	28-5	Budgatti ...	67
24	80	2 4	746	683	0 14 9	8	3	1 0 0	4	10	2 8 0	752	696	0 14 11	28-2	Kengond ...	68		
...	...	...	31,481	43,001	1 5 11	716	2,519	3 8 2	219	1,205	5 8 0	32,416	46,725	1 7 0	16-7	Total of Group III.	37
																	Group IV.		
20	80	...	547	984	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	984	1 12 6	23-1	Shirmapur ...	69
20	80	...	978	807	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	807	0 12 5	22-1	Haleritti ...	70
20	80	2 0	607	399	0 7 8	2	2	1 0 0	2	3	1 8 0	611	294	0 7 9	22-9	Parapur ...	71		
20	80	2 0	1,121	1,366	1 3 8	...	...	...	17	25	1 7 6	1,138	1,391	1 3 9	23-1	Hosritti ...	72
20	80	...	465	715	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	715	1 8 10	22-0	Channur ...	73
20	80	...	405	624	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	624	1 8 11	22-0	Kordur ...	74
20	80	...	770	1,068	1 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	1,068	1 6 5	23-1	Kittur ...	75
20	80	2 0	2,364	2,339	0 15 11	1	2	2 0 0	4	7	1 12 0	2,369	2,343	0 15 10	22-0	Ibbangi ...	76		
20	80	...	427	335	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	335	0 12 8	22-9	Bhairapur ...	77
20	80	...	961	691	0 14 10	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	962	692	0 14 10	23-1	Mallamari ...	78
20	80	...	542	263	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	263	0 7 10	22-1	Krishnapur ...	79
20	80	...	1,988	1,965	0 12 10	12	22	1 11 1	...	...	...	2,001	1,987	0 15 11	...	Kadkol ...	80
20	80	...	507	409	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	409	0 12 1	23-2	Ichal Yellapur ...	81
20	80	...	396	652	1 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	652	1 10 5	22-0	Kesarhalli ...	82
20	80	...	2,362	1,063	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,362	1,063	0 7 4	23-0	Hearur ...	83
20	80	12 0	2,022	296	0 8 0	6	8	1 5 4	1	6	5	2,009	299	0 8 0	22-7	Hiremaribhalli ...	84		
20	80	...	942	578	0 9 11	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	942	577	0 9 11	23-6	Chikkmaribhalli ...	85
20	80	12 0	2,775	3,375	0 14 5	62	277	4 7 6	220	1,759	2 1 8	4,087	5,426	1 5 7	12-2	Guttal ...	86		
20	80	12 0	925	525	0 10 1	18	47	2 1 0	7	6	1 2 2	928	540	0 10 2	20-2	Timmapur (M. Guttal).	87		
20	80	...	75	40	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	40	0 8 9	24-2	Ippikopp ...	88
20	80	...	1,564	722	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	725	0 7 6	22-0	Banapur ...	89

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group IV—contd		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra. a. p.
90	Kurgund ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	1,980	913	0 7 4	13	34	2 0 0	4	4	1 0 0	3,006	941	0 7 1
91	Bhardi ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	796	350	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	796	350	0 7 0
92	Harliballi ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	443	582	1 4 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	443	582	1 4 0
93	Narsipur ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	1,034	586	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	586	0 9 1
94	Kenchargatti ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	326	379	1 3 9	11	27	2 7 3	3	30	6 10 8	940	326	1 5 1
95	Belvigi ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	1,501	1,990	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	1,990	1 4 2
96	Marol ...	IV	1 10 0	6 0 0	...	1,388	1,447	1 0 9	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	1,388	1,447	1 0 9
97	Kodbal ...	IV	1 10 0	6 0 0	...	598	537	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	537	0 14 4
98	Bamankatti ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	1,018	391	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	391	0 6 2
99	Halaqi ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	712	885	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	885	1 3 9
100	Belmadapur ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	1,026	873	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	873	0 8 11
101	Mardur ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	1,055	961	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	961	0 14 5
102	Surangi ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	5,104	1,378	0 10 0	...	...	...	29	33	1 3 2	5,133	3,311	0 10 0
103	Mannur ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	725	956	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	956	1 5 1
104	Havner ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	4,713	6,110	1 4 9	1	1	1 0 0	17	23	1 4 6	4,730	6,133	1 4 9
105	Negiur ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	3,948	4,177	1 0 11	79	309	3 6 6	18	32	1 3 7	4,048	4,486	1 1 1
106	Akkur ...	IV	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	1,008	865	0 14 1	...	...	...	17	24	1 6 7	1,030	900	0 14 1
107	Kurabgond ...	III	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	725	685	0 15 1	74	154	2 1 6	...	...	...	725	640	1 0 1
108	Lingapur or Chikk Lingadhalli ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	951	1,094	1 3 5	27	63	2 4 9	3	4	1 5 4	981	1,100	1 3 5
109	Hirelingadhalli ...	III	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,377	1,507	1 1 6	98	400	4 1 4	21	284	8 12 2	1,406	3,091	1 6 1
110	Benkarhalli ...	III	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	483	343	0 12 8	38	85	2 3 0	...	...	...	471	428	0 14 1
111	Kabbar ...	III	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,898	1,860	0 15 8	231	579	2 8 1	25	117	4 10 11	2,184	2,558	1 8 1
112	Rajik Lakmapur ...	III	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	404	339	0 13 5	34	90	2 10 4	...	...	...	438	429	0 15 1
113	Kerimattihalli ...	III	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	929	1,090	1 2 11	77	319	4 2 3	19	115	6 0 10	1,016	1,524	1 8 1
114	Shivapur ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	494	446	0 14 6	28	72	2 2 2	...	...	...	522	519	0 15 1
115	Kallapur ...	III	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	491	542	1 2 0	31	63	3 0 6	...	...	...	512	608	1 3 1
116	Didgur ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	679	901	1 5 3	29	71	2 7 3	...	...	...	708	972	1 6 1
117	Bidargaddi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	287	309	1 3 3	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	288	310	1 3 3
118	Timmapur (M. Adur).	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	359	368	1 0 6	30	86	2 18 4	4	8	2 0 0	398	461	1 3 1
60	Total of Group IV.	...	...	...	...	59,977	50,833	0 13 7	907	2,670	2 15 1	411	2,375	5 12 6	61,296	58,929	0 14 1
	Group V.																
119	Kerikop ...	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	923	293	0 4 11	7	10	1 6 10	2	2	1 0 0	933	294	0 5 1
120	Karikop ...	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	707	243	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	243	0 5 1
121	Gndmakop ...	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	539	339	0 10 1	...	...	...	4	2	0 8 0	543	341	0 10 1
122	Gndur ...	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	515	359	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	359	0 11 1
123	Niralgi (M. Guttal).	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	1,187	911	0 12 7	6	10	1 10 6	...	...	...	1,198	921	0 12 1
124	Guligundi ...	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	397	417	1 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	417	1 1 1
125	Konchigeri ...	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	2,753	1,918	0 11 2	...	...	...	17	20	1 2 10	2,769	1,938	0 11 1
126	Vadari ...	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,073	796	0 11 10	...	...	...	4	5	1 4 0	1,077	801	0 11 1
127	Bijur ...	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	724	304	0 8 8	...	...	...	8	6	0 12 0	732	400	0 8 1
128	Havashi ...	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	1,503	1,049	0 11 2	2	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,506	1,051	0 11 1
129	Shayakar ...	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,118	579	0 8 3	...	...	...	3	9	1 2 0	1,126	588	0 8 1
130	Taredhalli (M. Guttal).	V	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	366	186	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	186	0 8 1
13	Total of Group V ...	...	...	...	...	11,768	7,471	0 10 2	15	22	1 7 6	48	44	1 0 4	11,821	7,537	0 10 1
130	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	1,38,719	1,36,068	0 15 8	1,971	6,613	3 4 10	1,050	7,104	6 12 3	141,740	140,715	1 6 1

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		GROUP IV—contd.	
2 0	8 0	2 0	1,980	1,113	0 9 0	12	24	2 0 0	4	5	1 4 0	2,008	1,142	0 9 2	22-4	Kurgund	90
2 0	8 0	...	796	427	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	796	427	0 8 8	23-1	Bhardi	91
2 0	8 0	...	443	673	1 8 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	443	673	1 8 7	23-0	Harthalli	92
2 0	8 0	...	1,084	714	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	714	0 11 2	23-0	Narsipur	93
2 0	8 0	12 0	326	340	1 8 3	11	27	2 7 3	3	20	6 10 8	240	327	1 10 0	19-6	Konchargatti	94
2 0	8 0	...	1,501	2,304	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	2,304	1 8 9	23-1	Belvigi	95
2 0	8 0	...	1,382	1,763	1 4 7	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	1,382	1,763	1 4 8	23-0	Marol	96
2 0	8 0	...	598	654	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	654	1 1 8	23-1	Kodbal	97
2 0	8 0	...	1,018	476	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	476	0 7 7	23-0	Bamankatti	98
2 0	8 0	...	712	1,018	1 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	1,018	1 7 1	23-1	Halagi	99
2 0	8 0	...	1,026	697	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	697	0 11 0	23-1	Bailmadapur	100
2 0	8 0	...	1,055	1,159	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	1,159	1 1 9	23-0	Mardur	101
2 0	8 0	2 0	5,104	3,873	0 12 3	...	...	...	29	40	1 6 7	5,133	3,913	0 12 4	23-1	Surangi	102
2 0	8 0	...	725	1,185	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	1,185	1 10 0	23-1	Mannur	103
2 0	8 0	2 0	4,712	7,447	1 9 6	1	1	1 0 0	17	27	1 9 5	4,730	7,475	1 9 6	23-1	Havnur	104
2 0	8 0	2 0	3,940	5,091	1 4 10	79	209	3 6 6	18	27	1 8 0	4,043	5,387	1 5 6	21-7	Negur	105
2 0	8 0	2 0	1,003	1,079	1 1 4	...	...	...	17	29	1 12 3	1,020	1,108	1 1 7	23-1	Akkur	106
2 0	8 0	...	725	771	1 1 8	74	155	2 1 6	...	...	...	799	926	1 2 9	11-67	Kurabgond	107
2 0	8 0	2 0	951	1,094	1 2 5	27	62	3 4 9	3	4	1 5 4	931	1,160	1 2 11	...	Lingapur or Ohik- Lingadhali.	108
2 0	8 0	12 0	1,377	1,985	1 4 0	98	400	4 1 4	21	160	7 0 0	1,496	2,245	1 8 3	8-51	Hiro Langadhalli	109
2 0	8 0	...	433	386	0 14 6	38	85	2 3 9	...	...	...	471	471	1 0 2	11-45	Benkarhalli	110
2 0	8 0	12 0	1,696	2,082	1 1 11	231	579	2 8 1	25	95	3 12 2	2,154	2,765	1 4 9	9-38	Kabbar	111
2 0	8 0	...	404	381	0 15 4	34	80	2 10 4	...	...	...	433	471	1 1 5	11-82	Najik Lakmapur	112
2 0	8 0	12 0	920	1,226	1 5 8	77	319	4 2 3	19	63	4 13 6	1,018	1,638	1 10 10	8-73	Kerimattihalli	113
2 0	8 0	...	404	446	0 14 5	36	72	2 9 2	...	...	...	522	518	0 15 11	...	Shivapur	114
2 0	8 0	...	481	610	1 4 7	31	63	2 0 6	...	...	...	512	673	1 5 4	12-83	Kallapur	115
2 0	8 0	...	679	901	1 5 3	29	71	2 7 2	...	...	...	708	972	1 6 0	...	Didgur	116
2 0	8 0	...	257	309	1 3 3	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	266	310	1 3 8	...	Bidargaddi	117
2 0	8 0	2 0	358	368	1 0 5	30	85	2 13 4	4	8	2 0 0	393	461	1 2 9	...	Tilmapur (M. Adur).	118
...	...	...	59,977	60,804	1 0 1	907	2,670	2 15 1	411	2,329	5 10 8	61,295	65,303	1 1 1	10-7	Total of Group IV	50
GROUP V.																	
1 12	8 0	1 12	923	352	0 6 3	7	10	1 6 10	2	2	1 0 0	932	384	0 6 5	23-8	Kerikop	119
1 12	8 0	...	707	302	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	302	0 7 0	24-9	Karkikop	120
1 12	8 0	1 12	539	424	0 12 10	...	...	...	4	2	0 8 0	543	420	0 12 9	24-9	Gudaalkop	121
1 12	8 0	...	515	449	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	449	0 14 2	25-1	Gudur	122
1 12	8 0	...	1,157	1,139	1 0 0	6	10	1 10 8	...	...	...	1,163	1,149	1 0 0	24-7	Niraldi (M. Guttal)	123
1 12	8 0	...	387	521	1 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	521	1 5 11	24-9	Guligundi	124
1 12	8 0	1 12	2,762	2,397	0 14 2	...	...	...	17	25	1 7 6	2,769	2,422	0 14 3	24-9	Konchigeri	125
1 12	8 0	1 12	1,073	995	0 15 1	...	...	...	4	6	1 8 0	1,077	1,001	0 15 2	24-9	Vadavi	126
1 12	8 0	1 12	724	492	0 11 1	...	...	...	6	7	0 14 9	732	499	0 11 2	24-7	Bijur	127
1 12	8 0	...	1,503	1,311	0 14 3	2	3	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,505	1,313	0 14 3	24-9	Havashi	128
1 12	8 0	1 12	1,118	724	0 10 7	...	...	...	8	11	1 6 0	1,126	735	0 10 8	25	Shayakar	129
1 12	8 0	...	365	231	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	231	0 10 4	24-8	Taredhalli (M. Guttal).	130
...	...	...	11,763	9,337	0 12 9	15	23	1 7 6	43	63	1 2 4	11,821	9,412	0 12 9	24-88	Total of Group V	12
...	...	...	138,719	102,926	1 2 11	1,971	6,513	3 4 10	1,080	7,039	6 11 3	141,740	177,478	1 4 4	12-5	Grand Total	130

F. PRATT,
Ag. Settlement Commissioner
and Director, Land Records.

**SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

No. DXV—NEW SERIES.

..

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KOD TALUKA

OF THE

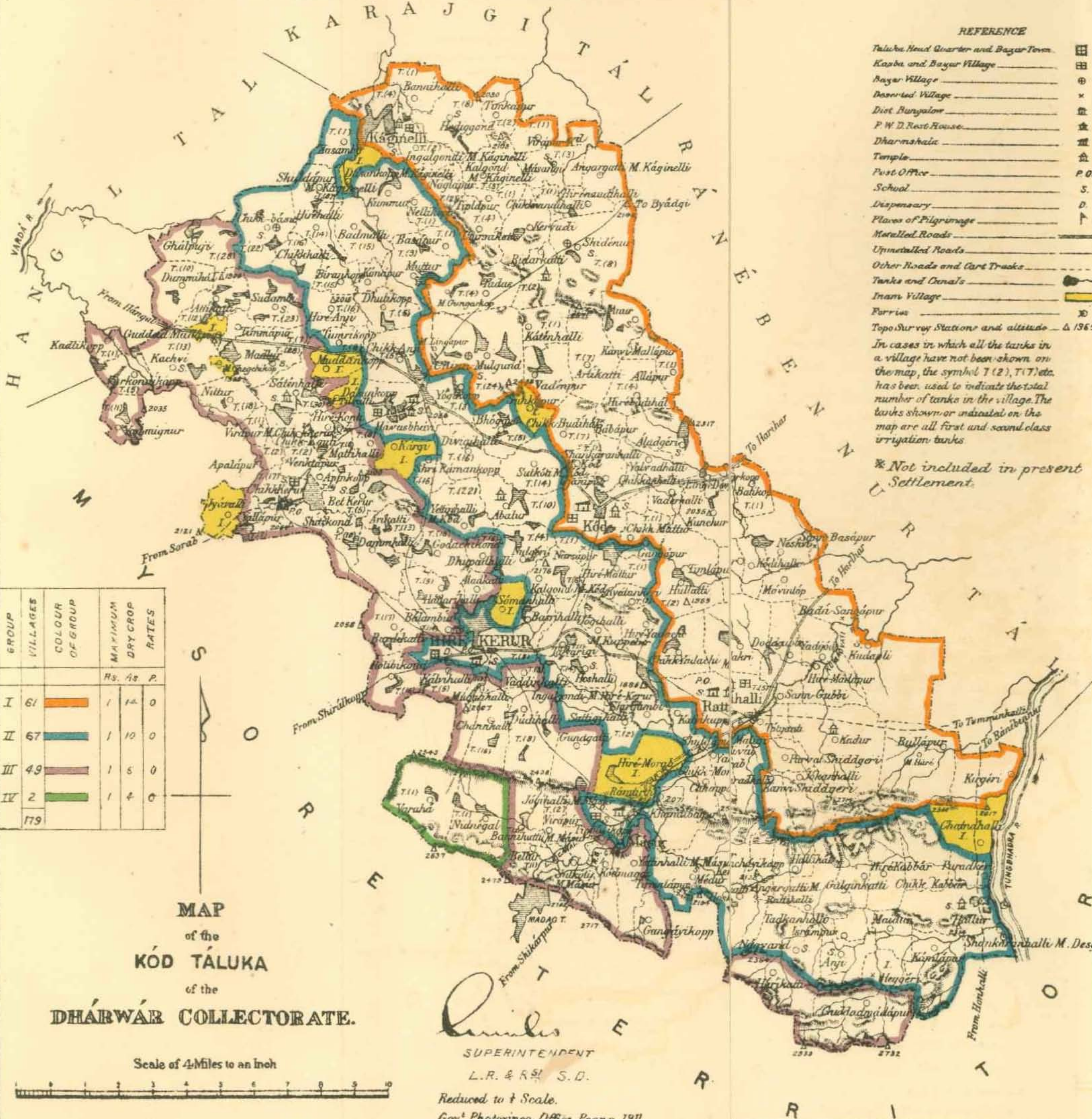
DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

REFERENCE

- Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town 田
- Kasba and Bazar Village 田
- Bazar Village 田
- Deserted Village x
- Dist Bungalow 田
- P.W.D. Rest House 田
- Dharmshala 田
- Temple 田
- Post Office P.O.
- School S.
- Dispensary D.
- Places of Pilgrimage 田
- Metalled Roads —
- Unmetalled Roads —
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks —
- Tanks and Canals 田
- Inam Village 田
- Forris 田
- Topo Survey Station and altitude — Δ 1965

In cases in which all the tanks in a village have not been shown on the map, the symbol T(2), T(7) etc. has been used to indicate the total number of tanks in the village. The tanks shown or indicated on the map are all first and second class irrigation tanks

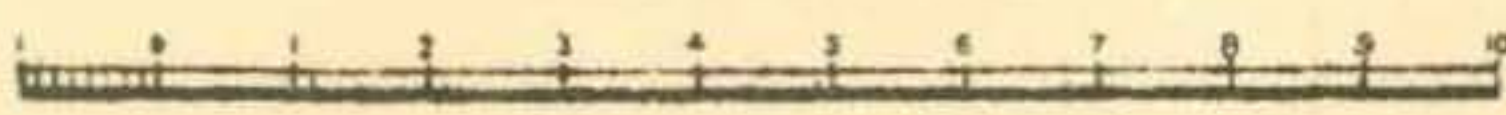
* Not included in present Settlement.



GROUP	VILLAGES	COLOUR OF GROUP	MAXIMUM DRY CROP RATES
			RS. AS P.
I	61		1 14 0
II	67		1 10 0
III	49		1 5 0
IV	2		1 4 0
	179		

MAP of the KOD TALUKA of the DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

Scale of 4 Miles to an Inch



Quinlan
SUPERINTENDENT

L.R. & R.S. S.D.

Reduced to 1/2 Scale.
Govt. Photodup. Office, Poona, 1911.

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From

A. W. W. MACKIE, Esq., I. C. S.,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D. ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHÁRWA'R DISTRICT,
Dhárwár.

Belgaum, 28th October 1909.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Kod Táluka of Dhárwár District, as directed in G. R., R. D., No. 10297, dated 19th October 1907. The guaranteed period of the 1st revision settlement expired in 1908-09.

2. The táluka consists of 179 Government, and 10 inám villages. These proposals refer to the former only; the latter are not to be dealt with now, the Inámdárs being unwilling to have a survey settlement introduced. Of the Inám villages 8 are surveyed and 2 are unsurveyed.

3. The last settlement of the 179 Government villages took place as follows:—

178 villages settled as part of the old Kod Táluka under G. R., R. D., No. 1678, dated 27th March 1879, and

1 (Yemagnur) settled under G. R., R. D., No. 7555, dated 17th September 1885.

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The settlement was in both cases a first revision settlement. The period of guarantee expired simultaneously in all the villages.

Position, Physical features, soils.

4. The táluka, which has an area of 398 square miles, occupies the extreme south-west of Dhárwár District, and is in shape, roughly, an oblong, lying north-west to south-east. It is bounded on the north by Hángal and Karajgi Tálukas, on the west and south by Mysore, and on the east by Ránebennur Táluka.

(5. The south of the táluka is very hilly. In the west and north there are numerous hills and knolls; but also considerable areas of fairly level country. The middle third of the eastern strip of the táluka is unbroken.) The chief hills are two nearly parallel ranges in the south, clearly marked on the map. The táluka is fairly well watered. The Tungbhadra, in which the flow is perennial, touches a few villages in the south-east corner. The Kumadvati, which dries up at shallow places in the hot season, rises in the Madag Tank of Mysore, and traverses the south of the táluka in a north-easterly direction. Besides, there are a good many nálás, and the surface of the táluka is dotted over with no fewer than 1,443 tanks. The rivers and nálás (except in so far as they feed the tanks) are used to a very slight extent for irrigation.)

6. Soils of all gradations from the best black to the worst red are found; but red soil vastly predominates, black soil hardly occurring except in the east. Where the quality of the soil changes, the gradations are often remarkably abrupt, black and red being found in close proximity. As the survey records show, black soil is very generally of full depth ($1\frac{3}{4}$ cubits), while red soil varies in depth from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cubits.

POPULATION.

I.—Religion.

7. From Appendix E it appears that Hindus comprise no less than 88·91 per cent. of the population, and Musalmáns 10·55 per cent, the others being negligible.

8. Of the Hindus, Lingáyats constitute over two-fifths of the entire population. Practically all of them are land-holders or cultivators, the well-to-do being rural Sávkárs, who, besides holding land, advance money to agriculturists and carry on trade in agricultural produce. Bráhmáns number 1,538; some are purely agriculturists, but probably most are rural Sávkárs.

9. The Musalmáns are generally land-holders of the poorer class, or labourers.

II.—Occupation.

10. Appendix D shows that rather more than three quarters of the people are agriculturists, and that of the agriculturists 80 per cent. have an interest in land, the remainder being farm servants and field labourers. Of those having an interest in land, 96 per cent. are occupants who themselves cultivate. *Prima facie* these figures indicate a healthy state of affairs.

11. Of non-agriculturists 51 per cent. are craftsmen. With the exception of a few weavers they are the ordinary village craftsmen. Traders, both wholesale and retail, are the most important section of the class "others," which comprises 44 per cent. of the non-agriculturists.

III.—Education.

12. From Appendix E it appears that of the total population 4·36 per cent. are able to read or learning. I have not been able to ascertain the proportion in 1881; but the percentage for the district was 5·9 in 1881 and 6·7 in 1901, so that the increase for the district as a whole, and no doubt also for Kod, has been very slight; and in the matter of education Kod is distinctly below the district average. So small a proportion of literates cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

13. In 1882-83, as appears from the Gazetteer, there were 35 Government schools for boys and one for girls in the taluka, but unfortunately there is no statement of attendance.

14. If these figures be compared with those for 1907 in Appendix H, it appears that boys' schools have decreased by 8 and girls' schools increased by two,—a decrease of 6 on the whole. On the other hand, there are now 37 recognized private schools, whereas in 1882-83 there were none and at most 2 or 3.

15. But it seems probable that unrecognized private schools were more numerous then than now. Such schools were the survivors of the private schools, kept by Bráhmáns and Lingáyat priests, which existed long before any Government schools. On the whole, then, as the small proportion of literates suggests, little educational progress appears to have been made during the past 25 years.

16. At the present time there are 67 schools (Government or recognized private) to 179 villages, or one school for every 5·94 square miles of area and every 1,436·49 of population.

17. The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Educational Inspector, S. D., shows the number on the rolls of Government and recognized private schools in 1880 and 1906-07, the figures being arranged according to castes or groups of castes :—

Caste.	1880.			1906-07.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bráhmans ...	118	11	129	143	13	156
Lingáyats ...	889	35	424	654	30	684
Other Hindus ...	175	15	190	282	23	305
Low castes ...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Musalmánas ...	19	1	20	175	...	175
	701	62	763	1,266	66	1,332

The figures for the earlier year are unreliable; but inferences as to the *relative* increase in attendance of the various classes may safely be drawn, and the table indicates a great percentage increase as compared with Bráhmans in the attendance of Lingáyats, other Hindus, low caste and Musalmán children.

Census—Plague.

18. In 1901 the total population was 96,245. From 1881 to 1891 it had increased by 5·1 per cent., and from 1891 to 1901 by 14·0 per cent., the total percentage increase in the 20 years being 19·8.

19. The very large increase in the second period as compared with the first, I am somewhat at a loss to account for, especially as in the 3 adjoining tálukas, and in the district as a whole the increase in the latter period was very much less than in the earlier. But a clue is afforded by the fact that the excess of births over deaths during the period 1891—1901 was only 5,303, whereas the actual increase of population as found at the two Censuses was 11,818. It seems improbable that faults in the registration of births and deaths or in the taking of the Census can have produced so great a difference, so that the increase must be ascribed to immigration. This immigration I should account for by the presence of plague elsewhere, one of the effects of plague, especially in the earlier years of its appearance, being to produce migration of population to unaffected areas. It is true that plague appeared in the neighbouring tálukas also, but the figures of plague deaths given in the following table, indicate that up to the time of census in 1901 Kod was affected much less than these tálukas :—

Táluka.	Plague deaths.				
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Karajgi	98	7	1,326
Ránebennur	1	108	207	787
Hángal	550	37	1,832
Kod	7	6	192

20. On the other hand, I find that in the last 2 years, 1889 and 1890, of the earlier period deaths exceeded births by 534. This was due to an epidemic of fevers, which are more prevalent in Kod than in any other táluka of Dhárwár District. Epidemics lead to movements of the population, and hence the small actual increase in the population of Kod between 1881 and 1891 may have been influenced by emigration.

21. As for the future, all that can be said is that even in the absence of plague, the unhealthiness of the western part of the táluka, which manifests itself continually in the form of fevers, and often of cholera, will always tend to check any rapid increase of population. The average annual deaths from fever in the decade ending 1897 (*i. e.*, before plague appeared) numbered 1,803·7 as compared with 1,102·2 from all other causes.

22. The density of population was 242 per square mile in 1901. There is thus no pressure of population on the soil.

23. Plague first appeared in 1899 when 7 deaths occurred ; in 1901 deaths first exceeded births and in 1903 the epidemic reached its height, the birth and death figures being 2,977 and 5,111, respectively. In subsequent years it gradually subsided, and by 1907 had quite disappeared. Up to 1901 only 203 plague deaths were recorded, and from 1902 to 1907 deaths exceeded births by only 3,560. The táluka thus escaped lightly.

24. The dislocating effects of plague seem to have quite disappeared. One clear indication of this is the figures of school attendance. In Appendix H I have shown those for 1898, before plague appeared, in order that they may be compared with those of 1907, when plague had just disappeared. In spite of a decrease in population of 4,117 between these years, school attendance increased by 137. Of course plague may appear again ; but I do not think that possibility need be allowed to affect the maximum rates now to be fixed.

Communications.

25. A glance at the map will show that the táluka is well supplied with good roads. The Havasbhávi-Byádgi, Hángal-Harihar (Harihar-Samasgi) and Masur-Harihar (Masur-Mundargi) Roads afford easy and plentiful means of communication with the railway on the east ; while the second of these roads, and the Hirekerur-Shiralkop Road link up the táluka with the road systems of Kánara and Mysore on the west and south.

26. In addition there is a large number of subsidiary roads (not to mention cart-tracks), which link up almost every part of the táluka with these main lines and with the local bazar towns. These roads are as follows :—

- (1) Hirekerur-Havasbhávi.
- (2) Hirekerur-Chikkerur.
- (3) Chikkerur-Havasbhávi.
- (4) Hirekerur-Kod.
- (5) Tavargi-Rattihalli.
- (6) Hirekerur-Masur.
- (7) Hirekerur-Holbikond.
- (8) Rattihalli-Tumminkatti.

Several cart-tracks, shown on the map, and many others, not shown, need not be enumerated in detail.

27. The only parts of the táluka that are not well provided with roads are the extreme north and the extreme south ; and it will be seen that this fact modifies the grouping in these regions.

28. The Byádgi-Havasbhávi road is metalled and the Hirekerur-Masur, Tavargi-Rattihalli roads are murrammed. The others are partly metalled and partly murrammed.

29. Of the main roads mentioned in paragraph 25 the Byádgi-Havasbhávi road is passable at all seasons ; the Masur-Harihar Road is sometimes impassable in the monsoon when the nálás are in flood, the road being unbridged ; and though the part of the Harihar-Samasgi Road which lies within the táluka is passable throughout the year, its continuations in Hángal and Ránebennur Tálukas are impassable in the monsoon where it is crossed by deep nálás.

30. Of the local roads mentioned in paragraph 26 all except Nos. 2, 7 and 8 are passable only with great difficulty in the monsoon, on account of their bad surface, or because they are unbridged.

31. It is thus clear that the northern half of the táluka has the advantage in road communications during the monsoon.

32. The most effective improvement in road communication during the currency of the present settlement has been the construction of the Havasbhávi-Byádgi Road which connects the northern half of the táluka with the

railway and with Byádgi, the chief trade emporium of this region. Of local roads, the Havasbhávi-Chikk-kerur and Hirekerur-Kod Roads did not exist as made roads 30 years ago. Their construction has obviously facilitated communication in the regions through which they pass with the local markets and the main lines of road communication. All the other roads existed 30 years ago, though they were in very bad condition. They were all doubtless practically impassable in the rains, though I have found no explicit statement to that effect, and parts of at least one of them, *viz.*, the Masur-Mundargi Road could hardly be traversed by carts even in the fair season. A good many of the cart-tracks have also been greatly improved in recent years.

Industries.

33. There are no industries of any importance. The 119 cotton and 12 woollen looms (*vide* Appendix G) produce coarse cotton cloth and blankets respectively for local consumption. There are 12 oil-presses. The locally grown cotton is practically all cleaned before export, the only exception being in the case of cotton bought by merchants from Ránebennur Táluka, who take it to their own villages for being cleaned. The hand machine (Keiráti) is used for indigenous cotton, and the saw-gin for American.

34. Colonel Anderson mentions that the time of last settlement there were 394 cotton and 43 woollen looms in the 247 villages of the old Kod Táluka. It thus appears that the weaving industry has declined in the past 30 years, doubtless owing to the importation of mill-made articles. Oil pressing also has probably declined here, as in Hángal, before imported oil. Then, as now, cotton was cleaned locally before export. There has thus on the whole been a decline industrially during the currency of the settlement; but the táluka was never of any consequence in this respect.

Trade.

35. The trade foci of the south of Dhárwár District and the neighbouring tracts lie on the railway. Consequently the trade of Kod is purely local, consisting of the export of surplus produce, chiefly chillies, jágri, rice and cotton, and the import of certain commodities for local consumption, such as oils, cloth and salt.

36. The chief trade centres within the táluka are Havasbhávi, Hirekerur, Masur, Kod, Rattihalli and Chikkerur. Traders of these places buy up the exportable produce in the neighbouring villages and dispose of it to traders in more important centres such as Byádgi and Daungeri.

37. The most important export is chillies, by far the greater portion going to Byádgi, but some also to Kumta and Daungeri. Many rayats take their own produce to Byádgi for sale, while others dispose of their crops to local dealers or to traders who visit the táluka chiefly from Byádgi, but also from Daungeri, Ránebennur and Tumminatti.

Jágri is disposed of in a similar manner.

38. Rice is sold to local traders, who export it to Byádgi mostly, but also to Ránebennur. Chikkerur is the chief local centre. Both rice in husk and cleaned rice are bought by the local merchants, but the former is cleaned before export.

39. Cotton is sold to local traders, Rattihalli being perhaps the most important centre within the táluka, and to others who come from Ránebennur, Háveri, Halgeri and such near centres; and after being cleaned locally is exported to Hubli and Daungeri, the great cotton emporia of this region.

40. Finally may be mentioned a very small export trade in jowári.

Markets.

41. Five religious fairs, details of which (supplied by the Mámílatdár) are given in the following table are held within the limits of the táluka :—

Place.	Name of fair.	Annual or other- wise.	Date and duration.	Total value of sales.	Chief articles of sale.
				Rs.	
Rattihalli	Shri Virabhadradev car celebration.	Annual	... 7 days in April ...	33,000	Cattle (Rs. 22,000); copper, iron and brass ware; confectionery; clothes; bangles.
Hirekerur	Shri Durgadevi fair.	Triennial	... 5 days in Feb- ruary.	3,000	Copper, iron and brass ware; confectionery; coconuts; bangles.
Kaginelli	Shri Adi Keshvadev fair.	Quadrennial	... 6 days in May ...	1,500	Ditto.
Masu	Shri Durgadevi fair...	Triennial	... 4 days in February.	275	Confectionery; coconuts.
Satenhalli	Shri Marutidev car celebration.	Annual	... 1 day in December.	40	Ditto.

There is also a non-religious cattle fair held at Havasbhávi for about 15 days in April. It is nominally annual, but is not held regularly. Cattle are sold to the value of Rs. 2,000.

42. There are 10 bazár towns within the limits of the táluka, and these, supplemented by others near the borders, such as Byádgi and Tumminhatti in Ránebennur Táluka, Tilvalli in Hángal Táluka, and Honhalli and Shiralkop in Mysore, place almost every village within easy reach of one, generally of several, bazár towns.

43. Chikkerur, Kod, Hirekerur, Masur and Rattihalli are the chief bazárs within the limits of the táluka; but Byádgi and Tumminhatti though beyond the border are very important, more particularly the former, for the neighbouring parts of this táluka. Byádgi is of course the chief trade centre of the south of Dhárwár District.

44. A glance at the map will show that the extreme south of the táluka is unfortunate in having no easily reachable bazár town of any importance. It is only a year or two since Hallur became a bazár town, and it is only used to a small extent, as subsidiary to Tumminhatti, which is the chief bazár town even of the most southerly villages of the táluka. The extreme north of the táluka is also somewhat poorly off in the matter of bazárs, Kaginelli and Chikk-baṣur being both of small importance.

44. It is impossible to ascertain accurately the value of the weekly sales and the figures given in Appendix C are only approximate. The chief items are rice and other grains, pulses, chillies, cotton clothes, oil, salt, betelnuts and betel leaves. The cloth, oil and salt are of course imported for sale to the rayats; the other articles are local products, brought by the rayats who grew them for sale either to other rayats or to petty traders.

Rainfall.

45. In Colonel Anderson's words, "from its southerly as well as westerly portion the táluka partakes of both monsoons, the south-west and the north-east or Madras monsoon, but the former is that principally relied upon, and very rarely fails in timely arrival. In common also with the rest of Dhárwár Collectorate, at the end of April and during the month of May heavy thunderstorms commonly occur, often for several days in succession, which put water into the tanks and thoroughly saturating the ground allow ploughing and other agricultural operations to be proceeded with in anticipation of the regular setting in of the south-west monsoon in the beginning of June."

"Entire failure of crops from drought may be considered to be quite unknown, though it often happens that the monsoon is more favourable for one kind of cultivation than for another. No rainfall can well be too heavy for rice when once it is well above the ground, while too much rain is detri-

mental to dry-crop cultivation. On the other hand, the rainfall most suitable for dry-crop cultivation would not be all that could be desired for rice."

46. If the táluka be divided into three strips of approximately equal breadth, then in the eastern strip the rainfall is favourable for superior dry-crop cultivation, though not so favourable as it is still farther east beyond the limits of the táluka. And along this strip it is evident to one acquainted with the táluka that the climate changes from north to south. The northern end gets more of the south-western rains than the southern, while the latter gets a better share of the north-east rains, but too little south-west rain.

47. In the middle strip the climate becomes more unfavourable for dry-crop cultivation, owing to an excess of rain in the early part of the monsoon. This defect is still more pronounced in the west of the táluka, which is predominantly a wet crop region, rági being the staple grain on dry-crop land. Here there is little jowári, and practically no cotton.

48. The rainfall at Hirekerur is excellent in total amount for superior dry-crop cultivation, being 29.78 inches—nearly the same as at Háveri, in what is perhaps the best dry-crop tract of the district—but is defective in distribution, an excessive proportion falling in the early part of the south-west monsoon, and is also, as a glance at Appendix A will show, very irregular.

Water-supply.

49. In Appendix J the water-supply is classified according to source.

50. In normal years drinking water is plentiful. The Tungbhadra and Kumadvati provide a perennial supply for the villages on their banks. There are a great many ponds. Should none of these sources be available, recourse is had to wells. In seasons of abnormally poor rainfall water is obtained by digging in the beds of ponds and nálas.

51. There are 1,470 wells and 1,118 tanks used primarily for irrigation; and, as the following figures show, the area cultivated with the help of irrigation is considerable:—

			Cropped irrigated area.	Total net cropped area.
			Acres.	Acres.
Average for 5 years ending 1889-90 ...	...	...	16,065	144,782
Average for 7 years ending 1907-08 ...	...	...	19,252	152,817

Cultivation and Crops.

52. Details of cultivation and crops for the years 1894-95 to 1907-08 are given in Appendix B.

53. The average area under the chief crops for these years (omitting 1899-1900 as very exceptional) are:—

	Jowári (great millet).	Paddy.	Coarse grains.	Math and Kulith.	Condiments and spices.	Cotton.
Acres ...	39,217	25,052	33,799	11,630	3,104	6,228
Percentage on gross area cropped.	24.08	15.28	20.70	7.17	18.86	3.71

Jowári, the staple food-grain of the east of the táluka, is first in point of area, being one of the chief crops both in black and red soil; and next come "coarse grains," of which rági and rála are the chief.

'Condiments and spices' may be regarded as equivalent to chillies. This is easily the most important red soil crop of the táluka, and is grown almost entirely for export.

The rainfall of the táluka is unsuitable for cotton and consequently the area under that crop is very small and is confined to the east of the táluka where the rainfall is least. Both the Kumta and American varieties are grown, the former greatly predominating.

54. Second crops are grown to a fair extent, the average being 10,636, out of a net cropped area of 152,404 or 7 per cent. The second crop is generally gram or late jowári, sown after paddy, savi, rála or rági, but cucumbers, lentils, green gram, pávte and other crops are also found as second crops in well watered land; and under the Mádag Canal garlic is often grown twice in one season.

55. Figures supplied by the Mámílatdár for the 5 years 1885-86 to 1889-90, corresponding to those in paragraph are:—

	Jowári.	Paddy.	Coarse grains.	Math and Kulith.	Condiments.	Cotton.
Average acres ...	38,361	23,786	84,783	9,275	24,948	6,538
Percentage on gross area cropped.	24.43	15.15	22.15	5.91	15.89	4.16

Far the most striking result of a comparison is the increase revealed under "Condiments and spices" (which may be taken as equivalent to chillies). The area under this crop has increased by over 24 per cent. since the earlier period. This is a result of the facility of export and the widened demand created chiefly by the railway. This crop now occupies 19 per cent. of the gross cropped area. It has supplanted less profitable crops, the decrease in coarse grains being probably due to chillies supplanting rági to some extent.

56. Chillies, savi, rice, rági and American cotton in red soil, are sown in May or early June, as soon as sufficient rain has fallen. The first named crop is transplanted a month after sowing. Jowári is sown in July; rabi sowings (cotton in black soil) take place late in August or early in September.

57. The rotation in black soil, which is rarely found except in the east of the táluka, is very generally cotton and jowári in alternate years. Cotton is almost invariably grown alone, jowári seldom. The combinations with jowári are numerous, and much the same as in Karajgi (paragraph 94 of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907). Where rainfall is unsuitable for good cotton cultivation *i. e.*, in the west, and in the extreme south of the táluka, Udid (black-gram) and mug (green-gram) take its place to some extent. On red soil, the rotation is more indefinite. Where the rainfall is not excessive, the commonest is chillies and jowári in alternate years, with rála and rági entering now and again as variants. One or more of kulith, tur, mug and math may be found in separate rows with the jowári; and avari (pávte) is common with the rági. In the west, where the rainfall becomes rather heavy, especially in the earlier part of the monsoon, for superior dry-crop cultivation, rági and chillies are the chief elements of the rotation, with savi and jowári as variants, generally in place of the chillies.

58. There is no rotation of crops on rice land. Generally the variety locally known as "dodda dabbansáli" is found on superior, and that known as "varangali" on inferior soil. The use of these names, however, is not universal in the táluka.

59. There is no true fallow,

60. Cultivation is fairly good. Weeds are much commoner here than in the tálukas of Karajgi and Ránebennur to the east. The system of manuring is the same as that described for Ránebennur (*vide* paragraph 94 of this office No. 240, dated 14th September 1908), except that here rice is one of the regularly manured crops.

Fallow.

61. The large area of fallow land—39,489 acres out of a total occupied area of 191,893 acres—requires remark. Unfortunately details of the classification of this fallow are not available, since my inquiries showed the fallow return to be altogether unreliable.

62. I may remark in the first place that occupants, of their own accord, very often leave small portions of their land fallow for various reasons (*e.g.* because they cannot be conveniently cultivated, because they are useful for grazing,) and all these small portions make a considerable aggregate. Also quarrels among co-sharers, and such like causes, which have no connection with the economic condition of the taluka, account for a considerable area. Even in a prosperous taluka like Karajgi, about one-ninth of the occupied land, —24,610 acres out of 212,613—lies fallow.

63. Again, in a wet crop area, such as is found in the west of Kod, the ratio of fallow to occupied area is naturally greater than for a dry-crop tract, since occupants naturally devote their resources and labour to the valuable rice in preference to the unproductive dry-crop land, and since the area, if any, that is required for grazing purposes—and of course dry-crop land is always used for this purpose—is greater in proportion to cultivated area in a rice than in a dry-crop region, owing to the less area of wet crop land which a specified number of cattle can cultivate.

64. Further, the system of mixed Survey Numbers containing both rice and dry-crop land, which is universal throughout the west of Dhárwár District, directly encourages an excess of fallow. An occupant may be able to cultivate the whole of a Survey Number, but he finds it far more profitable to leave the dry-crop portion alone, and instead to cultivate additional rice land in another Survey Number. The dry-crop land is then generally used for grazing, though it may not be essential for this purpose. This I believe is a potent cause of the huge areas of fallow found in the wet-crop regions of Dhárwár District.

65. In addition, it is to be noted that, as may be seen from column 14 of Appendix B, plague which appeared in 1899 caused an appreciable increase in fallow area. But this cause accounts for only a very small proportion of the total. The figures for 1894-95 and 1895-96 show that even in normal times the area of fallow is very great. Were there any pressure of population on the soil, a great deal of it would doubtless disappear.

Agricultural Stock.

66. Appendix F gives details of agricultural stock for the 4 years 1886-87, 1900-01, 1905-06 and 1907-08.

67. From 1886-87 to 1900-01 there was a fair increase in the total number of cattle, but between 1900-01 and 1905-06 there was a decrease of 8.6 per cent. Some of this decrease may have been due to the dislocation caused by plague; but the chief cause, I think, was the deficiency of the rainfall in 1905 and the failure of the early rains in 1906, which led to the disposal of a good many animals to dealers, for their skin and bones, or to butchers. These, however, as I have found while making inquiry at the request of the Director of Agriculture, were generally animals of small use, kept only because they cost little or nothing on account of the large area of grazing land in the taluka (18½ square miles of forest and about 15,000 acres of other land, besides 40,000 acres of fallow). Consequently when the fodder scarcity had passed, no attempt was made to replace them.

In these circumstances I do not regard it as a serious matter that the figures of plough cattle are no higher for 1907-08 than for 1905-06. There is even a slight decrease; but this decrease also is in all probability due to the disposal of inferior and unnecessary animals after the Census enumeration in June 1906, for the early rains of 1906 quite failed.

68. This view of the matter is corroborated by the fact that between 1905-06 and 1907-08 the number of milk cattle increased by 547, that is to say, immediately there came a year of good rainfall the rayat was able to set

about replenishing his stock of such animals. It is true that cows show a decrease as compared with 1900-01; but a good many of the cows which were got rid of in 1905-06 were inferior and unnecessary animals. On the other hand, the number of she-buffaloes was higher in 1907-08 than it had ever been before. Now she-buffaloes are far more expensive to keep than cows; but the rayat much prefers buffalo milk, and in spite of the bad seasons, he has been able to indulge his preference and to continue increasing his supply of she-buffaloes.

It is true there was a decrease of 2,887 in total number of animals between 1905-06 and 1907-08, but an examination of the figures shows that it chiefly occurred in young stock, and in the circumstances explained in paragraph 65 above such a decrease is only natural.

69. I thus find the decrease in cattle that has occurred since 1900-01 to be by no means so serious as it at first sight appears, and this conclusion is confirmed by the fact that I have toured in the taluka in each of the years 1906-07, 1907-08 and 1908-09 and have heard no complaint whatever of insufficiency of stock. I have also shown in paragraph 69 of this office No. 2640, dated 28th October 1909 (report on 2nd Revision Settlement of Hángal) that this taluka is far better supplied with plough cattle than the neighbouring taluka of Hángal. Also, taking figures for 1907-08, and even allowing that the normal cropped area is 2,000 acres more than it was in that year—a generous assumption, as a reference to columns 14 and 15 of Appendix B will show—the normal average cropped area per plough pair is 11.2 acres. As in this taluka one plough pair is sufficient for 8 acres of rice and 11 to 16 acres of dry-crop, and the percentage of area under rice to gross cropped area is 15.36, it is fairly clear that the supply of stock is sufficient for the normal cropped area. The occupied area per plough pair is 13.6 acres; and this is not excessive. On the whole I think it may safely be concluded that, though the supply of stock is not abundant, it is adequate.

Revenue History.

70. The figures (taken from Appendix O) of Government occupied and unoccupied cultivable area for the year 1879-80, and for certain subsequent years, which are significant turning points in the rate of occupation, are given in the following table:—

Year.		Occupied Government cultivable land.	Unoccupied cultivable land.
		Acres.	Acres.
1879-80	... ..	124,023	28,609
1882-83	... ..	121,954	22,403
1889-90	... ..	135,249	9,056
1894-95	... ..	135,843	8,557
1897-98	... ..	138,950	7,282
1907-08	... ..	139,664	6,761

The area of occupied cultivable land decreased from 1879-80 to 1882-83. In 1883 the tide turned and there was a continuous and rapid increase up to 1889-90. Thence till 1894-95 the increase was very slow. Between 1894-95 and 1897-98 a striking acceleration occurred, but since the latter year the increase has again been very slow.

71. The course of events may with fair confidence be traced as follows. The resignation of land up to 1882-83 was doubtless due to the increase of assessment at revision settlement, amounting to 39 per cent. on the average. Much of this land was probably used for grazing and was not regularly, if at all, cultivated.

72. It thus came to pass that in 1882-83 there was a large area of 22,403 acres of unoccupied Government arable land, though 4,030 acres of waste had been transferred to forest in 1881-82 and 1882-83. The average

assessment of the land waste in 1882-83 was Rs. 0-15-5 per acre, so that much of it was of a superior kind, land was increasing in value, and in 1885-86 the railway was opened. Hence land was eagerly taken up, the occupied area as shown in Statement O, increasing by 10·90 per cent. from 1882 to 1889, while the population increased by only about 3·5 per cent. and the occupied area in 1889-90 as shown in Statement O, exceeded that in 1879-80 by 11,226 acres.

73. In 1889-90, a fairly large area (9,056) acres of, as the average assessment of Rs. 1-1-4 indicates, apparently good land was still unoccupied. Much of this may have been irrigated land with a deficient water-supply, but at any rate the increase in occupied area continued very slowly, a slight set-back even occurring now and then, till 1894-95. Then in 1895-96 3,310 acres of forest were transferred to unoccupied arable waste and in consequence a rapid increase resulted up to 1897-98 when the rate of occupation again fell away.

74. From 1897-98 to 1907-08, there was on the whole an increase, but very slow and unsteady, the occupied area rising from 138,950 acres to only 139,664 in these 10 years. Increases worth mentioning took place in 1901-02 and in 1905-06, and the two subsequent years, and may be ascribed to the high prices of chillies and cotton in 1900 and since 1904.

75. The most striking feature is the great falling away after 1889. During the 11 years 1889-90 to 1900-01, the occupied area increased by only 2·73 per cent. ; as compared with an increase of 10·90 per cent. in the 7 preceding years 1882-83 to 1889-90. In the earlier period the population increased by only about 3·5 per cent., *i. e.*, the occupied area increased 3 times as fast as the population; whereas from 1889-90 to 1901 the increase in occupied area (2·73 per cent.) was much less even than the natural increase in population (6·3 per cent.) alone (which is less than half the actual increase). It appears that up to 1888 the rayats took up as much land as they could (*vide* paragraph 72 above), but that by that year all the really profitable land had been occupied, and the lands still lying waste—there were over 9,000 acres of it—offered no inducement to the rayat to take it up and cultivate it for the sake of gain.

76. I do not have a statement of the Government waste land in 1889-90, but the figures for 1907-08 are as follows :—

	Area.			Average assessment per acre.		
	Acres.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Dry-crop	6,091	0	12	2		
Rice	650	3	10	10		
Garden	44	8	4	9		

The rice and garden land probably, some of it certainly, is unoccupied because of insufficient water-supply ; but this explanation does not apply to the dry-crop, the average assessment of which shows that it is such as ought to be quickly occupied since it is obviously of fairly good quality.

77. Plague did not appear for nearly a decade after 1889, so that the falling away in rate of occupation which began in 1888 cannot be ascribed to plague. And even after plague appeared, I have pointed out in paragraph 74 above how it did not prevent the occupation of land when specially high prices held out a prospect of profit, as in 1900, 1904 and subsequent years, even though the population was decreasing. Also a glance at Appendix N is sufficient to show that it cannot be ascribed to fall in prices. It seems probable, therefore, that, except under the stimulus of exceptionally high prices, the land now waste will be taken up very slowly, and only under the necessity of providing for an increasing population; and all the more slowly now that plague has to some extent diminished the population. The population decreased by 3,560 from 1902—1907, while the actual increase from 1891 to 1901 was 11,880 and the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) 5,303. Thus, if calculations be made from the natural increase (the figures of actual increase being regarded as swollen by temporary immigrants) it appears that the population

is now (1908) approximately equal in number to what it was in 1835, while the occupied area has risen from 136,748 in 1895-96 to 139,664 in 1907-08, so that under ordinary circumstances a demand for land cannot be expected.

78. In the matter of revenue collections it appears from Appendix 'O' that for 19 years from 1880-81 to 1898-99, there were no outstandings, except a sum of Rs. 48 in 1890-91, which was finally remitted.

79. From 1899-1900 to 1904-05 there were outstandings each year, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 5,225; but except Rs. 17 shown in column 18 as remitted, they were all subsequently collected.

80. In 1905-06 and 1906-07 respectively the large amounts of Rs. 67,310 and Rs. 11,134 remained outstanding, and Rs. 30,027 and Rs. 19,734 were remitted. The Mámíatdár informs me that the former amounts were suspensions and the latter remissions under the rules. In 1907-08, there were unauthorized arrears amounting to Rs. 1,348, and Rs. 104 were remitted. The Mámíatdár reports that all these outstandings with the exception of Rs. 205 shown in column 18 as finally remitted, have now been collected.

81. It thus appears that from 1880-81 to 1904-05 the revenue was very punctually paid in full, that since 1905-06 the great bulk of the arrears have been suspensions under the rules, and that these suspended amounts were paid up in due course.

82. These are clear indications that the existing rates are moderate. The record of coercive processes, shown in the following table, fully bears this out:—

Period.	Cases of		
	Fine.	Distrain of moveable property.	Forfeiture and sale of land.
1	2	3	4
18 years (1884-85 to 1902-03) ... ..	...	.....	3
4 years (1903-04 to 1906-07)	9	47	5
1907-08 ... ..	...	5	9

It appears from this table that until recently the revenue has been very easily collected. Of recent years, bad seasons and the laxity of discipline in the matter of prompt payment induced by a misinterpretation of the leniency shown by Government have rendered coercive measures more necessary than formerly.

83. The arrears shown in column 5 against 1882-83 were made under Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, Nos. 574 and 719, dated 16th January 1882, and 1st February 1882, respectively, in accordance with the usual practice at the introduction of revision settlements.

Prices.

84. As a measure of prices just prior to the introduction of the current settlement, I take the following averages for the period 1868—76 given by Colonel Anderson:—

			Prices in aers of 80 tolas per rupee.
Jowári	...	...	38½
Rice in husk	...	...	23½
Nágli	...	...	49½
Jágrí	...	...	6½

He also gives prices for arecanuts and cocoanuts, but, since there are none for recent years with which to compare them, I have omitted them. Appendix N shows the figures available for comparison with those given above.

85. The prices given by Colonel Anderson are joint averages for the three markets of Kod, Rattihalli and Hirekerur, the figures for the separate markets being given in an appendix to his report. As the figures in Appendix N are for Hirekerur it might be thought that I ought to take for purposes of comparison the Hirekerur figures given by Colonel Anderson. But the extreme difficulty of obtaining accurate statistics of prices 30 or 40 years is well known, and I have no doubt that Colonel Anderson regarded his combined figures as probably more correct even for any particular market than those recorded against it in the appendix to his report. Besides, an examination of the figures for the different markets shows that they differ too much to be all correct for markets in such close proximity. They are:—

Market.	Price in sars of 80 tolas per rupee.			
	Jowári.	Rice in husk.	Nágli.	Jágrí.
Hirekerur	43½	27	55	7½
Rattihalli	32½	23½	43	6½
Kod	40½	20	49½	6½

I accordingly adopt the combined averages as given by Colonel Anderson.

86. The only reflection Colonel Anderson makes on the accuracy of the figures given by him for the period 1868 to 1876 is contained in the phrase "even allowing that the prices of the last decade were in the earlier years not entirely uninfluenced by the recently closed American war." He thus regarded the prices of that decade as probably unaffected by the war, and if at all affected, then only to the extent of being "not entirely uninfluenced" by it. Besides I notice that in dealing with the old Ránebennur Táluka he did not regard the prices of this decade as at all affected by the war. I accordingly accept the combined average prices for the period 1868 to 1876 as a satisfactory basis for comparison with recent prices.

87. In calculating present prices, I follow the course explained at length in paragraphs 98 to 100 of this office No. 2640, dated 28th October 1909 (report on 2nd revision settlement of Hángal Táluka) of omitting years of exceptionally high prices due to causes which also produced an abnormally poor outturn locally. I take figures for the decade 1898 to 1907, omitting however, those for 1900, 1901 and 1906 for jowári and rági, and those for 1900, 1901, 1906 and 1907 for rice. The seasons 1899-1900, 1900-01, and 1905-06 were abnormally poor for all four crops, and the season 1907 for rice. These abnormal years may appear strangely numerous in so short a period, but it is well known that the past decade has on the whole been a distinctly unfavourable one. I have made no omissions for jágrí, as, probably owing to the small area under sugar-cane (1,083 acres), bad seasons locally do not appear to have at all raised the price.

The prices so obtained are:—

				Price in sars and chataks per rupee.	
				S.	C.
Jowári	...	...	...	24	9
Rice	...	...	...	12	5
Nágli	...	...	...	31	12
Jágrí	..	...	...	6	1

88. Compared with prices just prior to the introduction of the current settlement, these figures show increases of 58 per cent. for jowári, 55 per cent. for nágli, 12 per cent. for jágrí; and a decrease of 4.56 for rice.

89. This decrease in the case of rice seems to me incredible, in view of the fact that there has been an increase of over 30 per cent. in each of the adjoining tálukas of Hángal, Karajgi and Ránebennur. The price of rice in

husk in these three talukas and in Kod, just prior to the introduction of current settlement is given by Colonel Anderson as :—

				Sers per rupee.
Karajgi	...	...	...	31
Ránebennur	...	...	...	28½
Hángal	...	...	...	33
Kod	...	...	...	23½

Thus the price given by him for Kod, a taluka which is as much wet crop as dry-crop, is far greater than in the dry-crop talukas of Karajgi and Ránebennur. This seems certainly wrong. And at the present time the price in Kod is, as would be expected, less than in either of these two talukas, the figures as taken from the 2nd revision settlement reports being :—

				Price in sers and chataks per rupee.
				S. C.
Ránebennur	...	...	...	10. 12
Karajgi	...	...	...	11 7
Kod	...	...	...	12 5

Also, even if the price at Hirekerur, which is less than that of the other two markets, be adopted for the period 1868 to 1876, present prices show an increase of only 9.44 per cent.

90. On the whole, I think the prices for rice in this taluka given by Colonel Anderson must be abandoned, and that it may reasonably be concluded that here, as in the three adjoining talukas, there has been an increase of about 20 per cent.

91. The course of prices of these 4 articles during the 30 years of the existing settlement is shown in the following table :—

Percentage.		Percentage increase of price for decade 1888-89 to 1897-98, over that for 1879-80 to 1887-88.	Percentage increase for decade 1898-99 to 1907-08 over decade 1888-89 to 1897-98.
Jowári	...	22.35	29.77
Cleaned rice	...	43.01	- 5.59
Nágli	...	8.64	29.92
Jágrí	...	173.58	45.05

NOTES.—(1) The sign - signifies a decrease.

(2) Prices for exceptional years 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1897 have been omitted in making calculations for decade 1888-89 to 1897.

92. For tur-dál, gram and kulith, Colonel Anderson gives no figures. The figures in Appendix N show increases of 27, 29 and 18 per cent., respectively, for the decade ending 1907 as compared with the preceding 10 years. In making the calculations I have omitted figures for 1891-92, 1892-93, 1897, 1900, 1901, 1906 and 1907.

93. It would have been most useful to find the change in the price of chillies as compared with 30 years ago; this being the chief export crop of the taluka, but Colonel Anderson does not mention this crop in connection with prices, and Appendix N contains all the figures now available. It appears from Appendix N that during the decade ending 1907 the price of chillies was higher by 44 per cent. than during the preceding 9 years. In making the calculation I have omitted figures for 1897, 1900, 1901 and 1906, when, following poor seasons, prices were exceptionally high. Prices were also very high in 1898, 1905 and 1904; but the preceding seasons do not appear to have been poor ones, and, as chillies is pre-eminently an export crop, the price is greatly affected by the supply elsewhere.

94. Also, the average price for the period ending 1907 was 4 sers 14 chataks, while the average for the 11 years 1877-78 to 1887-88, as calculated from the 3 years 1877-78, 1886-87 and 1887-88, for which alone figures are available, was 34 sers 15 chataks, the percentage increase for the second period over the first being therefore 657.

95. This is a very great increase, but the date on which the estimate depends are admittedly inadequate. At the same time it may fairly be inferred that there has been a very great rise in price since the beginning of the current settlement. In pre-railway days, this was notoriously a crop which was apt to glut the market. Owing to the small quantity required by each house-hold, chillies required a far larger area of demand than other crops, if prices were to be kept fairly high and steady, and suffered far more than other crops from a restricted area of demand. The railway has had exactly the effect required, and the consequence is that the price of chillies has been raised far more than that of any other crop. A glance at column 8 of Appendix N will show the magical effect of the opening of the railway in 1885-86. Chillies can now always be disposed of promptly and at a good price. The demand is so good that the area under this crop has increased by 24 per cent. since the railway was opened. For these reasons, considered in conjunction with the figures given in the two preceding paras., I think it can fairly be inferred that the price of chillies has increased enormously during the past 30 years.

96. No figures are available for cotton; but for the neighbouring talukas of Karajgi and Ránebennur, I found an increase of about 5 per cent., and this may be accepted for Kod also.

97. In the matter of prices it is the export crops that are most important. In so far as agricultural produce is required for domestic consumption, a rise in price means nothing for the rayat. The same remark applies to the produce he sells in the local Bazár in order to buy ordinary articles of livelihood, for my inquiries show that the prices of these articles (including even imported ones, such as oil and cloth) have increased more or less in the same ratio as those of agricultural produce. For paying his assessment or rent, and having something over, the rayat very generally relies on the crops he grows wholly or partly for export; and these are chillies, cotton, rice, sugarcane, betel-nuts, and to a small extent jowári; but particularly chillies.

98. Now I hold that the price of chillies has probably increased two or three fold since the introduction of the current settlement; and as this crop occupies 18.86 per cent. of the total occupied dry-crop land of the taluka, a considerable increase of assessment would be justified, so far as the price of this crop goes.

99. In the prices of cotton and jowári—also dry-crops—I reckon that there have been increases of 5 and 58 per cent. respectively, since just before the introduction of the current settlement. The latter increase is considerable, but the crop is exported only to a small extent, and not by any means by all the rayats who grow it.

100. As regards rice land, I reckon, on somewhat insecure grounds, that the price of rice has increased by about 30 per cent.

101. Sugarcane is grown both on rice and garden lands but the total area is only 1,083 acres. The price of jágri has increased by 12 per cent. since just before the introduction of the current settlement.

102. Betel-nuts are also exported—to Byádgi,—but unfortunately there are no price figures at all for this crop.

103. In addition to the increase in price the rayat also benefits by the readier market which the railway has created, and by the steadier prices.

Daily wages.

104. I find that the agricultural labourer generally works from 9 or 10 A.M. till dusk, with a short interval for a meal, the period of actual work being about 7 hours. In some villages he begins work in the early morning, works till 12 noon, when he has an interval of from 2 to 3 hours during which he returns to his house for a meal, and then works again from 2 or 3 P.M. till dusk; or he may start in the early morning and work continuously till 2 P.M., when he is finished for the day. His wages are 4 local sers, sometimes of paddy, but usually of the dry-crop grain most extensively grown in the village, that is to say, generally rági, but in the east and south of the taluka,

often jowári. The value of 4 local sers of rági, jowári and paddy, calculated on the average price for the 10 years ending 1908 is 2 annas 2 pies, 2 annas 10 pies, and 2 annas 2 pies, respectively. Thus, the value of the rági is considerably smaller than that of the jowári, and this is doubtless the reason why in some villages where wages are paid both in jowári and rági, the rate is 4 local sers of the former and 5 of the latter. If wages are paid in cash the rate is 3 annas very generally. Wages are more often paid in kind than in cash, but the practice of paying in cash seems to be increasing. At harvest time the rates are greatly increased; but wages are always paid in kind then.

According to the statements of the rayats these rates have been in force for many years.

105. The Mámílatdár has furnished me with a statement of wages paid in cash, from which it appears that the rate has remained unaltered at 3 annas from 1887-88 to 1906-07. Figures for previous years are not available. For 1907-08 alone he gives the rate, for no adequate reason, as 4 annas. This result, however, does not agree with my own inquiries made in 1908 and 1909, when I found the rate of annas 3 almost universal, the exceptions being as often below as above this amount.

106. It appears, then, both from my own inquiries and from the figures furnished by the Mámílatdár that there has been no increase in agricultural wages during the currency of the settlement.

Crop experiment.

107. The táluka has been rather neglected in the matter of crop experiments, only four, as shown in the following table, being found recorded in the annual reports issued by the Director of Agriculture. In column 6 I have shown the incidence of assessment on gross produce, calculated for a normal crop:—

Serial No.	Crop.	Total estimate in annas.	Assessment per acre.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of gross produce.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of gross produce of 12 annas, i. e., normal, crop calculated from columns 3 & 5.	Kind of soil.	Remarks.
1*	Sugarcane ...	18	Rs. a. p. 7 8 0	3.18	4.74	Black soil ...	*Crop little short of full average according to the formulae.
2	Do. ...	9	2 5 0	0.72	0.54	Do. ...	
3	Do. ...	4	2 5 0	1.80	0.60	Do. ...	
4	Rice ...	8	5 12 4	12.82	8.54	Do. ...	

108. It is fortunate that, the experiments being so few, they all refer to the same kind of land, *viz.*, that technically called rice land. Nos. 2 and 3 must be regarded as exceptional. The assessment in both cases shows that the land was not sugarcane land; and the occupants must either have greatly improved the water-supply or they must have run great risk of complete crop-failure by sowing sugarcane. The land of experiment No. 4 must be capable of producing sugarcane when the rains are favourable.

109. So far as they go, the experiments indicate a very moderate pitch of assessment on rice land.

Variations in value of land.

110. Appendices K and M supplied by the Inspector-General of Registration furnish particulars of the selling and letting value of agricultural land for the two quinquennia ending 1895 and 1905.

111. In paragraph 187 of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907 (report on the second revision settlement report of the Karajgi Táluka) I have argued at

length that small reliance can be placed on these appendices. These arguments apply to cases in which the statistics referred to only one class of land, and here the inclusion of several classes (rice, dry-crop, and garden) without distinction, makes them still more (in my opinion, quite) useless. Consequently I need not refer to them further than to state that they indicate an increase in the value of land during the decade covered by them.

112. No satisfactory comparison with sale prices and rents 30 years is possible owing to insufficient data. Regarding the old Kod Taluka Colonel Anderson merely remarks that sale prices run from 5 or 6 to 20 times the assessment. He, however, appends a list of registered transactions to his report, and I have combined all these together, and find that for dry-crop land the (gross) rent was 2 times the assessment and selling price 13 times the assessment. From the Record of Rights, I find that at the present day (gross) rent is 2.6 and selling price 23 times the assessment. There has thus been a great increase in the selling and letting value of dry-crop land.

113. Regarding grain rents Colonel Anderson wrote that rents were paid in this form for 32 per cent. of the S. number sublet, and that from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gross produce, according to the circumstances, was the common rate. At the present time rent is paid in kind in just less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total cases of letting, and in almost always $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gross produce. In rather more than nine-tenths of such cases the landlord pays the assessment. For rice land rent is far oftener paid in kind than in cash; while for dry-crop land rent is paid in kind in about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total cases of subletting.

Proportion of land sublet.

114. Appendix I purports to show the extent to which the land is sublet and the kinds of rent in vogue.

115. For Government occupied and inám land combined, 35.33 per cent. of the Survey numbers are sublet.

116. For Government occupied land 24.63 per cent. and for inam land 53.47 per cent. of the S. Nos. are sublet. That the proportion of inám S. Nos. sublet should be the greater is of course natural.

At the time of last settlement, Colonel Anderson states, that in the old Kod Taluka 12.43 per cent. of the Government occupied S. Nos. were sublet.

These figures would argue an increase from 12.43 to 24.68 in the percentage of Government occupied S. Nos. sublet but I do not think the figures in Appendix I are reliable. How errors may arise is easily seen. The appendix is apparently a survival of the time when at re-settlement practically every occupancy was made into a separate Survey number, and thus refers to whole Survey Numbers; while of course many Survey numbers are only partly sublet. In compiling the appendix the Mámlatdár has classified partly let Survey Numbers according to the class of the major portion, and the chance of the resulting figures being far from an accurate indication of the proportion of land sublet is thus considerable.

117. This appendix will doubtless be modified at some future time, since exact information about subletting and rents is now available from the Record of Rights. Also, a statement is now preferred annually from the Record of Rights showing the areas held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists respectively. The figures for Kod are:—

	Acres.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.
Area held by agriculturists ...	170,208	2,02,104
Area held by non-agriculturists ...	16,219	27,632

I do not suppose these figures are very reliable, more especially as the classification into agriculturists and non-agriculturists was made by the village

officers, and there has not yet been time for adequate test of it. (Taken as they stand, they indicate that only 8·7 per cent. of the occupied land is in the hands of non-agriculturists—a state of affairs which is very satisfactory, and in which I have not found any sign of a change for the worse. I suspect that this percentage is, if anything, an under-estimate; but certainly, so far as general observation may be relied on, the proportion of the land held by non-agriculturists is distinctly small. Even if it be accepted, as calculated from Appendix I, that 25 per cent. of the Government occupied land is sublet, I do not think the situation is at all alarming. For various reasons many agriculturists find it more convenient to lease out their land for a term than to cultivate it themselves.)

(118. It is to be remarked, too, that non-agriculturists comprise all 'income-tax payers, past or present, traders, money-lenders, and persons who derive their livelihood principally from some source other than agriculture'. The non-agriculturist is therefore by no means necessarily a speculator in land. He may be the ordinary village artisan, who owns a field but at the same time derives his livelihood chiefly from his handicraft. I should think that in Kod Táluka the chief section of the non-agriculturist class is composed of rural *sávkárs*, men who are generally of the same caste (*Lingáyat*) as the majority of the *rayats*, live amongst them, know their circumstances, and themselves often pursue the occupation of gentleman farmer, cultivating land of their own by means of their servants. The area so cultivated is only a small fraction of the total area held by non-agriculturists—say 5 or 10 per cent.—for though many *sávkárs* cultivate in this way, the land so treated is generally only a small portion of their total holdings, and is generally valuable garden land, which requires great care and expenditure for its proper cultivation. So far as my inquiries—and they have been extensive—into exceptionally high rents have shown rack-renting is unknown.)

Summary.

119. The railway has steadied and increased the prices of agricultural produce by bringing within reach a greatly increased area of demand. The *rayat* can now dispose promptly of all his surplus produce, undeterred by low prices, or by fear of subsequent scarcity, and he now grows more for export than he used to do. In particular the price of chillies has increased enormously, probably several-fold, during the current settlement and the area under that crop has increased by 24 per cent. since the railway opened and now amounts to 18·48 of the occupied dry-crop land. The prices of *jowári* and cotton have increased by about 58 and 5 per cent. respectively; rice probably by about 30 per cent. and *jágri* by 12 per cent. Land has greatly increased in value. There has been no increase in the cost of agricultural labour. The supply of agricultural stock is fairly adequate. The *rayats* are fairly prosperous; the extent of land held by non-agriculturists appears to be very small, and there is no noteworthy extent of indebtedness. Trade has increased. Until recently the assessment has been very easily collected.

120. On the other hand, plague which appeared in 1899 has caused a slight decrease in population, and the fallow area, which even under normal conditions is very extensive, has in consequence considerably increased, while the occupied area has increased only very slowly. The west of the *táluka* is distinctly unhealthy, and outbreaks of fever and cholera will always prevent any rapid growth of population.

121. On the whole, an increase of assessment is justified.

Present settlement.

122. Map A appended shows the existing grouping and rates.

123. The *táluka* was entirely re-measured by Colonel Anderson, but only partially reclassified. "As a general rule 15 per cent. of the better class of dry-crop soils were re-classed, and 25 per cent. of the poor soils, more being done when the result of this much rendered further examination or entire re-classification necessary." As regards all entirely re-classed lands, in every case where

the new classification greatly exceeded the old, the new classification was reduced by an amount not exceeding 1 class in order to prevent the possibility of error in the way of excess. In the old classification the usual fault of an insufficient interval between the valuation of the poorer and better soil was met with.

The water classification of rice and garden lands was entirely re-done.

Rice Land.

124. At first Revision Settlement a consolidated assessment for soil and water was applied to rice land, the maximum rate being Rs. 8 in the two highest and Rs. 7-8-0 in the two lowest dry crop groups.

The system of soil and water classification and of assessment were precisely those described in paragraph 218 of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907. (Second Revision Settlement report of Karajagi Táluka.)

GARDEN LANDS.

1.—Motaasthal.

125. Motasthal garden land was assessed precisely as described in paragraphs 227 and 223 of the report just referred to.

2.—Pátasthal.

126. For pátasthal garden a maximum rate of Rs. 15 was adopted for the whole táluka.

Proposed Dry-crop Groups.

127. The groups which I propose are shown in map B. I keep Colonel Anderson's grouping almost unchanged. As regards markets and communications, the relative circumstances of the various parts of the táluka have changed little during the past 30 years. Communications have no doubt been improved; but the extreme north and extreme south which were then conspicuously ill off in the matter of communications, remain so still; and this fact must still affect the grouping in these parts. The climate, I presume, is pretty much the same as it was then.

128. Group I coincides exactly with Colonel Anderson's highest group. The climate is more favourable for dry-crop cultivation here than in any other part of the táluka. I hardly think the climate is the same throughout the group, the rainfall, so far as one may judge from the proportion of ragi to jowári, being heavier, especially in the earlier part of the monsoon, in the north than in the south. But in so far as this defect exists in the northern part, it is counteracted by the proximity of Byadgi, the chief trade-centre of a large region which includes Kod Táluka.

129. Group II consists of a strip of villages to the west and south of group I. The southern part of this group, cut off as it is from the rest of the táluka by a range of hills running east and west, is distinctly inferior to group I in communications, while the heavier rainfall, especially in the first part of the monsoon, makes the rest of it inferior in climate for dry crops.

This group almost coincides with Colonel Anderson's second group. I have cut off 5 villages at the north-west corner of his group, because I think they belong by situation properly to the lower group (group III) to the west, and are no better off in the matter of communications than that group.

130. At the south-west corner of Colonel Anderson's second group I have similarly cut off the two villages of Tippaikop and Yettinhalli, because their situation places them, I think, more properly in the lower group.

131. Group III consists of the western strip of the táluka and two villages on the extreme south. The latter are inferior to group II in communications, while the climate of the former is distinctly more unfavourable for dry-crop cultivation.

This group consists of Colonel Anderson's third group, with the additions described in the two preceding paras.

132. Group IV consists of 2 villages, Varaha and Nidnegal, on the extreme west of the táluka, which are rather worse off either in the matter of climate or of communications than the villages comprised in group III. Also they are notoriously unhealthy, even in an unhealthy táluka.

133. An indication of this is furnished by the present figures of population as compared with those of 1901, which I show in the following table, along with those for the neighbouring villages of Belur and Bannihatti, by way of contrast :—

Village.				Population in 1891.	Population on 1st January 1900.
Varaha	...	...	..	574	522
Nidnegal	...	...	...	466	379
Belur	...	...	...	289	322
Bannihatti	...	...	...	338	400

The populations of Varaha and Nidnegal have decreased as against an increase in the other two villages.

This group exactly coincides with Colonel Anderson's group IV.

Proposed rates.

134. For group I, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14. This rate is the same as that I have proposed for the Ránebonnur villages on the east and involves an increase from Rs. 1-12 to 1-14 in all the villages.

135. For group II, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10. This rate is the same as that I have proposed for the adjoining group in Hangal Táluka on the north, and involves an increase from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-10 in all the villages.

136. For group III, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6. This involves an increase from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-6 in 42, and a decrease from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-6 in 7 villages.

137. For group IV, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4. This involves an increase from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-4 in both villages.

138. Appendix S shows lease statistics for every village. I have constructed these by rejecting all cases in which the gross rent is less than 1-8 or greater than 6 times the assessment.

139. These limits are somewhat arbitrary. In dealing with the exceedingly large number of cases of subletting found in the Record-of-rights, it was only possible for me to inquire minutely into a limited number of cases in different parts of the táluka, in order to find out below and above what limits rents must be regarded as probably spurious, and affected by other circumstances than the letting of the land. I found that the limits varied from east to west, in descending scale, and that to ascertain quite accurately the letting value of land in different parts of the táluka, different limits would have to be chosen for the elimination of spurious cases in different parts. As, however, I do not propose to make the maximum rates arithmetically dependent on the letting value as determined by the statistics, I have used only one pair of limits throughout the táluka. These limits are correct for the east of the táluka, and by their operation exclude in that region only cases which are all probably, and nearly all undoubtedly, spurious or afford no true measure of the letting value of the land. But in the west the minimum limit of 1-8 excludes a good many genuine cases, for in this region a good deal of dry-crop land is let at very low rents of from once to twice the assessment. The majority of these rents are genuine. Where there is a large area of rice land in a village, and the population is not sufficient to cultivate the whole occupied area properly, it is naturally the dry-crop land

which suffers. It is not properly or regularly cultivated, being used to a great extent for grazing (though it is not nearly all necessary for this purpose) and hence rents run very low. On the other hand, in the same region, I have found a few perfectly genuine rents of dry-crop land up to 24 times the assessment. These rents are paid for pieces of land which are close to the village and which have at hand a good supply of water. Such land is much sought after for beds for chillies where this crop is planted and watered by hand for several weeks before the monsoon. The crop is then ready for transplanting soon after the rains have come. Specially high rents are also paid for pieces of land near village sites where several cultivators can stack their crops and easily keep watch over them. These exceptionally high rents have been cut out by the maximum limit of 6, but they do not counterbalance the many very low rents which have also been cut out. Also, rents exceeding 6 times the assessment are very rare, so that higher maximum limit would make very little difference.

140. From these remarks it will be seen that the rent statistics given in Appendix S overestimate the amounts actually received by landlords in the western half of the taluka; while they do not represent the full value of the land for cultivation.

141. From Appendix S it is found that rent expressed in multiples of assessment for the 3 highest groups is :—

Group.			Assessment on area let.	Rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
			Rs.	Rs.	
I	...	...	6,799	17,765	2.61
II	...	...	4,996	13,378	2.68
III	...	...	2,598	7,367	2.84

142. For statistics of sales, I may refer to Appendix S.

Rice land.

143. For rice land I propose a rate of Rs. 8 for groups I and II and Rs. 7-8-0 for Groups III and IV.

These rates practically coincide with those at present in force, the only difference arising from the slight alterations that have been made in Groups II and III, by which the rate will be decreased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0 in seven villages.

144. These rates are, to quote Colonel Anderson, "in general assimilation with the rates already imposed on the rice lands of the adjacent talukas of Ránebennur, Hángal and Bankápur" (Karajgi). As I have retained the rates adopted by Colonel Anderson for Hángal, Ránebennur and Karajgi, the same remark applies now with equal force. The rate is lowered in the west because of the relative unhealthiness of that part of the taluka and the consequent deterioration of cultivation. At the same time, the west of Kod is not so badly off in these respects as the west of Hángal, and therefore the reduction of maximum rate (to Rs. 7-8-0) is not so great here as there (to Rs. 7).

145. The lease statistics are shown in Appendix T. The following are the figures for the first three dry-crop groups :—

Dry-crop group.			Area let.	Assessment on area let.	Rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	...	...	305	860	1,574	1.83
2	...	...	763	1,781	3,038	1.71
3	...	...	731	1,567	2,520	1.61

N. B.—By rent is meant gross rent, that is to say, in cases where the tenant pays the assessment, the rent is the amount paid by the tenant to the landlord plus the assessment.

146. These figures indicate that the letting value of rice land is very low. But the fact is that they do not show the true average letting value because they refer only to cases of cash rents, which are generally far lower than grain rents (*vide* paragraph 194 of this office No. 2640, dated 28th October 1909, report on Second Revision Settlement of Hángal táluka), and in this táluka grain rents are much more common for rice land than money rents. I may also add that in compiling the statistics I found a large proportion of cash rents, especially in the west, to be very low, and thus felt compelled to admit all rents which exceeded 1.1 times and did not exceed 5 times the assessment.

This minimum limit, I may say, represents the case in which land is let to a tenant who merely pays the assessment and local fund, a common rent in the case in which land is let to a member of the same family, and one which of course in that case seldom represents the true letting value of the land. But in other cases I found equally low rents to which no such explanation applied.

GARDEN LAND.

I.—*Motasthal.*

147. The method of assessing motasthal garden land employed at last settlement may be continued. Its area is 273 acres.

II.—*Pátasthal.*

148. There are 1,412 acres classed as patasthal garden land. I propose to retain for it the present maximum rate of Rs. 15.

149. The garden land of the táluka is on the whole not in a satisfactory condition. Very generally, in any village where there is a fair area of garden land it is found that a few fields are in good condition, a few are neglected, and the others exhibit various degrees of cultivation between these two extremes. The present condition of the gardens, however, is below the normal. Poor seasons and neglect play sad havoc with gardens, and the years of poor rainfall that have occurred recently combined with neglect during the dislocation caused by plague have caused many of the gardens to deteriorate. The process of recovery is now obvious, the spaces between the supári and cocconut trees being gradually filled up with betel leaves and plantains. A few favourable seasons will see a great change for the better.

150. A well cultivated garden yields a splendid return, and lets for four times the assessment. A neglected garden may not let for even the assessment for several years till its condition has improved. Consequently as the condition of the gardens varies very greatly, so do the rents. A middling garden lets for twice the assessment.

Tanks.

151. There is one first class irrigation tank in the táluka, *viz.*, the Madag tank, and, as in the case of all such tanks, crop rates are levied by the Public Works Department on the lands irrigated.

152. In addition there are—

- (1) 738 second class irrigation tanks and nállás, irrigating 20,589 acres ;
- (2) other nallas, as detailed in paragraph 154 below ;
- (3) 490 one-man tanks, irrigating 1,733 acres ;
- (4) 315 inamdárs' tanks, irrigating 1,881 acres ;
- (5) Pôt kharab tanks.

As for cases (1), (3), (4) and (5) the orders issued in paragraphs 207 to 211 of this office No. 2640, dated 28th October 1909 (report on Second Revision Settlement of Hángal Táluka), will apply here also. An enquiry has already been made regarding the nállás under head (2), in accordance with Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907 (*vide* paragraphs 154, 155 below).

153. In no case have the repairs to second class irrigation tanks failed to restore the water supply to its original condition. On the subject of repairs, the Executive Engineer, Dhárwar Irrigation, writes: "The rayats in many cases do not carry out the annual petty repairs to their tanks put in order by this Department; tanks therefore leak, and much water goes to waste. In some cases distribution is defective. The water is never used economically."

Inquiry directed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 275, dated 15th March 1907, Revenue Department.

154. The following statement shows the land in the táluka which is irrigated by direct flow from nállás which are not in charge of the Irrigation Department:—

Rice.

Serial No.	Village.	Number of Survey Numbers irrigated by each separate source.	Source.	Area of irrigated land.	Water Class.	Rate per acre levied on the irrigated land.	Total assessment on irrigated land.	Patasthal share of assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A. g.	As.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nittur ...	1	Nála ...	* 2 1	3 0	3 12 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	* Contains bagayat of 07 gunthas, the rate of which is Rs. 5.
2	Hoshalli ...	1	Do. ...	6 38	3-6	2 15 0	20 0 0	11 0 0	
3	Dudhalli ...	2	Do. ...	5 31	3-6	3 7 0 in both.	14 0 0	7 0 0	
4	Shiddapur ...	4	Do. ...	13 9	3-0 in all.	3 1 0 in 1 2 15 0 in 1 2 8 0 in 1 2 6 0 in 1	38 0 0	20 0 0	
5	Kummur ...	11	Do. ...	29 26	4 in 6. 3-6 in 3.	3 2 0 in 1 2 15 0 in 2 2 12 0 in 5 2 9 0 in 1 2 7 0 in 1 2 5 0 in 1	85 0 0	40 0 0	
6	Badamall ...	5	Do. ...	27 20	4-0 in all.	2 7 3 2 6 0 in 1 1 14 0 in 1	64 0 0	28 0 0	
7	Kalgond ...	2	Co. ...	4 36	4-0 in both.	2 10 0 in 1 and 2 8 0 in 1.	19 0 0	4 0 0	
	Do. ...	1	Do. ...	2 16	4-0.	2 1 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
	Do. ...	1	Do. ...	2 27	4'	2 12 0	10 0 0	3 0 0	
8	Naglepur ...	3	Do. ...	9 7	3-6 in all.	3 3 0 in 1, 3-2 in 1, and 2-15-0 in 1,	29 0 0	12 0 0	
	Do. ...	1	Do. ...	1 6	4-0	2 14 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	
9	Masangi ...	1	Do. ...	0 27	4-0	2 4 0	2 0 0	0 4 1	
10	Makari ...	3	Do. ...	1 19	4-0 in all.	2 6 0 in all.	4 0 0	1 0 0	
	Do. ...	1	Do. ...	3 11	4	2 4 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	
11	Aladgori ...	1	Do. ...	0 10	5	1 11 0	0 6 9	0 1 3	* Contains bagayat of 38 gunthas assessed at the rate of Rs. 5.
				111 37			102 0 0	135 0 0	

Bagayat.

1	Apalspur ...	1	Nála. ...	2 8	2-0	8 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0
2	Jokanhalli ...	2	Do. ...	1 13	1 in both.	8 0 0 in both.	10 0 0	9 0 0
3	Nittur ...	1	Do. ...	0 30	3-0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 9 7
				4 16			31 8 0	29 9 7

155. I have inspected this land in 11 of the villages, and my conclusion regarding it is the same as I have already arrived at for similar land in the neighbouring tálukas of Ránebennur and Hángal (*vide* paragraphs 217 to 219 of this office No. 2140, dated 14th September 1908, Second Revision Settlement report of Ránebennur Táluka, and paragraphs 213 to 216 of this office No. 2640, dated 28th October 1909, Second Revision Settlement report of Hángal Táluka); that is to say, I do not think it is necessary to abolish the patasthal assessment on this land, but I think that, as a good many changes have taken place in the past

30 years, the land ought all to be reclassified for water in order that anomalies may be removed. In all cases the water-supply is directly dependent on the rainfall and ceases with the rains, and the lands are classed for water accordingly. The rainfall is not precarious. These fields get the water-supply which they are assessed as obtaining in all years of normal rainfall. When the rains fail, the water share of assessment is remitted as a matter of course.

Effect of proposed rates.

156. The maximum rates I have proposed cause an increase of Rs. 7,090 or 4.45 per cent. in the total assessment of Government occupied land. There is a decrease of 4.9 per cent. in the case of rice land, no change in the case of garden land, and an increase of 7.43 per cent. on dry-crop land.

157. I have finally to propose that such rates as are sanctioned be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and
Registration, Southern Division.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Hirekerur, District Dhárwár, for the years 1896 to 1907.

1891-7

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon-kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon-rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1896	...	...	2.59	6	25.41	51	5.60	10	2.82	4	36.42	71	
1897	0.01	...	1.78	4	14.57	38	7.77	19	0.40	1	24.53	62	
1898	...	...	6.02	11	12.61	34	14.75	30	3.07	7	36.45	82	
1899	2.70	3	3.96	6	7.99	25	5.43	11	1.00	3	21.08	48	
1900	0.93	2	1.49	6	15.60	38	2.78	9	0.26	2	21.06	57	
1901	0.80	1	2.54	6	12.40	36	10.97	20	1.70	5	28.41	68	
1902	0.94	1	3.69	6	13.22	26	9.50	24	11.22	17	38.57	74	
1903	...	...	4.92	8	13.01	26	5.63	16	2.75	8	26.31	58	
1904	0.55	2	4.38	8	17.90	38	6.84	8	0.15	1	29.82	57	
1905	0.15	1	5.78	9	18.81	25	7.37	15	0.07	...	24.18	50	
1906	0.90	2	0.65	1	11.94	30	15.03	26	6.98	4	35.50	63	
1907	0.38	1	6.06	7	15.08	35	12.13	26	1.35	3	35.00	72	
Average	0.61	1	3.65	7	14.21	33	8.65	18	2.65	5	29.78	63	

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages

Taluka.	Years.	Number and area of villages.										Area for which Agricultural			
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Vil- lages.	Area in Acres.	Percent- age of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				
		Num- ber.	Area in acres.	Num- ber.	Area in Acres.	Num- ber.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	
								Irrigated.	Not Irri- gated.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Kod.	1894-95	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,159	187	254,887	...	20,596	132,980	35,780	189,556	
	1895-96	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,159	187	254,887	...	21,117	133,973	35,051	189,541	
	1896-97	179	247,079	10	9,000	189	256,139	187	254,887	...	23,554	124,079	42,806	100,439	
	1897-98	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,159	187	254,887	...	22,798	129,870	39,548	192,315	
	1898-99	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,159	187	254,887	...	23,640	129,007	39,634	192,280	
	1900-01	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,159	187	254,887	...	21,830	129,402	41,084	192,366	
	1901-02	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,159	187	254,887	...	23,686	132,988	35,184	192,358	
	1902-03	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,159	187	254,887	...	21,327	136,325	35,147	192,609	
	1903-04	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,159	187	254,887	...	24,908	128,843	40,884	192,600	
	1904-05	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,140	187	254,887	...	23,659	129,338	46,752	192,647	
	1905-06	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,139	187	254,887	...	8,590	140,580	48,886	192,976	
	1906-07	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,139	187	254,887	...	10,304	144,973	37,591	192,768	
	1907-08	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,139	187	254,887	...	22,304	133,144	37,461	192,909	
	*Averages	179	247,079	10	9,060	189	256,139	187	254,887	...	20,630.0	131,765.2	39,469.08	191,898.6	
	*Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped, Column 53.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899. (Sown ...	179	247,079	10	9,080	189	256,139	187	254,887	...	10,322	132,797	49,096	192,217		
1900 (Matured ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.												
		Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane.
		Mug and Udid.	Math and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.		
													20	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	2	20	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Kod.	1894-95	3,399	10,795	943	22,394	241	...	340	581	30	...	30	33,776	1,893
	1895-96	4,839	12,084	826	25,641	290	...	340	630	31	...	31	33,381	607
	1896-97	5,573	11,570	852	26,988	332	...	315	647	48	...	43	19,573	1,384
	1897-98	5,366	11,392	815	26,428	220	8	314	542	36	...	36	28,302	1,339
	1898-99	4,589	10,850	653	26,161	162	11	309	492	124	1	126	33,171	689
	1900-01	3,777	10,512	644	21,237	214	5	299	518	14	...	14	29,056	485
	1901-02	5,119	10,696	467	23,926	223	5	312	540	16	...	16	34,920	654
	1902-03	4,538	14,062	601	26,285	172	1	314	497	28	...	28	29,539	1,068
	1903-04	4,680	15,218	725	26,374	151	1	334	486	14	...	14	25,918	1,040
	1904-05	5,529	11,342	709	23,235	153	...	330	498	10	...	10	26,446	790
	1905-06	3,409	10,975	577	20,350	214	3	305	522	11	...	11	31,931	1,266
	1906-07	2,777	11,049	558	19,220	185	...	279	484	10	...	10	34,248	392
	1907-08	4,048	11,188	467	20,784	139	...	287	426	18	...	18	31,495	1,203
	*Averages	4,20.9	11,625.6	679.7	23,382.5	207.3	2.6	313.6	523.7	22.6	...	22.6	30,134.1	1,109.4
	*Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped, Column 53.	2.71	7.13	0.43	14.34	0.13	...	0.20	0.32	0.02	...	0.02	18.46	0.68
1899. (Sown ...	3,465	12,150	611	21,531	144	18	294	456	19	...	19	30,544	1,703	
1900 (Matured ...	2,285	9,928	891	16,905	127	10	291	423	13	...	13	18,156	1,719	

*The percentage and average figures

B.

of the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwad Collectorate.

Unoccupied Area.				Crops.									Years.	Taluka.
statistics are available.				Cereals.						Pulses.				
Area unoccupied.				Jowári.	Bájrí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grain.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	1	2
Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.											
	Forest.	Others.												
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
9,069	26,709	30,489	66,261	40,301	2	22,213	80	33,408	3	96,805	4,558	2,702	1894-95	...
11,653	22,533	31,155	65,340	29,776	109	22,505	105	35,139	2	98,036	4,547	3,345	1895-96	...
10,723	22,522	31,203	64,445	27,025	10	25,370	99	33,689	1	96,694	4,325	4,618	1896-97	...
7,222	24,521	30,822	62,671	40,417	9	25,305	63	23,207	1	99,002	5,069	2,886	1897-98	...
7,342	24,521	30,744	62,607	39,155	14	26,000	63	31,815	2	97,049	4,910	2,679	1898-99	...
7,419	24,521	30,661	62,611	40,575	6	25,087	114	34,801	1	100,584	4,962	1,442	1900-01	...
6,969	24,521	30,539	62,029	40,725	6	25,205	144	36,179	4	102,263	3,903	2,739	1901-02	...
7,110	24,521	30,557	62,188	39,654	5	26,021	157	36,522	1	102,700	4,365	2,169	1902-03	...
7,118	24,521	30,558	62,197	37,124	4	26,157	91	33,184	1	96,561	3,537	2,214	1903-04	...
7,155	24,521	30,584	62,240	38,393	4	25,615	49	29,466	...	91,531	3,571	2,224	1904-05	...
7,197	24,521	30,558	62,211	41,085	3	25,061	80	29,041	...	95,270	3,895	1,494	1905-06	...
7,042	24,521	30,556	62,119	40,208	23	24,427	17	24,839	1	96,570	3,777	1,059	1906-07	...
6,900	24,329	30,679	61,978	39,975	3	25,105	24	37,708	1	99,716	3,245	1,838	1907-08	...
7,916.8	24,378.0	30,703.5	62,993.5	39,216.7	15.6	25,051.6	63.5	33,793.8	1.3	99,167.7	4,235.8	2,420.6	*Averages	...
...	...	...	...	24.05	0.01	15.36	0.05	20.73	...	60.21	2.60	1.48	*Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped, Column 53.	...
7,407	24,521	31,762	62,670	37,515	4	23,937	156	39,164	2	100,767	4,379	1,926	1899-1900	{ Sown ... Matured ...
...	...	...	...	34,355	3	10,521	120	32,780	1	79,090	3,557	1,736	...	...

Crops—continued.

Oil-seed.						Dye.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder—Net area cropped.	Years.	Taluka.
Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.						
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	1	2
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
153	128	1,693	3	145	2,121	...	5,455	554	6,009	158	163,567	10,711	152,856	1894-95	...
205	245	1,058	3	202	2,313	...	6,641	629	6,209	161	167,969	12,479	155,490	1895-96	...
263	257	1,908	11	136	2,702	...	10,769	523	11,297	210	159,439	11,855	147,583	1896-97	...
478	118	1,700	22	207	2,410	...	5,625	522	6,218	157	163,440	10,772	152,668	1897-98	...
438	126	1,091	2	230	2,484	...	4,296	597	4,898	147	162,141	9,485	152,656	1898-99	...
342	63	1,364	1	229	1,851	...	4,618	491	5,104	200	159,049	7,817	151,232	1900-01	...
470	193	1,538	5	264	2,560	...	4,253	657	4,910	180	168,969	12,296	156,674	1901-02	...
959	139	1,744	4	169	3,034	...	6,566	546	7,112	142	170,934	13,423	157,512	1902-03	...
1,530	191	1,789	5	193	3,397	...	9,767	420	10,197	69	164,654	12,613	152,041	1903-04	...
880	203	1,304	13	168	2,363	...	8,207	480	8,687	124	153,893	9,999	143,894	1904-05	...
628	12	822	4	172	1,693	...	6,355	529	6,884	92	159,053	8,913	149,140	1905-06	...
873	10	670	1	263	1,725	...	6,397	513	6,910	126	162,660	7,473	155,187	1906-07	...
1,029	74	1,299	1	277	2,680	...	7,563	520	8,123	132	164,667	9,219	155,448	1907-08	...
50.03	143.8	1,280.2	5.8	208.1	2,628.8	...	6,677.8	544.2	7,121.7	146.0	163,040.3	10,635.9	152,404.3	*Averages	...
0.33	0.09	0.31	...	0.73	1.49	...	4.03	0.33	4.40	0.09	...	...	...	*Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped, Column 53.	...
319	67	1,222	1	130	1,675	...	4,548	411	4,959	130	151,863	8,744	143,119	1899-1900	{ Sown ... Matured ...
217	48	1,149	1	128	1,538	...	4,262	391	4,653	120	151,626	7,372	144,253	...	...

are for the years 1894-95 to 1906-07 only.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal Weekly Basárs are held in the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chikerur	Wednesday...	Rice	Rs. 1,500	Rice, cattle, clothes, salt.
			Jowári	50	
			Other grains and pulses	248	
			Cattle	500	
			Salt	40	
			Clothes	300	
			Miscellaneous	401	
			Total	3,034	
2	Kod	Tuesday	Rice	240	Rice, jowári, oil, sesamum.
			Jowári	100	
			Other grains and pulses	647	
			Oil	205	
			Sesamum	100	
			Betelnuts	70	
			Chillies	75	
			Salt	60	
			Miscellaneous	254	
			Total	1,751	
3	Hirekerur	Monday	Rice	250	Rice, jowári, betelnuts, oil, tobacco.
			Jowári	40	
			Other grains and pulses	137	
			Betelnuts	100	
			Oil	80	
			Tobacco	80	
			Chillies	60	
			Cocconuts	60	
			Betelleaves	50	
			Jagri	40	
			Miscellaneous... ..	176	
			Total	1,078	
4	Masur	Sunday	Rice	135	Clothes (chiefly cotton), rice, jagri, garlic.
			Other grains and pulses	96	
			Garlic	120	
			Oil	107	
			Jagri	75	
			Clothes	380	
			Miscellaneous	60	
			Total	973	

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Kod Taluka of the Dharwar Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Rattihalli ...	Friday ...	Rice 75 Jowári 75 Other grains and pulses ... 168 Oil 73 Coconuts 60 Jagri 50 Clothes 200 Miscellaneous 63 Total 762	Rs.	Rice, jowári, coconuts.
6	Havaashávi ...	Friday ...	Rice 275 Ragi 50 Jowári 30 Other grains and pulses ... 30 Chillies 40 Miscellaneous 43 Total 463		Rice, jagri, jowári, chillies.
7	Chikbasur ...	Saturday ...	Rice 170 Ragi 25 Other grains and pulses ... 17 Chillies 30 Miscellaneous 34 Total 276		Rice, ragi, chillies.
8	Hallur ...	Tuesday ...	Jowári 20 Rice 15 Other grains and pulses ... 10 Jagri 30 Oil 37 Clothes 20 Miscellaneous 49 Total 181		Jowári, jagri, oil, rice, cloth.
9	Kaginelli ...	Wednesday...	Rice 30 Jowári 25 Ragi 25 Other grains and pulses ... 27 Miscellaneous 17 Total 124		Rice, jowári, ragi.
10	Chinmulgund...	Sunday ...	Rice 15 Other grains and pulses ... 25 Oil 16 Clothes and cotton 20 Miscellaneous 31 Total 107		Cotton, cloth, oil.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages in the Kod Taluka as per Census of 1901.

Agricultural population.								Non-agricultural population.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop-watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
788	57,128	1,480	286	59,612	626	14,506	15,132	74,744	10,928	1,067	9,508	21,501
0·82	59·35	1·49	0·28	61·94	0·65	15·07	15·72	77·66	11·85	1·11	9·88	23·34

APPENDIX E.

Details of Population according to religion and education in the Kod Taluka.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1901.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu castes.							Musalman sects.		Christians.	Parsees.	Others.
			Berador Bedar Talwar.	Brahmins.	Kurab.	Lingayats.	Mang or Madig.	Marathas.	Others.	Shaikhs.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Males	49,275	8·15	4,917	799	3,152	20,485	2,147	1,678	10,551	4,307	960	12	...	2
Females	46,970	0·07	4,501	789	3,737	19,577	2,331	1,043	9,918	4,059	828	9	...	2
Total	96,245	4·36	9,418	1,588	6,889	40,062	4,478	2,721	20,469	8,366	1,788	21	...	4

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the agricultural stock of the Government villages in the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate during the years given below.

Number of villages.	Taluka and year.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk-cattle.		Young stock.		Small.				Large (i. e. of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.								Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Kod.																			
187	1898-97	...	26,521	3,723	430	92	1,436	206	18,269	3,918	18,728	6,779	84,992	485	2,635	11,365	14,830	1,772	14	4,250
187	1900-01	...	23,385	2,962	108	49	935	78	15,337	10,907	20,015	8,792	86,968	449	2,468	12,977	14,687	2,102	46	8,941
187	1905-06	...	27,227	1,679	33	31	746	63	12,223	10,966	17,798	7,350	79,491	510	2,971	15,310	12,122	1,417	21	6,150
187	1907-08	...	27,024	1,290	68	24	670	24	12,586	11,142	14,848	7,965	76,204	356	6,758	12,064	12,975	1,320	18	6,248

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., in the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár District and average births, deaths and vaccinations.

No. of villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		Cotton sowings.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Talimkhánas.	Dharamsalas.	Temples.	
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Musáman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
179	193	12	119	12	8	...	1903 ... 2,977 1904 ... 2,827 1905 ... 3,546 1906 ... 3,328 1907 ... 3,270 Total ... 15,748 Averages 3,149	1903 ... 6,111 1904 ... 4,828 1905 ... 3,342 1906 ... 3,414 1907 ... 2,530 Total ... 18,725 Averages 3,745	1903 ... 2,184 1904 ... 2,071 1905 ... 2,258 1906 ... 2,338 1907 ... 2,358 Total ... 11,204 Averages 2,241	28	75	8	692	72

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the years 1898 and 1907 for the Taluka of Kod.

Number of villages.	Taluka and year.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<i>Kod Taluka.</i>											
	1898. ...	21	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	724	
	1907. ...	27	1,040	8	64	...	...	...	...	25	526	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, etc., in the year 1906-07 in the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár District.

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 produce of grain-rent.		Waste numbers.	Param-pok numbers.	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			13	14
179	Dhárwár ...	10,646	3,779	53	100	2,074	3,479	1,431	980	1,021	1,600	16,824	8,338

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks, and other sources of water-supply in the Government villages of the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwār Collectorate for the year 1906-07 and 1907-08.

Number of villages	Tanks and year.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
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
	Kod.																									
187	1906-07	229	1,141	244	130	245	241	508	14	123	998	72	77	36	163	63	4	5	1	10	9	9	25	5	---	
187	1907-08	208	1,043	140	133	244	250	520	72	122	953	62	63	26	172	61	9	5	4	17	8	12	22	---	1	

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891 to 1895.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g. as.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	52	639 3 8	888 8 4	1 6 1	4,702 0 0	7 5 9	5
Class II— 11 to 25 times	38	818 25 12	890 8 0	1 8 11	6,377 0 0	20 5 4	16
Class III— 26 to 50 times	8	81 20 0	80 8 0	0 15 10	2,380 0 0	29 8 8	30
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	1	8 8 0	1 8 0	0 7 10	84 0 0	27 5 1	56
Class V—101 to 250 times	1	0 36 0	0 12 0	0 18 4	300 0 0	338 5 4	400
Total ...	100	1,098 8 4	1,856 7 4	1 4 11	19,843 0 0	18 5 4	10

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1901 to 1905.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g. as.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	28	292 18 0	445 6 6	1 8 4	2,871 0 0	9 18 1	6
Class II— 11 to 25 times	29	191 88 4	207 11 6	1 1 4	8,192 0 0	16 10 2	15
Class III— 26 to 50 times	24	182 24 0	152 4 7	1 2 5	5,869 0 0	44 4 2	39
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	18	60 24 8	62 2 0	1 0 5	3,981 0 0	65 10 10	64
Class V—101 to 250 times	6	18 7 11	18 3 3	1 0 0	1,652 0 0	125 8 7	125
Total ...	100	690 80 7	880 11 10	1 4 5	17,565 0 0	25 6 10	20

APPENDIX M¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing the sub-lettings in the villages of the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwar District during the years 1891 to 1895.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior holder as net rental (columns 6-7).	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Multiplicand of net rental is of survey assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. as.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	63	677 38 6½	1,152 14 11	1 11 8	1,490 10 1	320 11 8	1,169 14 30	1 11 7	1-01
Class II— 2 to 3 times ...	8	49 4 0	48 8 0	0 15 8	120 8 0	5 0 0	115 8 0	2 5 8	2-30
Class III— 3 to 4 times ...	2	21 11 0	24 0 0	1 2 1	111 0 0	24 0 0	87 0 0	4 1 5	3-62
Class IV— 4 to 5 times ...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Class V— 5 to 8 times ...	3	13 11 0	14 8 0	1 1 6	92 0 0	9 8 0	82 8 0	6 2 5	5-85
Class VI— 8 to 12 times ...	3	11 34 0	15 13 4	1 5 5	145 0 0	5 8 0	139 8 0	11 12 4	8-68
Class VII—12 to 20 times ...	Nil.	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Class VIII—Over 20 times ...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	79	738 13 6½	1,255 12 8	1 10 0	1,959 2 1	364 11 8	1,594 6 10	2 1 0	1-27

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing the sub-lettings in the villages of the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwar District during the years 1901 to 1905.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior holder as net rental (columns 6-7).	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Multiplicand of net rental is of survey assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. as.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	72	690 34 10	1,078 15 4	1 9 0	1,419 7 7	529 10 4	889 13 8	1 5 1	2
Class II— 2 to 3 times ...	13	113 39 0	161 10 9	1 6 8	493 4 0	99 14 0	393 6 0	3 7 3	2-4
Class III— 3 to 4 times ...	7	52 11 0	57 15 5	1 1 9	235 8 0	26 10 8	208 13 4	3 15 11	3-6
Class IV— 4 to 5 times ...	3	21 20 0	20 0 0	0 14 11	112 0 0	16 0 0	96 0 0	4 7 5	4-8
Class V— 5 to 8 times ...	3	17 25 0	21 0 0	1 3 4	150 4 0	21 0 0	129 4 0	7 7 0	6-1
Class VI— 8 to 12 times ...	1	2 26 0	4 0 0	1 8 2	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	15 1 6	10
Class VII—12 to 20 times ...	1	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 1 9	24 0 0	1 8 0	22 8 0	16 10 8	15
Class VIII—Over 20 times ...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	100	899 39 10	1,345 1 6	1 7 11	2,474 7 7	694 11 0	1,779 12 7	2 0 0	1-3

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Kod Taluka from 1877-78 to 1908.

Years.	Seers of 80 tolas and chataks of 5 tolas per Rasee.								Prices per maund of 40 seers of 80 tolas each.	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas.	
	Jowari.	Clean Rice.	Naghi.	Turdai.	Gram.	Kulith.	Chillies.	Cotton with seed.	Jagri.	Dry grass.	Rice straw.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1877-78	16 5	10 13	20 11	6 8	7 11	15 3	40 0	...	.....	.....	.....
1878-79	22 11	12 10	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
1879-80	24 11	16 11	42 11	10 7	...	...	...	...	2 2 3	.....	.....
1880-81	61 5	18 0	73 5	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 6	.....	.....
1881-82	24 0	12 11	42 11	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 9	.....	.....
1882-83	40 11	18 0	80 11	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 2	.....	.....
1883-84	41 0	20 5	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 4	.....	.....
1884-85	45 5	18 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 8	.....	.....
1885-86	33 5	16 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 7	.....	.....
1886-87	40 0	17 6	50 0	14 13	16 11	35 10	34 5	...	1 3 0	.....	.....
1887-88	40 0	...	49 4	17 12	19 6	40 0	30 8	...	1 4 0	.....	.....
1888-89	37 15	...	49 4	16 6	19 10	39 0	...	8 9	1 6 10	0 2 0	.....
1889-90	39 6	18 0	53 12	12 11	16 9	24 2	9 2	7 7	1 2 8	0 2 10	0 3 4
1890-91	31 5	13 15	39 0	11 3	14 7	20 12	9 1	6 0	3 13 2	0 3 0	0 3 11
1891-92	21 14	10 1	27 7	9 11	11 12	20 7	8 8	4 1	4 15 6	0 8 6	0 5 8
1892-93	25 6	11 15	25 14	7 13	11 13	18 6	7 9	7 6	5 7 6	0 11 7	0 11 2
1893-94	23 0	12 10	34 12	9 10	12 5	21 6	5 11	9 0	5 0 1	0 8 0	0 5 9
1894-95	30 0	13 0	36 15	10 8	13 13	26 3	6 11	9 4	6 2 2	0 5 4	0 8 0
1895	27 2	11 0	34 14	9 1	11 11	23 5	8 14	8 6	5 4 5	0 7 5	0 10 3
1896	29 5	12 13	40 0	8 6	11 15	24 6	8 10	7 12	5 5 9	0 5 8	0 10 1
1897	15 3	10 4	21 2	7 2	8 13	18 4	3 6	8 5	6 10 5	0 6 2	0 8 7
1898	22 13	11 1	31 4	8 4	9 11	18 9	4 0	9 9	6 2 3	0 7 0	0 5 7
1899	22 6	12 4	30 10	10 15	12 1	19 4	...	11 6	5 7 6	0 8 10	0 8 1
1900	11 10	7 14	14 10	7 7	7 15	11 15	3 1	6 1	5 8 4	1 5 9	1 4 11
1901	13 15	9 0	18 0	5 2	7 2	10 13	3 7	...	5 3 0	0 8 7	.....
1902	22 1	10 4	28 11	6 15	7 12	19 4	6 7	...	5 7 0	0 3 11	.....
1903	24 14	14 2	41 3	7 6	12 1	27 6	7 15	...	8 4 0	0 3 5	.....
1904	20 14	14 2	36 11	9 7	12 4	28 1	4 7	...	10 7 0	0 2 5	.....
1905	21 1	12 0	27 4	9 10	12 8	17 14	4 2	...	6 12 0	0 6 3	0 7 2
1906	12 12	7 7	16 4	7 8	8 10	14 2	4 3	...	5 10 0	1 0 9	1 1 3
1907	18 0	9 4	24 6	7 3	8 14	14 13	6 7	...	6 11 0	0 5 7	0 12 9
1908	15 2	9 0	19 11	6 2	8 1	13 12	3 13	...	6 12 0	0 5 4	0 12 4

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 178 Villages situated in the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1879-80.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.	Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.				
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.				Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.				Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 6 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							8	9	10					11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-80	124,023	145,119	...	...	...	145,119	23,609	10,917	4,946	46,998	70,762	29,136	194,655	225,798	170,200	548	...	...	...
1880-81	123,376	144,091	...	75	75	144,016	25,085	21,702	3,978	46,806	70,936	32,353	195,008	236,660	180,246	...	...	...	...
1881-82	122,978	143,539	...	...	...	143,539	24,543	21,794	2,995	46,818	70,335	32,841	194,044	224,718	179,378	...	...	...	...
1882-83	121,954	142,426	...	18,436	18,436	123,990	22,408	21,607	2,811	46,483	70,322	32,785	190,840	234,356	159,616	...	...	...	...
1883-84	122,364	143,682	...	...	...	143,682	21,478	20,358	2,389	46,478	70,315	36,089	190,960	234,355	182,119	...	...	...	...
1884-85	127,185	147,710	...	...	...	147,710	17,087	16,251	2,740	46,460	70,291	36,006	190,722	234,262	184,456	...	...	...	...
1885-86	129,999	150,047	...	...	...	150,047	14,208	13,927	4,943	46,464	70,284	35,990	190,729	234,259	190,990	...	...	...	...
1886-87	181,268	151,183	...	45	45	151,088	13,007	12,878	4,670	46,130	69,966	35,907	191,405	233,977	191,605	...	...	...	...
1887-88	133,092	152,222	...	...	...	152,222	11,181	11,786	5,473	46,130	69,966	35,853	190,405	233,974	193,548	...	...	...	...
1888-89	124,601	153,768	...	7	7	153,761	9,966	10,270	3,314	46,141	69,945	35,887	190,408	233,983	193,112	...	...	...	...
1889-90	125,240	154,815	...	...	...	154,815	9,023	9,746	3,044	46,181	69,910	35,828	190,403	233,971	193,187	...	...	...	...
1890-91	125,167	154,135	...	38	38	154,097	9,138	9,931	2,677	46,098	69,655	35,798	190,403	233,971	192,672	49	...	...	...
1891-92	126,153	153,936	...	17	17	153,939	9,176	10,191	3,086	46,074	69,617	35,757	190,402	233,964	192,612	...	...	...	48
1892-93	126,206	154,011	...	...	...	154,011	9,141	10,165	3,326	46,060	69,795	35,750	190,407	233,971	192,607	...	...	...	...
1893-94	126,194	153,984	...	...	...	153,984	9,166	10,217	4,421	46,047	69,770	35,735	190,407	233,971	194,140	...	...	...	...
1894-95	125,843	154,393	...	...	...	154,393	8,524	9,861	3,488	46,027	69,710	35,675	190,394	233,964	193,566	...	...	...	...
1895-96	126,748	155,406	...	...	...	155,406	10,930	10,469	5,839	46,036	69,701	35,666	193,708	235,603	194,911	...	...	...	...
1896-97	127,587	156,290	...	...	...	156,290	10,122	9,618	6,208	46,025	69,701	35,669	193,714	235,607	195,166	...	...	...	...
1897-98	128,950	157,354	...	...	...	157,354	7,370	7,761	1,413	45,984	69,683	35,669	192,234	234,723	194,435	...	...	...	...
1898-99	129,015	157,467	...	...	...	157,467	7,203	7,638	262	45,934	69,663	35,665	192,203	234,723	193,394	...	...	...	...
1899-1900	129,951	157,222	...	...	...	157,222	7,268	7,773	1,571	45,964	69,639	35,640	192,203	234,633	194,468	131	...	...	...
1900-01	129,926	157,221	...	...	...	157,221	7,280	7,755	2,647	45,984	69,629	35,640	192,200	234,606	195,508	250	...	...	...
1901-02	129,594	157,844	...	...	...	157,844	6,830	7,312	1,579	45,980	69,712	35,631	192,404	234,859	195,054	296	17	...	...
1902-03	129,436	157,688	...	41	41	157,647	6,971	7,510	3,947	45,980	69,642	35,624	192,357	234,846	197,218	291	...	...	...
1903-04	129,437	157,642	...	...	...	157,642	6,969	7,533	2,913	45,980	69,684	35,624	192,386	235,050	196,378	514	...	...	...
1904-05	129,384	157,756	...	...	...	157,756	7,026	7,633	4,324	45,980	69,684	35,624	192,320	235,072	197,704	3,787	...	...	...
1905-06	129,443	157,866	...	30,027	30,027	127,838	6,928	7,606	4,090	45,951	69,610	35,574	192,322	235,078	197,502	67,310	7	...	...
1906-07	129,514	157,888	...	19,734	19,734	138,154	6,910	7,503	3,660	45,963	69,629	35,670	192,337	235,020	177,494	11,124	20	...	...
1907-08	129,664	158,166	...	104	104	158,062	6,761	7,376	3,275	45,963	69,663	35,704	192,368	235,226	197,091	1,349	90	...	...

- Kod.
- Ahbur.
- Yattinalli (m.) Kod.
- Sutkoti (m.) Kod.
- Divgihalli.
- Bhriamankop.
- Matthihalli.
- Chik-Anaji.
- Yogikop.
- Bhogavi.
- Wadenpur.
- Katenhalli.
- Arlkatti.
- Anur.
- Kanvi Mallapur.
- Allapur.
- Hire Badihal.
- Babapur.
- Chik Budihal.
- Shankarhalli (m.) Kod.
- Ujniyur.
- Chikkanhalli.
- Waderhalli.
- Aadgeri.
- Lingedevarkop.
- Kunchur.
- Gangapur.
- Chikmattur.
- Hire Mattur.
- Narsapur.
- Kalgond (m.) Kod.
- Dhapadhalli.
- Hirekerur.
- Chanhalli.
- Hadrihalli.
- Basrihalli.

- Kalvihalli.
- Belambid.
- Tawargi.
- Aladkatti.
- Oodchikond.
- Hoeshalli.
- Ingalgond (m.) Hirekerur.
- Gundgatti.
- Dudihalli.
- Muglihalli.
- Waddinkatti.
- Chikkerur.
- Yellapur.
- Betkerur.
- Arikatti.
- Damhalli.
- Sitikond.
- Bardikatti.
- Hollikond.
- Hirekonti.
- Apinkop.
- Venkatapur.
- Apapur.
- Virasur (m.) Chikkerur.
- Rattihalli.
- Yalival.
- Malgi.
- Chaperdalli.
- Chik-Morab.
- Kenchalkop.
- Jokanhalli.
- Hallihal.
- Kudapli.
- Kadur.
- Yadgod.
- Hulatti.

- Yeivadhalli.
- Nakari.
- Chik-Yadchi.
- Nagvand.
- Gangalkop.
- Dod Gubbi.
- Totgati.
- Neshwi.
- Angargatti (m.) Rattihalli.
- Masur.
- Yettinalli (m.) Masur.
- Kodmaggi.
- Sutkoti (m.) Masur.
- Virepur (m.) Masur.
- Bannikatti.
- Nidnegal.
- Waraha.
- Tippalkop.
- Joghalli (m.) Masur.
- Kbandibagur.
- Ramtirth.
- Trimlapur.
- Me'tur.
- Bellur.
- Bellapur.
- Hire Madapur.
- San Basapur.
- Mavintoph.
- Kodihalli.
- Timnapur.
- Joghalli (m.) Kuppelar.
- San Gubbi.
- Bada Sangapur.
- warikatti.
- Irasampur.
- Battikop.

- Anaji.
- Tadkanhalli.
- Kamlapur.
- Hirekabbat.
- Heggari.
- Hire Yadchi.
- Maidur.
- Kyatankerl.
- Kalawik-ppli.
- Parwat-Sidgeri.
- Kanvi Sidgeri.
- Siddapur (m.) Kuppelar.
- Guddad-Madapur.
- Furkondikop.
- Ghalpuji.
- Attikatti.
- Dummihal.
- Timmapur.
- Kadlikop.
- Kachvi.
- Nittur.
- Hire Anaji.
- Birankop.
- Dhulikop.
- Konapur.
- Tumarikop.
- Senhalli.
- Kagnell.
- Kasambi.
- Ingalgond (m.) Kagnalli.
- Khurd Virapur.
- Kummur.
- Bannihalli.
- Timkapur.
- Nellikop.
- Angargatti (m.) Kagnalli.

- Badmali.
- Kalgond (m) Kagnalli.
- Chinnakatti.
- Chikhalli.
- Tiplapur.
- Muttur.
- Naglapur.
- Heddigond.
- Basapur.
- Siddapur (m.) Kagnelli.
- Masangi.
- Sidpur.
- Kerwadi.
- Bidarhatti.
- Tadas.
- Hirenadihalli.
- Chik-Nandihalli.
- Havashavi.
- Hallur.
- Kirgerl.
- Chikkabur.
- Purankeri.
- Shankarhalli (m.) De-gat.
- Galginkatti.
- Battigihalli.
- Nolgeri.
- Chikkoti.
- Shirgambli.
- Chinnungund.
- Hosatti.
- Sudambli.
- Madur.
- Hirehalli.
- Chik-Basur.

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for one Village situated in the Kod Tāḍuka of the Dhārwar Collectorate into which the Surrey Settlement was introduced in 1883-84.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (L.A.M.).			Total land Government occupied unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment Total of columns 8 and 12.	Grand Total for collections total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1883-84	460	586	...	...	...	586	32	27	4	327	684	483	609	1,207	1,043	...	...
1884-85	460	586	...	...	...	586	32	27	5	327	684	483	609	1,207	1,044	...	...
1885-86	460	586	...	...	...	586	32	27	23	327	684	448	609	1,307	1,057	...	...
1886-87	468	681	...	...	...	681	40	61	16	326	653	448	614	1,695	1,345	...	...
1887-88	465	670	...	...	...	670	33	43	6	326	653	443	614	1,696	1,354	...	...
1888-89	463	695	...	...	...	695	33	43	6	326	653	411	612	1,691	1,312	...	...
1889-90	463	695	...	...	...	695	33	43	6	326	653	411	612	1,691	1,312	...	...
1890-91	463	695	...	...	...	695	33	43	6	326	653	418	612	1,691	1,351	...	...
1891-92	463	695	...	...	...	695	33	43	6	326	653	531	612	1,581	1,434	...	...
1892-93	453	625	...	...	...	625	33	43	6	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,434	...	...
1893-94	453	625	...	...	...	625	33	43	6	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,434	...	...
1894-95	452	625	...	...	...	625	33	43	6	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,434	...	...
1895-96	453	625	...	...	...	625	33	43	10	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,436	...	...
1896-97	474	631	...	...	...	631	12	7	2	326	653	531	612	1,591	1,464	...	...
1897-98	474	631	...	...	...	631	12	7	2	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,464	...	...
1898-99	474	631	...	...	...	631	12	7	...	326	653	531	612	1,591	1,462	...	...
1899-1900	474	631	...	...	...	631	12	7	2	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,464	...	...
1900-01	474	631	...	...	...	631	12	7	4	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,466	...	...
1901-02	474	631	...	...	...	631	12	7	...	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,463	...	...
1902-03	474	631	...	...	...	631	12	7	4	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,466	...	...
1903-04	474	631	...	...	...	631	12	7	2	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,464	...	...
1904-05	474	631	...	...	...	631	12	7	3	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,465	...	...
1905-06	474	631	...	421	421	510	12	7	2	346	653	531	612	1,691	1,043	...	...
1906-07	474	631	...	613	612	610	12	7	2	326	653	531	612	1,691	852	2	...	
1907-08	474	631	...	...	...	631	12	7	2	326	653	531	612	1,691	1,464	...	...

Yamgnur.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

		BY FORMER SURVEY.																
No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																		
1	Kod	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,151	973	0 3 6	127	663	4 7 0	18 0	141 0 0	7 13 4	1,398	1,677	1 4 9	
2	Vadenpur	I	1 12	8 0	...	931	846	0 13 9	149	577	3 13 41	...	...	...	1,180	1,423	1 4 1
3	Katenhalli	I	1 12	8 0	...	556	390	0 9 2	31	44	2 1 6	...	...	...	516	384	0 10 1
4	Arlikatti	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,116	1,029	0 14 4	73	194	2 1 6	1 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1,190	1,233	1 0 0	
5	Annur	I	1 12	8 0	15	744	515	0 11 1	82	313	3 13 1	3 0	13 0 0	4 5 4	829	841	1 0 3	
6	Kanvi-mallapur	I	1 12	8 0	...	354	247	0 11 2	7	18	2 9 1	...	...	...	361	265	0 11 3
7	Allapur	I	1 12	8 0	...	430	296	0 11 2	8	8	1 10 6	...	...	...	423	300	0 11 6
8	Hirebudihal	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,227	874	0 11 4	40	97	2 8 9	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1,268	972	0 12 8	
9	Basapur	I	1 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chikbudihal	I	1 12	8 0	15	861	693	0 13 0	106	318	3 0 4	4 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	990	1,035	1 1 3	
11	Shankaranhalli	I	1 12	8 0	15	404	324	0 12 10	63	218	3 8 3	1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	467	543	1 3 6	
12	Ujanipur	I	1 12	8 0	15	560	519	1 0 7	24	67	2 12 8	6 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	530	616	1 2 8	
13	Chikenhalli	I	1 12	8 0	...	430	346	0 12 10	24	61	2 8 8	...	...	...	454	407	0 14 6
14	Vaderhalli	I	1 12	8 0	15	571	584	1 0 6	16	48	2 14 0	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	589	635	1 1 3	
15	Aladgeri	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,111	769	0 11 4	53	329	4 5 0	24 0	118 0 0	4 14 8	1,186	1,130	0 16 3	
16	Lingedewarkop	I	1 12	8 0	15	478	441	0 14 4	5	12	2 6 5	5 0	18 0 0	3 9 7	488	471	0 15 6	
17	Kunchur	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,236	1,084	0 12 5	16	40	3 1 0	3 0	12 0 0	4 0 0	1,315	1,116	0 12 13	
18	Chikmotar	I	1 12	8 0	15	419	375	0 14 9	48	193	4 0 4	7 0	22 0 0	3 3 3	474	590	1 4 0	
19	Rattihalli	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,688	1,726	1 0 4	11	23	2 0 0	5 0	9 0 0	1 13 9	1,704	1,737	1 0 6	
20	Jokanhali	I	1 12	8 0	15	530	311	0 9 3	31	83	2 12 10	1 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	542	405	0 11 7	
21	Kudapalli	I	1 12	8 0	15	2,010	3,632	1 4 0	21	56	2 10 8	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2,133	3,669	1 4 2	
22	Kadur	I	1 12	8 0	15	2,306	1,693	0 11 9	16	31	1 15 0	10 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	2,382	1,744	0 12 0	
23	Yedgod	I	1 12	8 0	15	857	705	0 15 0	1	2	2 0 0	2 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	860	800	0 15 0	
24	Holti	I	1 12	8 0	15	2,360	1,937	0 13 2	55	211	4 3 2	10 0	18 0 0	1 12 13	2,425	2,168	0 14 4	
25	Yalwadhalli	I	1 12	8 0	...	521	509	0 15 7	30	50	3 12 9	...	...	...	541	545	1 0 5
26	Makri	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,850	1,701	0 14 8	104	360	3 7 4	4 0	18 0 0	4 12 0	1,958	2,080	1 1 0	
27	Chikyedchi	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,250	1,093	0 14 0	45	166	3 11 0	11 0	36 0 0	3 4 4	1,306	1,295	0 15 10	
28	Dodgubi	I	1 12	8 0	...	1,169	952	0 13 0	31	91	3 15 0	11 0	41 0 0	3 12 11	1,211	1,084	0 14 4	
29	Totganti	I	1 12	8 0	...	336	284	0 15 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	337	285	0 13 6
30	Bulapur	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,212	881	0 13 0	1	1	1 0 0	3 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1,216	958	0 13 0	
31	Hiremadapur	I	1 12	8 0	...	915	918	1 0 1	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	917	922	1 0 1
32	Sanbasapur	I	1 12	8 0	...	219	191	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	190	0 13 11
33	Mavintop	I	1 12	8 0	...	1,058	889	0 12 5	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,060	893	0 12 5
34	Kodihalli	I	1 12	8 0	...	405	475	1 0 4	21	90	4 4 7	...	...	...	480	563	1 2 7
35	Timlapur	I	1 12	8 0	...	469	409	0 14 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	470	410	0 13 1
36	Sangubbi	I	1 12	8 0	...	113	163	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	163	1 7 0
37	Badasangapur	I	1 12	8 0	15	651	518	0 12 5	...	...	...	0 3	0 2 0	1 5 0	650	519	0 12 5
38	Batikop	I	1 12	8 0	15	490	414	0 12 6	2	2	1 0 0	2 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	494	419	0 12 7	
39	Parwatsidgeri	I	1 12	8 0	15	532	377	0 11 4	5	12	2 6 5	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	538	390	0 11 7	
40	Kanvisidgeri	I	1 12	8 0	...	262	274	0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	274	0 15 6
41	Kirzeri	I	1 12	8 0	...	992	1,073	1 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	992	1,072	1 1 3
42	Chinnalgunn	I	1 12	8 0	15	2,014	2,297	1 3 3	443	1,362	3 0 8	66 0	591 0 0	8 8 0	2,526	4,220	1 1 1	
43	Sidenur	I	1 12	8 0	15	2,258	1,441	0 10 3	140	422	3 0 3	99 0	414 0 0	6 0 0	2,467	2,277	0 14 1	
44	Keravdi	I	1 12	8 0	15	853	733	0 13 5	145	563	3 14 1	17 0	159 0 0	0 5 8	1,015	1,464	1 6 1	
45	Bidarkatti	I	1 12	8 0	15	414	339	0 12 1	87	254	4 7 4	2 0	21 0 0	10 8 0	473	614	1 4 4	
46	Tadas	I	1 12	8 0	15	979	922	0 15 1	155	448	2 14 3	31 0	235 0 0	7 4 11	1,178	1,655	1 6 7	
47	Hirenandhalli	I	1 12	8 0	15	305	226	0 11 10	15	38	2 8 6	13 0	126 0 0	7 0 0	334	390	1 2 6	
48	Chiknandhalli	I	1 12	8 0	...	136	171	1 4 1	23	65	2 13 3	...	...	...	159	236	1 7 4

DIX Q.

Occupied land in the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár District.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group I.			
1 14	8 0	15	1,151	1,043	0 14 6	137	593	4 7 0	18 0	141 0 0	7 13 4	1,296	1,747	1 5 7	4*17	Kod	1	
1 14	8 0	...	981	808	0 14 9	149	577	3 13 11	...	...	...	1,130	1,483	1 5 0	4*22	Vadenpur	2
1 14	8 0	...	505	310	0 9 10	21	44	2 1 0	...	...	...	596	354	0 10 10	5*9	Katonhalli	3
1 14	8 0	15	1,116	1,08	0 15 10	78	194	3 1 6	1 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1,190	1,302	1 1 6	6*3	Arikatti	4	
1 14	8 0	15	744	552	0 11 10	82	313	3 13 1	3 0	13 0 0	4 5 4	829	873	1 0 11	4*40	Annur	5	
1 14	8 0	...	384	265	0 12 0	7	13	2 9 1	...	...	...	381	283	0 12 7	6*79	Kanvi-mallapur	6
1 14	8 0	...	420	315	0 12 0	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	423	321	0 12 2	7*00	Allapur	7
1 14	8 0	15	1,227	930	0 12 9	40	97	2 6 9	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1,309	1,034	0 13 0	6*38	Hirebudihal	8	
1 14	8 0	Basapur	9
1 14	8 0	15	651	743	0 13 6	105	313	3 0 4	4 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	900	1,085	1 2 1	4*34	Chikbudihal	10	
1 14	8 0	15	404	347	0 13 9	62	213	3 8 3	0	6 0 0	6 0 0	467	571	0 13 7	4*30	Shankaranhalli	11	
1 14	8 0	15	590	556	1 1 10	24	67	3 13 8	6 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	530	653	1 3 9	6*01	Cjanipur	12	
1 14	8 0	...	430	371	0 13 9	34	61	2 8 8	...	...	...	454	432	0 15 3	6*14	Chikenhalli	13
1 14	8 0	15	571	630	1 1 7	10	46	2 14 0	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	528	677	1 2 5	6*81	Vaderhalli	14	
1 14	8 0	15	1,111	845	0 12 2	63	229	4 5 0	24 0	118 0 0	4 14 5	1,188	1,192	1 0 1	4*93	Aladgeri	15	
1 14	8 0	15	478	473	0 15 10	5	12	2 6 5	5 0	19 0 0	3 9 7	438	503	1 0 6	6*79	Lingedowarkop	16	
1 14	8 0	15	1,290	1,154	0 14 3	10	49	3 1 0	3 0	12 0 0	4 0 0	1,315	1,215	0 14 0	6*03	Kunchur	17	
1 14	8 0	15	410	403	0 15 7	48	193	4 0 4	7 0	23 0 0	3 2 3	474	617	1 4 10	4*56	Chikmotur	18	
1 14	8 0	15	1,688	1,840	1 1 6	11	22	2 0 0	5 0	9 0 0	1 13 9	1,704	1,870	1 1 7	6*43	Rattihalli	19	
1 14	8 0	15	530	331	0 10 1	31	83	2 10 10	1 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	502	427	0 12 3	5*43	Jokanhalli	20	
1 14	8 0	15	2,910	3,924	1 5 7	31	56	2 10 8	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2,932	3,981	1 5 9	7*92	Kudapali	21	
1 14	8 0	15	2,300	1,814	0 13 7	16	31	1 15 0	10 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	2,832	1,865	0 13 9	6*94	Katur	22	
1 14	8 0	15	357	332	0 15 11	1	2	2 0 0	2 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	330	357	0 15 11	7*12	Yedgod	23	
1 14	8 0	15	2,360	2,075	0 14 1	55	311	4 3 2	10 0	18 0 0	1 12 10	2,425	2,304	0 15 2	6*37	Hulti	24	
1 14	8 0	...	521	545	1 0 0	20	53	2 12 9	...	...	...	541	601	1 1 9	6*37	Yalwadhalli	25
1 14	8 0	15	1,851	1,923	0 15 9	104	360	3 7 4	4 0	19 0 0	4 12 0	1,958	2,202	1 2 0	5*97	Makri	26	
1 14	8 0	15	1,250	1,171	0 15 0	46	166	3 11 0	11 0	36 0 0	3 4 4	1,306	1,373	1 0 9	6*02	Chikyedehi	27	
1 14	8 0	...	1,169	1,020	0 14 0	31	91	2 15 0	11 0	41 0 0	3 12 11	1,211	1,152	0 15 3	6*27	Dodgubi	28	
1 14	8 0	...	338	304	0 14 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	337	305	0 14 6	7*01	Totganti	29
1 14	8 0	15	1,212	1,051	0 13 10	1	1	1 0 0	3 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1,216	1,055	0 13 11	7*11	Bulapur	30	
1 14	8 0	...	915	984	1 1 2	3	4	3 0 0	...	...	...	917	989	1 1 3	7*16	Hiremadapur	31
1 14	8 0	...	219	204	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	204	0 14 11	7*37	Sanbasapur	32
1 14	8 0	...	1,039	953	0 14 5	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,060	957	0 14 5	7*17	Mavintop	33
1 14	8 0	...	485	509	1 1 6	21	20	4 4 7	...	...	...	486	509	1 3 9	6*02	Kodihalli	34
1 14	8 0	...	480	478	0 14 11	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	470	439	0 14 11	7*07	Timlapur	35
1 14	8 0	...	113	174	1 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	174	1 6 8	7*41	Sangubbi	36
1 14	8 0	15	650	535	0 13 8	...	...	...	0 3	0 2 0	1 5 0	630	555	0 13 8	7*14	Badasangapur	37
1 14	8 0	15	490	444	0 14 6	2	2	1 0 0	2 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	494	440	0 14 6	7*16	Batikop	38	
1 14	8 0	15	583	404	0 12 2	5	12	2 6 5	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	538	417	0 12 5	6*92	Parwatedgeri	39	
1 14	8 0	...	293	294	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	294	1 0 8	7*30	Kauvidgeri	40
1 14	8 0	...	993	1,077	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	992	1,077	1 1 5	6*47	Kirgeri	41
1 14	8 0	15	2,014	2,431	1 3 7	449	1,263	3 0 8	66 0	561 0 0	8 8 0	2,528	4,394	1 11 9	3*39	Chinmugund	42	
1 14	8 0	15	2,358	1,544	0 10 11	140	423	3 0 2	69 0	414 0 0	6 0 0	2,467	2,330	0 15 5	4*52	Sidenur	43	
1 14	8 0	15	983	785	0 14 9	145	563	3 24 1	17 0	150 0 0	9 5 6	1,015	1,506	1 7 9	3*58	Kerardi	44	
1 14	8 0	15	414	383	0 14 2	27	254	4 7 4	2 9	21 0 0	10 8 0	473	638	1 5 7	3*97	Bidarkatti	45	
1 14	8 0	15	979	939	1 0 2	125	448	2 14 3	39 0	285 0 0	7 4 11	1,172	1,721	1 7 6	3*96	Tadas	46	
1 14	8 0	15	308	243	0 12 8	15	39	2 8 6	18 0	126 0 0	7 0 0	323	406	1 3 3	4*10	Hirenandihalli	47	
1 14	8 0	...	136	183	1 5 6	23	66	2 13 3	...	...	...	159	249	1 8 11	5*08	Chiknandihalli	48

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I—</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>continued.</i>																
49	Kagnalli	I	1 12	8 0	...	688	787	1 3 0	63	323	5 1 9	48 0	659 0 0	13 15 0	794	1,755	2 8 8
50	Ingalgondi	I	1 12	8 0	15	657	616	0 15 0	61	141	2 11 8	1 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	708	708	1 10 8
51	Virapur (M. Masur).	I	1 12	8 0	16	418	424	1 0 3	5	17	3 8 5	...	...	...	423	441	1 0 8
52	Timkapur	I	1 12	8 0	...	656	639	0 11 11	47	123	2 9 10	...	...	...	908	763	0 13 6
53	Bannhalli	I	1 12	8 0	...	774	896	1 2 6	24	47	1 15 4	...	...	...	798	943	1 2 11
54	Angargatti (M. Koginalli).	I	1 12	8 0	...	846	953	1 1 8	14	31	2 2 5	2 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	663	907	1 1 11
55	Kalgond	I	1 12	8 0	15	918	730	0 12 9	73	191	2 9 10	2 0	11 0 0	5 8 0	991	932	0 15 1
56	Chinnikatti	I	1 12	8 0	15	373	316	0 13 7	65	164	2 8 4	6 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	444	610	1 2 5
57	Tiplapur	I	1 12	8 0	15	399	353	0 14 2	54	108	1 15 3	...	...	...	433	459	1 0 2
58	Naglapur	I	1 12	8 0	...	473	507	1 1 2	15	34	2 4 3	2 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	490	545	1 1 10
59	Masangi	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,113	989	0 14 3	61	95	2 5 1	4 0	13 0 0	3 4 0	1,158	1,097	0 15 2
60	Hadigond	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,092	888	0 13 0	109	315	2 14 3	1 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,202	1,211	1 0 1
61	Nasvi	I	1 12	8 0	15	1,382	1,225	0 14 5	80	221	4 8 8	3 0	13 0 0	4 5 4	1,415	1,459	1 0 6
61	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	53,653	46,952	0 14 3	2,819	9,155	3 4 0	415 0	3,379 0 0	6 15 0	53,697	56,966	1 0 11
	<i>Group II.</i>																
62	Kasambi	II	1 8	8 0	...	671	576	0 13 9	75	196	2 9 10	...	...	...	748	773	1 0 7
63	Siddapur	II	1 8	8 0	15	398	269	0 11 11	99	255	2 9 0	1 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	488	580	1 2 0
64	Kumnur	II	1 8	8 0	15	1,054	972	0 14 9	204	661	8 3 10	12 0	66 0 0	5 8 0	1,270	1,099	1 5 8
65	Nellikop	II	1 8	8 0	...	108	123	0 11 9	5	15	3 0 0	...	...	...	173	138	0 12 1
66	Chikhasur	II	1 8	8 0	15	850	641	0 12 1	380	1,079	2 13 5	10 0	90 0 0	9 0 0	1,240	1,610	1 7 4
67	Hirehalli	II	1 8	8 0	...	370	309	0 13 4	162	333	2 14 4	...	...	...	553	537	2 8 3
68	Badmali	II	1 8	8 0	15	512	383	0 12 0	187	398	2 2 1	8 0	15 0 0	1 14 0	707	705	1 1 11
69	Basapur	II	1 8	8 0	15	297	183	0 11 10	13	33	2 7 4	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	241	188	0 13 6
70	Chikkabbur	II	1 8	8 0	15	904	656	0 9 10	17	52	3 0 11	2 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	923	610	0 10 7
71	Chikkhalli	II	1 8	8 0	15	347	288	0 13 3	264	804	3 0 9	3 0	36 0 0	4 8 0	619	1,129	1 13 3
72	Maldur	II	1 8	8 0	...	337	245	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	245	0 11 8
73	Birankop	II	1 8	8 0	15	388	391	0 15 11	147	401	2 11 10	4 0	23 0 0	5 8 0	534	804	1 8 1
74	Konapur	II	1 8	8 0	...	151	112	0 11 9	31	39	1 14 3	...	...	...	172	151	0 14 1
75	Muttur	II	1 8	8 0	15	1,037	873	0 12 5	296	1,056	3 9 1	18 0	89 0 0	6 13 6	1,346	2,017	1 9 0
76	Anaji	II	1 8	8 0	15	623	543	0 10 6	...	...	...	1 0	1 0 0	1 0	639	644	0 10 6
77	Hallur	II	1 8	8 0	15	792	351	0 7 1	17	46	2 11 3	1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	810	400	0 7 11
78	Dhulkop	II	1 8	8 0	15	555	537	1 0 1	145	288	1 15 11	1 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	701	852	1 3 8
79	Hireanji	II	1 8	8 0	15	560	337	0 11 0	208	566	2 12 6	2 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	768	965	1 4 2
80	Tummarikop	II	1 8	8 0	15	297	198	0 10 8	67	161	2 1 3	1 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	385	383	1 0 1
81	Chikkanji	II	1 8	8 0	15	833	766	0 14 11	113	381	3 3 8	3 0	9 0 0	4 8 0	943	1,166	1 3 7
82	Yogikop	II	1 8	8 0	15	508	529	1 0 8	141	602	4 4 3	3 0	17 0 0	8 10 8	652	1,148	1 12 3
83	Hawaabhavi	II	1 8	8 0	15	1,217	968	0 11 5	431	1,433	3 5 3	61 0	419 0 0	6 13 11	1,709	2,730	1 9 6
84	Shriramankop	II	1 8	8 0	15	370	194	0 8 5	132	309	2 10 0	1 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	523	697	1 2 2
85	Yatinhalli	II	1 8	8 0	15	814	498	0 9 2	335	943	2 13 0	10 0	77 0 0	7 3 5	1,159	1,488	1 4 6
86	Dewagihalli	II	1 8	8 0	15	927	723	0 12 5	288	769	2 10 3	29 0	124 0 0	4 4 5	1,244	1,805	1 4 8
87	Shankaranhalli (M. Deegat).	II	1 8	8 0	...	552	454	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	464	0 12 2
88	Ramatirith	II	1 8	8 0	...	140	138	1 4 0	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	113	142	1 4 3
89	Sutkoti	II	1 8	8 0	15	1,137	653	0 9 0	184	699	2 11 5	27 0	181 0 0	6 11 3	1,346	1,433	1 1 0
90	Bhogavi	II	1 8	8 0	15	657	568	0 13 3	226	635	3 0 6	41 0	203 0 0	7 6 3	924	1,566	1 10 11
91	Ablapur	II	1 8	8 0	15	1,222	899	0 11 9	307	730	3 3 5	45 0	399 0 0	8 10 8	1,474	2,019	1 5 11
92	Nulgeri	II	1 8	8 0	15	759	363	0 7 7	236	1,075	4 3 11	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	996	1,434	1 7 0
93	Narasapur	II	1 8	8 0	15	384	261	0 10 10	30	41	2 0 10	0 5	0 2 0	0 14 0	404	308	0 12 0

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	N
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group I—continued.				
1 14	8 0	15	683	323	1 3 3	63	322	5 1 0	48 0	889 0	18 15 0	794	1,813	2 4 6	3 18	Kagnelli	46		
1 14	8 0	15	687	660	1 0 1	81	141	2 11 8	1 0	6 0	6 0 0	709	807	1 2 3	5 77	Ingalgondi	50		
1 14	8 0	...	418	454	1 1 8	5	17	3 8 5	...	...	...	428	471	1 1 10	6 80	Virapur (M. Masur).	51
1 14	8 0	...	856	685	0 13 10	47	123	2 9 10	..	...	...	903	808	0 14 4	6 04	Tinkapur	53
1 14	8 0	...	774	958	1 8 8	24	47	1 15 4	...	...	...	798	1,000	1 4 1	6 04	Bannihalli	53
1 14	8 0	15	840	1,000	1 3 11	14	31	2 3 5	2 0	3 0	1 8 0	882	1,084	1 3 3	6 02	Angargatti	54		
1 14	8 0	15	616	789	0 18 8	73	191	2 9 10	2 0	11 0	5 8 0	891	984	0 15 11	5 58	Kalgond	55		
1 14	8 0	15	378	339	0 14 6	65	164	2 3 4	6 0	30 0	5 0 0	444	333	1 3 3	4 51	Chinnikatti	56		
1 14	8 0	...	809	378	0 15 2	84	108	1 15 3	...	...	...	453	484	1 1 1	5 45	Tiplapur	57
1 14	8 0	15	478	543	1 2 4	15	84	2 4 3	2 0	4 0	2 0 0	460	561	1 3 0	6 61	Naglapur	58		
1 14	8 0	15	1,113	1,060	0 15 3	41	95	2 5 1	4 0	13 0	3 4 0	1,159	1,168	1 0 3	6 47	Masangi	59		
1 14	8 0	15	1,093	961	0 13 11	109	315	2 14 3	1 0	8 0	8 0 0	1,302	1,274	1 0 10	5 20	Hudlgond	60		
1 14	8 0	15	1,382	1,319	0 18 5	50	221	4 6 8	3 0	13 0	4 5 4	1,415	1,547	1 1 6	6 03	Naswi	61		
...	...	...	62,683	50,355	0 15 3	2,819	9,155	3 4 0	415 0	2,879 0	6 15 0	55,887	62,230	1 1 10	5 80	Total of Group I	61
Group II.																			
1 10	8 0	...	671	624	0 14 11	75	195	2 9 10	...	...	...	746	820	1 1 4	1 03	Kasambi	62
1 10	8 0	15	398	314	0 13 0	99	255	2 9 0	1 0	6 0	6 0 0	468	575	1 2 6	4 55	Siddapur	63		
1 10	8 0	16	1,054	1,053	1 0 0	304	681	3 3 10	12 0	68 0	5 8 0	1,270	1,780	1 6 5	4 88	Kumnur	64		
1 10	8 0	...	168	193	0 12 8	5	18	3 0 0	...	...	...	173	166	0 13 8	7 25	Nellikop	64
1 10	8 0	15	850	694	0 13 1	380	1,079	2 13 5	10 0	80 0	9 0 0	1,340	1,668	1 8 0	2 93	Chikbasapur	66		
1 10	8 0	...	370	335	0 14 8	193	539	2 14 4	...	...	...	652	663	1 8 0	3 11	Hirehalli	61
1 10	8 0	16	513	414	0 12 11	187	893	2 2 1	8 0	15 0	1 14 0	707	817	1 3 6	3 77	Salimalli	66		
1 10	8 0	16	207	171	0 13 3	13	32	2 7 4	1 0	1 0	1 0 0	221	204	0 14 9	9 68	Basapur	68		
1 10	8 0	15	904	801	0 10 8	17	52	3 0 11	2 0	3 0	1 8 0	923	656	0 11 7	9 18	Chikkabatur	70		
1 10	8 0	15	347	312	0 14 5	264	804	3 0 9	8 0	38 0	4 8 0	619	1,152	1 13 9	2 13	Chikkhalli	71		
1 10	8 0	...	337	265	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	265	0 12 7	6 16	Maldur	72
1 10	8 0	15	383	413	1 1 3	147	401	2 11 10	4 0	22 0	5 8 0	534	832	1 9 1	3 92	Birankop	72		
1 10	8 0	...	151	121	0 13 10	21	39	1 14 3	...	...	...	172	160	0 14 11	5 96	Konapur	74
1 10	8 0	15	1,037	945	0 14 7	296	1,058	3 9 1	13 0	89 0	6 13 6	1,346	2,080	1 8 1	3 62	Muttur	75		
1 10	8 0	15	638	588	0 11 5	...	...	...	1 0	1 0	1 0 0	829	589	0 11 4	8 27	Anaji	76
1 10	8 0	15	792	380	0 7 8	17	48	2 11 3	1 0	3 0	3 0 0	610	429	0 8 6	7 25	Hallur	77		
1 10	8 0	15	555	603	1 1 6	145	238	1 15 11	1 0	7 0	7 0 0	701	889	1 4 6	5 34	Dhulikop	78		
1 10	8 0	15	890	419	0 12 0	203	566	2 12 6	2 0	12 0	6 0 0	765	997	1 4 10	3 32	Hireanji	79		
1 10	8 0	15	297	315	0 11 7	87	181	2 1 8	1 0	9 0	9 0 0	355	405	1 1 1	4 38	Tumarkop	80		
1 10	8 0	15	823	830	1 0 2	118	381	3 3 8	2 0	9 0	4 8 0	943	1,220	1 4 6	5 54	Chikkanji	81		
1 10	8 0	15	508	873	1 2 1	141	602	4 4 3	3 0	17 0	5 10 8	632	1,192	1 13 3	3 83	Yogikop	82		
1 10	8 0	15	1,217	940	0 12 4	431	1,433	3 5 2	61 0	419 0	6 13 11	1,709	2,792	1 10 2	2 61	Hawasbavi	83		
1 10	8 0	15	370	310	0 9 1	152	399	2 10 0	1 0	4 0	4 0 0	523	613	1 2 9	3 68	Shriramankop	84		
1 10	8 0	15	814	507	0 10 0	335	943	2 13 0	10 0	77 0	7 3 5	1,189	1,527	1 5 1	2 62	Yatinhalli	85		
1 10	8 0	15	927	782	0 13 0	238	759	3 10 2	29 0	124 0	4 4 5	1,244	1,665	1 5 8	3 74	Dewagihalli	86		
1 10	8 0	...	552	493	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	492	0 14 4	8 37	Shankaranhalli	87
1 10	8 0	...	110	150	1 5 10	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	112	154	1 6 0	8 45	Ramatirth	88
1 10	8 0	15	1,137	707	0 9 11	164	599	2 11 5	27 0	181 0	6 11 3	1,343	1,467	1 1 8	3 77	Sutkoti	89		
1 10	8 0	15	657	616	0 15 0	226	626	3 0 6	41 0	303 0	7 8 3	924	1,603	1 11 9	3 02	Bhogavi	90		
1 10	8 0	15	1,222	974	0 12 9	207	730	2 8 5	45 0	390 0	8 10 6	1,474	2,094	1 6 9	3 71	Ablapur	91		
1 10	8 0	15	759	388	0 8 2	232	1,075	4 8 11	1 0	1 0	1 0 0	996	1,464	1 7 6	2 08	Nulgeri	92		
1 10	8 0	15	384	282	0 11 10	20	41	2 0 10	0 6	0 2	0 14 0	404	323	0 12 10	6 95	Narasapur	93		

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Ra. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra. a. p.	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.
94	Hiremattur ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	1,056	635	0 9 7	96	404	4 4 1	...	...	...	1,161	1,039	0 14 2
95	Gangapur ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	289	231	0 12 9	43	159	3 12 7	24 0	81 0 0	3 6 0	355	471	1 8 3
96	Kalgonda ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	303	469	0 9 9	90	317	3 8 4	2 0	13 0 0	6 3 0	325	519	0 14 3
97	Kyatanikeri ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	348	214	0 9 10	17	41	3 6 6	...	...	...	365	256	0 11 2
98	Baanrhalli ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	548	433	0 12 4	97	348	3 9 5	10 0	69 0 0	6 14 5	665	840	1 4 10
99	Jogihalli ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	730	528	0 11 9	67	86	1 13 6	...	...	...	767	614	0 13 1
100	Hireyadchi ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	913	620	0 10 10	73	251	2 2 9	6 0	21 0 0	3 8 0	990	692	0 14 4
101	Tawargi ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	929	511	0 8 10	78	354	3 7 3	1 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,038	776	0 10 10
102	Hirekerur ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	954	980	0 14 9	154	2,232	5 0 5	39 0	533 0 0	13 10 8	1,447	3,695	2 9 0
103	Hoshalli ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	893	734	0 13 4	56	287	3 5 5	...	...	...	948	1,011	1 1 1
104	Ingalgondi ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	681	737	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	737	1 4 0
105	Shiragumbi ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	1,347	937	0 11 2	75	143	1 14 6	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1,423	1,081	0 12 2
106	Satgihalli ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	600	662	1 1 7	7	17	2 6 10	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	608	680	1 1 2
107	Kalvikuppi ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	474	350	0 11 10	7	13	1 18 9	...	...	...	491	363	0 12 3
108	Shiddapur ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	308	259	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	259	0 15 9
109	Malgi ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	696	675	0 16 9	1	3	2 0 0	...	...	...	687	677	1 4 3
110	Yaliwal ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	470	325	0 11 1	3	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	472	330	0 11 2
111	Chikiznorab ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	277	273	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	273	0 15 10
112	Chaphadhalli ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	277	300	1 1 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	278	302	1 1 3
113	Khadiyagar ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	678	659	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	659	0 15 7
114	Kamlapur ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	835	518	0 9 4	...	...	...	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	836	517	0 9 4
115	Masur ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	507	694	1 2 9	7	3	2 5 4	30 0	114 0 0	3 12 10	540	715	1 5 2
116	Heggeri ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	549	403	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	403	0 11 9
117	Medur ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	1,645	1,817	1 1 7	4	13	3 4 0	4 0	6 0 0	1 6 0	1,654	1,836	1 1 6
118	Tirmalpur ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	92	72	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	72	0 12 6
119	Kenehalli ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	333	319	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	319	0 15 4
120	Hoshatti ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	617	728	0 12 8	16	50	3 2 0	5 0	19 0 0	3 12 9	928	797	0 12 7
121	Hallihal ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	301	203	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	203	0 10 9
122	Angargatti ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	514	515	1 0 0	3	10	3 5 4	3 0	7 0 0	2 5 4	520	533	1 0 4
123	Tadkanhalli ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	674	436	0 8 11	2	3	1 0 0	...	...	...	676	468	0 8 11
124	Isrampur ...	II	1 8	8 0	A.	437	292	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	292	0 10 8
125	Nagwand ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	985	907	0 14 9	...	...	...	1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	986	906	0 14 9
126	Hirekabbur ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	945	543	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	925	548	0 9 5
127	Galgankatti ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	298	267	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	267	0 14 4
128	Paradkeri ...	II	1 8	8 0	...	631	378	0 9 7	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	632	380	0 9 7
69	Total of Group II...	...	...	...	...	42659	33,223	0 12 6	5,877	18,042	3 8 7	413 0	2,763 0 0	6 11 0	48,949	64,928	1 7 13
	<i>Group III.</i>																
129	Ghalpuzi ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	712	694	0 15 6	361	1,077	2 15 6	1 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	1,074	1,777	1 10 6
130	Dumihal ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	439	440	1 0 0	298	719	2 6 7	1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	739	1,161	1 9 1
131	Attikatti ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	489	327	0 11 11	281	678	2 6 7	2 0	16 0 0	3 0 0	723	1,031	1 6 6
132	Sudambi ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	765	545	0 11 5	447	1,219	2 11 8	3 0	17 0 0	5 10 8	1,215	1,781	1 7 5
133	Timmapur ...	II	1 8	8 0	25	192	157	0 13 1	172	413	2 6 7	1 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	366	573	1 9 4
134	Yetirhalli (M. Masur).	II	1 8	8 0	15	722	712	0 15 7	1	2	2 0 0	2 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	724	715	0 15 7
135	Tipaikop ...	II	1 8	8 0	15	332	433	1 4 8	0-11	2	7 4 4	1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	333	433	1 4 8
136	Mattihalli ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	355	213	0 9 7	95	245	3 9 3	1 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	351	464	1 0 6
137	Dhapanhalli ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	263	174	0 12 9	90	316	2 2 9	1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	263	466	1 5 9
138	Chanhalli ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	937	569	0 9 7	140	423	3 0 3	17 0	85 0 0	5 0 0	1,024	1,066	0 15 7

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. s.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
1 10	8 0	—	1,036	698	0 10 5	95	404	4 4 1	...	...	...	1,161	1,038	0 15 2	5.10	Hireznattur	94
1 10	8 0	15	289	250	0 13 10	48	109	3 12 7	24 0	61 0	3 6 0	355	490	1 6 1	4.03	Gangapur	95
1 10	8 0	15	803	530	0 10 7	90	817	3 8 4	2 0	13 0	6 2 0	695	660	0 15 4	5.01	Kalgonda	96
1 10	8 0	—	346	292	0 10 8	17	41	2 6 7	...	...	...	365	273	0 12 0	7.00	Kyatankeri	97
1 10	8 0	15	546	458	0 13 4	97	346	3 9 5	10 0	69 0	6 14 5	655	675	1 5 4	4.17	Basarhalli	98
1 10	8 0	—	730	572	0 12 9	47	86	1 13 6	...	...	...	767	663	0 26 9	7.17	Jogihalli	99
1 10	8 0	15	913	672	0 11 9	72	251	3 2 9	6 0	21 0	3 8 0	990	944	0 15 4	5.63	Hireyadchi	100
1 10	8 0	15	929	554	0 9 6	73	254	3 7 6	1 0	11 0	11 0 0	1,003	619	0 13 0	5.54	Tawargi	101
1 10	8 0	15	954	668	1 0 0	454	2,363	5 0 5	39 0	533 0	13 10 8	1,447	3,763	2 9 7	1.98	Hirekerur	102
1 10	8 0	—	862	764	0 14 7	66	287	3 5 5	...	...	...	948	1,071	1 2 0	5.93	Hoshalli	103
1 10	8 0	—	581	798	1 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	591	789	1 5 8	8.39	Ingalgondi	104
1 10	8 0	15	1,947	1,015	0 11 11	75	143	1 14 6	1 0	1 0	1 0 0	1,423	1,159	0 13 0	7.23	Shiragumbl	105
1 10	8 0	15	600	717	1 3 1	7	17	2 6 10	1 0	1 0	1 0 0	603	735	1 3	8.09	Satgihalli	106
1 10	8 0	—	474	379	0 12 10	7	13	1 13 9	...	...	...	481	392	0 13 0	7.99	Kalvikuppi	107
1 10	8 0	—	268	281	1 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	281	1 1 1	8.49	Shiddapur	108
1 10	8 0	—	636	731	1 1 0	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	687	738	1 1 1	8.27	Malgi	109
1 10	8 0	—	470	351	0 11 11	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	472	355	0 13 0	7.90	Yaliwal	110
1 10	8 0	—	877	295	1 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	277	295	1 1 0	9.46	Chikmorab	111
1 10	8 0	—	277	325	1 2 9	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	278	327	1 2 6	8.23	Chapardhalli	112
1 10	8 0	—	678	715	1 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	679	715	1 11 0	8.80	Khadibagar	113
1 10	8 0	15	835	559	0 10 1	—	—	—	1 0	1 0	1 0 0	886	530	0 10 1	8.33	Karniapur	114
1 10	8 0	15	507	643	1 4 5	3	7	2 5 4	30 0	114 0	3 12 10	510	772	1 8 10	7.97	Masur	115
1 10	8 0	—	549	497	0 12 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	549	437	0 12 9	8.44	Heggeri	116
1 10	8 0	15	1,646	1,963	1 8 2	4	13	3 4 0	4 0	6 0	1 8 0	1,654	1,967	1 3 3	8.23	Medur	117
1 10	8 0	—	92	78	0 13 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	78	0 13 7	8.83	Tirmalpur	118
1 10	8 0	—	333	246	1 0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	346	1 0 7	8.46	Kenchaikop	119
1 10	8 0	15	917	769	0 12 9	16	50	3 2 0	5 0	19 0	3 12 9	933	868	0 14 8	7.65	Hoskatti	120
1 10	8 0	—	301	220	0 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	301	220	0 11 8	8.37	Hallihal	121
1 10	8 0	15	514	558	1 1 4	3	10	3 5 4	3 0	7 0	2 5 4	521	575	1 1 8	8.08	Angargatti	122
1 10	8 0	—	674	473	0 11 2	2	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	676	474	0 11 3	8.22	Tadkanhalli	123
1 10	8 0	—	437	316	0 11 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	437	316	0 11 7	8.22	Ierampur	124
1 10	8 0	15	965	933	1 0 0	—	—	—	1 0	1 0	1 0 0	966	964	1 0 0	8.37	Nagwand	125
1 10	8 0	—	925	538	0 10 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	985	538	0 10 2	8.23	Hirekabbur	126
1 10	8 0	—	298	239	0 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	239	0 15 6	8.24	Galgankatti	127
1 10	8 0	—	631	410	0 10 5	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	632	412	0 10 5	8.43	Paradkeri	128
...	...	...	42,659	36,096	0 13 6	5,877	15,942	3 3 7	413 0	2,763 0	6 11 0	42,949	57,701	1 2 11	5.06	Total of Group II...	67
<i>Group III.</i>																	
1 6	7 8	15	712	636	0 14 4	201	1,016	2 13 9	1 0	6 0	0 0 0	1,074	1,052	1 8 7	7.10	Ghalpuji	129
1 6	7 8	15	439	403	0 14 8	208	674	2 4 2	1 0	3 0	2 0 0	738	1,079	1 5 3	7.06	Dumihal	130
1 6	7 8	15	439	300	0 10 11	231	636	3 2 3	2 0	16 0	8 0 0	722	922	1 5 1	6.78	Attikatti	131
1 6	7 8	15	766	500	0 10 5	447	1,143	3 8 11	3 0	17 0	3 30 8	1,215	1,680	1 5 10	12.41	Sudambi	132
1 6	7 8	15	102	144	0 12 0	172	302	2 4 6	1 0	3 0	3 0 0	365	639	1 7 8	6.75	Timmapur	133
1 0	7 8	15	722	668	0 14 6	1	2	2 0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0 0	724	666	0 14 7	9.25	Yetimhalli (M. Masur).	134
1 6	7 8	15	332	263	1 2 11	0-11	2-0	7 4 4	1 0	2 0	2 0 0	333	397	1 3 0	5.31	Tipaikop	135
1 6	7 8	16	255	231	0 10 7	95	245	3 9 3	1 0	5 0	5 0 0	451	495	1 1 2	4.53	Mattihalli	136
1 6	7 8	15	263	191	0 11 7	99	316	3 2 9	1 0	3 0	3 0 0	363	510	1 6 0	8.45	Dhupadhalli	137
1 6	7 8	15	937	615	0 10 6	140	422	3 0 3	17 0	63 0	6 0 0	1,094	1,123	1 0 4	5.29	Chanhalli	138

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
139	Hadrihalli ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	782	440	0 9 7	382	999	3 8 1	13	75	6 4 0	1,086	1,504	1 6 8
140	Kalvihalli ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	398	290	0 11 4	197	545	3 12 2	0-20	3	6 0 0	591	629	1 6 8
141	Balambid ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	508	301	0 9 7	148	383	3 7 2	4	23	5 12 0	658	680	1 0 9
142	Aladkatti ...	III	1 4	7 8	...	503	374	0 11 11	94	257	2 11 9	...	...	...	597	631	1 0 11
143	Godchikond ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	689	351	0 8 2	274	790	2 14 1	6	47	7 12 4	939	1,189	1 15 2
144	Gundgatti ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	623	600	0 11 8	30	85	2 12 0	4	8	1 4 0	847	660	0 12 6
145	Dudihalli ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	1,190	984	0 12 0	126	339	1 1 7	15	110	7 11 9	1,331	1,419	1 1 11
146	Mughalhalli ...	III	1 4	7 8	...	341	288	0 12 6	97	291	3 0 0	...	...	...	478	579	1 6 2
147	Wadinkatti ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	436	440	1 0 0	63	259	4 14 2	1	1	1 0 0	490	700	1 7 10
148	Chikkerur ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	477	359	0 12 1	352	1,481	4 3 4	24	329	9 12 6	953	2,179	2 8 6
149	Yellapur ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	210	159	0 10 7	105	378	4 6 1	25	364	14 9 0	460	1,401	2 0 9
150	Betkerur ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	788	445	0 8 11	463	1,748	3 13 9	7	69	9 11 5	1,258	2,261	1 12 9
151	Arikatti ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	411	212	0 8 2	186	605	3 4 0	9	83	9 1 9	606	999	1 7 9
152	Damanhalli ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	793	200	0 6 4	301	989	3 8 6	17	117	6 14 1	1,051	1,376	1 4 12
153	Shitkond ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	527	239	0 7 3	209	623	2 15 8	7	62	7 6 10	743	914	1 3 9
154	Buradikatti ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	758	419	0 8 11	412	1,000	2 6 10	7	52	7 6 10	1,172	1,471	1 4 2
155	Holbikond ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	498	380	0 12 6	446	1,112	2 7 10	3	27	9 0 0	927	1,519	1 9 11
156	Hirekonti ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	478	281	0 9 0	145	399	2 11 4	1	6	6 0 0	624	689	1 1 6
157	Apukop ...	III	1 4	7 8	...	123	75	0 9 4	56	157	2 12 10	...	...	...	184	229	1 4 2
158	Venkatapur ...	III	1 4	7 8	...	308	239	0 12 2	48	125	2 1 6	...	...	...	351	364	1 0 9
159	Aplapur ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	334	332	0 15 11	15	47	3 2 1	20	29	1 12 2	369	416	1 2 1
160	Virapur (M. Chikkerur).	III	1 4	7 8	15	351	288	0 12 2	6	18	2 2 8	8	3	1 0 0	360	304	0 12 8
161	Gangikop ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	610	347	0 9 0	28	98	4 4 2	0-9	0-8-0	1 4 0	638	446	0 11 2
162	Kodmaggi ...	III	1 4	7 8	...	610	535	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	536	0 12 4
163	Sutkotli ...	III	1 4	7 8	...	285	210	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	210	0 12 2
164	Virapur Khurd ...	III	1 4	7 8	...	579	467	0 11 5	43	120	2 12 8	...	...	...	613	527	0 12 4
165	Bannihatti ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	700	521	0 11 11	19	68	3 9 3	1	2	2 0 0	720	691	0 12 2
166	Joghilhalli (M. Masur).	III	1 4	7 8	...	230	241	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	241	1 0 9
167	Gudamadapur ...	III	1 4	7 8	...	710	274	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	274	0 6 2
168	Chik-konti ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	313	250	0 12 9	130	398	3 0 4	19	260	12 10 11	462	908	1 11 9
169	Purkondikop ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	211	157	0 12 0	70	230	3 2 3	0-20	2	4 0 0	282	379	1 5 6
170	Harikatti ...	III	1 4	7 8	...	990	499	0 8 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	981	490	0 8 0
171	Kadikop ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	91	88	0 14 2	71	254	3 9 3	1	3	3 0 0	166	340	2 1 4
172	Kasbi ...	III	1 1	7 8	15	725	612	0 12 6	435	1,804	2 15 11	16	211	12 8 0	1,176	2,127	1 12 11
173	Nittur ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	544	394	0 11 7	147	835	2 4 2	3	15	6 0 0	691	744	1 1 1
174	Satenhalli ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	638	413	0 10 4	384	1,119	2 14 7	4	23	5 8 0	1,026	1,554	1 8 3
175	Madlur ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	923	475	0 8 2	466	1,216	2 9 6	8	15	8 0 0	1,223	1,708	1 3 7
176	Bejur ...	III	1 4	7 8	...	397	207	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	207	0 11 6
177	Yamagpur ...	III	1 4	7 8	15	284	196	0 11 1	175	524	3 0 0	15	210	14 0 0	474	920	1 12 8
49	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	25,518	17,823	0 11 2	7,970	23,793	2 15 9	266	2,299	8 9 3	23,756	43,918	1 0 8
178	Nidnelgal ...	IV	1 2	7 8	15	918	577	0 10 1	63	217	3 7 1	6	49	8 2 8	967	848	0 7 2
179	Varaha ...	IV	1 2	7 8	15	504	262	0 8 4	48	139	2 14 4	3	12	6 9 0	554	413	0 11 11
2	Total of Group IV.	...	...	...	...	1,422	839	0 9 5	111	356	3 3 4	9	61	7 10 0	1,541	1,261	0 12 6
179	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	122,202	96,837	0 12 11	16,777	52,249	3 1 10	1,104	8,002	7 4 0	140,133	189,088	1 2

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.									
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.							
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33							
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group III—contd.						
1 0	7 8	15	732	464	0 10 7	282	969	3 8 1	12	75	6 4 0	1,026	1,546	1 8 2	2 99	Hadrihalli	139				
1 0	7 8	15	393	308	0 12 6	197	645	2 12 2	0 20	3	6 0 0	591	656	1 7 2	3 50	Kalvibhalli	140				
1 0	7 8	15	506	334	0 10 7	146	363	2 7 2	4	23	5 12 0	658	790	1 1 6	4 35	Balambid	141				
1 0	7 8	...	203	411	0 13 0	94	267	2 11 9	...	...	...	597	669	1 1 11	5 98	Aladhatti	142	
1 0	7 8	15	699	386	0 8 9	274	790	2 14 1	6	47	7 12 4	989	1,223	1 4 2	2 95	Godchikond	143				
1 0	7 8	15	828	620	0 12 10	20	55	2 12 0	4	5	1 4 0	847	720	0 12 7	9 09	Gundgatti	144				
1 0	7 8	15	1,100	1,060	0 14 3	126	339	1 1 7	15	116	7 11 9	1,331	1,515	1 2 3	6 77	Dudihalli	145				
1 0	7 8	...	241	317	0 14 1	97	291	3 0 0	...	...	...	438	606	1 6 2	5 01	Mugalihalli	146	
1 0	7 8	15	468	484	1 1 9	58	259	4 14 2	1	1	1 0 0	490	744	1 8 4	6 29	Wadinkatti	147				
1 0	7 8	15	477	395	0 12 8	352	1,481	4 3 4	34	339	9 15 6	863	2,215	2 9 1	1 65	Chikkerur	148				
1 0	7 8	15	240	175	0 11 8	195	678	4 8 1	25	364	14 9 0	460	1,417	3 1 3	1 14	Yellapur	149				
1 0	7 8	15	798	490	0 9 10	453	1,749	3 13 9	7	68	9 11 5	1,259	2,306	1 13 4	1 99	Betkerur	150				
1 0	7 8	15	411	233	0 9 1	166	605	2 4 0	9	82	9 1 9	606	920	1 8 2	2 34	Arikatti	151				
1 0	7 8	15	782	319	0 7 0	301	969	3 3 6	17	117	6 14 1	1,051	1,405	1 5 5	3 11	Damanhalli	152				
1 0	7 8	15	527	268	0 8 0	209	633	2 15 3	7	52	7 6 10	743	639	1 4 2	2 62	Shitikond	153				
1 0	7 8	15	763	461	0 9 10	412	1,000	2 6 10	7	63	7 6 10	1,172	1,513	1 4 2	2 36	Buradikatti	154				
1 0	7 8	15	483	412	0 12 8	446	1,112	2 7 10	3	27	9 0 0	937	1,557	1 10 6	2 50	Holbikond	155				
1 0	7 8	15	478	212	0 10 5	145	399	2 11 4	1	6	6 0 0	624	717	1 2 5	4 06	Hirekonti	156				
1 0	7 8	...	122	83	0 10 6	56	167	2 12 10	...	...	...	184	240	1 4 10	3 44	Apinkop	157	
1 0	7 8	...	208	263	0 12 8	43	125	2 1 5	...	...	...	351	369	1 1 8	6 59	Vankapur	158	
1 0	7 8	15	324	265	1 1 6	15	47	3 2 1	20	39	1 15 2	328	451	1 3 6	7 59	Aplapur	159				
1 0	7 8	15	351	317	0 14 5	6	12	2 2 3	3	3	1 0 0	360	333	0 14 10	9 54	Virapur (M. Chikkerur).	160				
1 0	7 8	15	610	332	0 10 0	22	99	4 4 2	0 9	0 8	1 4 0	623	460	0 12 2	7 87	Gangikop	161				
1 0	7 8	...	640	569	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	699	0 14 9	10 09	Kodmaggi	162
1 0	7 8	...	265	231	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	231	0 12 11	10 00	Sutkoti	163
1 0	7 8	...	670	448	0 12 7	43	120	2 12 6	...	...	...	613	668	0 14 10	7 78	Virapur Khurd	164	
1 0	7 8	15	700	572	0 12 1	19	66	3 9 3	1	2	0 2 0	720	643	0 14 3	8 30	Bannihatti	165				
1 0	7 8	...	220	265	1 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	265	1 2 5	9 27	Jogihalli (M. Masur).	166
1 0	7 8	...	710	301	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	301	0 6 9	9 35	Guddadamapur	167
1 0	7 8	15	313	275	0 14 1	129	393	2 0 4	19	260	12 10 11	462	922	2 0 2	2 77	Chik-konti	168				
1 0	7 8	15	211	173	0 12 1	70	220	3 2 3	0 20	2	4 0 0	262	395	1 6 5	4 22	Purkondikop	169				
1 0	7 8	...	660	539	0 8 10	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	931	639	0 6 9	10 00	Harikatti	170	
1 0	7 8	15	94	91	0 15 6	71	251	3 9 3	1	3	2 0 0	166	346	2 1 7	2 35	Kadikop	171				
1 0	7 8	15	725	673	0 14 11	435	1,304	2 15 11	16	211	12 3 0	1,176	2,186	1 12 9	2 81	Kachvi	172				
1 0	7 8	15	544	439	0 12 9	147	335	2 4 2	3	15	5 0 0	694	733	1 1 10	5 21	Nittur	173				
1 0	7 8	15	638	451	0 11 5	384	1,119	2 14 7	4	22	5 8 0	1,023	1,693	1 8 10	2 64	Satenhalli	174				
1 0	7 8	15	922	623	0 9 1	466	1,216	2 9 6	3	16	5 0 0	1,393	1,754	1 4 2	3 81	Madur	175				
1 0	7 8	...	267	228	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	228	0 12 8	13 14	Belur	176
1 0	7 8	15	284	216	0 12 2	175	524	3 0 0	15	210	14 0 0	474	650	2 0 1	2 15	Yamagur	177				
...	...	...	26,512	19,000	0 11 11	7,970	23,540	2 13 3	285	2,220	8 9 3	83,756	44,839	1 5 3	2 10	Total of Group III.	46		
1 4	7 8	15	916	641	0 11 2	63	217	3 7 1	6	49	3 2 8	967	907	0 14 8	7 53	Nidugal	178				
1 4	7 8	15	604	591	0 9 3	43	130	2 14 4	2	12	6 0 0	554	442	0 12 10	7 02	Varaha	179				
...	...	...	1,422	932	0 10 6	111	366	3 2 4	8	61	7 10 0	1,241	1,349	0 14 0	7 40	Total of Group IV.	2		
...	...	...	122,352	106,189	0 12 11	16,777	51,993	3 1 7	1,104	6,002	7 4 0	140,133	136,172	1 3 0	4 46	Grand Total	179		

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

APPENDIX R.

The present report refers to the 2nd Revision Settlement of the 179 Government villages of the Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár District. All the villages (except Yemagnur, which was settled under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7555 of 17th September 1885) were dealt with simultaneously when the current Settlement was made. The papers regarding the previous settlements of these villages may be found in Government Selections No. CLX, new series, and the report regarding the remaining village, Yemagnur, has been printed at pages 88, 89 and 90 of the 2nd Revision Settlement Report of Karajgi Táluka. The Appendices A, B, C and D of the village accompany.

W. GREER,
Acting Superintendent, Land Records,
and Registration, S. D.

APPENDIX A.

No.	Name of village.	Total population.	Can Read and Write.		Remarks.						
			No.	Percentage.							
1	Yemagnur of the Kod Taluka ...	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>356</td> </tr> <tr> <td>421</td> </tr> </table>	{	356	421	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>0·8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45</td> <td>10·7</td> </tr> </table>	3	0·8	45	10·7	The italic figures refer to the year of settlement, and the roman ones are taken from the Census Returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1883-84.
{	356										
	421										
3	0·8										
45	10·7										

APPENDIX B.

Statistical Table No. VI, (to be made out before settlement) Return of Houses, Chowries, Wells, &c., and of live and dead-stock.

District.	Surveyed villages.	Houses.					Wells.				Carts and ploughs.		Live stock.														
		Chowries.	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
Village Yemagnur of the Kod Taluka, Dhárwar Collectorate.	Government ...	...	...	4	66	70	...	...	...	...	9	77	...	...	...	87	24	61	87	109	196	157	No separate record. 35	...	...	...
		...	Superior	Medium	Inferior	111	...	...	...	...	21	70	No record.	No record.	2	No record.	No record.	66	No record.	No record.	167	371		123	...	...	...

The italic figures refer to the year of settlement and the roman ones are taken from the Census Returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1883-84.

(Signed) T. M. WARD, Major,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. N. C.

APPENDIX C.

Revenue Statement for the Village Yemagnur situated in the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1854-55.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to Survey Settlement.]

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total and Government occupied unoccupied and inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization on account of auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collection of Judd or quit-rent.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11, Acres.	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	
1844-45	...	Rs. 553	Rs. 169	...	Rs. 169	Rs. 384	...	Rs. 21	...	...	Rs. 683	Rs. 430	...	Rs. 1,257	Rs. 814	...	
1845-46	...	558	168	45	203	345	...	25	...	...	682	406	...	1,281	751	...	
1846-47	...	581	212	...	212	369	...	6	...	...	683	430	...	1,270	709	...	
1847-48	...	581	184	5	189	392	...	6	...	...	688	430	...	1,270	823	...	
1848-49	...	597	192	0	192	389	...	6	...	...	683	437	...	1,238	806	...	
1849-50	...	597	194	2	196	401	...	6	...	...	688	418	...	1,286	819	...	
1850-51	...	607	197	2	199	406	...	...	...	...	683	418	...	1,200	826	...	
1851-52	...	607	192	4	196	411	...	...	1	...	623	419	...	1,200	831	...	
1852-53	...	612	191	1	192	420	...	...	8	...	683	419	...	1,295	847	...	
1853-54	...	612	191	...	191	421	...	...	6	...	638	425	...	1,295	852	...	
<hr/>																	
1854-55	...	298	505	238	...	239	287	139	82	3	376	749	416	907	1,306	698	...
1855-56	...	284	493	...	...	...	493	149	65	8	374	743	433	907	1,306	954	...
1856-57	...	262	459	...	...	...	459	222	185	34	323	692	397	907	1,306	890	...
1857-58	...	272	451	...	...	...	451	212	163	38	323	692	397	907	1,306	886	...
1858-59	...	302	474	...	...	...	474	192	140	33	325	692	397	907	1,306	904	...
1859-60	...	336	513	...	...	...	513	166	101	31	323	692	397	907	1,306	941	...
1860-61	...	470	592	...	...	...	592	14	23	6	323	692	397	907	1,306	995	...
1861-62	...	458	581	...	...	...	581	28	86	6	321	699	456	907	1,306	1,043	...
1862-63	...	427	577	...	...	...	577	59	40	16	321	699	456	907	1,306	1,049	...
1863-64	...	455	599	...	...	...	599	31	18	6	321	699	456	907	1,306	1,061	...
1864-65	...	440	578	...	...	...	578	24	10	5	343	718	457	907	1,306	1,040	...
1865-66	...	440	578	...	...	...	578	24	10	5	343	718	457	907	1,306	1,040	...
1866-67	...	440	578	...	...	...	578	24	10	5	343	718	456	907	1,306	1,039	...
1867-68	...	440	578	...	...	...	578	24	10	4	343	718	456	907	1,306	1,038	...
1868-69	...	440	578	...	...	...	578	24	10	4	343	718	456	907	1,306	1,038	...
1869-70	...	440	578	...	...	...	578	24	10	4	343	718	456	907	1,306	1,038	...
1870-71	...	417	560	...	...	...	560	47	28	8	343	718	456	907	1,306	1,034	...
1871-72	...	417	560	...	...	...	560	47	28	8	343	718	456	907	1,306	1,034	...
1872-73	...	423	563	...	...	...	563	42	25	9	343	718	456	917	1,306	1,028	...
1873-74	...	438	578	...	...	...	578	31	10	4	343	718	456	907	1,306	1,039	...
1874-75	...	432	578	...	...	...	578	31	10	5	343	718	456	906	1,306	1,039	...
1875-76	...	432	578	...	...	...	578	31	10	5	343	718	456	906	1,306	1,039	...
1876-77	...	432	578	...	...	...	578	31	10	5	343	718	456	906	1,306	1,039	...
1877-78	...	432	578	...	...	...	578	49	24	5	325	694	453	906	1,306	1,036	...
1878-79	...	432	578	...	...	...	578	49	24	5	325	694	453	906	1,306	1,036	...
1879-80	...	438	587	...	...	...	587	43	25	5	325	694	453	906	1,306	1,046	...
1880-81	...	432	575	...	...	...	575	49	37	7	325	694	453	906	1,301	1,035	...
1881-82	...	430	571	...	...	...	571	51	41	6	325	694	453	906	1,306	1,029	...
1882-83	...	430	571	...	...	...	571	51	41	6	325	694	453	906	1,303	1,030	...
1883-84	...	440	586	...	...	...	586	32	27	4	325	694	453	906	1,306	1,042	...

The years above the line are those antecedent to Survey Settlement.

APPENDIX D.

Number.	Name of village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	By former survey.										By revision survey.										Average rate per cent.	Increase of assessment, per cent.	Decrease of assessment, per cent.			
			Total arable acres including inam.	Total unarable acres.	Government occupied land.								Total arable acres including inam.	Total unarable acres.	Government occupied land.											Unoccupied arable waste.		
					Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.					Acres.	Assessment.	
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	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	
1	Yemagur of the Kod Taluka	Rs. a.	800	178	208	119	104	340	17	128	449	536	814	169	261	192	168	519	18	208	445	917	31	10	Rs. a. p.	1 10 4	88 9	..

(Signed) T. M. WARD, MAJOR,
 Ag. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX S.

Dry-crop Leases, Kod Taluka.

Group.	Name of Village.	Total Assessment.	Total Rent.	Multiple.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Group I. ...	Bannihalli ...	29	63	2.17	
	Kaginalli ...	68	152	2.23	
	Hedigond ...	137	376	2.74	
	Timkapur ...	10	20	2.00	
	Ingalgondi ...	91	229	2.51	
	Virapur Kd. ...	73	175	2.39	
	Naglapur ...	14	52	3.71	
	Kalgond ...	109	324	2.97	
	Masunji ...	295	853	2.89	
	Angargatti ...	377	1,020	2.70	
	Tiplapur ...	103	238	2.31	
	Hire-nandihalli ...	30	69	2.30	
	Chinikatti ...	97	226	2.32	
	Kerwadi ...	53	140	2.64	
	Bidarkatti ...	62	164	2.64	
	Tadas ...	109	250	2.29	
	Katenhalli ...	48	102	2.12	
	Chinmugund ...	304	733	2.41	
	Budihal (Chik) ...	24	75	3.12	
	Shankamalli ...	51	127	2.49	
	Kod ...	154	419	2.72	
	Sidenur ...	248	763	3.07	
	Annur ...	58	123	2.12	
	Kanvimallapur ...	12	26	2.16	
	Arlikatti ...	43	90	2.09	
	Allapur ...	11	22	2.00	
	Hirebudihal ...	76	176	2.31	
	Aladgeri ...	317	974	3.07	
	Yelvadhalli ...	134	356	2.65	
	Chikkanhalli ...	58	130	2.24	
	Lingedevarkop ...	36	111	3.08	
	Vadenhalli ...	20	40	2.00	
	Battikop ...	267	717	2.68	
	Chikkimattur ...	26	52	2.00	
	Kunchur ...	195	541	2.77	
	Timlapur ...	6	16	2.66	
	Hulatti ...	87	198	2.27	
	Kadihalli ...	16	32	2.00	
	Mavinkop ...	53	120	2.26	
	Neshavi ...	222	595	2.68	
	Ujnipur ...	26	96	3.69	
	Dodsangapur ...	28	54	1.92	
	Chikkyedchi ...	74	182	2.45	
	Makari ...	115	202	1.75	
	Dodgubbi ...	132	317	2.40	
	Yadgod ...	78	227	2.91	
	Kudpalli ...	449	1,225	2.72	
Hiremadapur ...	213	545	2.55		
Sangubbi ...	78	138	1.77		
Rattihalli ...	405	969	2.39		
Totaganti ...	147	375	2.55		
Kadur ...	360	870	2.41		
Bullapur ...	166	519	3.12		
Parwatshidgeri ...	68	167	2.45		
Jokanhalli ...	55	141	2.56		
Kanvisidgeri ...	75	209	2.80		
Kirgeri ...	207	540	2.60		
Group II. ...	Kasambi ...	15	41	2.73	
	Siddapur ...	16	33	2.06	
	Kumnur ...	123	278	2.25	
	Nellikop ...	12	27	2.25	

APPENDIX S—continued.

Group.	Name of Village.	Total assessment.	Total Rent.	Multiple.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.		
	Chikbasapur ...	87	212	2.43	
	Hirehalli ...	25	62	2.48	
	Badmalli ..	26	72	2.76	
	Basapur ...	52	101	1.94	
	Ghallipuji ...	19	58	3.05	
	Chikhalli ...	28	58	2.70	
	Dumihal ...	19	47	2.47	
	Biranhop ...	16	37	2.31	
	Konapur ...	2	4	2.00	
	Muttur ...	76	175	2.30	
	Attikatti ...	54	146	2.70	
	Sudmbi ...	56	159	2.83	
	Dhulikop ...	97	217	2.23	
	Hireanaji ...	32	91	2.84	
	Tumrikop ...	13	32	2.46	
	Chikanji ...	23	57	2.47	
	Yogikop ...	26	57	2.19	
	Havasbhavi ...	40	117	2.92	
	Shiramankop ...	3	9	3.00	
	Yettinhalli ..	22	74	3.36	
	Divgihalli ...	28	56	2.00	
	Timmapur ...	19	57	3.00	
	Sutkati ...	63	199	3.15	
	Bhogavi ...	29	68	2.34	
	Ablapur ...	37	128	3.45	
	Nulgeri ...	70	219	3.12	
	Narsapur ...	40	108	2.70	
	Hiremettur ...	63	157	2.49	
	Gangapur ...	46	107	2.33	
	Kalgond ...	55	134	2.43	
	Kyatanageri ...	18	51	2.83	
Group II. ...	Basrihalli ...	24	51	2.12	
	Jogihalli ...	3	10	3.33	
	Hireyedchi ...	32	81	2.53	
	Tavargi ...	63	179	2.84	
	Hirekerur ...	42	103	2.45	
	Hoshalli ...	25	70	2.80	
	Ingalgondi ...	219	726	2.41	
	Shiragambi ...	53	157	2.96	
	Salgihalli ...	37	85	2.30	
	Kalvikappi ...	40	137	3.42	
	Siddapur ...	94	238	2.53	
	Kalgi ...	162	379	2.33	
	Yeliwal ...	75	201	2.68	
	Chapradhalli ...	96	243	2.53	
	Khadibagur ...	237	652	2.75	
	Iippaikop ...	63	247	3.92	
	Masur ...	323	1,047	3.22	
	Yettenalli ...	235	754	3.20	
	Medur ...	647	1,621	2.50	
	Trimlapur ...	17	33	1.94	
	Ramtirth ...	81	159	1.96	
	Chik-morab ...	50	154	3.08	
	Kenchaikop ...	99	283	2.86	
	Hoskatti ...	207	495	2.39	
	Halliyal ...	14	38	2.71	
	Angrgatti ...	108	311	2.87	
	Tadkanalli ...	36	117	3.25	
	Isrampur ...	19	39	2.05	
	Nagawand ...	375	1,047	2.79	
	Hirekabbur ...	75	179	2.65	
	Galgankatti ...	8	20	2.50	
	Puradkeri ...	45	115	2.55	

APPENDIX S—continued.

Group.	Name of Village.	Total assessment.	Total Rent.	Multiple.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Group II. ...	Chikkabbur ...	47	113	2.40	
	Maidur ...	92	252	2.73	
	Anji ...	128	362	2.89	
	Hallur ...	82	267	3.25	
	Shankarhalli ...	18	36	2.00	
	Kamlapur ...	50	128	2.56	
	Heggeri ...	93	269	2.89	
Group III. ...	Kadlikop ...	17	43	2.53	
	Kachavi ...	57	137	2.40	
	Purakundikop ...	12	24	2.00	
	Yembignur ...	6	11	1.83	
	Madlur ...	35	98	2.80	
	Nittur ...	19	38	2.00	
	Satenhalli ...	37	138	3.72	
	Virapur ...	59	112	2.07	
	Hirekonti ...	18-8	578	3.16	
	Chikkonti ...	7	17	2.42	
	Aplapur ...	21	49	2.33	
	Venktapur ...	24	59	2.45	
	Chikkerur ...	55	144	2.61	
	Appinkop ...	12	29	2.41	
	Yellapur ...	30	83	2.76	
	Mattihalli ...	1	5	5.00	
	Betkerur ...	46	97	2.10	
	Sitkond ...	39	82	2.10	
	Damhalli ...	17	49	2.88	
	Godchikond ...	40	113	2.82	
	Dhupdhalli ...	37	114	3.06	
	Aladkatti ...	16	61	3.81	
	Hadshalli ...	7	22	3.14	
	Balambid ...	32	85	2.65	
	Burdikatti ...	22	44	2.00	
	Holbikond ...	16	30	1.87	
	Kalvihalli ...	3	8	2.66	
	Mughihalli ...	50	137	2.74	
	Vadenkatti ...	25	63	2.52	
	Dudihalli ...	122	355	2.91	
Chanhalli ...	102	248	2.43		
Gundgatti ...	120	366	3.05		
Jogihalli ...	52	165	3.17		
Virapur ...	209	526	2.51		
Banikatti ...	282	842	2.98		
Belur ...	190	594	3.12		
Sutakoti ...	114	316	2.77		
Kodimaggi ...	117	399	3.41		
Gangaikop ...	65	139	2.13		
Group IV. ...	Warah ...	34	80	2.38	
	Nidnegal ...	17	39	2.29	

APPENDIX S—continued.

Dry-crop sales.—Kod Taluka.

Group.	Name of Village.	Area.		Assessment.			Selling price.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Group I. ...	Bannihalli ..	17	24	22	8	0	300	0	0
	Kaginalli ..	32	1	32	0	0	383	0	0
	Hedigond ...	47	15	46	10	8	1,030	0	0
	Timkapur ...	33	8	25	0	0	292	0	4
	Ingalgondi ...	19	28	24	1	4	392	0	0
	Kd. Virapur ...	19	58	12	13	4	350	0	0
	Naglapur ...	52	32	66	8	0	520	0	0
	Kalgond ...	69	5	39	8	0	644	0	0
	Masungi ...	94	8	97	3	7	2,351	0	0
	Angargatti ...	93	30	126	0	0	2,426	0	0
	Tiplapur ...	11	1	9	8	0	100	0	0
	Chikknandihalli ...	14	29	17	8	0	300	8	0
	Hirenandihalli ...	70	15	59	7	8	1,680	0	0
	Chinikatti ...	51	15	45	5	0	862	0	0
	Kerwadi ...	33	33	28	8	0	600	0	0
	Bidarkatti ...	6	17	5	0	0	100	0	0
	Katenhalli ...	14	31	12	0	0	260	0	0
	Chinmulgund ...	123	18	124	15	0	1,422	0	0
	Vadenpur ...	18	23	13	8	0	100	0	0
	Budihal (Chik) ...	125	22	99	0	0	1,205	0	0
	Shankaranhalli ...	54	8	38	12	0	500	0	0
	Kod ...	73	33	65	8	0	1,100	0	0
	Sidenur ...	239	24	129	7	2	4,231	0	0
	Annur ...	14	10	21	0	0	1,332	0	0
	Hirebudihal ...	23	38	19	8	0	200	0	0
	Aladgeri ...	79	2	38	8	0	850	0	0
	Yalwadhalli ...	18	13	20	0	0	434	0	0
	Chikkanhalli ...	40	2	31	9	9	408	0	0
	Lingedevarkop ...	53	29	47	0	0	740	0	0
	Vadenhalli ...	108	34	96	12	11	1,690	0	0
	Battikop ...	13	34	7	0	0	150	0	0
	Chikkhattur ...	11	22	12	8	0	160	0	0
	Kunchur ...	118	14	97	13	4	1,691	0	0
	Hullatti ...	102	1	68	1	4	1,270	0	0
	Sannbasapur ...	10	21	7	8	0	200	0	0
	Kodihalli ...	74	22	64	0	0	1,448	0	0
	Mavinkop ...	19	22	14	0	0	250	0	0
	Neshvi ...	174	9	142	9	4	2,226	0	0
	Ujinipur ...	135	16	143	4	0	1,160	0	0
	Dodsangapur ...	37	2	35	0	0	668	0	0
	Chikkyadchi ...	112	17	139	8	0	4,988	0	0
	Makri ...	72	18	51	12	0	1,150	0	0
	Dodgubbi ...	173	29	154	0	2	3,334	0	0
	Yadgod ...	63	1	47	0	8	758	0	0
	Kudpalli ...	270	17	395	6	10	10,461	0	0
Hiremadapur ...	162	32	148	8	9	2,825	0	0	
Saangubbi ...	26	30	39	9	8	1,266	0	0	
Rattihalli ...	220	25	236	9	11	9,405	0	0	
Totagunti ...	101	23	108	2	8	4,300	0	0	
Kadur ...	257	17	194	6	11	7,130	0	0	
Bullapur ...	172	32	137	10	0	3,540	0	0	
Parwatsidgeri ...	91	13	61	0	0	1,330	0	0	
Jokanhalli ...	4	0	6	7	8	98	0	0	
Kanvisidgeri ...	24	28	31	0	0	700	0	0	
Kirgeri ...	101	0	81	5	4	1,650	0	0	
Devagihalli ...	9	27	6	14	0	300	0	0	
Kummur ...	20	26	15	0	0	100	0	0	
Chikkbasur ...	3	29	3	6	0	65	0	0	
Hirehalli ...	30	23	68	8	0	422	0	0	
Badmalli ...	13	25	14	0	0	100	0	0	
Konapur ...	6	2	4	0	0	32	0	0	

APPENDIX S—continued.

Group.	Name of Village.	Area.		Assessment.			Selling price.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Group II. ...	Muttur	4	4	2	8	0	24	0	0
	Sudambi	2	14	2	0	0	40	0	0
	Hireanji	7	30	4	0	0	50	0	0
	Chikanji	9	28	6	13	6	75	0	0
	Yogikop	4	16	6	0	0	45	0	0
	Havasbhavi	63	17	61	6	0	1,260	0	0
	Yettinahalli	94	30	102	5	2	2,746	0	0
	Timmapur	37	30	26	8	0	500	0	0
	Sutkati	70	12	47	1	4	660	0	0
	Bhogavi	38	8	38	8	0	648	0	0
	Ablur	98	37	82	4	0	1,510	0	0
	Nulgeri	27	17	14	0	0	548	0	0
	Narsapur	50	38	28	8	0	950	0	0
	Hiremattur	36	35	26	8	0	296	0	0
	Gangapur	18	25	22	0	0	400	0	0
	Kalgond	51	7	88	4	0	540	0	0
	Kyatankeri	31	1	18	8	0	286	0	0
	Busrihalli	67	2	52	11	6	2,299	0	0
	Jogihalli	103	17	94	7	4	1,420	0	0
	Hireyadlhi	110	7	71	3	7	884	0	0
	Tawargi	41	7	24	0	8	730	0	0
	Hirekerur	95	39	91	9	0	1,632	0	0
	Hoshalli	97	21	69	13	0	1,191	0	0
	Ingalgondi	47	10	55	1	4	2,400	0	0
	Shiragumbi	115	7	59	3	4	2,350	0	0
	Satgihalli	22	35	22	6	8	430	0	0
	Kalvikupi	36	23	29	10	0	818	0	0
	Malagi	18	19	24	8	0	1,180	0	0
	Yaliwal	21	1	19	5	4	800	0	0
	Chikkmorab	19	6	25	0	0	300	0	0
	Khadibagur	144	9	146	3	7	357	0	0
	Tippaikop	17	2	21	12	0	785	0	0
	Masur	80	15	102	11	0	2,612	0	0
	Yattinhalli	94	30	102	5	2	2,746	0	0
	Medur	24	10	21	0	0	350	0	0
	Ramtirth	7	17	7	3	4	300	0	0
	Kenchaikop	51	21	58	4	0	2,230	0	0
	Hoskatti	176	10	164	10	8	3,314	0	0
	Hullihal	38	37	21	4	0	408	0	0
	Angargatti	15	17	20	0	0	263	0	0
	Tadkanhalli	12	6	12	0	0	576	0	0
Isrampur	37	28	32	15	6	1,800	0	0	
Nagwand	45	10	34	2	3	2,220	0	0	
Hirekabbur	34	32	15	4	0	664	0	0	
Galgankatti	23	34	17	8	0	268	0	0	
Puradkeri	159	49	96	15	0	2,943	0	0	
Chikkabbur	97	12	57	1	4	2,358	0	0	
Maidur	305	4	360	10	4	8,018	0	0	
Anji	33	16	25	7	4	816	0	0	
Hallur	52	18	30	1	0	922	0	0	
Shankarnhalli	71	10	66	9	2	1,059	0	0	
Kamlapur	39	19	24	0	0	415	0	0	
Heggeri	60	38	43	12	10	1,221	0	0	
Madlur	9	1	5	2	0	100	0	0	
Nittur	13	16	12	0	0	200	0	0	
Virapur	16	34	13	0	0	92	0	0	
Chikkonti	4	0	4	0	0	50	0	0	
Group III. ...	Aflapur	36	30	39	0	0	313	0	0
Venktapur	8	25	8	8	0	90	0	0	
Chikkerur	16	6	12	8	0	375	0	0	
Mattihalli	5	17	5	8	0	150	0	0	
Betkerur	8	5	3	0	0	128	0	0	
Shitikond	30	11	19	0	0	192	0	0	

APPENDIX S—concluded.

Group.	Name of Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Selling price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group III. ...	Arikatti ...	25 30	21 8 0	240 0 0
	Damhalli	13 31	7 13 4	130 0 0
	Aladkatti ...	18 21	12 5 4	712 0 0
	Hadarhalli ...	71 24	42 1 6	1,106 0 0
	Balambid ..	18 22	14 5 4	556 0 0
	Burdikatti ...	16 38	9 8 0	90 0 0
	Kalvihalli ...	83 5	79 12 0	1,052 0 0
	Mugalihalli ...	79 28	72 0 0	892 0 0
	Vadenkatti ...	9 11	10 0 0	300 0 0
	Dudihalli ...	98 8	108 13 8	2,917 0 0
	Chanhalli ...	87 0	41 3 4	770 0 0
	Gundgatti ...	51 27	44 0 0	1,499 0 0
	Jogihalli ...	23 0	23 0 8	1,550 0 0
	Virapur ...	117 3	110 2 0	3,980 0 0
	Banihatti ...	261 23	163 3 0	3,300 0 0
Group IV. ...	Belur ...	30 14	16 0 0	396 0 0
	Sutkoti ...	22 33	15 14 0	600 0 0
	Kodimaggi ...	162 8	140 4 4	4,153 0 0
	Gangaikop ...	70 27	50 8 0	844 0 0
	Warah ...	12 1	12 0 0	180 0 0
	Nidnegal ...	6 28	3 8 0	32 0 0

APPENDIX T.

Rice leases. Kod Taluka.

Group.	Name of Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group I	Chinmulgund	30 9	107 8 0	177 5 0
	Shankaranhalli	10 5	29 0 0	55 5 0
	Vadenpur	11 27	42 0 0	56 0 0
	Kod	51 35	201 8 0	290 0 0
	Karavadi	42 10	100 0 0	183 12 0
	Bidrakatti	9 5	27 8 0	46 12 0
	Tadas	21 30	32 8 0	46 0 0
	Hirenandihalli	0 24	1 12 0	3 0 0
	Chickhalli	8 39	15 10 8	37 3 6
	Timkapur	3 5	6 0 0	16 2 0
	Heddigond	3 38	14 4 0	28 0 0
	Bannihalli	1 32	3 0 0	7 0 0
	Kaginelli	6 0	16 0 0	31 0 0
	Kd. Virapur	0 20	2 10 8	4 0 0
	Masangi	3 20	6 9 10	27 0 0
	Ujanipur	2 1	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Arlikatti	6 5	15 4 0	24 8 0
	Aladkeri	16 9	53 5 4	126 0 0
	Yelwadhalli	7 29	14 0 0	3 8 0
	Kunchur	4 21	8 0 0	28 0 0
	Annur	13 11	47 0 9	149 3 0
	Chikhalli	19 29	13 0 0	21 0 0
	Sidenur	16 17	51 0 0	110 1 0
	Dodgubbi	8 32	26 0 0	56 12 0
Makeri	5 29	22 0 0	37 4 0	
Group II	Divgihalli	4 10	13 0 0	31 5 0
	Shriramankop	26 16	42 8 0	74 0 0
	Havasbhavi	31 1	115 0 0	169 6 0
	Yogikop	9 20	33 0 0	49 8 0
	Chickknji	26 0	67 0 0	81 0 0
	Yatinhalli	34 0	94 0 0	148 0 0
	Dummihal	39 0	78 0 0	118 0 0
	Timmapur	9 0	13 0 0	24 0 0
	Badamalli	15 0	16 0 0	29 0 0
	Chickbasur	67 0	153 0 0	216 0 0
	Ghalipuji	34 0	80 0 0	142 0 0
	Mattur	34 0	96 0 0	170 0 0
	Hireanji	11 0	21 0 0	33 0 0
	Hirehalli	41 0	78 0 0	105 0 0
	Kumkar	60 0	162 0 0	240 0 0
	Basapur	5 0	4 0 0	16 0 0
	Sudambi	58 0	147 0 0	239 0 0
	Birankop	6 0	23 0 0	47 0 0
	Attikatti	108 0	173 0 0	312 0 0
	Dhulikop	7 0	11 0 0	26 0 0
	Bhogavi	20 0	6 0 0	56 0 0
	Kalgond	4 0	17 0 0	35 0 0
	Nulgeri	32 0	94 0 0	143 0 0
	Ablur	19 0	69 0 0	190 0 0
Hiremattur	3 0	15 0 0	80 0 0	
Shirgambi	32 0	53 0 0	115 0 0	
Gangapur	2 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
Kyatankeri	2 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
Hoshalli	2 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	
Tavargi	19 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	

APPENDIX T—continued.

Group.	Name of Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group III ...	Hirekonti ...	35 0	47 0 0	75 0 0
	Satenhalli ...	23 0	43 0 0	59 0 0
	Appikop ...	9 0	10 0 0	16 0 0
	Chickkerur ...	22 0	70 0 0	112 0 0
	Chickkonti ...	3 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
	Yellapur ...	13 0	21 0 0	37 0 0
	Nittur ...	8 0	19 0 0	27 0 0
	Medur ...	29 0	60 0 0	88 0 0
	Yammignur ...	100 0	238 0 0	353 0 0
	Purkondikop ...	35 0	101 0 0	151 0 0
	Kachvi ...	102 [*] 0	225 0 0	323 0 0
	Kadlikop ...	25 0	39 0 0	66 0 0
	Mattihalli ...	7 0	21 0 0	31 0 0
	Dhupadhalli ...	10 0	12 0 0	24 0 0
	Dambhalli ...	10 0	28 0 0	35 0 0
	Betkerur ...	22 0	78 0 0	108 0 0
	Arikatti ...	7 0	24 0 0	36 0 0
	Sutkoti ...	16 0	41 0 0	70 0 0
	Godbikod ...	67 0	127 0 0	264 0 0
	Mugalihalli ...	40 0	57 0 0	96 0 0
	Kalvihalli ...	8 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
Buradkotti ...	40 0	65 0 0	105 0 0	
Chanhalli ...	26 0	54 0 0	107 0 0	
Dudihalli ...	4 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	
Vadenhalli ...	1 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	
Balambid ...	21 0	50 0 0	79 0 0	
Gangaikop ...	2 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	
Holbikond ...	30 0	73 0 0	125 0 0	
Aladkatti ...	9 0	24 0 0	45 0 0	
Hadarhalli ...	7 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	
Group IV ...	Varaha ...	20 0	53 0 0	66 0 0

Below Second Revision Settlement Report of Kod Táluka received under Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division's No. 2541 of 28th October 1909.

No. 9507 OF 1909.

Dhárwár, 16th December 1909.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

2. I have had the questions discussed in this report under consideration more or less since July last; and the report was discussed with Mr. Mackie in August last.

3. (Para. 24). As a matter of fact, plague has since reappeared. Hirekerur and an outlying village being affected.

4. The outstanding feature of this táluka is the area under chillies.

5. The supply of cattle is, I think, adequate (para. 69).

6. Paragraph 90 shows, in my opinion, that the question of prices has been laboured too much by Mr. Mackie in his recent reports. But chillies in this táluka are of special importance, and Mr. Mackie has, I think, rightly discussed their price at length.

7. Wages do not appear to have risen (para. 106). The selling and letting value of dry-crop land has greatly increased (para. 112). Mr. Mackie gives a summary of his preliminary remarks in his 119th and 120th paragraphs.

8. Mr. Mackie follows Colonel Anderson's grouping with the exception of a few villages in the 2nd and 3rd groups for, I think, good reasons, and I recommend his proposals for adoption.

9. As to rates also I am in agreement, except that I am doubtful about and increase being justified in the 4th group of 2 villages. This group does not figure in paragraphs 141 and 145. About 1/5th the assessment is now paid on rice land in Nidnegal and about 1/3rd in Varaha. The figures in Appendix S. are not particularly helpful. I am chiefly influenced by the figures in paragraph 133.

10. I agree with the garden proposal. Tanks will follow the orders to be passed on the Hángal Report. I agree about "other Nallás" also (para. 155). Proposals for the settlement of this táluka have been rendered easy by the work done in connection with Ránebennur and Hángal.

(Signed) C. HUDSON,
Collector of Dhárwár.

Through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
Poona,

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Second revision settlement of the Kod
táluka.

No. 9290.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1910.

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D., No. 2641, dated 28th October 1909—Submitting his report on the second revision settlement of the Kod táluka of the Dhárwár district.

Memorandum from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 9507, dated 16th December 1909—Submitting the report; and making remarks.

Letter* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 101-s-s., dated 25th February 1910—Submitting the papers; discussing the Superintendent's proposals as to dry crop grouping and rates; recommending a revision of the proposals by a full-time Settlement Officer; and making remarks.

Letter* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1022, dated 18th March 1910—Submitting the papers to Government; recommending that the proposals for the revision settlement should be postponed pending enquiry by a full-time officer; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The position in Kod so far as the rice rating is concerned is practically the same as in Hángal,† except that the total area under rice is less by one-third. In the question of dry crop rating a new factor makes its appearance, namely, the enormous expansion of chilli cultivation and the great rise in the price of this crop since the introduction of the present settlement. But the ability to produce chillies is presumably a recognizable characteristic of the soil and was allowed for in the classification and to attempt to assign special rates to special crops would not only run counter to the theory of the Bombay Settlement system but would incur the risk of taxing improvements or the enterprise of the cultivator, a risk which Government desire should be avoided with scrupulous care. It would in no way be inconsistent with this policy to raise the assessments on account of the railway having rendered profitable the cultivation of a crop which has risen enormously in price. As a matter of fact, other crops have appreciated nearly as much as chillies. In 1880-81 jowári sold at the rate of 61 seers to the rupee; last year the rate was 11 seers. Kulthi now sells for about 11 seers to the rupee; in 1887-88 the rate was 40 seers. Further, chillies are an expensive crop to grow as well as uncertain and the rayats who do grow them successfully may well have the benefit. The conclusion therefore to be drawn is that no further enquiry is necessary in order to give due weight to the change of cultivation.

2. The grouping proposed by Mr. Mackie involves no alteration of the existing grouping beyond the transfer of seven villages from group II to group III. There are adequate reasons for the small changes made. The proposals are therefore approved.

3. But with regard to dry crop rating the case for an enhancement is even stronger than in Hángal. The price of jowári has risen by 58 per cent., of rice by about 30 per cent. and of chillies by at least 150 per cent. During the settlement the unoccupied cultivable land has diminished from 23,609 to 6,761 acres and the Government land in occupation has increased by over 12 per cent. There has been a steady increase in population, and though there has been some diminution of milch cattle and young stock, the bad years have caused no serious loss of plough cattle, and Mr. Mackie records that Kod is better provided in this respect than the neighbouring táluka of Hángal. From the figures given in paragraph 112 of the report and from those appearing in Appendix S it is evident that the value of land has greatly appreciated and that

* Not printed.

† Vide Government Resolution No. 9289, dated 14th October 1910.

rents are considerably in excess of twice the assessment. Having regard to all these considerations, Government are of opinion that an enhancement of 15 per cent. on the dry crop is clearly justifiable. Applying this percentage to the figures in paragraph 141, the following results are obtained :—

			Rs.
(1) Assessment	...	...	14,393
(2) Add 15 per cent.	...	...	2,158
(3) Total	...	...	16,551
(4) Rental	...	...	38,510
(5) Multiple (4) is of (3)	...	...	2.33

Mr. Mackie proposes an increase of Rs. 7,346 on the dry crop, while an enhancement of double this amount may fairly be taken. In order to obtain this increase Government are pleased to sanction the following rates :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	...	2	0	0
Group II	...	...	1	12	0
Group III	...	...	1	8	0
Group IV	...	...	1	4	0

4. With regard to rice rates, Government accept the Settlement Officer's proposal that the present rates should remain unchanged; but as in Hángal on the rice land that is assessed at dry crop rates the same enhancement should be imposed as on other lands in the village if the dry crop rate is raised.

5. The proposals with regard to the treatment of motasthal garden land and to the pásthal rating are approved.

6. The revised rates should be introduced this year (1910-11), levied in and from the year 1911-12 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

P. B. HAIGH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Collector of Dhárwár,
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of
 Land Records,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
 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.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied land in the

By FOAMA SENVV.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FOAMA SENVV.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kod	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,151	969	0 12 6	127	591	4 10 6	17	S. 36 W. 108 M. 1	7 12 5	1,266	1,700	1 5 0
2	Vadempur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	981	806	0 12 2	149	677	4 8 8	18	...	...	1,130	1,483	1 5 0
3	Katenhalli	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	507	296	0 9 4	19	88	2 0 0	...	...	...	520	394	0 10 2
4	Arlikatti	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,172	1,074	0 14 9	73	196	2 10 10	1	S. 1 W. 4 B. 4	5 0 0	1,246	1,275	1 0 4
5	Annur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	744	515	0 11 0	82	351	4 4 5	3	W. 9 18	4 5 4	830	879	1 1 0
6	Kanvi Mallapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	354	248	0 11 2	7	16	2 4 9	...	...	...	361	264	0 11 6
7	Allapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	420	295	0 11 2	8	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	423	300	0 12 4
8	Hirebudihal	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,227	874	0 11 4	40	97	2 6 9	M. 1	1	1 0 0	1,268	972	0 12 2
9	Basapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chikbudihal	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	851	694	0 12 0	105	317	3 0 4	4	S. 6 W. 18 24	6 0 0	960	1,025	1 1 5
11	Shankaranhalli (Mahal Kod)	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	405	332	0 12 1	60	210	2 8 0	1	S. 2 W. 2	6 0 0	427	548	1 2 9
12	Ujanpur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	500	519	1 0 7	24	68	2 12 4	P. 5 M. 1 6	S. 12 W. 16 M. 2 20	5 0 0	530	617	1 2 8
13	Chiknaballi	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	430	346	0 12 10	24	61	2 8 8	...	...	...	454	477	0 14 4
14	Vaderhalli	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	571	558	1 0 5	17	46	2 11 3	M. 1	1	1 0 0	599	625	1 1 3
15	Aladgeri	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,111	788	0 11 4	63	229	4 5 0	P. 12 M. 12 24	S. 37 W. 73 M. 20	4 14 8	1,189	1,196	0 12 4
16	Lingdevarkop	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	478	441	0 14 9	5	13	2 9 7	5	S. 7 W. 10	2 6 8	489	471	0 15 5
17	Kunchur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,296	1,083	0 12 5	15	49	3 4 3	P. 2 M. 2 4	S. 17 W. 5 M. 8	3 4 0	1,315	1,145	0 12 11
18	Chik-mattur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	419	375	0 14 4	48	198	4 0 4	P. 6 M. 1 7	S. 13 W. 16 M. 1	3 2 3	474	560	1 2 11
19	Battihalli	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,689	1,730	1 0 4	15	31	2 1 5	...	...	...	1,704	1,761	1 0 6
20	Jokashai	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	548	819	0 9 3	31	88	2 10 11	1	S. 2 W. 8	10 0 0	590	619	0 11 4
21	Kudapali	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,911	2,632	1 2 10	21	56	2 10 8	...	...	...	2,932	2,629	1 4 2
22	Kadur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,308	1,698	0 11 9	16	31	1 15 0	P. 2 M. 9 10	S. 3 W. 6 M. 11	2 0 0	2,329	1,744	0 12 0
23	Yadged	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	859	798	0 15 0	3	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	861	794	0 14 12
24	Halti	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,251	1,940	0 12 1	54	208	2 12 7	P. 2 M. 8 10	S. 3 W. 4 M. 11	1 12 10	2,422	2,111	0 14 2
25	Yalwadhalli	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	521	509	0 15 7	20	56	2 12 9	...	...	...	541	511	1 0 8
26	Makri	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,850	1,701	0 14 8	104	395	2 8 3	P. 2 M. 1 4	S. 3 W. 14 M. 2	4 12 0	1,911	1,711	1 2 1

APPENDIX Q.

Kod Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate.

By Revision Survey.																	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		34		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Group I.			
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,161	1,124	0 15 7	127	591	4 10 5	P. 17 M. 1 18	S. 36 W. 103 1	7 13 5	1,396	1,855	1 6 11	8-12	Kod	1	
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	981	948	0 15 4	149	673	4 6 4	...	...	...	1,130	1,615	1 6 10	8-90	Vadenpur	2
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	507	840	0 10 8	19	38	2 0 0	...	...	...	536	978	0 11 6	13-17	Katehalli	3
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,173	1,210	1 0 10	72	194	2 10 8	1	R. 1 W. 4	5 0 0	1,246	1,439	1 2 0	12-55	Arlikatti	4	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	744	630	0 13 8	82	319	3 13 1	3	S. 4 W. 9	4 5 4	829	963	1 2 7	9-32	Annur	5	
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	324	296	0 12 11	7	16	2 4 9	...	...	...	361	202	0 12 5	14-59	Kanvi Malapur	6
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	430	841	0 12 11	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	423	849	0 12 7	15-33	Allapur	7
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,227	228	0 13 1	40	98	2 7 2	M. 1	1	1 0 0	1,268	1,207	0 14 0	13-68	Hirebndihal	8	
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bampur (Babapur).	9
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	851	803	0 15 1	105	316	3 0 1	4	S. 6 W. 18 24	5 0 0	980	1,143	1 2 1	10-61	Chickbndihal	10	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	406	323	0 12 4	60	211	3 8 2	1	S. 3 W. 3	6 0 0	467	599	1 4 6	9-36	Shankara n h a l l i (Matal Kod).	11	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	500	601	1 2 2	24	65	2 12 4	P. 5 M. 1 6	S. 13 W. 13 18 M. 2	5 0 0	630	696	1 5 0	12-14	Ujanipur	12	
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	430	398	0 14 9	24	63	2 9 4	...	...	...	454	460	1 0 3	12-02	Chickonhalli	13
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	571	680	1 2 2	17	45	2 11 3	M. 1	1	1 0 0	539	727	1 3 9	14-49	Waderhalli	14	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,111	909	0 13 1	83	223	4 3 10	P. 12 M. 12 24	S. 27 W. 72 M. 20	4 14 8	1,183	1,263	1 0 11	10-59	Aladgeri	15	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	473	512	1 1 0	5	13	2 9 7	5	S. 7 W. 10	3 6 5	488	543	1 1 9	15-30	Lingodewarkop	16	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,200	1,261	0 15 5	15	49	3 4 2	P. 2 M. 2 4	S. 5 W. 5 M. 3	3 4 0	1,216	1,313	1 0 0	14-74	Kunchur	17	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	419	433	1 0 6	49	105	4 1 0	P. 6 M. 1 7	S. 6 W. 15 M. 1	3 2 2	474	650	1 5 11	10-43	Chick-mattur	18	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,639	1,999	1 2 10	16	20	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,704	2,029	1 2 1	15-22	Rattihalli	19
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	548	367	0 10 1	31	84	2 11 4	1	S. 2 W. 8	10 0 0	580	461	0 12 9	12-10	Jokanhalli	20	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,911	4,197	1 7 2	31	57	2 11 5	...	...	...	2,522	4,264	1 7 2	15-31	Kudapali	21
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,306	1,955	0 18 6	16	31	1 15 0	P. 2 M. 6 10	S. 3 W. 6 M. 11	2 0 0	2,322	2,008	0 12 9	15-07	Kadur	22	
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	269	921	1 1 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	900	883	1 1 2	15-37	Tadgod	23
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,661	2,242	0 15 1	54	209	2 12 2	P. 3 M. 8 10	S. 2 W. 4 M. 11	1 12 10	2,425	2,470	1 0 4	14-08	HuM	24	
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	521	537	1 2 0	20	55	2 12 9	...	...	...	541	643	1 2 0	12-63	Yalwadhalli	25
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,959	1,968	1 1 0	104	364	2 8 0	P. 3 M. 1 4	S. 3 W. 2 M. 2	4 12 0	1,953	2,349	1 2 2	12-12	Makri	26	

By FORMER SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
27	Chikyedhi	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,255	1,114	0 15 1	48	155	3 0 0	8	10	3 0 0	1,308	1,267	0 16 1
28	Dodgubhi	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,169	982	0 12 0	34	108	3 0 0	8	12	3 10 0	1,311	1,084	0 16
29	Totganti	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	385	384	0 12 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	387	388	0 12
30	Bullapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	1,313	981	0 12 0	4	4	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,316	985	0 12
31	Hiremadapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	915	918	1 0 1	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	917	922	1 0
32	Sanbasapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	319	190	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	190	0 12 1
33	Mavintop	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	1,030	868	0 12 5	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,032	872	0 12
34	Kodihalli	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	462	464	1 0 5	21	108	5 2 3	...	...	...	473	572	1 2
35	Timlapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	470	409	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	409	0 12 1
36	Baugubhi	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	118	163	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	163	1 0 2
37	Badasangapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	630	504	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	504	0 12 2
38	Batikop	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	490	414	0 10 5	4	5	1 4 0	...	...	...	494	419	0 12
39	Parwatsidgeri	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	533	378	0 11 5	5	12	2 0 5	...	...	...	538	390	0 11
40	Kanvisidgeri	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	382	274	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	274	0 15
41	Kirgeri	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	992	1,072	1 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	992	1,072	1 2
42	Chinmalgund	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,008	2,310	1 2 4	446	1,340	3 0 6	...	...	...	2,528	4,220	1 10
43	Sidennar	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,374	1,463	0 10 3	123	481	3 3 10	...	...	...	2,476	3,258	0 15
44	Keravdi	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	853	733	0 12 3	145	502	3 14 1	...	...	...	1,015	1,464	1 6 11
45	Bidarkatti	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	411	315	0 12 3	27	254	4 7 4	...	...	...	473	514	1 4 1
46	Tadas	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	980	940	0 15 3	164	400	3 0 4	...	...	...	1,199	1,723	1 7 1
47	Hiremandihalli	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	308	329	0 11 10	12	35	2 14 3	...	...	...	338	390	1 2 0
48	Chikvandihalli	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	136	171	1 4 2	23	65	2 12 3	...	...	...	159	206	1 7 0
49	Kaginelli	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	683	767	1 2 0	63	221	5 1 0	...	...	...	794	1,758	2 3 4
50	Ingalgundi (Mahal Kaginelli).	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	855	616	0 15 0	28	141	2 10 4	...	...	...	709	763	1 1 3
51	Virapur Khurd	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	570	407	0 11 5	43	120	2 12 3	...	...	...	618	527	0 12 3
52	Timkapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	950	635	0 11 11	28	127	2 5 5	...	...	...	978	763	0 12 0
53	Bannihalli	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	784	915	1 2 7	14	22	2 0 0	...	...	...	798	948	1 2 11
54	Angargatti (M. Kaginelli).	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	348	336	1 1 8	14	31	2 2 3	...	...	...	382	267	1 1 11
55	Kalgund (M. Kaginelli).	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	910	708	0 12 1	76	194	2 3 10	...	...	...	991	928	0 12 1
56	Chinvikatti	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	374	319	0 12 0	64	162	2 0 0	...	...	...	444	511	1 2 5
57	Tiplapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	399	353	0 14 3	54	106	1 12 2	...	...	...	483	459	1 0 3
58	Naglapur	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	457	422	1 0 10	18	26	2 0 0	...	...	...	473	520	2 1 7

APPENDIX Q--continued.

By Revenue Survey.																	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.			
Pay- crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
20	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		34			35
Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.		Group I--contd.		
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,255	1,286	1 0 2	43	155	3 9 8	8	S. 10 W. 18 S. 28 S. 12	3 8 0	1,306	1,460	1 2 0	13-47	Chik-Yedehi ... 27		
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,709	1,300	0 15 1	34	103	3 0 0	8	W. 17 S. 20	3 10 0	1,211	1,283	1 0 8	13-38	Dodgubhi ... 28		
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	830	328	0 15 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	337	323	0 15 7	15-30	Tot-ganti ... 29
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,213	1,138	0 14 5	4	4	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,216	1,137	0 15 0	15-43	Bullapur ... 30
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	910	1,081	1 2 6	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	917	1,065	1 2 6	15-61	Hiremadapur ... 31
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	212	320	1 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	220	1 0 1	15-79	Sanbasapur ... 32
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,030	1,009	0 15 7	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,032	1,007	0 14 3	15-37	Mavintop ... 33
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	452	555	1 2 11	31	109	5 2 3	...	...	...	473	644	1 5 9	13-58	Khodihalli ... 34
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	470	472	1 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	473	1 0 1	15-64	Timlapur ... 35
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	118	187	1 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	187	1 10 6	15-43	Sangubhi ... 36
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	630	582	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	582	0 14 9	15-47	Badasangapur ... 37
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	420	478	0 15 7	4	4	1 0 0	...	...	...	424	482	0 15 7	15 03	Bathop ... 38
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	523	488	0 12 2	5	12	2 6 3	...	...	...	528	450	0 12 5	15-30	Parwataldgeri ... 39
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	283	317	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	317	1 2 0	15-09	Kanvaldgeri ... 40
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	992	1,232	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	992	1,239	1 4 0	15-57	Kirigeri ... 41
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,008	2,663	1 5 2	446	1,354	3 0 3	...	Pl. 71 M. 3 74	S. 144 W. 452 M. 5	7 9 3	2,522	4,578	1 12 0	9-53	Chinmulgund ... 42	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,274	1,685	0 11 10	233	421	3 3 10	...	P. 55 M. 14 69	S. 83 W. 297 M. 20	6 0 3	2,476	2,621	1 0 8	10-65	Sidemur ... 43	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	843	948	0 15 10	245	559	3 13 8	...	P. 16 M. 1 17	S. 27 W. 123 M. 3	9 5 8	1,015	1,536	1 3 8	8-45	Kerwad ... 44	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	411	370	0 16 9	37	243	4 4 2	5	W. 37 S. 45 W. 212 M. 3	9 0 0	473	667	1 6 7	9-18	Bidarkatti ... 45		
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	980	1,090	1 1 7	164	496	3 0 4	...	P. 38 M. 1 39	S. 64 W. 212 M. 3	7 5 4	1,192	1,672	1 9 2	10-09	Tadas ... 46	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	308	265	0 13 9	12	35	2 14 8	18	W. 84 S. 129	7 0 0	326	426	1 4 2	11-78	Hiremandihalli ... 47		
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	136	199	1 7 5	23	69	2 11 1	...	...	...	169	262	1 10 4	11-01	Chikmandihalli ... 48
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	663	885	1 4 8	63	333	5 2 3	...	P. 45 M. 39 49	S. 78 W. 504 M. 8	13 15 0	794	1,873	2 5 10	10-23	Kaginelli ... 49	
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	655	706	1 1 2	53	147	2 12 4	1	W. 5 S. 1	6 0 0	709	830	1 3 8	12-05	Ingalundi (Mahal Kaginelli) ... 50		
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	570	463	1 3 11	43	122	2 13 6	...	...	...	613	608	0 15 9	14-51	Virapur Khurd ... 51
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	660	736	0 12 10	53	125	2 6 7	...	...	...	608	664	0 15 4	13-38	Timkapur ... 52
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	754	1,080	1 5 7	14	28	2 0 0	...	...	...	726	1,052	1 5 10	15-26	Bannihalli ... 53
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	843	1,082	1 4 4	14	20	2 1 3	...	...	...	622	1,112	1 4 7	14-29	Angargatti Kaginelli (M) ... 54
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	910	816	0 14 4	76	195	2 3 11	5	W. 17 S. 13	6 0 0	921	1,041	1 0 10	11-91	Kakund (M. Kaginelli) ... 55		
2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	374	268	0 12 9	64	123	2 6 8	...	P. 5 M. 1 6	S. 21 W. 30	3 0 0	444	551	1 4 3	10-02	Chivrikatti ... 56	
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	320	405	1 0 4	54	108	1 15 2	...	...	...	453	512	1 2 1	11-54	Tiplapur ... 57
2 0 0	8 0 0	...	427	557	1 3 6	16	29	2 7 0	...	...	...	473	528	1 4 2	12-01	Nagiapur ... 58

By FORMER SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Group I—contd.</i>																	
59	Masangi ...	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,118	997	0 14 4	41	88	2 2 4	P. 2 M. 2	S. W. 2 M. 5	3 4 0	1,163	1,098	0 15 1
60	Hedigond ...	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,002	888	0 13 0	109	315	2 14 8	P. 1 M. 1	S. W. 2 M. 8	3 0 0	1,308	1,311	1 0 1
61	Nasvi ...	I	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,328	1,225	0 24 4	60	221	4 6 8	P. 2 M. 2	S. W. 5 M. 28	4 5 4	1,415	1,459	1 0 8
61	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	52,827	46,958	0 14 2	2,869	9,619	3 5 3	P. 345 M. 61 406	S. W. 682 M. 2,157 2,839	7 1 5	66,198	69,356	1 0 12
<i>Group II.</i>																	
62	Kasanbi ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	671	576	0 13 9	75	196	2 9 10	...	...	...	746	778	1 0 9
63	Shiddapur ... (M. Kogtal)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	328	289	0 11 11	99	255	2 9 7	P. 1 M. 1	S. W. 1 M. 6	6 0 0	488	550	1 2 0
64	Kurnur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,069	965	0 14 11	199	642	3 2 18	P. 10 M. 2	S. W. 18 M. 52	5 8 7	1,270	1,299	1 5 8
65	Nellikop ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	163	123	0 11 9	5	15	3 0 0	P. 10 M. 1	S. W. 17 M. 73	...	173	188	0 12 9
66	Chikbasur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	880	841	0 12 1	379	1,079	2 12 6	P. 10 M. 1	S. W. 17 M. 73	3 4 4	1,240	1,311	1 7 3
67	Hirahalli ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	970	806	0 12 2	182	530	2 14 7	...	...	...	552	586	1 8 3
68	Badmali ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	562	492	0 12 4	145	333	3 5 0	...	...	...	707	766	1 2 9
69	Basapur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	807	183	0 11 10	14	82	2 9 6	...	...	...	821	188	0 12 6
70	Chik-Kabbur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	923	808	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	923	808	0 10 6
71	Chikhalli ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	849	298	0 12 5	260	786	3 0 4	P. 6 M. 4	S. W. 9 M. 34	4 12 10	619	1,127	1 12 2
72	Maldur ...	II	1 8 10	8 0 0	...	837	245	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	245	0 11 9
73	Birankop ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	879	376	0 15 10	151	405	2 11 0	P. 4 M. 4	S. W. 8 M. 15	5 12 0	584	904	1 6 1
74	Konapur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	251	112	0 11 9	31	30	1 14 2	...	...	...	173	161	0 14 1
75	Mintur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,097	872	0 12 5	309	1,145	2 9 1	...	...	...	1,348	2,017	1 8 0
76	Anaji ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	829	544	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	629	544	0 10 6
77	Hallur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	911	254	0 6 12	15	50	3 2 0	...	...	...	827	404	0 7 12
78	Dhullkop ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	680	553	0 15 9	136	292	2 2 4	...	...	...	696	845	1 3 9
79	Hiresanji ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	658	376	0 10 9	205	515	3 0 0	P. 2 M. 2	S. W. 10 M. 12	6 0 0	765	1,008	1 5 0
80	Tumarikop ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	297	198	0 10 8	87	200	2 4 7	P. 1 M. 1	S. W. 12 M. 7	9 0 0	355	407	1 0 11
81	Chikaneji ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	823	566	0 14 11	118	423	3 9 9	P. 1 M. 1	S. W. 4 M. 2	4 9 0	942	1,201	1 4 8
82	Yogikop ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	509	536	1 0 10	147	668	4 8 10	P. 2 M. 1	S. W. 9 M. 12	6 0 0	669	1,220	1 12 7
83	Havasbhavi ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,218	609	0 11 5	430	1,456	3 7 3	P. 55 M. 6	S. W. 73 M. 322	6 12 1	1,709	2,758	1 9 9

Q-continued.

By Revision Survey.																	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		34		
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Group I—concl'd.		
1 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,113	1,148	1 0 8	41	88	2 2 4	P. 3 M. 2 4	S. W. 2 W. 3 M. 5 13	3 4 0	1,153	1,240	1 1 2	13-23	Masangi 59		
1 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,093	1,097	0 15 8	109	215	2 14 9	1	S. W. 3 W. 6 8	8 0 0	1,203	1,350	1 1 11	11-53	Hedigond 60		
1 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,366	1,422	1 0 7	46	109	4 5 2	3	S. W. 5 W. 8 13	4 5 4	1,418	1,632	1 2 5	11-22	Nasvi 61		
—	—	—	52,341	54,374	1 0 8	2,385	9,459	3 4 11	P. 345 M. 61 466	S. W. 583 W. 2187 M. 109 2,878	7 1 5	56,102	66,061	1 3 0	12-78	Total of Group I. 61		
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	371	635	0 15 10	75	195	2 9 7	...	...	...	746	860	1 3 5	11-27	Kasambi 62
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	333	338	0 13 10	99	252	2 0 1	1	S. W. 1 W. 6 6	6 0 0	493	595	1 3 0	9-44	Shiddapur 63 (M. Koginelli)		
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,053	1,140	0 14 3	109	641	3 3 5	P. 10 M. 3 13	S. W. 13 W. 52 M. 72	5 8 7	1,270	1,653	1 7 4	9-34	Kunnur 64		
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	168	141	0 13 8	5	15	3 0 0	...	...	...	173	155	0 14 5	13-04	NelliKop 65
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	850	740	0 13 11	379	1,032	2 13 8	P. 10 M. 1 11	S. W. 17 W. 78 M. 91	3 4 4	1,240	1,913	1 6 9	6-23	Chikbasur 66		
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	370	358	0 15 5	182	527	2 14 3	...	...	...	553	385	1 3 2	5-28	Hirehall 67
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	363	539	0 15 2	145	335	3 5 2	...	...	...	707	364	1 3 7	6-73	Badmali 68
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	307	178	0 14 2	14	33	2 3 2	...	...	...	221	211	0 15 3	13-44	Basapur 69
1 12 0	6 0 0	...	623	702	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	702	0 12 2	15-43	Chik-Kabbur 70
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	340	327	0 15 5	260	787	3 0 5	P. 6 M. 4 10	S. W. 9 W. 36 M. 5	4 12 10	630	1,173	1 14 4	4-12	Ghokhalli 71		
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	337	223	0 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	288	0 13 5	15-51	Maidur 72
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	379	435	1 2 4	151	402	3 10 2	4	S. W. 8 W. 15 23	5 12 0	324	360	1 0 9	7-09	Birankop 73		
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	151	126	0 12 5	21	41	1 14 5	...	...	...	173	167	0 15 6	10-43	Konapur 74
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	1,068	1,139	1 0 20	283	1,033	3 10 4	...	...	...	1,343	1,352	1 0 7	6-63	Muttur 75
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	330	623	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	628	0 12 1	15-44	Anaji 76
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	311	409	0 8 1	16	49	2 1 0	...	...	...	327	453	0 8 10	13-33	Hallur 77
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	300	639	1 2 2	136	292	2 2 4	...	...	...	636	631	1 5 5	10-17	Dhullikop 78
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	536	432	0 12 0	205	615	3 0 0	2	S. W. 10 W. 12 2	6 0 0	735	1,059	1 6 2	5-52	Hireanaji 79		
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	367	229	0 13 4	87	300	2 4 7	1	S. W. 3 W. 7 9	0 0 0	225	423	1 2 2	7-25	Tumarikop 80		
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	623	636	1 1 4	113	436	3 9 9	P. 1 M. 1 2	S. W. 3 W. 4 M. 3	4 2 0	348	1,221	1 6 4	10-01	Chilmanaji 81		
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	509	618	1 3 5	147	669	4 9 1	P. 2 M. 1 3	S. W. 9 W. 12 M. 1	6 0 0	659	1,305	1 15 3	7-03	Yogikop 82		
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,213	1,004	0 12 2	430	1,463	3 1 0	P. 58 M. 6 61	S. W. 73 W. 333 M. 14 619	6 22 1	1,709	2,386	1 11 0	3-49	Havasbhavi 83		

By FERNAN SOUTER.																		
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group II—contd.			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
84	Shriramanhop ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	383	199	0 8 11	180	400	2 3 0	1	{ S. 2 W. 2 4 }	4 0 0	528	908	1 9 8	
85	Yatinhalli ... (M. Kod)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	514	467	0 9 1	235	943	2 18 0	10	{ S. 14 W. 54 78 }	7 8 5	1,159	1,459	1 4 7	
86	Divagihalli...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	926	726	0 13 6	289	780	2 13 0	{ P. 16 M. 15 29 }	{ S. 21 W. 75 M. 28 124 }	4 4 1	1,344	1,629	1 4 11	
87	Shankaranhalli ... (M. Dargol)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	552	454	0 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	454	0 13 2
88	Ramatirth ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	110	138	1 4 0	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	112	142	1 4 8
89	Butkoti ... (M. Kod)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,138	664	0 9 2	184	606	2 4 9	{ P. 28 M. 12 26 }	{ S. 42 W. 128 M. 11 181 }	6 15 5	1,346	1,641	1 1 7	
90	Bhogavi ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	658	602	0 15 5	225	635	2 0 8	{ P. 39 M. 2 41 }	{ S. 92 W. 200 M. 6 298 }	7 3 11	924	1,503	1 11 7	
91	Ablur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,222	896	0 11 11	207	730	2 8 5	{ P. 37 M. 8 46 }	{ S. 54 W. 315 M. 34 393 }	8 11 8	1,674	2,019	1 8 11	
92	Nulguri ...	IX	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	719	583	0 11 8	252	947	2 3 8	...	...	...	960	1,440	1 7 8
93	Narsapur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	824	282	0 11 11	20	40	2 0 0	...	...	...	404	328	0 13 8
94	Hirematpur...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,056	635	0 9 7	86	404	4 4 1	...	...	...	1,251	1,039	0 14 6
95	Gangapur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	289	230	0 13 9	42	189	2 12 7	24	{ S. 23 W. 84 68 }	2 8 8	255	471	1 8 3	
96	Kalgonda ... (M. Kod)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	779	470	0 9 7	114	335	2 15 0	2	{ S. 5 W. 11 14 }	7 0 0	865	519	0 14 7	
97	Kyatankeri...	IX	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	348	215	0 9 9	17	42	2 7 6	...	...	...	355	255	0 11 0
98	Basarhalli	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	564	457	0 13 10	77	268	6 7 7	6	{ S. 6 W. 89 45 }	7 8 0	647	300	1 8 8	
99	Jogihalli ... (M. Kuppelur)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	720	528	0 11 9	47	86	1 13 6	...	...	...	767	514	0 12 10
100	Hire Yedohi...	IX	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	912	625	0 10 10	72	252	2 8 0	6	{ S. 6 W. 14 20 }	3 5 4	990	627	0 14 6	
101	Tavargi ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	532	511	0 8 9	70	251	2 9 9	1	{ S. 3 W. 8 11 }	11 0 0	1,002	775	0 12 6	
102	Hirekerur ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	964	639	0 14 9	425	2,290	5 0 6	{ P. 25 M. 3 28 }	{ S. 56 W. 402 M. 7 525 }	12 12 1	1,447	3,085	2 8 10	
103	Hosahalli...	IX	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	562	724	0 13 4	98	287	2 5 5	...	...	...	948	1,011	1 1 1
104	Ingalgonfi ... (M. Hirekerur)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	581	727	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	727	1 4 0
105	Shragumbi...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,347	923	0 11 1	75	149	1 13 4	...	...	...	1,423	1,091	0 12 1
106	Satqihalli ...	IX	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	600	662	1 1 7	8	12	2 4 0	...	...	...	606	680	1 1 11
107	Kalvikuppi ...	IX	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	474	340	0 11 10	8	12	1 10 0	...	...	...	482	325	0 12 2
108	Shiddapur ... (M. Kuppelur)	IX	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	268	259	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	259	0 15 9
109	Malgi ...	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	636	675	0 15 9	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	637	677	0 15 9

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.			
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	303	220	0 11 2	180	401	2 8 1	1	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 2 \\ W. 2 \\ 4 \end{array} \right\}$	4 0 0	523	634	1 3 5	5-14	Shriramankop ...	84
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	814	537	0 10 6	335	948	2 12 3	10	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 14 \\ W. 64 \\ 78 \end{array} \right\}$	7 12 9	1,159	1,563	1 5 7	5-26	Yetinhalli ... (M. Kod)	85
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	926	594	0 15 7	289	725	2 9 4	$\left. \begin{array}{l} P. 16 \\ M. 13 \\ 29 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 21 \\ W. 75 \\ M. 23 \\ 124 \end{array} \right\}$	4 4 1	1,244	1,743	1 6 5	7-33	Divgihalli ...	86
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	552	525	0 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	525	0 15 3	15-64	Shankranhalli ... (M. Desgat)	87
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	110	160	1 7 3	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	112	164	1 7 5	15-49	Ramatirth ...	88
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,138	769	0 10 8	184	600	3 4 2	$\left. \begin{array}{l} P. 23 \\ M. 3 \\ 26 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 42 \\ W. 128 \\ M. 11 \\ 181 \end{array} \right\}$	6 15 5	1,348	1,540	1 2 3	7-54	Sutkotl ... (M. Kod)	89
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	658	672	1 4 0	225	704	3 3 8	$\left. \begin{array}{l} P. 30 \\ M. 2 \\ 41 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 62 \\ W. 200 \\ M. 6 \\ 268 \end{array} \right\}$	7 3 11	924	1,074	1 13 0	6-67	Bhogavi ...	90
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,222	1,030	0 13 5	207	733	3 8 7	$\left. \begin{array}{l} P. 37 \\ M. 8 \\ 45 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 54 \\ W. 315 \\ M. 24 \\ 399 \end{array} \right\}$	8 11 8	1,474	2,156	1 7 5	8-19	Ablur ...	91
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	713	600	0 13 5	253	927	3 4 8	...	...	...	906	1,527	1 8 7	6-04	Nulgeri ...	92
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	384	302	0 12 7	20	40	2 0 0	...	...	...	404	382	0 14 4	12-43	Narasapur ...	93
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	1,056	730	0 11 1	95	406	4 4 3	...	...	...	1,151	1,136	0 15 9	9-33	Hiremattur ...	94
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	289	268	0 14 10	43	159	3 12 7	24	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 29 \\ W. 54 \\ 83 \end{array} \right\}$	3 8 8	355	509	1 6 11	9-01	Gangapur ...	95
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	779	529	0 10 10	114	348	3 2 2	2	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 3 \\ W. 11 \\ 14 \end{array} \right\}$	7 0 0	895	691	0 15 11	8-9	Kalgonda ... (M. Kod)	96
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	348	247	0 11 4	17	37	2 2 6	...	...	...	365	384	0 12 5	7-67	Kyatankeri ...	97
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	584	581	0 15 11	77	288	3 7 7	6	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 6 \\ W. 39 \\ 45 \end{array} \right\}$	7 8 0	647	874	1 5 7	9-72	Basurihalli ...	98
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	720	637	0 13 11	47	86	1 13 6	...	...	...	767	713	0 14 10	16-11	Jogihalli ... (M. Kuppelur)	99
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	912	731	0 12 7	72	252	3 8 0	6	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 8 \\ W. 14 \\ 22 \end{array} \right\}$	3 5 4	800	693	1 0 1	10-87	Hire Yadehi ...	100
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	332	590	0 10 1	70	255	3 9 11	1	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 3 \\ W. 8 \\ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	11 0 0	1,003	856	0 13 9	19-43	Tavargi ...	101
1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	954	1,014	1 1 0	455	2,292	5 0 7	$\left. \begin{array}{l} P. 35 \\ M. 3 \\ 38 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} S. 56 \\ W. 462 \\ M. 7 \\ 525 \end{array} \right\}$	12 13 1	1,447	3,631	2 10 4	4-18	Hirekerur ...	102
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	802	836	0 15 6	86	288	3 5 7	...	...	...	948	1,124	1 3 0	11-17	Hosahalli ...	103
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	631	640	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	840	1 7 2	15-64	Ingalgondi ... (M. Hirekerur)	104
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	1,347	1,073	0 12 9	78	145	1 14 8	...	...	...	1,423	1,223	0 13 9	13-13	Shiragumbi ...	105
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	600	766	1 4 5	8	18	2 4 0	...	...	...	608	734	1 4 5	15-29	Satgihalli ...	106
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	474	404	0 13 7	8	14	1 14 0	...	...	...	482	418	0 13 11	15-15	Kalvikoppi ...	107
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	263	299	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	299	1 2 2	15-44	Shiddapur ... (M. Kuppelur)	108
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	686	773	1 2 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	687	780	1 2 2	15-31	Malgi ...	109

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVAY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group II—contd.</i>			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
110	Yeliwal	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	502	338	0 10 7	2	6	2 0 0	...	...	...	504	337	0 10 8
111	Chikmorab	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	377	272	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	272	0 15 9
112	Chaparihal	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	377	300	1 1 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	378	302	1 1 1
113	Khadibagar	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	878	659	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	878	659	0 15 7
114	Kamlsapur	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	898	517	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	517	0 9 4
115	Masur	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	507	594	1 12 9	3	7	2 5 4	...	...	...	540	725	1 8 2
116	Hoggeri	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	550	408	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	408	0 11 9
117	Masur	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,637	1,783	1 0 10	4	13	3 4 0	...	...	...	1,680	1,836	1 1 2
118	Tiramalpur	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	92	72	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	72	0 12 8
119	Kenchalakop	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	853	319	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	319	0 15 4
120	Honkatti	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	916	728	0 12 8	17	85	3 8 9	...	...	...	980	808	0 12 8
121	Hallhal	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	301	204	0 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	204	0 10 10
122	Angargatti (M. Kuppelur).	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	513	515	1 0 0	7	17	2 6 10	...	...	...	520	522	1 0 4
123	Tadakkahall	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	741	473	0 10 8	3	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	748	475	0 10 3
124	Israpur	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	437	292	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	292	0 10 8
125	Nagwand	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	986	908	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	908	0 14 9
126	Hirekabbur	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	994	585	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	994	585	0 9 5
127	Galgankatti	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	298	267	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	267	0 14 4
128	Parackeri	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	631	378	0 9 7	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	631	380	0 9 7
67	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	42,867	33,646	0 12 8	5,988	18,957	3 3 5	...	...	...	46,180	35,397	1 2 0
<i>Group III.</i>			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
129	Ghalpaj	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	706	707	1 0 0	367	1,064	3 1 8	1	...	...	1,074	1,777	1 11 7
130	Dumhal	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	439	430	0 15 8	299	731	2 7 8	...	...	...	739	1,161	2 8 2
131	Attikatti	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	340	320	0 11 7	390	745	2 7 1	...	...	...	723	1,080	1 7 1
132	Shadambi	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	766	548	0 11 5	447	1,319	11 8	3	...	...	1,318	1,731	1 7 5
133	Timmapur	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	192	193	1 0 6	178	418	3 8 7	1	...	...	395	619	1 11 2
134	Yettihalli (M. Masur)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	722	712	0 15 7	1	2	2 0 0	M. 1	...	...	724	715	0 15 10
134	Tipalakop	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	333	429	1 4 8	3	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	334	428	1 4 9
135	Mattihalli	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	325	214	0 9 3	96	244	2 8 11	1	...	...	463	464	1 0 5
137	Dhupedhalli	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	268	174	0 11 9	90	317	3 2 8	...	...	...	363	404	1 5 9
138	Chanhalli	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	937	600	0 9 7	142	427	3 0 1	15	...	...	1,094	1,087	0 15 4
139	Hedrihalli	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	723	441	0 9 7	232	938	3 8 1	12	...	...	1,029	1,504	1 7 3
140	Kalvihalli	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	419	344	0 12 1	171	520	2 3 7	1	591	397	1 7 6
141	Balambid	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	306	304	0 9 7	148	398	2 7 2	4	358	390	1 0 9

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By Ravinon Survey.																	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
																	<i>Group II—contd.</i>	
12 0	8 0 0	...	503	382	0 12 2	3	5	2 8 0	...	...	...	504	397	0 12 3	14-83	Yallwal ...	110
12 0	8 0 0	...	277	315	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	315	1 2 2	15-31	Chikmorab ...	111
12 0	8 0 0	...	377	346	1 4 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	278	346	1 4 0	15-23	Chopardhalli ...	112
12 0	8 0 0	...	678	763	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	763	1 2 0	15-03	Khadibagar... ..	113
12 0	8 0 0	...	686	666	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	666	0 10 9	15-27	Kamlapur ...	114
12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	507	686	1 5 7	3	7	2 5 4	{ P. 28 M. 2	{ S. W. 34 M. 4	3 12 4	540	607	1 7 11	14-26	Masur ...	115	
12 0	8 0 0	...	550	466	0 12 7	...	...	...	{ ... M. 1	{ S. W. 116 M. 8	...	550	466	0 12 7	15-03	Haggeri ...	116
12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,637	2,017	1 3 7	4	11	2 12 0	{ P. 12 M. 1	{ S. W. 16 M. 8	6 14 9	1,654	2,118	1 4 6	15-07	Medur ...	117	
12 0	8 0 0	...	92	83	0 14 5	...	...	...	{ ... M. 1	{ S. W. 90 M. 2	...	92	83	0 14 5	15-27	Tirmalpu ...	118
12 0	8 0 0	...	338	369	1 1 9	...	...	...	{ ... M. 2	{ S. W. 8 M. 2	3 12 9	338	369	1 1 9	15-07	Kenchakop ...	119
12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	918	945	0 14 8	17	53	3 1 10	{ P. 3 M. 2	{ S. W. 8 M. 2	3 12 9	938	916	0 16 7	14-41	Hoekatti ...	120	
12 0	8 0 0	...	301	235	0 12 6	...	...	...	{ ... M. 2	{ S. W. 19 M. 2	...	301	235	0 12 6	15-20	Halihal ...	121
12 0	8 0 0	...	513	602	1 2 5	7	19	2 11 5	...	...	...	530	611	1 2 10	14-04	Angargatti ...	122
12 0	8 0 0	...	741	549	0 11 11	3	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	748	550	0 11 10	15-78	Kuppelur, Tadkanhalli ...	123
12 0	8 0 0	...	437	337	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	337	0 12 4	15-41	Irempur ...	124
12 0	8 0 0	...	986	1,049	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	1,049	1 1 0	15-41	Nagwand ...	125
12 0	8 0 0	...	904	678	0 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	904	678	0 10 10	15-08	Hirekabbur ...	126
12 0	8 0 0	...	298	308	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	308	1 0 6	11-97	Galgankatti ...	127
12 0	8 0 0	...	631	437	0 11 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	632	439	0 11 1	15-53	Paradkeri ...	128
...	...	...	49,683	33,975	0 14 6	5,863	18,823	3 3 3	{ P. 338 M. 50	{ S. W. 516 M. 125	7 0 10	49,130	30,518	1 3 8	9-79	Total of Group II ...	67
																	<i>Group III.</i>	
8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	708	707	1 0 0	367	1,139	3 1 3	1	{ S. W. 1 M. 6	6 0 0	1,074	1,852	1 11 7	4-23	Ghaipuji ...	129	
8 0	8 0 0	...	489	430	0 15 8	269	781	2 7 6	...	...	...	738	1,161	1 9 2	...	Dumhal ...	130
8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	440	320	0 11 7	280	745	2 7 1	{ P. 1 M. 1	{ S. W. 3 M. 11	7 8 0	723	1,080	1 7 11	...	Attikatti ...	131	
8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	766	544	0 11 5	447	1,219	2 11 7	2	{ S. W. 15 M. 12	5 10 8	1,215	1,781	1 7 5	...	Sudambi ...	132	
8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	192	199	1 0 6	172	412	2 6 7	1	{ S. W. 17 M. 1	3 0 0	365	619	1 11 2	...	Timmapur ...	133	
8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	723	712	0 15 7	1	2	2 0 0	M. 1	{ S. W. 1 M. 1	1 0 0	734	715	0 15 10	...	Yettinballi (Masur) ...	134	
8 0	8 0 0	...	332	429	1 4 8	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	334	433	1 4 9	...	Tipaikop ...	135
8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	353	264	0 9 8	98	245	2 9 1	1	{ S. W. 1 M. 6	6 0 0	452	505	1 1 11	8-36	Mattihalli ...	136	
8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	263	208	0 12 6	80	310	2 2 0	{ P. 1 M. 1	{ S. W. 1 M. 1	2 0 0	263	321	1 7 0	5-46	Dhupadhalli ...	137	
8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	927	672	0 11 3	148	627	3 0 1	18	{ S. W. 17 M. 63	5 5 4	1,004	1,179	1 1 3	11-15	Chanhalli ...	138	
8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	723	534	0 11 3	263	989	3 8 1	12	{ S. W. 30 M. 21	6 2 8	1,026	1,597	1 8 9	5-72	Hadrhalli... ..	139	
8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	419	401	0 12 2	171	524	2 12 1	1	{ S. W. 14 M. 1	3 0 0	501	528	1 9 1	7-05	Kalvhalli ...	140	
8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	506	287	0 11 2	146	265	2 7 5	4	{ S. W. 14 M. 23	5 12 0	658	746	1 2 1	8-13	Balambid ...	141	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
142	Aladhatti	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	503	374	0 11 31	94	279	2 15 6	...	...	...	597	653	1 1 0
143	Godchikond	II	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	689	351	0 8 2	274	790	2 14 1	6	{ S. 0 W. 41 47 }	7 13 6	980	1,158	1 3 7
144	Gundgatti	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	623	600	0 11 9	20	61	3 0 9	M. 4	5	1 4 0	847	696	0 12 7
145	Dudhalli	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	1,271	987	0 12 5	124	346	2 12 7	15	{ S. 18 W. 98 116 }	7 12 6	1,310	1,446	1 0 6
146	Mugallhalli	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	341	288	0 12 6	97	307	3 2 6	...	...	...	438	685	1 5 2
147	Wadinkatti	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	436	440	1 0 2	64	259	4 7 0	...	...	...	490	699	1 0 10
148	Chikkerur	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	475	348	0 11 8	354	1,498	4 3 5	{ P. 23 M. 11 34 }	{ S. 46 W. 276 M. 14 }	9 0 11	968	2,179	2 8 4
149	Yellapur	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	238	158	0 10 2	198	877	4 10 10	{ P. 24 M. 1 25 }	{ S. 28 W. 337 M. 1 }	14 9 7	461	1,401	3 0 7
150	Betkerur	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	630	467	0 8 9	463	1,740	3 13 9	{ P. 7 M. 1 8 }	{ S. 12 W. 51 M. 1 }	8 6 6	1,291	2,373	1 12 1
151	Arikatti	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	411	312	0 8 3	190	604	3 4 0	9	{ S. 17 W. 56 68 }	9 3 7	606	899	1 7 0
152	Damaubhalli	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	734	291	0 6 4	309	1,012	3 4 4	{ P. 16 M. 1 17 }	{ S. 20 W. 94 M. 1 }	6 12 2	1,060	1,418	1 5 6
153	Shitkond	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	583	266	0 7 3	189	672	3 8 4	7	{ S. 11 W. 30 50 }	7 2 3	779	968	1 4 4
154	Buradikatti	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	763	419	0 8 11	412	1,000	2 8 10	7	{ S. 8 W. 44 52 }	7 6 10	1,172	1,671	1 4 0
155	Holbikond	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	515	349	0 10 11	414	1,186	3 11 9	3	{ S. 6 W. 19 25 }	8 5 4	982	1,610	1 9 10
156	Hirekonti	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	478	284	0 9 6	145	398	2 11 4	1	{ S. 3 W. 4 7 }	7 0 0	624	699	1 1 7
157	Apinkop	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	128	75	0 9 4	51	142	2 12 6	...	...	...	179	217	1 8 6
158	Yenktapur	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	308	239	0 12 2	43	125	2 1 5	...	...	...	351	384	1 0 5
159	Aplapur	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	334	332	0 15 11	16	47	3 3 1	{ P. 2 M. 18 20 }	{ S. 2 W. 15 M. 22 }	1 15 2	369	419	1 2 1
160	Virapur (M. Chikkerur).	III	1 4 0	7 5 0	...	351	289	0 12 2	9	16	1 12 5	...	...	...	300	304	0 12 6
161	Gangalkop	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	616	376	0 9 9	17	69	4 0 11	...	...	...	633	445	0 11 3
162	Kodmaggi	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	640	535	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	535	0 12 4
163	Sutkoti (M. Masur).	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	285	210	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	210	0 12 2
164	Virapur (M. Masur).	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	418	424	1 0 3	5	17	3 6 5	...	...	...	423	441	1 0 6
165	Bannihatti	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	700	521	0 11 10	20	69	3 7 2	...	...	...	720	690	0 12 2
166	Jogihalli (M. Masur).	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	230	241	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	241	1 0 9
167	Guddadmadesapur	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	710	274	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	274	0 6 2
168	Chik-konti	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	311	260	0 12 1	132	413	3 2 1	{ P. 18 M. 1 19 }	{ S. 33 W. 244 M. 3 }	12 11 0	462	933	3 0 6
169	Purkondkop	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	340	256	0 12 1	62	232	3 1 2	1	{ S. 1 W. 2 3 }	3 0 0	423	512	1 5 6
170	Harikatti	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	980	489	0 8 1	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	981	490	0 6 0
171	Kadlikop	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	94	85	0 14 2	71	262	3 0 3	1	{ S. 80 W. 240 300 }	3 0 0	166	240	3 0 5

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III—contd.	
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	503	444	0 14 1	94	279	2 15 6	..	..	..	597	723	1 3 5	10*72	Aladkatti	142
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	689	413	0 9 3	374	704	2 14 9	0	S. 6 W. 41	7 13 6	969	1,264	1 4 8	5*76	Godchikond	143
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	823	600	0 11 8	20	61	3 0 9	M. 4	47	1 4 0	347	779	0 14 9	16*98	Gundgatti	144
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	1,271	1,182	0 14 10	124	337	2 11 4	15	S. 18 W. 98	7 12 9	1,410	1,835	1 3 7	13*32	Dudihalli	145
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	341	341	1 0 0	97	308	3 2 10	..	..	..	438	649	1 7 8	9*08	Mugallhalli	146
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	438	511	1 2 9	54	368	4 15 4	..	..	..	490	779	1 9 5	11*16	Wadinkatti	147
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	475	412	0 13 10	364	1,490	4 3 1	P. 23 M. 11	S. 48 W. 278 M. 14	9 0 11	833	3,240	2 9 6	3*44	Chikkerur	148
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	238	192	0 12 2	193	377	4 6 10	P. 24 M. 1	S. 338 W. 337 M. 1	14 9 7	461	1,435	3 1 9	3*19	Yellapur	149
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	830	549	0 10 0	453	1,740	3 13 5	P. 25 M. 1	S. 366 W. 54 M. 1	8 6 0	1,261	2,358	1 13 2	3*79	Betkerur	150
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	411	253	3 1 9	136	606	3 4 2	9	S. 67 W. 17 W. 66	9 3 7	606	941	1 8 10	5*05	Arikatti	151
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	734	345	0 7 11	309 ₂	1,010	3 4 0	P. 16 M. 1	S. 83 W. 90 W. 94 M. 1	8 12 2	1,060	1,470	1 6 2	3*99	Damanhalli	152
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	583	417	0 11 5	189	584	3 1 5	7	S. 11 W. 39	7 2 3	779	1,051	1 5 7	6*83	Sittikond	153
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	753	494	0 10 7	412	999	2 6 0	7	S. 50 W. 44	7 6 10	1,172	1,545	1 5 1	5*16	Burdikatti	154
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	815	411	0 12 8	414	1,138	2 11 9	3	S. 6 W. 19 W. 25	8 5 4	982	1,573	1 11 0	4*16	Holbikond	155
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	478	335	0 11 2	145	398	2 11 10	1	S. 8 W. 4	7 0 0	634	740	1 3 0	7*47	Hirekonti	156
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	133	87	0 10 11	51	143	2 12 10	..	..	..	179	330	1 4 7	5*99	Apinkop	157
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	308	285	0 14 9	43	125	2 1 5	..	..	..	351	410	1 2 5	12*64	Venkatapur	158
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	335	395	1 2 3	15	47	3 2 1	P. 3 M. 18	S. 2 W. 15 M. 22	1 15 2	369	480	1 4 10	15*33	Aplapur	159
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	351	333	0 15 2	9	16	1 2 5	..	..	..	360	349	0 15 6	14*2	Virapur (M. Chik- kerur)	160
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	618	410	0 11 5	17	69	4 0 11	..	..	..	638	509	0 12 10	10*13	Gangalkop	161
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	640	634	0 15 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	634	0 15 10	18*5	Kodmaggi	162
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	205	248	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	249	0 15 0	18*09	Suthoti (M. Masur)	163
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	413	505	1 4 6	5	18	3 2 2	..	..	..	423	521	1 3 3	16*14	Virapur (M. Masur)	164
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	700	618	0 12 10	20	69	2 7 2	..	..	..	720	687	0 15 2	16*33	Bannihatti	165
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	330	279	1 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	279	1 2 5	15*77	Jogihalli (M. Ma- sur)	166
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	710	323	0 7 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	710	323	0 7 2	17*88	Gudamadapur	167
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	311	305	0 15 3	132	413	3 2 1	P. 13 M. 1	S. 33 W. 224 M. 3	13 11 0	462	978	2 1 10	6*34	Chikkonti	168
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	340	307	0 14 4	62	262	3 1 2	1	S. 1 W. 2	3 0 0	423	562	1 5 3	9*58	Purkondikop	169
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	980	581	0 9 5	1	1	1 0 0	..	..	..	981	581	0 9 5	18*77	Harikatti	170
1 8 0	7 8 0	..	34	101	1 1 2	71	254	3 9 2	1	S. 880 W. 280	3 0 0	166	358	2 2 6	5*29	Kadlibop	171

By FORMER SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
72	Kachvi ...	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	722	608	0 13 5	437	1,270	2 14 6	{ P. 16 M. 1 17 }	{ S. 19 W. 229 M. 1 }	14 10 4	1,176	2,127	1 13 11
73	Nittur ...	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	544	394	0 11 7	147	335	2 4 2	{ S. 5 W. 20 15 }	{ S. 9 W. 20 }	5 0 0	604	744	1 1 2
74	Satenhalli ...	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	638	413	0 10 4	323	1,112	2 14 7	{ S. 9 W. 20 }	{ S. 9 W. 20 }	5 12 10	1,026	1,554	1 8 3
75	Madlur ...	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	922	475	0 8 2	468	1,216	2 9 6	{ P. 1 M. 2 3 }	{ S. 3 W. 10 M. 2 }	5 0 0	1,393	1,706	1 3 7
76	Belur ...	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	284	200	0 11 3	3	7	2 5 4	...	...	...	287	207	0 11 4
77	Yemagnur ...	III	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	364	198	0 11 0	175	524	3 0 1	{ S. 34 W. 177 }	{ S. 34 W. 177 }	14 1 0	674	931	1 15 2
19	Total of Group III...	...	...	...	...	26,707	18,005	0 11 3	7,896	23,968	3 0 7	{ P. 220 M. 42 262 }	{ S. 344 W. 1,929 M. 52 }	8 14 9	23,867	44,388	1 6 1
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
78	Nidnegal ...	IV	1 2 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	927	587	0 10 1	63	221	3 7 11	{ S. 8 W. 87 }	{ S. 8 W. 87 }	7 8 0	996	866	0 13 4
79	Varaha ...	IV	1 2 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	504	262	0 8 6	47	144	2 14 0	{ S. 3 W. 12 }	{ S. 3 W. 12 }	6 0 0	558	418	0 12 7
2	Total of Group IV ...	...	...	...	...	1,431	849	0 9 6	110	365	3 5 0	{ S. 11 W. 46 }	{ S. 11 W. 46 }	7 2 0	1,540	1,271	0 13 1
79	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	122,632	90,647	0 12 11	16,745	52,789	3 2 5	{ P. 908 M. 153 1061 }	{ S. 1,455 W. 6,236 M. 286 }	7 8 3	140,639	1,60,311	1 2 5

APPENDIX Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			In-crease.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Percentage		
10	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			Group III...contd-	
1 8 0	7 8 0	...	723	716	0 16 10	487	1,271	2 14 7	16	{ S. 19 W. 229 M. 1	14 10 4	1,176	2,238	1 14 5	5'73	Kaobvi ...	172	
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	544	467	0 14 2	147	388	2 4 7	3	{ S. 5 W. 10 M. 15	5 0 0	694	820	1 2 11	10'35	Nittur ...	173	
1 8 0	7 8 0	...	638	1,402	2 5 7	383	1,111	2 4 7	5	{ S. 9 W. 20 M. 28	5 12 10	1,026	1,632	1 9 5	5'08	Satenhalli ...	174	
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	922	572	0 9 10	468	1,208	2 9 8	1	{ P. 1 M. 2 S. 3 W. 10 M. 2	5 0 0	1,398	1,798	1 4 7	5'24	Madlur ...	175	
1 8 0	7 8 0	...	284	287	0 14 10	3	7	2 5 4	...	...	...	287	244	0 13 7	13'04	Belur ...	176
1 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	294	280	0 12 11	176	585	3 0 1	15	{ S. 34 W. 177 M. 211	14 1 0	474	966	3 0 7	4'77	Yamagnur ...	177	
...	...	...	25,707	20,923	0 13 1	7,888	23,870	3 0 5	220	{ P. 220 M. 42 S. 344 W. 1,929 M. 52	8 14 9	33,857	47,118	1 6 3	6'49	Total of Group III...	49
...	...	...	1,431	931	0 10 5	110	363	3 4 6	8	{ S. 11 W. 46 M. 57	7 2 0	1,549	1,851	0 13 11	6'53	Total of Group IV...	2
...	...	...	132,862	1,15,163	0 14 11	16,718	52,515	3 2 3	908	{ P. 908 M. 153 S. 1,456 W. 8,234 M. 280	7 8 3	140,038	1,75,643	1 4 0	9'04	Grand Total ...	179

G. WILES,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DXVII—NEW SERIES.

(517)

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

GADAG TALUKA

INCLUDING

MUNDARGI PETHA

OF THE

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

i

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No. 984 OF 1906.

From

G. MONTEATH, ESQUIRE, B.A., I. C. S.,
(late) Superintendent, Land Records
and Registration, S. D. ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHA'RWA'R.

Bombay, 30th April 1906.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for consideration by Government, proposals for the revision of the current settlement of the Gadag taluka, including the Mundargi petha.

2. My proposals relate to 93 Government villages comprised in the taluka and petha. Of these villages three were dealt with by Colonel Anderson in his proposals for the old Hubli and old Navalgund talukas, and the current settlement was introduced into them in the year 1874-75, but the period of guarantee was extended in their case by one year, so as to expire simultaneously with that fixed for the remainder of the taluka.* The first revision settlement was introduced into 73 villages, which formerly belonged to the old Dambal taluka, in the year 1875-76 and into 16 more, which used to form part of the old Mulgund mahál, in the year 1880-81. Lastly, in the case of one village (Tambargundi in the Mundargi petha) it was decided by Government in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1231, dated 13th February 1897, that the rates fixed at the original settlement, which was introduced into the village in 1852, should be continued till the year 1904-05.

* Government Resolution,
Revenue Department, No.
1349, dated 17th February
1888.

Position and Physical Features.

3. The area of the taluka is 699 square miles. It is situated on the extreme east of the Dhárwár district, being bounded on the north and west by the Ron and Navalgund talukas and a small portion of the Hubli taluka of this district, on the south by the Shirhatti taluka of the Sánгли State, and on the south-east and east by a portion of the Bellary Collectorate of the Madras Presidency, the boundary here being formed by an arm of the Tungbhadra river and by territory belonging to the Hyderabad State. The country north and east of Gadag, extending in a gradually narrowing strip to Hesrur on the Tungbhadra river, is a black soil plain similar to the greater part of Ron and Navalgund; and that to the west and south-west consists also practically entirely of black soil interrupted by outcrops of red soil between Gadag and Annigeri, and towards the southern boundary by small rocky hills and groups of granite or gneiss boulders. The whole of the centre of the taluka from Gadag south and south-eastwards as far as the Tungbhadra is broken and hilly, the level of the country gradually rising towards the Kapatgud, a long flat hill near Dambal, which is the highest point in the district. "A marked feature," says Colonel Anderson, "is the Kapat range of hills of clay slate formation and highly ferruginous, which commences near the town of Gadag and runs down in a south-easterly direction to the river Tungbhadra, a distance of some 30 miles. Near Gadag these hills are of no great height and not continuous, being broken by frequent passes through. As far south as the parallel of Dambal no great height is anywhere attained and the range presents a very irregular and broken appearance, consisting as it does of a congeries of hills, some four miles wide, with no marked central range and no point probably 500 feet above the plain. At the latitude of Dambal there is a well-defined level pass through Doni and Attikatti. South of this a single central mass with a perfectly flat outline of some hundreds of yards long rises to about 1,000 feet above the plain, which at the southern end breaks into several parallel ranges for some miles in length. There are three such, each about 400 feet high, separated by valleys of perhaps 500 yards wide and gradually closing into one range only, in which form the hills end abruptly at the river. From the Dambal and

Doni pass down to the river, a distance of about 20 miles, there is only one clear nearly level break or pass, which is near the village of Virpápur, and another very winding level pass through three ranges and much broken ground opposite the village of Harogeri."

What cultivable ground there is in the tract just described consists of red soil, most of it very stony, but the greater part of the tract is uncultivable, the depth of soil being insufficient even to afford any but scanty grazing. Black soil occurs occasionally in the lower levels, but generally speaking may be said to be limited both on the east and west sides of this tract by the first indications of rising ground, so that in the Mundargi petha most of what black soil land there is lies on the east of the road, the remainder of the cultivated land being red, generally somewhat sandy, and towards the hills covered with gravel or small stones formed by the weathering of the rock. Most of the streams or nálas which intersect the táluka dry up soon after the end of the rains, but the Handiganhala and Pinjarahalla, running northwards, usually contain water throughout the year, as do one or two of those which rise in the Kapat range and, after crossing the Bellary road, fall into the Tungbhadra river.

Communications.

4. The condition of communications at the time of the introduction of the current settlement was thus described by Captain Godfrey: "With regard to the roads, there is only one made road in the whole district, that is, one running from Annigeri to Gadag and Dambal. It is generally known as the Hubli and Bellary made road. It is good from Annigeri to Gadag, indifferent from Gadag to Dambal and very bad from Dambal to the boundary of our district, that is, the Tungbhadra river at Hesrur. The best portion of it passing through our district can be said to be good only in the fine weather. It is bridged but not metalled, and hence gets very muddy and heavy for carts as soon as rain falls. From Gadag to Dambal it is not bridged, metalled, nor attended to except in the immediate vicinity of Gadag itself, and beyond Dambal it is a very bad country cart road, almost impassable in some places. I think the state of this road is a disgrace to the district.

"A tracing of a made road exists from Naregal to Kotumachgi and thence on to Nagsamudra, Betgeri and Gadag, but it is simply a tracing. Likewise a made road is marked out from Mundargi to Kalkeri and thence on to Bágewádi, but these roads consist at present of simply a tracing with two ditches on each side, no bridges, no metal, except a little of the latter near Mundargi."

There are now two good main roads which traverse the whole extent of the táluka, and both of these admit of traffic at all times of the year, namely, the Pála-Bádámi road (Local Fund) running nearly north and south, unmetalled but partially bridged and drained; and the Kárwár-Bellary road (Provincial) running south-east and nearly due west from Gadag; the section south-east of Gadag, with the exception of the last 11 miles from Mundargi to Hesrur, is metalled; the Hubli-Gadag section is unmetalled, but the whole road is bridged and drained throughout. These roads cross each other at Gadag.

Smaller roads are the Hulkoti and Harlápúr Railway Station roads (both Provincial) connecting the stations with these villages, and the short completed portion of the so-called Masur-Mundargi road (Local Fund) which connects the villages of Kalkeri and Mundargi; the remainder of this road is no more than an ordinary country cart track so far as it lies within the Gadag táluka.

A made road (murumed) of a few miles length connects Mundargi with the village of Korláhalli in the same petha.

A short road has recently been constructed from Provincial Funds (1904-05) connecting the Pála-Bádámi road near Gadag with the village of Beldhadi, up to which point there is a fairly good road, also of recent date, made by the representatives of the Dhárwár Gold Mining Company; the latter passes through the village of Kabulayatgatti to the "Sángli" Gold Mine in the Shirhatti táluka. The connecting road mentioned is to be metalled, and is already bridged and drained. A Local Fund road also connects Gadag and the same village of Beldhadi in a straight line running north and south. Of country

cart roads there are plenty throughout this black soil area, all sufficiently good for traffic in fair weather, but scarcely practicable after heavy rains. The broken country in the centre of the taluka from the Gadag to the Tungbhadra river is, however, no better off now than formerly, save for the Gold Mines road just noticed; and save in so far that the improvement of the Gadag-Hesrur road has brought these villages closer to Gadag, not a very special benefit in their case, since they grow neither cotton nor wheat. Colonel Anderson in his report on the old Dambal taluka expresses a vague hope that the construction of the line from Gadag to Kárwár "may some day again attract attention", and adds that the extension of the line from Bellary to the Dhárwár frontier (towards Gadag), a section which would be cheaper to construct, is worth considering in the meanwhile. Earlier in his report he mentions the then recent opening of the Madras Railway to Bellary, distant only 68 miles from Hesrur on the Dhárwár frontier, as a matter for congratulation, since there was always a good deal of traffic between Gadag and Dambal and Bellary, which the extension of this railway had increased, opening, as he remarks later on, a fresh outlet for the tract at the greatest distance from the coast.

Gadag is now connected by railway with Bellary on the east (and thus ultimately with Madras); with the port of Mormagao, which appears to be rising steadily in importance, on the west; and with Poona, Bombay and other places north by two lines, the one running northwards through Bijápúr to Hotgi, and the other west and north-west through Hubli to Londa and thence north. The Hotgi section was opened for traffic in 1884 and the Hubli-Bellary section a year later. These lines command the whole of the cotton-growing area of the east of this district and of Bijápúr as well as that of a considerable extent of the Nizam's territory beyond the eastern border of this district. Their effect on the trade of the taluka under report will appear later. It is obvious that Colonel Anderson when he submitted his revision proposals neither expected their construction, nor, in consequence, foresaw the great impetus to trade that would follow.

Markets.

5. One result of the opening of railway communication has been a great increase in the importance of Gadag and Betgeri as markets—or they may be reckoned here as one market at the expense of Mundargi and probably also Dambal. The market of Gadag and Betgeri was of course generally speaking the most important in this part of the district at the time of the introduction of the current settlement, but for grains and some other kinds of produce, notably jagri, of which it had almost a monopoly, Mundargi is said to have been the principal market. Since the advent of the railway its trade has declined very greatly because most of the produce that used to be brought to Mundargi for wholesale trade is now more conveniently exported to long distances by one or other of the branches of the railway. It is probable that Dambal, which had not however the same importance as Mundargi, has also lost some of its trade. To neither place is much more produce brought nowadays than is sufficient for consumption in the area they govern as markets. Minor markets for the supply of local wants are, as the list given in Appendix C shows, well distributed over the taluka, so that there is no village beyond fairly easy reach of one another. I have omitted figures to represent the amounts of weekly sales, since those submitted to me were obviously utterly untrustworthy. There is not time now to get them corrected. It is a pity that Mámlatdárs will not use common sense to the extent of checking statistics of this kind, instead of accepting as correct whatever impossible figures the village officers choose to submit to them. I am afraid, now that I think of it, that the figures given in Appendices C in my previous reports had better have been omitted.

Trade and Industries.

6. The rapid advance in size and prosperity made by Gadag and Betgeri since the opening of the railway is well illustrated by the following figures, which I have obtained from the Municipality:—

During	Annual average receipts from		
	Octroi.	House tax.	Total Municipal income.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-85	7,558	4,263	15,273
1900-1905	13,657	7,329	42,658
Increase per cent.	80·6	71·9	179·3

With all allowance made for improvement in administration the increases shown here represent an advance which for the period of 20 years appears extraordinary.

The following details of rail-borne trade are taken from statistics furnished to me by the Agent of the Southern Marátha Railway Company: —

At Stations.	Annual average exports during		
	1884-85 to 1888-89.	1899 to 1903.	Increase or decrease per cent.
	Tons.	Tons.	
1. Gadag	13,557	22,272	+64·8
2. Harlápur	1,517	941	—37·9
3. Hombal	751·8	355·5	—52·7
4. Hulkoti	489·6	175·2	—64·2

At Stations.	Annual average of imports during		
	1884-85 to 1888-89 (or 1885—90).	1899 to 1903.	Increase or decrease per cent.
1. Gadag	21,590·8	31,609·6	46·4
2. Harlápur	250	759·6	203·8
3. Hombal	463·8	231·2	—50·1
4. Hulkoti	247·8	179·4	—27·6

The very considerable decrease both in inward and outward trade at the minor stations, with the exception of a large increase in imports at Harlápur, bears out what has been said in the reports on Hubli, Ron and Navalgund; on the subject of the comparative unimportance for trade of small stations up to a considerable distance from an important trade centre. Unless the rates were very much lowered, it would not pay cultivators or small merchants to send exportable produce by rail, even from very considerable distances, to the main market. A similar decrease in export at the minor stations on the lines running through Navalgund and Ron talukas has been noticed.

The great increase, however, in trade at Gadag shows very clearly that the decrease at the small stations represents no diminution of prosperity, nor is attributable to anything else than the cause just indicated.

The principal export trade is of course that in cotton; wheat and oil-seeds are also important exports, but much less so than cotton. The import trade probably consists mainly in rice and other food-grains, vegetables and garden produce generally, jagri, chillies, groceries, cloth and piece-goods, as well as a certain amount of raw cotton and silk for weaving. It appears from Colonel Anderson's report that in 1875 there was considerable outward trade in wheat and oil-seeds and to some extent cotton *via* Belleary, while the import of grains, jagri and the like, *via* Mundargi was important. As has been shown, the extension of railway communication has changed all that.

I have been unable to obtain from the Southern Marátha Railway Company any detailed statistics of trade in different kinds of commodities. Messrs. Ralli Brothers, however, have been good enough to supply this deficiency to some extent by giving me the following figures showing the trade at Gadag in cotton and wheat, the main articles of export from 1896 and 1897 respectively to 1904:—

(1) *Cotton.*

Year. ..				Approximate total arrivals.	Total exports.
				Tons.	Tons.
1896	...	...	...	4,515	3,750
1897	...	...	...	1,800	1,275
1898	...	...	...	4,740	3,750
1899	...	...	...	6,000	5,250
1900	...	...	...	4,050	3,375
1901	...	...	...	3,800	2,685
1902	...	...	...	7,800	6,825
1903	...	...	...	7,987	6,525
1904	...	...	...	3,900	3,450
Average ...				4,899	4,098

(2) *Wheat.*

Year.				Approximate total arrivals.	Local consumption and exports within India.	Exports to Europe.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1897	...	...	...	950	650	200
1898	...	...	...	5,000	800	4,000
1899	...	...	...	6,500	800	5,500
1900	...	...	...	1,500	1,000	500
1901	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	} Negligible.
1902	...	...	...	1,400	1,000	
1903	...	...	...	1,500	1,000	
1904	...	...	...	1,600	1,000	600
Average ...				2,431	906	1,350

The trade in cotton at Hubli during a similar period (1895 to 1903) was as follows:—

Average arrivals.	Average exports.
Tons. 7,980	Tons. 7,160

and that in wheat as follows:—

Average arrivals.	Average consumed locally or exported to markets within India (1897-1903).	Average export out of India, 1896-1903.
Tons. 4,000	Tons. 2,243	Tons. 1,450

It is apparent from these figures that Gadag commands as a trade centre somewhat over half the extent of cotton and wheat producing land that is commanded by Hubli, an inference that enquiry in different parts of the district bears out.

The extent of retail trade is sufficiently well represented by the number of shops which is given in Appendix G; there are 513 altogether, 388 in the táluka proper and 125 in the petha. The number in Gadag and Betgeri is 162, over 40 per cent. of the whole number in the táluka (exclusive of the petha) and less than 30 per cent. of the number in the Hubli Municipal limits. Mundargi and Dambal have 37 and 14 shops respectively. The total number of liquor shops in the whole táluka is only 15.

As the main trade of the táluka is in cotton, so the principal industries are those of ginning and pressing cotton before its export. In the reports of 1875 a cotton press then newly erected at Gadag by Messrs. Chrystal and Co. is mentioned; and this firm and Messrs. Robertson Brothers are mentioned as the only two European firms established at Gadag for the purchase and export of cotton. The only European firm that does business now in Gadag and exports thence to any very large extent is that of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who absorb most of the trade in cotton, wheat and oil-seeds. But the number of factories has increased very largely. The cotton press mentioned above seems to have been discontinued or transferred to another firm by the year 1884, when, according to the Gazetteer, there were two steam presses, one owned by the West Patent Press Company, and the other by Messrs. Framji and Company and a hand press belonging to Messrs. Robertson Brothers; besides these there was one Government saw gin factory.

There are now 4 steam ginning factories, 2 steam presses and 4 factories which combine ginning and pressing. These work from 3 to 6 months in the year; the average daily number of hands employed through the year varies from about 20 to over 60 in different factories; but the number in the ginning factories increases very largely in the busy season when the cotton has been picked. Most of these factories were established between the years 1889 and 1895. The total number of steam saw gins in the táluka is given in Appendix G as 15, and there are also 171 hand gins. The saw gins are of course for cleaning American cotton. The industry of cleaning indigenous cotton by means of foot rolling is still practised by the women in a good many villages, but has generally declined owing to the establishment of steam ginning factories which will clean the indigenous kind of cotton.

Hand-spinning, which used to be a considerable industry, has also declined owing to the increased facility for importation of yarn, and, in and near Gadag, doubtless also to the establishment about the year 1898 of the Gadag cotton spinning mill, which after a period of some uncertainty is now, I believe, doing well under new management, and employs a daily average of about 500 persons.

Weaving is here, as elsewhere in the district, a very old-established industry, but appears to have decreased somewhat, owing no doubt to the increased import of cotton goods from Europe and Bombay. The total number of cotton looms in the táluka and petha combined is given by the Mámlatdár (Appendix G) as 1,336, of which number 1,000 are in Gadag and Betgeri and 104 in Mundargi. Colonel Anderson gives the number in Gadag and Betgeri alone as 1,399. An appreciable decrease in the industry has thus taken place, despite the increase in the number of the weaving population—that is, that portion of the population whose hereditary occupation is weaving; many must have turned to other occupations. The weaving of coarse blankets (kamblis) is still carried on to a considerable extent in some parts, especially where there is a large population of Dhangars or Kurubars as they are called in this part of the country. For example, out of 288 woollen looms there are 101 in Dambal alone.

Mr. Robertson devoted some paragraphs of his letter to extracts from a report by Mr. Foote of the Geological Survey, who visited the Kapatgud range in order to ascertain whether it contained gold in paying quantities. For many years past a certain amount of gold washing had been done in the streams of this part of the táluka and it is still done, but the quantity of gold obtained barely repays the labour. Mr. Foote's report was unfavourable, and Government in their Resolution on the settlement proposals pronounced that it "would be useful in dispelling any illusion that might still exist as to the value of the Southern Marátha Country as an auriferous region."

I believe the mining companies at present established in Gadag and the neighbouring Shirhatti taluka are four in number, or rather three with one sub-company, and that in the blocks assigned to two of them actual mining has been in progress for some little time. Besides the area assigned to the mining companies, prospecting licenses over much of the country southwards from Gadag have been granted to various persons, and it is possible that much further development may take place. I understand that the prospects—in one case at least, perhaps in more—are considered very hopeful, but the development is still very recent, and I believe it is not yet possible to forecast with any certainty the future of this enterprise, however hopeful it may look. If this establishment of a new industry—or rather the revival under modern conditions of an old one—should be permanent, or last a long time, it would of course mean the growth of a large non-agricultural population and an increased demand for local produce and corresponding benefit to the cultivator; but there is no warrant for reckoning on such a result at present, however sanguine those may be who are in a position to judge. I believe the high wages given for unskilled labour both by the mining companies and by prospectors have had some effect on the price of labour in the neighbourhood of Gadag, though not as yet up to any great distance therefrom; the competition of the factories has the same tendency to keep the rate of daily wages high near Gadag, and, as will appear later, one result of plague has been a rise in wages through most of this taluka.

Population.

7. Appendices D and E contain statistics of population according to the 1901 census. The returns for 1881 showed a total population for the taluka of 100,333; those for 1901 an increase of 37,240, or over 37 per cent., over the whole taluka. Every class shows some increase, the most important being among Lingayats (over 71 per cent.), Musalmans (over 63 per cent.) and Brahmins (nearly 50 per cent.).

The proportion of the non-agricultural to the agricultural population is 41·89 to 58·11 per cent. That this proportion is so large is partly due to the rapid growth of Gadag as a commercial centre and the consequent increase of the former kind of population. In 1881 the Municipal population was 17,000, having decreased by over 2,000 since 1872. The 1901 population is given as 30,652, an increase in 20 years of 13,652, or somewhat over 80 per cent.

The population returns of 1881 give an incidence of 143 to the square mile; those of 1901 an incidence of 196. Some allowance must be made on the one hand for the fact that a large proportion of the population is concentrated within the Municipal limits of Gadag and Betgeri; and on the other hand, for the fact that much of the centre of the taluka consists of uncultivable land. The improvement since 1881 is very marked, but I would notice that there has been a decrease of population in the Mundargi petha since 1891 (though that of the rest of the taluka increased between that year and 1901); and it is I think obvious to any one going over the ground that in the petha the population is not yet large enough in proportion to the area to ensure generally good and efficient cultivation.

Appendix G—Births and Deaths.

8. The averages of births and deaths during the five years 1899—1903 in the taluka proper and the Mundargi petha respectively were as follows:—

	Births.	Deaths.
Gadag taluka	3,366	5,639
Mundargi petha	1,234	1,415

The large excess of deaths over births in the taluka proper is no doubt due to plague. The petha appears to have been comparatively slightly affected by plague up to the present date, and the death-rate does not exceed the birth-rate by very much; but in the last year of the period (1903) the number of deaths was considerably more than double the number of births. The following figures give the averages of births and deaths in the taluka and petha during the five

years immediately preceding that of the first plague epidemic, *viz.* 1893—1897.

		Births.	Deaths.
Taluka	...	4,003	2,648
Petha	...	1386.4	934.4

Not only therefore does the average number of deaths now exceed that of births very largely in the taluka proper, while before the outbreak of plague the birth-rate was much in excess of the death-rate, but the birth-rate itself appears from these figures to have recently decreased to a noticeable extent. It has been pointed out to me that since it is in the largest number of instances persons between the ages of 15 and 35 that are attacked by plague, the birth-rate is likely to continue to decrease, and, even should plague epidemics soon cease to occur, to remain lower than the normal level—by how much lower depending I suppose on the number and severity of future epidemics—for some considerable time,—perhaps the half of a generation or longer,—before recovery towards the normal rate sets in. I believe I have not noticed this fact in my previous reports, but it is no doubt well known to you.

Education.

9. Appendix H shows the number of schools and of average attendance therein. There are 42 Government (Local Fund) schools for boys, with an average attendance in the year 1904 of 1,602, and 4 schools of girls only with an average attendance of 100.5 in the same year. These figures include inám villages, but not the municipal limits of Gadag and Betgeri which contain 6 boys' schools with an average attendance in 1904 of 531 and 2 girls' schools with an average attendance in the same year of 136. There are also 20 private schools, 5 of which are within the Gadag Betgeri municipal limits; the average attendance in 1903-04 was 309.5. I have been unable to make a comparison between the attendance before and after the appearance of plague since the Deputy Educational Inspector informs me that the annual returns of vernacular schools are destroyed after five years from their receipt. I have no doubt some diminution would have been observable here as elsewhere.

According to Mr. Robertson's figures the percentage of the total male population of the taluka (as at present constituted) who were able to read and write was in the year 1875-76 about 9.7. Their percentage now is given in Appendix E as 13.58—a considerable increase when the increase of population is taken account of. That female education is still very backward is shown both by the small number of schools and the very low percentage of women (0.56) able to read and write.

Rainfall and cultivation.

10. The climate of most of the area under report is excellent; the black soil portions are hot in the months of April and May, but the heat is generally mitigated by heavy falls of ante-monsoon rain in these months. Otherwise, and with the exception that Dambal retains the reputation for fever mentioned by Colonel Anderson, I do not think there is any taluka of the district with a better climate on the whole.

The average rainfall at Gadag of the past ten years is in excess of that recorded for the same period of ten years at Navalgund and Ron by nearly 3 and about 2 inches respectively, and is only about 4 inches less than the average at Hubli, some 34 miles to the west. The average recorded at Mundargi, however, is nearly 6 inches less than that at Gadag.

The amount of the total ante-monsoon and kharif rainfall is, on the average, much the same at Gadag as at Navalgund—the difference is less than an inch in favour of Gadag and nearly the same as at Ron. The total of the rabi and late rains, however, on the averages recorded for Gadag exceed their average at Navalgund by 2 inches and that recorded for Ron by about the same amount. At Mundargi the average of the ante-monsoon and kharif falls combined is less than their average at Gadag by 2 inches and that of the rabi and late rainfall is less by over 3½ inches than the Gadag average. In both cases the rabi and late falls are ordinarily much in excess of the ante-monsoon and kharif rain—the difference between the averages at Gadag being about 4 inches, but rather under 2 inches at Mundargi.

The west of the taluka, and all the country between Annigeri and Gadag enjoy a comparatively certain rainfall, being much the same in this respect as the eastern villages of Hubli and the southern ones of Navalgund; the early rainfall is liable to uncertainty but as a general rule the late fall makes up for it, and is the more important throughout this tract, since rabi crops preponderate through the black soil area. The tract north of Gadag and all the black soil plain east and south-east as far as the Tungbhadra river are liable to a considerably greater degree of uncertainty: the villages of Hombal, Harlapur, Alur and those of the south-east of the Mundargi Petha mark the tract I refer to, which resembles the north-east of Navalgund and west of Ron. Gadag itself and the country from Gadag southward as far as the limit of the Kapat range, enjoy a very fairly certain early rainfall; this is what most of this part of the taluka requires, consisting as it does of red soil land, much of it of poor quality, growing only kharif crops. Doubtless the improvement in the rainfall here is due to the hills which arrest the clouds and bring down the rain. East of the Kapatgud the rainfall deteriorates with great rapidity so that while the lands on the slopes of and immediately under the Kapatgud get a good fall, those a mile or two to the east are much worse off and I should say that in respect of kharif rainfall the villages of the Mundargi petha south of Dambal are the worst off in the district. The rabi rain is somewhat better as a rule, but much of it also passes over these villages and does not come down till the clouds strike the high range beyond; and moreover a large proportion of the lands—practically all west of the road—grow kharif crops only, so that the late rain is of little use to them. It is common at the end of July to see the Kapatgud clothed in mist and its slopes green with young grass while the lands a little further east present the same appearance as they did in the hot weather, and the large tank at Dambal is empty of water.

“The climate of the old Dambal taluka,” Colonel Anderson wrote, “varies slightly in different parts as regards rainfall. In the extreme north-western villages the rainfall partakes of the nature of the north-eastern villages of Navalgund and is uncertain in its character. But on proceeding to the eastward it improves, probably not materially in quality, but in seasonableness. The whole central part of this taluka is fairly well off in this respect. In the villages among the Kapat hills and spurs there is some advantage as regards early rains, the clouds being attracted and held by the summits of the hills. To the east and under the lee of the higher and more defined part of the range south of Dambal the fall is light in the early part of the monsoon, but this part of the country is more within the influence of the Madras monsoon, which is however of little aid to the kharif crops usually grown on the gravelly and sandy soils which are there common.” Later “In the villages among the Kapat hills there is probably some advantage in early rainfall but that advantage is necessary there from the character of the prevailing soil, which is red and un-retentive of moisture. In the southern villages of the well defined Kapat range I doubt there being any decided advantage in early rainfall.”

A comparison of the figures for different years given in Appendix A shows the considerable variations that at times take place both in the total rainfall and its distribution: thus the fall at Gadag in 1896 was only 12.69 inches, and of this slightly more than half was hot weather and kharif rain; and in 1899 out of 21.88 inches 11.86 was ante-monsoon and kharif, and 9.60 rabi rainfall; the latter on the other hand in the previous year measured 18.17 inches and was followed by 3.94 inches before the end of the year. The variations at Mundargi are even more marked, the occasional deficiency of kharif rain being especially noticeable.

The result is of course considerable variation from time to time in the area sown with the different kinds of crops and in occasional years a marked decrease in the cropped area. Such decrease is most noticeable in the figures for 1896-97 and 1899-1900 given in Appendix B, and the variation between different years is occasionally noticeable in respect of the proportions in which different kinds of the crops are grown. The cause of course is the varying distribution of the rainfall, and most generally the variation in the amount and seasonableness of that of the early part of the rains. A deficiency of hot weather

rain makes sowing late, but does not necessarily affect the proportions in which different classes of crops are grown; a deficiency of early monsoon rain results in a larger proportion of the crops grown being rabi crops. In occasional years both early and late rains fail, and the result is a decrease of the whole area sown, but it may be said of most of the black soil area as of Navalgund, Ron, and the east of Hubli; that about one all round good year in three is the rule, and that in other years at least one of the principal kinds of crops is usually good enough to counterbalance any deficiency in the others. One cannot, however, say as much of the Mundargi Petha, where the comparatively large proportion of red and gravelly soils which grow only kharif crops, the greater liability to failure of the early rains, and the comparative uselessness of the north-east monsoon, result in a greater frequency of unsatisfactory seasons.

The crops grown and the rotations practised in the black soil area are the same as in most of Navalgund and the east of Hubli. Rabi crops greatly preponderate in the black soil lands. Cotton and wheat are of course always rabi crops in this part of the country, while the rabi variety of jowari is for the most part in excess of the kharif kind. The latter however is the only kind grown on the red soil land, and is grown to some extent also in black soil when the early part of the monsoon is favourable. The difference between this taluka and Navalgund in respect of the proportions which the different kinds of crops bear to one another is due to the considerable extent of red soil land in Gadag: thus the proportion of wheat grown is much smaller in Gadag than in Navalgund, while that of coarse grains and pulses is larger in the former taluka. The proportion of jowari is larger in Gadag, since it is sown in one or other variety in both kinds of soil, while in Navalgund practically only the rabi kind is grown. The Gadag and Ron talukas are more nearly similar in this respect, and in respect of the proportionate area sown with wheat: that the proportion of cotton is a good deal larger in the Ron taluka is due to the fact that the soil of this taluka is favourable to the growth of American cotton, which is not largely grown in Gadag, the mixture of black and red soil and the superior kind of the latter being scarce. That there is not a still greater difference between Gadag and Navalgund in the direction of a preponderance in the latter taluka of the proportionate area under some of the crops grown in the black soil land—for example, the proportionate area under cotton is somewhat larger in Gadag than in Navalgund, though there is a more than corresponding excess of wheat in the latter taluka—is due of course to the fact that but a comparatively small part of the red soil country is cropped, or is even capable of cultivation, and there is a considerable annual area of fallows in these lands, whereas practically every acre of the black soil tract is cultivated yearly; and to some extent also to the fact that part of the black soil area of Gadag is suitable to the growth of American cotton which is practically not grown in Navalgund.

The quality of cultivation varies a good deal. Over the north and west of the taluka, and near Gadag, it is good and careful, and this appears to be the case also in the red soil villages of the middle of the taluka and to the west of the Bellary road, where the extent of cultivable land is small. But in the east and towards the south-east—for example, near Alur, Haitapur and in that part of the taluka—much of the cultivation is very slovenly and careless, the land in many instances being overgrown with weeds which the occupants do not take the trouble to eradicate. The cause is doubtless that the population in these villages is still too small in proportion to the cultivated area.

Red soil land is regularly manured, and fallows are a regular part of the rotation: black soil lands, as in Navalgund, are not usually manured oftener than once in about three years, and are very seldom left fallow. I gave in my report on Navalgund one reason assigned by the rayats for not manuring more frequently; another that I have heard is that heavy manuring would force the growth of crops too quickly and that on a cessation of the rain they would wither: "it makes the ground too warm" in an area of light rainfall, is how they express it. Whatever truth there may be in the reasons they assign, it is certain that this manuring of black soil land at comparatively long intervals, and deep ploughing at equally long intervals, have always been the practice.

Agricultural stock.

11. The figures in appendix F are given separately for the táluka proper and for the Mundargi petha. Adding together the figures for the taluka and petha, and comparing them with those given for the year 1886-87 for the whole Gadag táluka in the Statistical Atlas of 1888, I find that in nearly 20 years there has occurred a decrease of some 17 per cent. in the total number of plough cattle, a large proportionate decrease in the number of bulls and bull buffaloes kept for breeding, a decrease of about 39 per cent. in the number of oxen and buffaloes kept for other purposes, some decrease in the number of milch cows, counterbalanced by an increase in the number of milch buffaloes, an increase in that of young stock, a large proportionate decrease in horses and ponies, a decrease of under 30 per cent. in the number of sheep, counterbalanced by an increase of over 20 per cent. in that of goats, a small decrease (less than one per cent.) in the number of small ploughs and a large (proportionate) decrease in that of the old-fashioned 4 and 8-bullock ploughs, a very large proportionate increase in the number of passenger carts, and a slight increase in that of carts for the carriage of produce.

The decrease in the total number of cattle is perhaps somewhat less than might have been expected, but it is to be remembered that this táluka, instead of consisting entirely, like Navalgund and Ron, of cultivable land, contains a very considerable proportion of uncultivable waste. This fact probably accounts to some extent for the increase, not a very large one, in the numbers of young stock, if the statistics in respect of this item are right; though it is not easy to understand how there can have been any increase under the first sub-head with an appreciable decrease in the number of milch cows and a large decrease in that of bulls kept for breeding. The figures for the year 1904-05 are the result of a special Census ordered for the purposes of this settlement, but I am inclined to think that in this particular item the statistics either of 1904-05 or of 1886-87 must be inaccurate.

A decrease in the number of plough cattle, and in fact of cattle generally is the usual result of land having been brought under permanent cultivation and the consequent contraction of the grazing area. The decrease in the number of cows however is, as in other dry crop talukas, counterbalanced by some increase in the number of milch buffaloes.

The decrease in the number of ploughs is to be attributed to the same cause; black soil land having once been brought under permanent cultivation and cleared of deep growing weeds requires thorough ploughing only at intervals of two, three and more years. The large plough is now in evidence to any appreciable extent only in the Mundargi petha where there is still waste land to be brought under cultivation, and where the considerable proportion of inferior land requires periodical fallows and is difficult to plough. Moreover, as has been remarked elsewhere, in a good deal of the land in permanent cultivation in this part of the táluka—the black soil land included—there is much room for improvement, mainly in the direction of eradicating weeds and “nat” grass. The increase in the number of carts, the introduction of railway communication notwithstanding, corresponds to generally increased production, and the proportion of cropped land to the number of pairs of plough cattle shows that these are sufficient for the work required of them.

In the black soil area the quality of the cattle is in no way inferior to that of the cattle of Navalgund and Ron. A large number of inferior and useless cattle is still maintained, however, in the tracts where there is much uncultivable land and consequent extensive (though not very good) grazing, as an inspection of the cattle daily driven out of Dambal in the morning, and back again in the evening, would show plainly enough.

Appendix I.

12. The following statements of percentages show the proportions borne to the total of occupied survey numbers by the numbers cultivated under the various conditions given in the appendix. Government and Inám lands are given separately, waste and parampok numbers being omitted.

I. Government.		Percentage on total Government occupied survey numbers.
Cultivated by occupant ...	...	nearly 65
Cultivated by occupant in partnership with others...	...	over 9
Cultivated by tenant on money rent ...	...	" 15
Cultivated by tenant for share of produce	...	" 5

II. Inám.		Percentage on total inám occupied survey number.
Cultivated by inámdár ...	...	about 30
Cultivated by inámdár in partnership with others...	...	over 6
Cultivated by tenants on money rent ...	...	" 55
Cultivated by tenants for share of produce	...	" 7

The difference between the proportions of Government and inám lands respectively purporting to be cultivated by the original holders, and let to tenants, is similar to the differences in this respect observed in other talukas and is of course a perfectly natural one, owing to the general difference between the two classes of holders in respect of status and avocation.

The large proportion of survey numbers still occupied by the occupants approximates to the percentages observed in the case of talukas already dealt with, and is, with all allowance made for cases in which occupants may really be cultivating as tenants though their names remain on the registers, a sufficiently satisfactory reply to Mr. Robertson's forebodings about the future probable alienation of most of the land, already dealt with at some length in the report on the Hubli taluka.

Further comment on these figures, which speak for themselves and are in reasonably close accord with the statistics for other talukas, is unnecessary.

Water-supply.

13. Between 1886 and 1887 and 1903-1904 there have occurred an increase of about 50 per cent. in the number of irrigation wells, an increase of somewhat over 7 per cent. in the number of wells for the supply of drinking water to human beings, and of about 28 per cent. in that of wells used for other purposes, such as watering cattle, washing, etc. The total number of tanks has increased by rather more than 13 per cent. and in "other" sources of water-supply, which are not however numerous, there has occurred a considerable decrease since 1886-87. As for the last item the numbers probably vary to some extent according to the nature of the season.

There is a much larger number of wells for the supply of drinking water in this taluka than in the neighbouring talukas of Navalgund and Ron, since the red soil area, which constitutes a large portion of the taluka, is well supplied throughout its extent with practically perennial springs of potable water. The drinking water-supply of this tract may be said to be generally unfailing. In Mundargi, for instance, where the rainfall is most scanty and uncertain, the supply of drinking water is admitted not to fail even in years of short rainfall. At Gadag and in most other parts of the red soil area it is probably even less likely to fail.

But the conditions of the greater part of the black soil tract resemble in this respect those of Navalgund and the eastern part of Hubli. The sub-soil water, as well as that of the nalas where they cross the black soil, is generally salt and unfit for drinking, and wells are therefore useless. The people rely on the storage of rain water in tanks, as they do in the rest of the black soil area of the district, and this supply is of course liable to fail in a year of deficient rainfall.

Such irrigation as there is from tanks is supplemented by irrigation from wells. The number of 'pakka' tanks in the taluka is according to the statement only two. The large tank at Dambal which now generally dries up completely in the hot weather and during each of the last few years has remained dry for several months, affords direct supply only for a portion of the year, and wells are used to supplement this supply when the tank is empty. I understand that it is in contemplation to deepen this tank, which has silted up to a very large extent, or to raise the waste weir. The 'kacha' tanks given as 15

in number are probably mostly, like those I have seen, used for watering cattle, or even for the supply of drinking water to human beings, as well as for occasional irrigation on a very small scale. It is for the most part from wells that irrigation in this taluka, the total extent of which is small, is effected; with the scanty exception of that from the few tanks which the figures in the statement include, and of the small amount of inferior 'patasthal' from streams and nallas which is confined to the Mundargi Petha and a few villages of the red soil tract south of Gadag.

Value of Lands.

14. Appendices K to M contain information relating to sales, mortgages, and leases, collected in the usual way and supplied by the Inspector-General of Registration. As before this information has been given for two periods namely 1891-1892 to 1895-1896 and 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

The following is a comparative statement of the average amounts per acre and the averages of multiples of assessment for which lands have been disposed of, according to these statements, under the different heads during the two periods:—

	1891-92 to 1895-96.		1896-97 to 1900-1901.	
	Average amount per acre.	Average times assessment.	Average amount per acre.	Average times assessment.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Ordinary sales	21 15 9	26	29 12 11	37
Sales* by Civil Court	19 7 10	22	No cases.	...
Simple mortgages	16 7 1	18	24 4 8	26
Mortgages with possession	19 4 8	21	23 5 10	25
Sub-lettings	2 10 5	3	2 14 0	3

* Only 12 cases.

The figures for the second period are in every case higher than those for the first, plague and unsatisfactory seasons notwithstanding.

I have myself collected "villagewar" information relating to sales and annual leases, both from the Sub-Registrar's records of the past 5 years, and (so far as I was able to do so) from the record of rights, following my practice in the case of talukas for which I have already submitted proposals; and have worked out the averages of sale price and letting value according to different groups, in order to show how the value of land differs in different parts of the taluka. For this purpose I have taken the grouping of the current settlement (see the first of the 2 maps appended). All the cases were carefully scrutinized and those left out in which there was obviously something behind the agreements.

The result according to the Sub-Registrar's records is as follows:—

	Average sale price per acre.	Average times assessment for which sold.	Average annual rental per acre.	Average times assessment for which leased.
Group I	46.3	45	4.5	4.2
Group II	28.4	32.2	3.7	3.9
Group III	20.5	35	2.6	3.26
Group IV	28.4	45.4	1.4	2.7

The results according to the record of rights (so far as information therefrom was available) tally with the above figures sufficiently closely.

The large difference between the sale-prices of the first and second groups is accounted for by the considerable proportion of red soil land, the value of which is low, in the latter. The fourth group contains much land of an inferior

quality, and the difference between the prices and the assessments is therefore naturally much greater on the average than in other groups. It will nearly always be found, and this I think is evidence of the general fairness of the classification, that as the sale value of land decreases the number of multiples of the assessment contained in the price increases and *vice versa*; thus good rice land commands a high price, but being comparatively highly assessed its price denotes a comparatively small number of multiples of assessment; while dry-crop land of poor quality in Mundargi may be sold perhaps for Rs. 8 or 10 an acre, but this price may in some cases be as much as 40 times the assessment.

I think the prices given above represent fairly well the current value of land when sold free of incumbrances, since cases which gave ground for doubt have been as far as possible excluded from the calculation. The practice however which obtains to some extent in this district as elsewhere, of registering as sales what are really mortgages (or what at any rate the sellers understand to be the same thing as mortgages, in that they expected to get their land back on repayment of the principal sum advanced, which may be the whole sum entered as the selling price or may be deducted in the transaction from the full selling value, the difference only being recorded in the deed)—this practice makes it difficult to be certain in cases where the price paid is only a little less than what the land might be expected to fetch, whether the so-called price is really a selling price or not, since the documents often, or it may be said usually, give no indication of what previous transactions there may have been between the parties. So far such cases are not distinguished in the Record of Rights, and it is only possible to distinguish them on oral evidence coupled with *prima facie* improbability of the sum paid being in reality a price agreed on as for land free of incumbrances. It is impossible of course for a settlement officer to make inquiry on this basis into any considerable number of individual cases, for he would not have time to do so. I have, however, made individual inquiry into a certain number of cases taken more or less at random. If any number of cases of the kind I have been discussing have found their way into the instances of sale which I have taken, the inference would be that the averages of selling value given above are perhaps a little lower than the real values. I do not think, however, that the practice is so common in Dhârwâr as in some other districts, and I doubt whether it is common enough appreciably to affect the averages I have given; but it may at any rate be taken as pretty certain that these are not too high.

It was necessary also to scrutinize the instances of rental, since this sometimes represents or includes interest on loans. On the other hand, it is a common practice in this táluka to lease land for periods of five years and more on little more than a nominal rent, the tenant undertaking to eradicate weeds and otherwise to improve the land. Sometimes the owner pays the assessment and sometimes the lessee—more often the former. In the case also of ordinary annual leases the practice in this respect varies. I have in every case added the amount of the assessment to that of the rental where the agreement states that the lessee is to pay the assessment in addition to the sum entered as rental. When the owner pays the assessment the amount entered as rent is naturally fixed somewhat higher so as to include the amount of the assessment and the two classes of cases are thus equalised.

The practice I have just alluded to of long leases for a small or nominal rent is now however practically confined to inám lands, and is more common in inám villages than inám lands of Government villages. The inference is that Government lands have for the most part been brought to a state of cultivation which renders any such concession in letting it unnecessary and an inspection of the whole táluka has shown me that this is the case. Practically all such lands are therefore leased annually on a full rental. When the present settlement was introduced apparently leases for terms of years were common. The greater part of the red soil lands in the middle of the táluka are leased from year to year on agreements (not necessarily reduced to writing or registered) by which the tenant pays a share—sometimes half sometimes two-thirds—of the produce; sometimes the owner and sometimes the lessee is by the agreement to pay the assessment, and there are varying conditions as to the supply of seed

and manure. The exclusion of such cases—covering a large part of the leases in the second group and in the Mundargi Petha—renders it obvious that the leases recorded for these groups relate for the most part to black soil, that is to the better class of lands. As the practice has as far as I know always been the same in the case of red soil lands and land of poor quality, this fact makes no difference for the purpose of comparing present rentals with those of thirty years ago.

I may add that I have supplemented all this information by inquiry in the villages during my inspections of the taluka.

In order to compare the present value of land with that obtaining when the current settlement was introduced into the majority of the villages of the taluka, I have considered it sufficient to take the instances of sale and lease, covering the three years preceding its introduction, which were collected by Mr. Robertson, and are given by him as an appendix to his report. The long lists of cases given at the end of Colonel Anderson's and Captain Godfrey's reports consist of a jumble of sales, mortgages and leases in which no attempt is made to reduce the amounts so as to represent either the value per acre or the number of multiples of the assessment, and I had no time, nor did I think it necessary, to wade through them. Mr. Robertson took I think all the cases registered during the three years preceding the introduction of the settlement, and this appears quite sufficient for purposes of comparison.

According to his lists the sale values and rentals averaged as follows :—

Sales.

Group		...	Average per acre.			Average times assessment for which sold.
			Rs.	a.	p.	
Group I		...	25	8	0	26·8
" II		...	9	10	10	19·0
" III		...	7	11	12	17·7
" IV		...	no instances.			.....

Leases.

Group		...	Average per acre.			Average times assessment for which let.
			Rs.	a.	p.	
Group I		...	1	11	6	2·3
" II		...	1	14	1	2·4
" III		...	0	13	3	1·4
" IV		...	no instances.			.....

If these values are compared with the averages of current sale and letting value given above, it will be seen that the percentage increase in value in the different groups has been as follows :—

Sales.

Group I	...	...	80 per cent.
" II	...	...	over 140 per cent.
" III	...	...	over 165 per cent.

Leases.

Group I	...	...	nearly 165 per cent.
" II	...	...	nearly 95 per cent.
" III	...	...	over 200 per cent.

or if multiples of the assessments are taken instead of the actual rates in money, as follows :—

Sales.

Group I	...	...	nearly 70 per cent.
" II	...	...	nearly 70 per cent.
" III	...	...	nearly 100 per cent.

Leases.

Group I	...	...	over 80 per cent.
" II	...	...	over 60 per cent.
" III	...	...	over 130 per cent.

No comment appears to be necessary on these figures.

The following figures showing the average amount at which garden lands in this taluka, not for the most part of specially good quality, are let—arrived at from the comparatively few instances available—may be of interest :—

Average rate per acre.	Average multiples of assessment.
Rs. 9-12-8	5·7
(say nearly Rs. 10)	(say nearly 6).

I give in an appendix the average rates arrived at from the instances recorded in the Recrd of Rights, for each circle separately ; the correspondence between the circles as at present arranged and Colonel Anderson's grouping is roughly as follows :—

Group.	Circles.
I ... ..	... Mulgund, Gadag.
II ... ..	... Gadag, Dambal, Mundargi.
III ... ..	... Harlapur, Dambal, Mundargi.
IV ... ..	... Mundargi.

Crop experiments.

15. The record of crop experiments conducted in this particular taluka during the current settlement period is very scanty ; one experiment only is recorded for each of the crops cotton, gram and linseed ; two for wheat, and three for rági.

The incidence of assessment on the gross profits as disclosed by these experiments was as follows :—

Crop.	Incidence.
Indigenous cotton	4·98
Wheat (2 experiments) average	7·97
Gram	48·52
(Subordinate crop proportion to principal crop not reported).	
	Average.
Rági (3 experiments)	3·48
Linseed	33·44
(Subordinate crop ; proportion to principal crop was 1 : 5).	

One cannot generalise with any certainty from so small a record, but so far as they go the results of these experiments indicate that the incidence of assessment on the gross value of produce is generally very low, and this corroborates the results of experiments recorded for talukas already reported on. The incidence in the case of the experiment on cotton is remarkably light, but this experiment was considered doubtful, owing to some uncertainty regarding the actual price of cotton at the time it was carried out. The incidence of assessment in the case of the three experiments on rági, grown on 'masari' soil, very lightly assessed, is also remarkably small ; but the actual supervening profit in these cases would also be small. In the case of the subordinate crops gram and linseed the incidence of assessment appears high ; but the proportionate area occupied by such crops is small—usually from one quarter to one-seventh,—and the assessments in these cases probably absorb but a very small portion of the gross value of the principal and subordinate crops combined.

Mr. Robertson in forwarding Colonel Anderson's settlement proposals submitted the record of some crop experiments carried out by his direction.

The incidence of assessments according to these experiments (calculated it is to be noticed on the *net* profits, the value of which was arrived at by a round deduction from the value of the produce of 60 per cent. on account of cost of cultivation) varies a good deal in the different experiments on jowári and its subordinate crops, (seven experiments in all for villages in the Gadag taluka), but the average incidence comes to 12 per cent ; only one experiment on wheat, and one on gram, are recorded for this taluka, according to which the incidence on the *net* profits was 2·3 and 3·1 per cent., respectively. The incidence in all these cases appears extraordinarily low, but here again the number of experiments is much too small to warrant generalisation, although the results point in the same direction as those of experiments carried out during the current settlement, and, as far as they are to be trusted, are corroborative evidence of the lightness of the assessment.

Prices.

16. I regret that the information regarding prices, which will be found in Appendix N, is not more complete. I have been unable to ascertain the prices of any kinds of produce prevailing at Gadag between the years 1873 and 1880, nor is any information forthcoming regarding prices at Mundargi prior to 1886, nor of prices of cotton earlier than 1888-89. However, the course of prices conforms, with occasional exceptions due to local variations of season, to the course of prices at Hubli and Navalgund, the general level being somewhat higher as a rule at Hubli.

I have in the case of Gadag divided the period 1880-81 to 1903 into three periods of 8 years each, and given the average of prices for each of these, and for Mundargi have divided the whole period for which records of prices are available into two, of 9 years each. It is sufficient for purposes of comparison to take the course of prices at Gadag, since that of prices at Mundargi, with occasional exceptions, has been much the same.

A glance at the averages given in the statement will show in the case of jowári, the staple food of this part of the district, a rise of nearly 30 per cent. in the prices prevailing from 1896 to 1903 over those that obtained in the decade immediately preceding the introduction of the current settlement: whereas the average prices of wheat and gram show scarcely any change, and the average price of safflower (Kusumba), a rise of less than 2 seers per rupee, or just over 12 per cent. But both these periods contain years in which prices were abnormally high, in the one case the inflation of prices that followed the outbreak of the American war continued during the first three years of the period, while in the other there have been bad seasons, amounting in other parts of the country to famine years, the result of which was of course an unusual increase in prices.

In the following comparison I omit all such abnormal years. The comparison must be made, for the purposes of this report, between the prices obtaining during the last years of the original settlement and those obtaining during the last 8 years of the current settlement, because, as I have stated, no information for the first few years of the current lease is available. As was noticed in previous reports, Colonel Anderson anticipated a fall in prices, and took the probability of such a fall into account when he made his proposals. A temporary fall did take place in the case of Hubli and Navalgund Talukas, though ultimately prices rose to a level very considerably above that of the last few years of the original settlement lease. It is reasonable to suppose that, allowance being made for differences of seasons which, with so much variation in rainfall, must be expected occasionally to occur between areas at considerable distances apart, prices at Gadag during the first decade of the current settlement, the famine years of 1876-77 being of course left out of the calculation in each case, suffered a like change: and accordingly that a comparison of the first with the last decades of the existing settlement would have shown a still greater increase in prices than the comparison between the years 1867-1873 and 1896-1903. The former comparison would of course be quite fair, since a temporary fall in prices was anticipated when the present rates were proposed; still the increase as shown below is in most cases substantial enough; especially in the price of jowári:—

Years.		Jowári.		Wheat.		Gram.		Safflower.	
		S.	t.	S.	t.	S.	t.	S.	t.
* 1867—1873	... Average ...	30	0	15	64	13	0	20	11
† 1896—1903	... Average ...	21	36	18	21	10	55	17	44
	Increase per cent. ...	40	18	19	15	21	5	14	74

* Omitting years 1870-71 for wheat and 1870 for gram.

† Omitting years 1897, 1900 and 1901 in the case of Jowári; in the case of wheat, 1897, 1901 and 1902; in the case of gram, 1897; in the case of safflower, 1897, 1900 and 1901.

With regard to cotton there is not much to be added to what has been stated in the reports on Hubli, Ron and Navalgund. The only information I have of retail prices is the list for the years 1888-89 to 1903, supplied by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The average wholesale price of indigenous seed cotton at Gadag during the years 1895—1904 according to information supplied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was Rs. 1-13-2 per maund (of 28 lbs.), and the average wholesale price of American saw-ginned during the same period, Rs. 6-4-7 per maund, slightly cheaper in both cases than the average during the same period at Hubli. The high prices that were the result of the American War continued in the case of cotton during the greater part of the ten years 1864—1873, though they were gradually falling; during the first decade of the current settlement the fall in prices was more marked in its case than in that of other articles, but the average of prices of cotton at Navalgund during the last 10 years of the settlement showed an increase of some 45 per cent. over its prices in the first decade, and an approach in some years to the high prices prevailing immediately before the introduction of the present settlement. Since the general level on prices at Gadag approximates to prices obtaining at Navalgund rather than to Hubli prices which are always somewhat higher, and in former years, before the advent of the railway, used to be considerably higher—and since local prices are governed by those ruling at Bombay—it is probably not too much to suppose that a similar increase in the average price of cotton has taken place at Gadag.

Daily wages.

17. The Mámílatdár has submitted a statement of daily wages of agricultural labour for the past 10 years. From 1895 to 1900 the daily wage varied in the táluka proper from Re. 0-2-2 to Re. 0-2-11. In each of the years 1901 and 1902 it was Re. 0-3-0, and in each of the years 1903 and 1904 was Re. 0-4-0. In the petha there is no marked increase: the wage varies from Re. 0-2-0 and Re. 0-2-8, which figure appears against each of the years 1896 and 1904.

Revenue History.

18. The revenue history of the táluka, as set forth in Appendix O, appears on the whole very satisfactory. The total occupied area has increased by 24,435 acres, or 9·47 per cent; and there has of course been a corresponding increase in the revenue.

The causes of outstanding balances and of final remissions are given in the column of remarks. The apparently large remissions and outstandings shown against the years 1881 to 1883 actually do not mean remissions and outstandings, but represent the proportion of the enhancement of assessment due to revision of settlement which was by standing orders foregone during the first few years of the settlement lease: retrospective effect was apparently given to these orders in the case of villages of which the revision settlement was effected before the year 1880-81. The only other considerable outstandings and remissions shown are those due to the famine of 1876-77, and those due to the unfavourable seasons of 1899-1901, but in neither case do the figures relate to more than a few villages, representing only a small proportion of the táluka. The amounts which had finally to be remitted after the great famine cover a very small part of the total assessment, and though the famine was followed after but a few years by one or two further unfavourable seasons and by some consequent decrease of the cultivated area, and again by a poor season in 1890-1891 with the same result, it does not appear that further remissions had to be granted, nor was the decrease of cultivation more than temporary. The remissions granted in 1900-1901 and subsequently represent a larger proportion of the outstanding balances; but this is I believe mainly because remissions are now granted on the occurrence of bad seasons with much greater freedom than formerly, and without the strictness in individual inquiry that used to be required.

The Mámílatdár has given me a statement showing the number of cases in which coercive processes have had to be resorted to during the last three years (1901—1904) for the realisation of land revenue. This information might have

been supplied for a longer period, but as these three years cover the time of the greatest difficulty that has occurred for some time past in the collection of revenue they may suffice. The total number of notices issued was 441—the largest number, 256, having been issued in 1902-1903: and there were 9 cases of distraint in 1903-1904. These figures make up the total of all kinds of coercive processes, and sufficiently well support the conclusion that it requires more than a merely unsatisfactory season to cause any difficulty in the payment of the land revenue over most of the tálukas.

Such difficulty in its realisation as has occurred of recent years—and that these probably represent fairly well the whole period of the current lease may be inferred from a comparison of the statistics for the three villages of which the settlement was effected together with that of the most of the Navalgund Táluka (1901), those of the villages of the old Mulgund Mahál (1903) and the statistics of neighbouring tálukas—such difficulty has mainly been confined to a certain number of the villages of the Mundargi Petha, and one or two of those on the extreme east, and on the north of the táluka. Those of the petha which have been most affected by failure of crops are for the most part villages which contain a considerable proportion of red soil, or overlap the border of kharif cultivation. As has been noticed, they are very liable to deficiency of early rainfall, and good late rainfall compensates them comparatively little. The others are villages which lie in the belt of uncertain rainfall described above, and in the report on Ron and Navalgund. It is practically only in these villages that remissions have been granted in recent years.

The revenue history of two villages may be noticed separately. The current settlement of Tambergundi is the original settlement, which was introduced into the village in 1852. In 1896 my predecessor submitted proposals for a revision of the settlement, involving a change of the maximum rate from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0, and a total increase of 11·3 per cent. in the assessment. The occupied area had, however, decreased by 1,265 acres, or over 40 per cent. since the year 1875, in which the revision of settlement of the greater part of the táluka was effected; and Government accordingly directed that the rates of the original settlement should be continued till the expiry of the current lease of the rest of the táluka. The year 1903-1904 shows recovery to the extent of an increase of about 73 per cent. in the area occupied for cultivation, over the area occupied in 1895.

The village of Sankadodak which belongs by position to Colonel Anderson's second group was placed by him in the third group, "being a deserted village in a rugged and broken tract." The occupied area has decreased since the year 1875, when the settlement was effected, from 1,669 to 1,435 acres, that is by between 12 and 13 per cent.

The current settlement.

19. The extent of re-measurement and re-classification done for the purposes of the current settlement is described in the reports referred to in as Appendix R. A complete re-measurement was effected, while the re-classification was done on the "partial" system: the proportion of survey numbers reclassified and the method of adjustment were the same in the case of this táluka as in the case of those for which I have already submitted proposals; their description, which I have given in reports already submitted, and which will also be found in the reports on the current settlement, need not be repeated here.

As I have stated in paragraph 2 the current settlement was introduced at different times into different batches of the villages which make up the táluka as at present constituted.

The grouping according to the current settlement is shown on the first of the two maps appended to this report, and the letters referred to in Appendix R contain detailed reasons for it, which require as far as I can see no discussion at this stage of my report. In the circumstances which obtained at the time the present settlement was effected there appears to have been full justification for the present arrangement of groups.

The rates were assimilated to those which had already been sanctioned for neighbouring tálukas. The first group (Rs. 1-8-0) was assigned the rate fixed

for the majority of the Navalgund villages: the second (Rs. 1-6-0) was given a rate between this and the rate sanctioned for most of the Ron villages, the proximity of this group to the main cotton market of Gadag being held to warrant a slightly higher rating than was thought sufficient for Ron: the third group (Rs. 1-4-0), consisting of most of the eastern part of the taluka, was rated the same as the bulk of the Ron Taluka; and a few villages in the fourth forming a small part of the Mundargi Petha, were given the same maximum rate (Rs. 1-2-0) as the most remote of the Ron villages.

The maximum rice rate was fixed at Rs. 6, and that for patasthal garden at Rs. 8.

Summary.

20. It will appear from the foregoing report that improvement during the currency of the present settlement has been not less marked in the case of this taluka than in the case of those on which I have already reported. The population of the taluka has increased by nearly 40 per cent., and that of the municipal area of Gadag and Betgeri by over 80 per cent. There has occurred a considerable increase in the cultivated area, and, it may be inferred, an appreciable improvement in the efficiency of cultivation. Trade at Gadag has increased by 50 per cent. or more, with the result, among others, that a number of factories for the ginning and pressing of cotton, as well as a spinning mill, now in a flourishing condition, have been established. There is in consequence regular employment of labour on a considerable scale, and the large increase of the non-agricultural population has of course resulted in increased demand for agricultural produce. Prices have risen substantially, the increase amounting in the case of jowari and cotton to over 40 per cent., with all allowance made for abnormal years. This is largely a result of the extension of railway communication which has not only helped to raise local prices by facilitation and cheapening of export, and by bringing within reach a wider sphere of demand, but on the other hand by rendering easy import from long distances has tended to and no doubt will continue to keep prices more steady than they used to be. The average value of land has increased by a good deal more than 100 per cent., and the revenue history shows that assessments have for the most part been collected without difficulty, even after unsatisfactory seasons.

These facts justify a substantial enhancement of the assessments. On the other hand, the birth and death statistics of the last few years and the increased price of agricultural labour show that plague has had the same effects here as elsewhere in the district, and on that account a modification of enhancement similar to that sanctioned for the Hubli taluka is equally necessary in the case of Gadag. The circumstances of Mundargi also to some extent form an exception to what has been recorded in regard to the bulk of the taluka. The importance of Mundargi as a market, and also that of Dambal, have been largely diminished by the diversion of trade caused by the opening of the different lines of railway communication, and the revenue history of this part of the charge shows that a succession of bad seasons has in certain years rendered the realisation of revenue in parts of the petha a matter of some difficulty.

Proposals for Revision.

21. As to grouping I propose to make but little alteration, and such changes as I do propose are I think fully accounted for by changes in the circumstances of the villages concerned.

In the first group I propose no alteration. The towns of Gadag and Betgeri belong of course by position to the second group, but were placed on account of their importance as a trade centre in the first class by Colonel Anderson, and this grouping was without doubt fully warranted. It has been shown how since the advent of the railway, these towns have increased in importance and prosperity, and there is therefore still less reason now than existed 30 years ago for classing them any lower than Mulgund and the rest of the villages to the west.

The second group (current settlement) consists of villages which, but for their comparative proximity to the main trade centre of Gadag, would no doubt have been placed by Colonel Anderson in the same class as the majority of the Ron villages and those of the north and north-east of Navalgund: the rainfall conditions of the northern villages of this group are much the same as those of the western Ron and north-eastern Navalgund villages, while the southern half of the group, though well off as regards rainfall, consists of villages of which the lands are poor in quality, and which are situated in a broken and hilly tract where transport is very difficult. But the comparative proximity to Gadag of the villages constituting this group fully justifies the assignment to these villages, with the exception I think of Dambal, of a somewhat higher maximum rate than to the Navalgund and Ron villages just noticed.

After careful consideration of the value of land in Dambal as compared with its value in the neighbouring villages of the (present) third group, (regard being had of course rather to its value as judged by the relation of this to the assessments than to the actual value) and of the recent revenue history of this village and those adjoining it, I can see no reason why Dambal should be rated any higher than such villages as Harlapur, Sirur, Jantli, and Alur. Those portions of its lands which lie immediately below the Kapatgud are no doubt somewhat better off in respect of early rainfall, but what superiority they may enjoy in this respect is no more than they require on account of the character of their soil; while as I have noticed the early rainfall deteriorates so rapidly, proceeding eastwards that I doubt whether the bulk of the Dambal lands are appreciably better off for early rainfall than those of the villages I have just mentioned: and in regard to the late rainfall they are no better off. I do not think the slight superiority Dambal may enjoy by reason of its lying on the main road, and by reason of its being a market town, sufficient warrant for classing it higher than the villages of the third group north and north-east of it: these are well supplied with country tracks connecting them with the main road, which are perfectly good for cart traffic except immediately after rain. I have shown that the importance of Dambal as a market has decreased, and it is I think the distance from Gadag that should now be taken account of in grouping the villages of this part of the taluka. I therefore propose to place this village in the third and not the second group.

The same considerations lead me to think that the villages of Meundi, Haitapur and Bardur are classed too high, when compared with the villages north of them. They have in recent years suffered very considerably from failure of rainfall: they are too far off from the Kapatgud hills to enjoy any superiority in respect of early rain, and since their lands are very largely such as can grow only kharif crops, the late rainfall is comparatively of little use to them. The average value of land in these villages is moreover about as low as anywhere in the taluka, regard being had to the average assessments.

Mundargi and a few villages close to it were placed by Colonel Anderson in the second group on account of the importance at that time of Mundargi as a market. It has been shown that most of this importance has disappeared: and the conditions of these villages are precisely similar to those of the ones noticed in the last paragraph. Whatever importance Mundargi may now have as a market, the construction of the main road which passes through Meundi and Bardur as well as the villages south of Mundargi renders inappreciable any difference in this respect between them and Mundargi, since the difference as regards distances is too inconsiderable to affect the cost of carriage of produce.

A few of the villages on the west and south-west of Mundargi were placed by Colonel Anderson in a fourth group. There is, now, not sufficient difference between these villages and the adjoining ones of Colonel Anderson's third group to justify any distinction in rating. Two short lines of made-road Kalkeri and Korlahalli respectively with the main road at Mundargi: and though communication off these roads is still bad, the distance between any of these fourth class villages and the nearest point on a main road is not sufficient to warrant their being differentiated, when account is taken of the comparative advantage they have as regards rainfall, their—for the most part—

comparatively satisfactory revenue history, which is an indication of this advantage, and the average value of land in them, which is generally rather higher than in the villages on and to the east of the main road.

A few villages on the west of the range of hills which runs down to the Tungbhadra river were placed in the third group of Colonel Anderson.

These enjoy a very distinct advantage as regards rainfall: their revenue history is satisfactory, and the value of land in them comparatively high. Their remoteness from Gadag, however, is I think sufficient to preclude their being rated as high as the villages north and north-east of Dambal.

Accordingly, the alterations which I propose are to place Dambal, so I have said, in the third group, to make its southern and south-eastern boundary, and the southern boundary of Alur the limit of this group, and to class all the villages south of this limit in a fourth group.

The grouping I propose will be easily understood on reference to the second of the two maps annexed to this report.

As regards rates, I shall, following the course adopted by Government in the case of Hubli, propose two sets of rates; one to represent the limit above which it should be guaranteed that there will be no further enhancement for the next 30 years; and in view of the results of recurring plague epidemics, a reduced set of rates which should be guaranteed to remain in force for 5 years after which they will be subject to re-consideration as regards further enhancement.

The conditions of the first two groups, as has been stated, are generally similar to those respectively of the middle and north-eastern villages of Naval-gund, but their proximity to Gadag renders justifiable slightly higher rates of assessment. The third group consists of villages which are for the most part worse off in respect of rainfall than those of the bulk of the Ron Taluka, but by reason of their being considerably closer to Gadag it will not be unjust to assign to them, as was done by Colonel Anderson, a maximum rate equal to that assigned to most of the Ron villages. The majority of the villages in the fourth group are perhaps on the whole, the worst off of all the villages of the district as regards rainfall, and if their maximum rate was to be based on that consideration alone it should properly be lower than that of the extreme north-eastern villages of Ron. Being however very much closer to Gadag, and lying as they do on or close to a main line of road running directly to that centre, they may fairly be assigned the same maximum rate as the lowest class of villages in Ron.

The rates I propose are therefore as follows:—

(i) To be guaranteed for 30 years as maxima beyond which there will be no further enhancement during that period—

					Rs.	a.	p.
First group	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Second "	...	...	...	...	1	12	0
Third "	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Fourth "	...	...	...	...	1	6	0

(ii) To be guaranteed as maximum rates for 5 years, and to be subject at the end of that time to re-consideration as regards enhancement—

					Rs.	a.	p.
First group	...	...	...	...	1	14	0
Second "	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Third "	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
Fourth "	...	...	...	...	1	4	0

The areas converted by means of irrigation into rice and bagait, respectively, during the currency of the existing settlement are reported to be as follows:—

					A.	g.
New rice	...	...	...	...	13	36
New bagait	...	...	...	...	32	14

As I have said, the Pátasthal garden in the táluka is generally of an inferior kind, while of rice only a very insignificant amount is grown under a few tanks which are not primarily irrigation tanks: or else in lands classed as bágáit. The garden crops grown under the Dambal Tank are subject to separate crop-rates.

Rs. 6 for rice and Rs. 8 for bágáit (Pátasthal) are quite sufficiently high maxima for this táluka, and I therefore propose no enhancement of them. The total area of rice and garden is too small to affect the result of the proposed revision over the whole táluka. ..

This may be briefly stated on follows;—

Increase per cent.

				(a) According to rates for 30 years.	(b) According to reduced enhancement for 5 years.
Group	I	...	...	33.3	24.9
"	II	...	...	26.8	17.9
"	III	...	...	27.1	17.6
"	IV	...	...	10.7	1.1

Land Revenue demand for táluka according to present settlement	...	...	...	...	224,188
Land Revenue demand for táluka according to proposed revision:—					
(a) according to maxima for 30 years	...	...	...	...	285,485
(b) Do. 5 years	...	...	...	...	265,503
Increase per cent. according to (a)	...	...	...	...	27.8.
Do. do. (b)	...	...	...	...	18.4

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. MONTEATH,

(late) Superintendent,

Land Records and Registration, S. D.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Gadag, district Dhárwār, for the years 1893—1903.

Year.	Early rain, 1st January to 10th April.		Ante-monsoon, 11th April to 4th June.		Monsoop, Kharif, 5th June to 14th August.		Monsoon Rabi, 15th August to 21st October.		Late rains, 22nd October to 31st December.		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	In.	No.	In.	No.	In.	No.	In.	No.	In.	No.	In.	No.	
1893	0.73	4	3.07	10	9.19	15	11.63	20	2.45	4	27.07	53	
1894	0.77	2	3.64	9	4.01	12	6.29	14	3.73	6	18.44	43	
1895	0.63	1	7.13	10	7.08	12	9.47	18	3.47	5	27.78	46	
1896	...	...	2.05	5	4.64	18	2.09	7	3.91	3	12.69	33	
1897	0.53	1	7.83	9	7.53	12	12.42	23	0.23	1	28.54	46	
1898	0.29	2	4.74	8	4.62	13	13.17	27	3.94	6	31.76	56	
1899	0.42	3	9.97	5	1.89	5	9.60	17	...	...	21.88	30	
1900	0.38	2	2.28	5	5.47	16	10.18	16	0.68	2	18.99	41	
1901	1.93	2	4.73	12	4.99	12	12.29	17	3.43	3	27.37	46	
1902	0.81	3	3.69	8	5.75	13	10.40	18	9.99	11	30.64	53	
1903	...	...	4.34	7	4.60	11	17.63	29	5.19	7	31.66	54	
Average	0.59	2	4.86	8	5.42	13	10.92	19	3.37	4	25.16	48	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Mundargi, district Dhárwár, for the years 1893—1903.

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Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June.)		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1893	0.31	1	6.48	13	3.76	11	10.26	14	3.27	5	24.08	44	
1894	...	...	6.27	8	2.56	10	4.94	9	3.82	6	17.52	33	
1895	0.10	1	1.72	5	3.92	9	5.06	7	0.99	3	11.79	25	
1896	...	...	2.71	6	3.64	7	2.76	6	0.51	2	9.62	21	
1897	0.44	1	5.52	10	6.12	10	13.68	17	...	...	25.76	38	
1898	...	...	4.63	9	6.00	7	10.38	14	5.75	7	26.76	37	
1899	0.10	1	5.43	4	4.40	4	6.97	17	...	...	16.90	26	
1900	0.40	2	2.62	6	4.93	15	6.55	11	0.33	2	14.83	36	
1901	0.50	1	2.67	8	1.80	10	8.00	15	0.35	1	13.32	35	
1902	0.45	1	5.78	12	3.71	11	12.37	15	5.52	7	27.83	46	
1903	1.20	1	4.36	5	3.04	8	10.22	25	5.92	10	24.74	49	
Average	0.32	1	4.38	8	3.99	9	8.29	14	2.40	4	19.38	36	

2.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazars are held in the Gadag taluka (including Mundargi petha) of the Dhárwár collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Lakkundi ...	Tuesday ...	Rice, wheat, jowári, salt, sugar and dhoties.	...	Rice, wheat, jowári and dhoties.
2	Betgeri ...	Saturday ...	Rice, jowári, wheat and gram.	...	Rice, jowári, wheat and gram.
3	Mulgund ...	Wednesday ...	Jowári, wheat, rice, jágri, pulse and gram.	...	Jowári, wheat and rice.
4	Hombal ...	Friday ...	Rice, pulse, jágri, butter, wheat, gram, jowári, mug and salt.	...	Rice, wheat, pulse and jowári.
5	Gadag ...	Saturday ...	Rice, jowári, wheat, pulse, jágri, salt, chillies, kulthi, oil and sheep.	...	Cotton, sesamum, kusumbha and cotton seed.
6	Dambal ...	Thursday ...	Jowári, rice, wheat, cloths and jagri.	...	Rice, jowári and jágri.
7	Hallikeri ...	Wednesday ...	Jowári, jágri, chillies and rice.	...	Jowári, chillies, jagri, and rice.
8	Mundargi ...	Monday ...	Jágri, rice, oil, jowari and pu-thani.	...	Jágri, jowári, chillies and oil.
9	Hamagi ...	Thursday ...	Jowári ...	...	Jowári.

APPENDIX C⁽¹⁾.

Statement of fairs held in the Gadag taluka of the Dhárwár collectorate.

No	Village.	Days on which fair is held.	Sales.		Remarks.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Malasamudra ...	30th March	Sweetmeats ...	Nearly 50.	This is not an important fair.

APPENDIX D.

Details of Population according to occupation by percentages in the Gadag taluka (including the Mundargi petha).

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Un-skilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agri-cultural popula-tion.
Land occupants not culti-vating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3,149	49,439	3,669	133	58,390	1,069	22,491	23,560	79,950	32,305	6,118	19,200	57,623
2.29	35.93	2.67	0.10	40.99	0.77	16.35	17.12	58.11	23.48	4.45	13.96	41.89

APPENDIX E.

Details of Population according to Religion and Education in the Gadag taluka (including Mundarji petha).

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1901.	Percent-age on total popula-tion able to read or learning.	RELIGION.												
			Hindu Castes.										Chris-tians.	Parsis.	Others.
			Bráh-mins.	Lingá-yats.	Mará-thas.	Berad or Bedar or Tal-war.	Kurub.	Ma-hars or Mangs.	Others.	Musalmán Sects.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Males ...	68,570	18.58	2,838	24,377	1,552	3,643	9,724	3,279	18,656	6,508	1,866	527	...	606	
Females ...	69,003	0.58	2,304	25,994	1,964	3,977	9,460	8,199	12,678	6,600	1,906	441	...	480	
Total ...	137,573	7.05	5,137	50,371	3,516	7,620	19,184	6,478	26,334	13,108	3,772	968	...	1,086	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the Government Villages in the Gadag taluka (including Mundargi petha) of the Dhárwar collectorate during the year 1904-1905

No. of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.													Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.	Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.	Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 Cattle.)				For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
82	Gadag ...	11,345	60	51	31	689	46	3,905	5,456	5,802	4,430	31,875	178	9,886	9,315	4,228	29	519	3,302	36.6	
41	Mundargi Petha (Taluka Gadag).	7,821	16	5	13	190	32	2,728	2,619	4,223	1,948	20,745	76	9,677	8,220	3,620	106	7	1,446	29.6	

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Looms.		Cotton Saw-gins.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tālimkhānda.	Dharmshālās.	TEMPLES.					
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins.							Hindu.	Muslimān.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
93	513	91	1,326	268	171	15	<i>Gadag tālika.</i>			18,316	15	118	18	900	154			
							During the five years 1899 and 1903	16,833	During the five years 1899 and 1903							29,198	During the five years 1899 and 1903 ... ..	...
							Average	3,366	Average							5,639	Average	3,663
							<i>Mundargi petha.</i>									...	...	...
							During the five years 1899 and 1903	8,171	During the five years 1899 and 1903	7,079	During the five years 1899 and 1903	5,992						
							Average	1,234	Average	1,415	Average	1,198						

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1896 and 1904 for the Gadag tālika of the Dhārwar district.

Number of Villages.	Tālika.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1896 Gadag	39	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	36	...	
...	1904 Do.	42	1,602	4	100.5	6	581	2	136	9	177	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inām lands cultivated by occupants and subtenants, &c., in the year (1903-1904) in the Gadag tālika (including the Mundargi petha) of the Dhārwar district.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Ināmdārs.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Ināmdārs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by subtenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by subtenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Param-pok numbers.	Total Number.	
		Occupant.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.			Government.	Inām.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
93	Dhārwar ...	10,948	1,744	1,670	358	2,728	3,171	919	423	281	467	16,898	5,696

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank, and other sources of water-supply in the 93 Government villages of the Gadag taluka (including Mundargi pitha) of the Dhárwad collectorate for the year 1903-1904.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								Tanks.								Other sources.				Remarks.					
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.			For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
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	
93	Gadag	...	488	178	523	61	288	71	197	4	2	15	45	56	32	74	11	3	...	15	1	6	3	10	1	15	

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in Villages of the taluka of the Dhárwár collectorate during the years 1831-32 to 1835-36.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	21	394 2	403 0 0	1 0 4	2,344 0 0	5 15 2	6
" II— 11 to 25 "	35	567 13	415 10 8	0 11 9	7,472 0 0	13 2 9	18
" III— 26 to 50 "	23	848 83	818 0 0	0 14 7	11,785 0 0	33 12 7	37
" IV— 51 to 100 "	17	212 28	178 12 8	0 10 4	11,244 0 0	52 14 4	81
" V—101 to 250 "	4	11 14	6 0 0	0 8 5	885 0 0	77 15 7	147
Total ...	100	1,534 4	1,321 7 4	0 13 9	33,780 0 0	21 15 9	26

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in Villages of the Gadag taluka of the Dhárwár collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	6	109 37	119 8 0	1 1 5	784 0 0	7 2 1	7
" II— 11 to 25 "	41	636 33	487 13 4	0 11 0	9,344 0 0	15 7 4	22
" III— 26 to 50 "	30	308 29	328 13 0	0 13 2	12,430 0 0	31 2 10	38
" IV— 51 to 100 "	15	146 25	131 8 0	0 14 5	8,378 0 0	57 1 8	64
" V—101 to 250 "	8	48 34	50 5 6	1 0 6	8,541 0 0	173 13 1	170
Total ...	100	1,340 88	1,067 15 10	0 12 9	39,972 0 0	29 12 11	37

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales by Civil Courts in Villages of the Gadag taluka of the Dhárwár collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	8	120 37	112 8 0	0 14 11	673 0 0	5 9 3	6
" II— 11 to 25 "	2	54 6	44 0 0	0 13 0	989 0 0	18 4 3	22
" III— 26 to 50 "	2	57 28	50 0 0	0 13 10	2,869 8 0	49 11 8	57
" IV— 51 to 100 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V—101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	13	232 21	206 8 0	0 14 3	4,531 8 0	19 7 0	22

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the Villages of the Gadag taluka of the Dhárwár collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	32	823 4½	775 18 0	0 15 1	5,343 0 0	6 7 10	7
" II— 11 to 25 "	38	946 32	882 8 8	0 14 11	15,248 0 0	16 1 7	17
" III— 26 to 50 "	20	298 5	264 10 8	0 14 10	8,692 0 0	29 2 6	33
" IV— 51 to 100 "	6	103 33	68 0 0	0 10 8	4,200 0 0	40 7 3	64
" V— 101 to 250 "	4	29 20½	18 8 0	0 10 0	2,720 0 0	92 8 4	147
Total ...	100	2,201 15½	2,007 8 4	0 14 7	36,198 0 0	16 7 1	18

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the Villages of the Gadag taluka of the Dhárwár collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	21	449 1	391 6 6	0 13 11	2,856 0 0	6 5 9	7
" II— 11 to 25 "	44	797 7	747 8 8	0 15 0	14,638 0 0	18 5 8	20
" III— 26 to 50 "	24	899 32	432 0 0	1 1 8	15,034 0 0	37 9 8	35
" IV— 51 to 100 "	7	107 35	109 6 8	1 0 8	6,440 0 0	59 12 6	59
" V— 101 to 250 "	4	45 32	30 8 0	0 10 8	4,700 0 0	103 9 11	154
Total ...	100	1,799 27	1,710 18 10	0 15 3	43,872 0 0	21 4 3	26

APPENDIX L⁰.

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the Villages of the Gadag taluka of the Dhárwár collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	13	267 3	286 9 0	1 1 2	1,989 0 0	7 4 2	7
" II— 11 to 25 "	41	661 34½	610 10 2	0 14 9	10,690 0 0	16 2 5	18
" III— 26 to 50 "	32	421 35	367 4 6	0 13 11	12,470 10 0	29 9 0	34
" IV— 51 to 100 "	12	112 32½	121 8 0	1 1 8	7,735 0 0	68 9 0	64
" V— 101 to 250 "	2	27 8	10 0 0	0 5 11	2,000 0 0	78 8 6	200
Total ...	100	1,488 32½	1,395 15 8	0 15 0	34,834 10 0	23 5 10	25

APPENDIX L⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the Villages of the Gadag taluka of the Dhárwár collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	10	218 24½	141 15 7	0 10 4	1,080 0 0	4 11 5	7
II— 11 to 25 "	52	1,005 33	932 10 8	0 14 10	14,586 0 0	14 8 2	16
III— 26 to 50 "	29	861 5	854 13 8	0 15 9	11,580 0 0	32 1 5	33
IV— 51 to 100 "	7	86 38½	73 13 4	0 13 9	4,000 0 0	46 8 6	54
V— 101 to 250 "	2	8 11	4 8 0	0 8 8	1200 0 0	145 0 3	267
Total	100	1,679 32	1,507 13 8	0 14 4	32,406 0 0	19 4 8	21

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing sub-letting in the Village of the Gadag taluka of the Dhárwár collectorate for the years 1892 to 1896.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times	40	858 32	903 13 0	1 0 10	1,029 6 0	1 3 2	1
II— 2 to 3 "	17	398 13	374 8 0	0 15 1	942 2 0	2 5 10	3
III— 3 to 4 "	19	834 11	876 8 0	1 2 0	1,261 5 0	3 12 4	3
IV— 4 to 5 "	11	210 39	244 14 0	1 2 7	1,081 0 0	5 2 0	4
V— 5 to 8 "	11	168 37	149 0 0	0 14 1	841 12 0	4 15 9	6
VI— 8 to 12 "	1	4 0	3 8 0	0 14 0	42 0 0	10 8 0	12
VII— 12 to 20 "	1	4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	50 0 0	12 8 0	25
VIII— over 20 "	1	4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	50 0 0	12 8 0	25
Total	100	1,979 11	2,054 8 0	1 0 6	5,227 9 0	2 10 5	3

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing sub-letting in the Villages of the Gadag taluka of the Dhárwár collectorate for the years 1897 to 1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times	42	856 3	1,008 14 0	1 2 9	1,177 2 0	1 6 0	1
II— 2 to 3 "	21	412 13½	438 15 0	1 1 0	1,110 8 0	2 11 1	3
III— 3 to 4 "	11	190 81½	189 0 0	0 15 10	635 9 0	3 5 4	4
IV— 4 to 5 "	9	179 26	162 0 0	0 14 5	732 0 0	4 1 2	5
V— 5 to 8 "	10	116 89½	114 13 4	0 15 8	708 15 0	6 0 11	6
VI— 8 to 12 "	4	40 25	46 12 0	1 2 5	402 8 0	9 14 6	9
VII— 12 to 20 "	2	23 34	18 8 0	0 11 1	230 0 0	11 11 10	16
VIII— over 20 "	1	5 21	6 4 0	1 2 1	300 0 0	36 8 2	22
Total	100	1,825 33½	1,978 2 4	1 1 4	5,246 10 0	2 14 0	3

APPENDIX K (a).

Average of sale values according to Record of Rights by Circle Inspectors' charges.

Circles.						Average of selling price per acre.	Average multiples of assessment for which sold.
						Rs. a. p.	
Mulgund	...	...	...	...	...	89 4 5	46
Gadag	...	...	...	...	...	35 14 4	33.6
Harlápúr	...	...	...	...	...	25 13 3	32.3
Dambal	...	...	...	...	...	14 1 3	21.5
Mundargi	...	...	...	...	...	14 13 0	30.6

APPENDIX M(a).

Average of annual rental according to Record of Rights by Circle Inspectors' charges.

Circles.						Average annual rental per acre.	Average multiples of assessment for which sold.
						Rs. a. p.	
Mulgund	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 4	3.5
Gadag	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3.5
Harlápúr	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 10	2.9 (say 3)
Dambal	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 11	2.5
Mundargi	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	2.9 (say 3)

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Gadag Taluka from 1844 to 1900.

Years.	Sears of 80 Tols per Rupee.				Remarks.
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Safflower.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	S. t.	S. t.	S. t.	S. t.	
1844—1853, average	61 52	47 40	42 56	53 48	
1854—1863, average	33 32	28 0	21 64	39 15	
1864	12 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	
1865	9 40	6 0	6 0	10 0	
1866	11 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	
1867	36 0	15 0	10 0	16 0	
1868	40 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	
1869	32 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	
1870	28 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	
1871	28 0	9 0	12 0	17 0	
1872	20 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	
1873	26 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	
1864—1873, average	24 20	11 72	10 40	17 24	
1874—1879	Information not available.				
1880-81	27 40	10 0	17 0	...	
1881-82	22 40	12 20	...	...
1882-83	29 0	23 40	...	...
1883-84	16 0	13 0	...	...
1884-85	13 0	12 0	...	...
1885-86	14 0	11 0	...	...
1886-87	14 0	11 0	...	...
1887-88	26 0	19 0	...	...
1880—1887, average	20 20	13 77	...	...
1888-89	30 55	17 10	...	23 75	
1889-90	25 70	17 55	...	19 75	
1890-91	24 45	19 65	...	23 75	
1891-92	18 70	11 65	...	14 20	
1892-93	20 35	10 10	...	14 75	
1893-94	23 60	18 75	...	22 25	
1894-95	23 70	19 70	14 55	23 50	
1895	25 75	22 0	14 45	16 40	
1888—1895, average	24 20	16 43	...	19 70	
1896	23 5	14 75	11 70	15 5	
1897	12 40	8 35	7 55	11 25	
1898	20 35	11 50	8 0	18 25	
1899	19 10	14 10	...	21 25	
1900	11 50	10 10	8 30	13 10	
1901	13 20	8 60	10 50	12 10	
1902	17 50	9 5	12 0	14 15	
1903	27 0	15 40	13 25	18 70	
1896—1900, average	18 6	11 45	10 21	15 43	

APPENDIX N—continued.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Mundargi Patka of the Gadag Taluka from 1886 to 1903.

Years.	Sacs of 80 Toils per Rupee.				Remarks.
	Jowari.	Wheat.	Gram.	Safflower.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	S. t.	S. t.	S. t.	S. t.	
1886	32 2	17 60	15 59	...	
1887	32 6	14 10	...	25 11	
1888-89	31 15	17 10	13 75	21 75	
1889-90	28 35	17 70	13 5	18 75	
1890-91	26 30	20 50	15 40	24 10	
1891-92	21 20	11 20	12 40	...	
1892-93	21 40	9 40	11 55	32 0	
1893-94	24 45	13 35	13 45	25 20	
1894-95	24 50	18 15	14 65	21 65	
1886—1894, average	27 21	15 43	13 68	24 13	
1895	26 55	19 45	12 75	17 25	
1896	22 75	12 50	11 45	15 65	
1897	12 35	7 50	7 65	...	
1898	22 50	11 5	11 20	22 45	
1899	17 60	12 65	13 10	21 75	
1900	11 55	9 15	9 5	12 65	
1901	14 10	7 70	10 50	11 60	
1902	18 15	8 45	11 65	13 70	
1903	28 15	14 0	13 10	19 65	
1895—1903, average	19 32	11 35	11 20	16 78	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 3 Villages situated in the Gadag Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75.

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (inám).			Total Land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
74-75 ...	7,171	8,691	...	...	...	8,691	1	...	...	2,972	3,607	1,370	10,144	12,238	9,901	...	...
75-76 ...	7,171	8,691	...	...	...	8,691	1	...	...	2,972	3,607	1,370	10,144	12,238	9,901	...	...
76-77 ...	7,171	8,691	...	...	...	8,691	1	...	...	2,792	3,607	1,370	10,144	12,238	9,901	112	...	
77-78 ...	7,351	8,948	...	...	...	8,948	1	...	...	2,791	3,405	1,387	10,143	12,246	10,230	...	...
78-79 ...	7,351	8,948	...	...	...	8,948	1	...	...	2,791	3,405	1,387	10,143	12,246	10,230	...	...
79-80 ...	7,325	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	26	22	1	2,907	3,395	1,377	10,158	12,228	10,169	...	...
80-81 ...	7,325	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	26	22	1	2,907	3,395	1,377	10,158	12,228	10,169	21	...	
81-82 ...	7,351	8,948	...	...	...	8,948	1	...	...	2,907	3,395	1,389	10,159	12,238	10,228	9,980	8,940	
82-83 ...	7,351	8,948	...	1,996	1,996	8,948	1	...	...	2,907	3,395	1,427	10,159	12,238	8,335	...	...
83-84 ...	7,351	8,948	...	...	...	8,948	1	...	...	2,907	3,395	1,427	10,159	12,238	20,330	...	...
84-85 ...	7,351	8,948	...	...	...	8,948	1	...	...	2,907	3,395	1,427	10,159	12,238	10,330	...	...
85-86 ...	7,351	8,948	...	...	...	8,948	1	...	...	2,809	3,395	1,665	10,161	12,238	10,468	...	...
86-87 ...	7,915	9,587	...	...	...	9,587	1	...	1	2,791	3,395	1,655	10,707	12,982	11,248	...	...
87-88 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	1	...	1	2,814	3,236	1,655	10,144	12,037	10,467	...	...
88-89 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	1	...	1	2,814	3,427	1,655	10,144	12,258	10,467	...	...
89-90 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	1	...	1	2,814	3,427	1,655	10,144	12,238	10,467	...	...
90-91 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	1	...	2	2,814	3,427	1,655	10,144	12,268	10,468	...	...
91-92 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	1	...	...	2,814	3,427	1,655	10,144	12,238	10,468	...	...
92-93 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	1	...	...	2,815	3,426	1,655	10,145	12,237	10,468	...	...
93-94 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	1	...	1	2,814	3,327	1,655	10,144	12,198	10,467	...	...
94-95 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	2,814	3,010	1,656	10,143	11,921	10,467	...	...
95-96 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	2,814	3,427	1,655	10,143	12,239	10,468	...	...
96-97 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	2,814	3,427	1,647	10,143	12,238	10,468	...	...
97-98 ...	7,335	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	2,814	3,427	1,647	10,143	12,238	10,468	...	...
98-99 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	2,814	3,427	1,647	10,143	12,238	10,468	...	...
99-1900	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	2,814	3,427	1,647	10,143	12,238	10,468	...	...
100-01 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	2,814	3,427	1,647	10,143	12,238	10,468	...	...
101-02 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	2,814	3,427	1,647	10,143	12,238	10,468	...	...
102-03 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	2,814	3,427	1,647	10,143	12,238	10,468	...	...
103-04 ...	7,329	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	2,814	3,427	1,647	10,143	12,238	10,468	...	...

NOTE.—Names of villages to which the above figures relate.—
Antur, Dentur, Neelagund.

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 73 Villages situated in the Gadag Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1875-76.

Years.	Occupied land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.	
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment - Total of Column 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for entries - Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.										Rs.				Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1875-76	314,669	1,77,718	...	...	...	1,77,718	4,885	1,163	2,500	101,544	86,758	28,236	331,074	3,65,636	3,09,464	3,161	...	...
1876-77	314,611	1,76,467	...	972	972	1,74,496	4,980	1,203	2,313	81,835	71,645	29,227	301,078	3,49,314	2,05,084	8,539	1,193	...	
1877-78	314,460	1,78,181	...	...	...	1,78,181	7,342	2,369	963	78,287	71,048	29,289	300,989	3,61,549	2,06,413	4,600	1,447	...
1878-79	314,366	1,77,403	...	...	...	1,77,403	8,196	3,073	1,340	79,111	71,733	31,037	301,673	2,62,108	2,09,680	3,818	1,758	...
1879-80	306,138	1,73,940	...	...	...	1,73,940	16,248	6,897	1,314	79,201	69,889	38,046	300,697	2,60,396	2,04,160	808	120	...
1880-81	303,854	1,73,444	...	15	15	1,73,429	18,369	7,405	1,960	78,649	40,669	28,765	301,083	2,31,616	2,04,184	2,164	78	...	
1881-82	302,818	1,72,895	...	...	...	1,72,895	16,369	7,699	777	78,634	80,791	29,281	297,711	2,60,685	2,02,808	42,267	46,336	...
1882-83	198,418	1,68,830	...	38,635	38,635	1,36,195	14,981	7,497	884	78,608	88,992	80,156	291,700	2,46,319	1,66,335	4	...	...
1883-84	303,954	1,73,696	...	54	54	1,73,642	10,744	5,410	328	78,480	99,183	80,472	293,178	2,76,288	2,04,497	...	...	...
1884-85	304,664	1,74,055	...	...	...	1,74,055	10,019	4,870	230	78,634	69,264	33,268	288,317	248,189	207,648	1,359	18	...
1885-86	306,448	1,74,833	...	183	183	1,74,650	9,160	4,204	236	78,605	1,61,660	33,201	303,113	380,686	308,076	16	...	...
1886-87	337,533	147,418	...	26	26	147,392	5,677	3,613	204	77,383	69,174	38,218	330,413	229,203	180,807	...	...	...
1887-88	321,889	176,198	...	...	...	176,198	5,123	2,435	150	78,063	91,635	31,919	305,075	270,198	208,302	...	...	...
1888-89	310,789	177,092	...	...	...	177,092	8,508	1,631	91	74,760	66,436	33,617	289,067	248,069	210,800	...	...	...
1889-90	331,906	180,582	...	...	...	180,582	2,686	1,133	71	78,906	69,020	33,061	308,448	350,734	313,714	...	...	...
1890-91	313,081	178,349	...	...	...	178,349	2,475	1,053	83	64,841	71,360	33,160	278,907	260,763	211,571	...	...	...
1891-92	313,208	179,561	...	...	...	179,561	9,760	1,048	83	78,896	69,426	33,060	300,802	260,034	212,704	...	...	...
1892-93	313,096	179,068	...	...	...	179,068	2,480	1,034	79	77,533	69,888	33,138	292,059	241,073	212,270	...	...	...
1893-94	313,133	178,176	...	...	...	178,176	2,324	1,008	70	79,423	69,028	33,176	298,579	248,203	211,422	...	...	...
1894-95	312,131	179,785	...	...	...	179,785	6,917	2,789	91	77,932	68,999	33,167	298,970	241,543	213,013	...	...	...
1895-96	313,415	179,834	...	...	...	179,834	6,893	2,764	281	77,470	68,886	33,149	297,778	241,174	213,364	...	...	...
1896-97	318,488	181,324	...	...	...	181,324	3,733	1,323	194	77,261	68,404	33,626	297,483	251,010	214,248	740	...	...
1897-98	326,551	180,342	...	...	...	180,342	3,796	1,206	169	77,935	70,499	33,371	307,733	283,047	196,781	3	...	...
1898-99	308,555	180,075	...	...	...	180,075	3,317	1,189	163	75,277	68,560	33,151	297,099	249,334	213,388	55	...	...
1899-1900	325,444	200,319	...	...	...	200,319	3,451	1,166	124	77,404	64,778	33,119	306,299	256,289	233,555	40	...	...
1900-01	326,513	170,667	...	...	...	170,667	3,304	1,147	153	77,319	69,555	33,195	307,136	241,359	204,006	714	489	...
1901-02	324,547	199,618	...	...	...	199,618	3,393	1,147	108	77,068	68,467	33,095	304,908	269,222	233,818	6,503	4,493	...
1902-03	308,959	178,688	...	...	...	178,688	3,021	1,038	127	74,868	62,112	33,118	298,898	236,633	205,938	880	...	...
1903-04	235,904	180,505	...	...	...	180,505	3,212	1,134	671	77,391	68,848	33,068	316,507	250,482	214,232	368	...	...

Names of villages to which the above figures relate :-
 Gadag, Betigeri, Malasamudra, Bellikoppa, Asundi, Bhinkadkatti, Kurkoti, Nagasamudra, Herekoppa, Chikoppa, Balaganur, Lingadhal, Gawarwad, Hatalgeri, Nabhapur, Dandur, Lakkundi, Kanaginhal, Papanashi, Turbihal, Narsapur, Sankadodak, Jevabenchli, Dindur, Shingatravankeri, Hombal, Hiranidigol, Chikkahandigol, Venkatespur, Belahoda, Madaganur, Dambal, Hulkoti, Doni, Shyagoti, Attikatti, Yellahirur, Jentil, Shirur, Timmapur, Kotumachiri, Adwisomapur, Kadampur, Chikkawadwate, Sambhapur, Haralapur, Haurur, Korlahalli, Shingatalur, Hettapur, Kalakeri, Harogeri, Bardur, Moundi, Alur, Hallikeri, Ramenahalli, Mustikoppa, Basapur, Bidanahalli, Yerapur, Budihal, Mundargi, Makhtampur, Byalawadgi, Shirol, Nandenahalli, Kakkur, Dennihalli, Nagarhalli, Rati, Kadadi, Sortur.

APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue Statement for 16 Villages situated in the Gadag Taluka of the Dhárwār Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1890-81.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inām).			Total Land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inām.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of Columns 3, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
890-81	34,469	31,324	23	23	31,302	4,189	1,859	269	6,270	5,755	2,356	44,898	38,338	33,827	15	13		
881-88	34,278	31,098	8,761	8,761	23,345	2,418	1,116	153	6,245	5,738	2,621	43,936	37,950	26,119	8	1,107		
882-83	34,167	31,073	6,987	6,987	24,086	1,094	1,036	106	6,235	5,720	2,614	41,466	40,839	26,809				
883-84	34,197	31,103	117	117	30,986	1,941	974	138	6,246	5,670	2,554	43,388	37,746	33,667				
884-85	34,260	31,180	116	116	31,014	1,893	953	94	6,180	6,023	3,087	42,788	38,106	34,196				
885-88	34,924	31,608	109	109	31,497	1,808	548	169	6,153	5,653	2,741	42,380	37,808	34,406				
886-87	39,200	32,598	45	45	32,550	1,060	411	70	5,963	5,673	2,763	46,233	39,079	35,083				
887-88	31,670	30,838			30,838	747	318	43	5,994	4,453	2,741	39,411	35,607	33,620				
888-89	35,587	36,870			35,870	669	301	43	5,673	5,662	2,741	41,799	41,833	36,654				
889-90	35,321	31,193			31,193	598	244	43	6,136	5,767	2,885	42,055	37,194	34,121				
890-91	36,852	31,310			31,310	557	239	51	5,935	5,769	2,889	41,844	37,307	34,160				
901-92	36,389	31,123			31,123	550	214	7	6,136	6,064	2,885	42,075	37,291	34,015				
92-93	36,398	35,223			35,223	540	214	26	6,436	5,729	2,919	42,374	41,166	36,068				
93-94	35,377	31,323			31,323	540	214	26	5,633	5,583	2,780	41,553	37,028	34,040				
94-95	41,363	38,821			38,821	1,124	410	29	6,136	5,779	2,779	46,623	45,010	41,629				
95-96	35,564	31,120			31,120	1,124	410	42	6,236	5,673	2,901	42,924	37,292	39,963				
96-97	36,941	31,346			31,346	518	181	35	6,337	5,662	2,790	43,791	37,189	34,171				
97-98	35,978	31,262			31,262	477	162	21	6,176	5,582	2,781	43,631	38,076	34,164				
98-99	36,017	33,467			33,467	437	138	16	6,133	5,666	2,791	43,587	39,500	39,294				
99-1000	43,016	31,586			31,586	437	138	15	6,235	5,659	2,791	46,688	37,682	34,393				
00-01	33,121	32,177			32,177	437	138	49	6,230	5,714	2,803	44,778	38,029	35,023				
01-02	37,052	32,167			32,167	437	138	23	6,410	5,699	2,803	43,699	37,994	34,988				
03-03	36,068	36,908			36,908	437	138	66	6,126	6,067	2,904	43,631	43,110	40,155				
03-04	35,908	41,343			41,343	403	183	102	6,126	5,653	2,790	42,431	47,127	44,234				

Names of the villages:—

Mulgund, Kaliur, Ohinchali, Harti, Shirol, Kabulayekatti, Hosur, Bampur, Shitalhari, Shirunja, Kanavi, Hanmigi, Neernalgi, Gumgol, Chyaginikeri, Malkarjunpur.

APPENDIX O^(B).

Revenue Statement for one Village situated in the Gadag Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1882-83.

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally realized.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 9, 10 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1883-83	1,537	817	...	...	...	817	1,108	1,130	24	567	354	158	4,212	2,301	994	16	...
1883-84	1,899	735	...	...	...	735	739	408	...	567	354	158	2,703	1,497	838	...	...
1884-85	1,443	792	...	...	...	792	693	381	...	567	354	158	2,708	1,497	913	...	...
1885-86	1,397	730	...	...	...	730	746	413	...	567	354	153	2,702	1,497	868	...	...
1886-87	1,318	691	...	38	33	658	619	452	...	563	354	153	2,698	1,497	811	...	...
1887-88	1,426	754	...	...	...	754	710	388	...	563	354	153	2,698	1,496	907	...	...
1888-89	1,580	834	...	...	...	834	556	309	...	563	354	153	2,697	1,496	987	...	...
1889-90	1,614	855	...	...	...	855	523	283	...	563	354	153	2,698	1,497	1,008	...	...
1890-91	1,614	855	...	...	...	855	523	283	...	563	354	153	2,698	1,497	1,008	...	...
1891-92	1,639	966	...	...	...	966	307	187	...	563	354	153	2,698	1,497	1,139	...	...
1892-93	1,820	986	...	...	...	986	307	187	...	563	354	153	2,698	1,497	1,139	...	...
1893-94	1,820	986	...	...	...	986	307	187	...	563	354	153	2,698	2,301	1,139	...	...
1894-95	1,889	986	...	...	...	986	1,817	961	...	563	354	153	4,208	2,301	1,139	...	...
1895-96	1,820	986	...	...	...	986	1,817	961	108	563	354	153	4,208	2,301	1,245	...	...
1896-97	2,788	1,470	...	...	...	1,470	667	477	...	563	354	153	4,207	2,301	1,633	15	...
1897-98	3,096	1,654	...	...	...	1,654	549	293	50	563	354	153	4,207	2,301	1,837	...	...
1898-99	3,096	1,654	...	...	...	1,654	549	293	34	563	354	153	4,207	2,301	1,841	...	...
1899-1900	3,096	1,654	...	...	...	1,654	549	293	35	563	354	153	4,207	2,301	1,842	...	...
1900-01	3,164	1,691	...	...	...	1,691	481	255	38	563	354	153	4,207	2,301	1,883	...	...
1901-02	3,164	1,691	...	...	...	1,691	481	255	40	563	354	153	4,207	2,301	1,884	97	17
1902-03	3,164	1,691	...	...	...	1,691	481	255	30	563	354	153	4,207	2,301	1,874	80	...
1903-04	3,164	1,691	...	...	...	1,691	481	255	70	563	354	153	4,207	2,301	1,914	149	...

Name of village for which the above figures are;—
Tambraigundi.

APPENDIX Q.

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.																
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																		
1	Antur	I	1 8	...	...	2,160	2,668	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,160	2,668	1 3 9
2	Asundi	I	1 8	...	1 8	1,139	1,032	0 14 9	...	...	...	6	6	1 0 0	1,118	1,068	0 14 9
3	Basapur	I	1 8	6	1 8	1,645	1,218	0 11 9	1	1	1 0 0	8	8	1 0 0	1,634	1,229	0 11 9	
4	Bellkop	I	1 8	...	1 8	2,514	1,412	0 14 11	...	...	...	2	2	1 8 0	2,516	1,415	0 14 11
5	Belhoda	I	1 8	...	1 8	1,446	1,815	1 4 1	...	...	...	8	11	1 6 0	1,454	1,821	1 4 1
6	Bentur	I	1 8	...	...	1,018	1,362	1 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	1,362	1 5 5
7	Betgeri	I	1 8	...	1 8	4,324	4,031	0 15 0	...	...	...	98	110	1 1 11	4,422	4,161	0 15 1
8	Bhinkadkatti	I	1 8	...	...	1,631	1,746	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	1,746	1 1 2
9	Chikhandigol	I	1 8	...	8 0	2,572	2,633	1 0 5	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	2,573	2,635	1 0 5
10	Chinchli	I	1 8	6	1 8	2,060	2,359	1 2 5	12	25	2 1 4	20	26	1 3 2	2,062	2,409	1 2 5	
11	Dundur	I	1 8	...	...	962	898	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	898	0 14 9
12	Gadag	I	1 8	...	1 8	10,636	9,809	0 14 9	...	...	...	77	104	1 5 7	10,713	9,913	0 14 9
13	Harti	I	1 8	...	1 8	4,742	7,103	1 6 0	...	...	...	8	9	1 2 0	4,750	7,112	1 6 0
14	Hirehandigol	I	1 8	...	1 8	4,270	4,228	0 15 10	...	...	...	6	7	1 2 8	4,276	4,235	0 15 10
15	Hosur	I	1 8	6	1 8	1,549	1,100	0 11 4	3	5	1 10 8	25	26	1 7 0	1,577	1,141	0 11 4	
16	Holkoti	I	1 8	6	8 0	3,192	2,702	0 13 7	2	5	2 8 0	8	22	3 12 0	3,202	2,729	0 13 7	
17	Kallur	I	1 8	6	...	707	776	1 1 7	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	710	781	1 1 7
18	Kanavi	I	1 8	...	1 8	940	778	0 13 8	...	...	...	39	56	1 6 7	979	833	0 13 9
19	Kurtkoti	I	1 8	...	1 8	7,418	7,812	1 0 6	...	...	...	31	39	1 4 2	7,447	7,851	1 0 6
20	Madaganur	I	1 8	...	1 8	2,442	3,454	1 6 6	...	...	...	4	9	1 8 0	2,456	3,470	1 6 6
21	Maleamudra	I	1 8	...	1 8	3,513	2,812	0 12 9	...	...	...	35	51	1 6 9	3,556	2,868	0 12 12
22	Mulgund	I	1 8	6	1 8	11,906	11,336	0 15 4	40	60	1 11 7	58	73	1 4 2	12,004	11,528	0 15 4	
23	Nilgund	I	1 8	6	1 8	4,151	4,730	1 2 5	1	6	6 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	4,158	4,737	1 2 5	
24	Shitalhari	I	1 8	6	8 0	2,200	1,571	0 11 5	9	9	1 0 0	26	42	1 9 10	2,226	1,622	0 11 5	
25	Shagoti	I	1 8	...	1 8	1,011	910	0 14 5	...	...	...	2	3	1 8 0	1,019	918	0 14 5
26	Vonktapur	I	1 8	...	1 8	1,323	1,946	1 6 4	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,324	1,947	1 6 4
26	Total of Group I...	...	...	...	...	80,474	82,097	1 0 4	71	125	1 12 2	437	610	1 5 1	81,012	82,634	1 0 4
<i>Group II.</i>																		
27	Advisonapur	II	1 6	...	...	2,573	1,940	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,573	1,940	0 12 1
28	Attikatti	II	1 6	...	...	542	267	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	267	0 7 11
29	Balaganur	II	1 6	...	1 6	4,909	5,870	1 3 2	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	4,910	5,871	1 3 1
30	Chikop	II	1 6	...	...	1,227	1,249	1 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	1,249	1 0 3
31	Tuvchihal	II	1 6	...	...	1,355	978	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	978	0 11 7
32	Dinour	II	1 6	...	8 0	208	85	0 6 6	...	...	...	7	21	3 0 0	215	106	0 7 2
33	Dom	II	1 6	...	6 0	3,450	1,965	0 9 1	...	...	...	23	146	6 6 11	3,478	2,113	0 9 1
34	Gavarawad	II	1 6	...	1 6	2,711	2,843	1 0 10	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	2,712	2,850	1 0 10
35	Hatalgeri	II	1 6	...	...	3,420	3,061	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,420	3,061	0 14 4
36	Hirekop	II	1 6	...	1 6	3,350	3,045	0 12 8	...	...	...	10	10	1 0 0	3,360	3,055	0 12 8
37	Hombal	II	1 6	...	1 6	9,707	10,823	1 1 6	...	...	...	2	2	1 0 0	9,709	10,830	1 1 6
38	Jevalbenchi	II	1 6	...	...	833	409	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	410	0 7 11
39	Kabulayatkatti	II	1 6	6	...	874	621	0 11 4	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	876	625	0 11 4
40	Kadadi	II	1 6	...	1 6	2,590	3,347	1 1 11	...	...	...	5	6	1 3 2	2,595	3,353	1 1 11
41	K. dampur	II	1 6	...	1 6	1,183	518	0 7 0	...	...	...	4	3	0 12 0	1,192	521	0 7 0
42	Kanginhal	II	1 6	...	...	6,417	6,065	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,417	6,065	0 15 1
43	Lakkundi	II	1 6	...	1 6	7,632	5,282	0 10 9	...	...	...	32	28	1 3 0	7,664	5,300	0 10 9
44	Lingadhali	II	1 6	...	...	2,784	3,521	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,784	3,521	1 4 3
45	Nabapur	II	1 6	...	...	1,105	781	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	781	0 11 4
46	Nagsamudra	II	1 6	...	1 6	1,974	2,021	1 0 5	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,975	2,022	1 0 5
47	Narsipur	II	1 6	...	...	1,562	1,099	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,562	1,099	0 11 3
48	Niralgi	II	1 6	...	1 6	2,310	2,542	1 1 4	...	...	...	2	1	0 8 0	2,312	2,543	1 1 4
49	Pavanashi	II	1 6	...	1 6	1,314	682	0 8 4	...	...	...	3	3	1 0 0	1,317	685	0 8 4
50	Sambapur	II	1 6	...	...	925	643	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	925	643	0 12 6

APPENDIX Q.

Proposals on Government occupied land.

By Revision Survey,																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates,			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	34	35	36	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.		
1 14	...	...	2,160	3,335	1 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,160	3,335	1 8 8	25-0	Antur	1
1 14	...	1 14	1,139	1,315	1 2 6	...	...	...	6	7	1 2 8	1,145	1,322	1 2 6	25-0	Asundi	2
1 14	6	1 14	1,645	1,516	0 14 9	1	1	1 0 0	6	10	1 4 0	1,654	1,527	0 14 9	25-0	Basapur	3	
1 14	...	1 14	1,514	1,765	1 2 8	...	...	...	2	4	2 0 0	1,516	1,760	1 2 7	25-0	Bellikop	4
1 14	...	1 14	1,443	2,299	1 9 1	...	...	...	6	14	1 12 0	1,454	2,263	1 9 1	25-0	Bulhoda	5
1 14	...	...	1,018	1,704	1 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	1,704	1 10 9	25-0	Bentur	6
1 14	...	1 14	4,324	5,064	1 2 9	...	...	...	95	137	1 6 4	4,432	5,201	1 3 0	25-0	Betgeri	7
1 14	...	...	1,631	2,182	1 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	2,182	1 5 5	25-0	Bhinkadhatti	8
1 14	...	8 0	2,572	3,291	1 4 6	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	2,573	3,293	1 4 6	25-0	Chikhandigol	9
1 14	0	1 14	2,050	2,949	1 7 0	13	25	2 1 4	20	30	1 8 0	2,082	3,004	1 7 1	24-8	Chinchli	10	
1 14	...	...	982	1,110	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	1,110	1 2 6	25-0	Dandur	11
1 14	...	1 14	10,630	12,261	1 2 6	...	...	...	77	130	1 11 0	10,713	12,391	1 2 6	25-0	Gadag	12
1 14	...	1 14	4,742	8,370	1 13 11	...	...	...	8	11	1 6 0	4,750	8,690	1 13 11	25-0	Harti	13
1 14	...	1 14	4,270	5,385	1 3 10	...	...	...	6	9	1 8 0	4,276	5,394	1 3 10	25-0	Hirehandigol	14
1 14	6	1 14	1,549	1,375	0 14 2	3	5	1 10 8	25	45	1 12 10	1,577	1,425	0 14 5	24-9	Hosur	15	
1 14	8	8 0	3,192	3,377	1 0 11	2	5	2 8 0	8	22	2 12 0	3,202	3,404	1 1 0	24-7	Hulkoti	16	
1 14	6	...	707	970	1 5 11	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	710	975	1 6 0	24-8	Kallur	17
1 14	...	1 14	910	972	1 0 7	...	...	...	89	69	1 12 4	979	1,041	1 0 10	24-9	Kanvi	18
1 14	...	1 14	7,416	9,552	1 4 7	...	...	...	31	40	1 9 8	7,447	9,601	1 4 8	25-0	Kurtkoti	19
1 14	...	1 14	2,452	4,317	1 12 2	...	...	...	4	7	1 12 0	2,453	4,324	1 12 2	25-0	Madaganur	20
1 14	...	1 14	3,518	3,515	1 0 0	...	...	...	33	67	1 12 3	3,556	3,562	1 0 1	25-0	Malaganudra	21
1 14	6	1 14	11,006	14,232	1 8 2	40	69	1 11 7	58	91	1 12 10	12,004	14,392	1 3 2	24-9	Mulgunnd	22	
1 14	6	1 14	4,151	5,975	1 7 0	1	0	6 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	4,153	5,982	1 7 1	25-	Nilgunnd	23	
1 14	6	8 0	2,500	1,984	0 14 3	9	9	1 0 0	26	42	1 9 10	2,235	2,015	0 14 5	24-2	Shitalhari	24	
1 14	...	1 14	1,011	1,137	1 2 0	...	...	...	2	4	2 0 0	1,013	1,141	1 2 0	25-0	Shagoti	25
1 14	...	1 14	1,823	3,307	1 11 11	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,324	2,808	1 11 11	25-0	Yenktapur	26
...	...	...	80,474	1,02,619	1 4 6	71	125	1 12 2	467	752	1 9 9	81,012	1,03,465	1 4 5	24-9	Total of Group I.	26
																	Group II.	
1 10	...	...	2,573	2,293	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,573	2,293	0 14 3	18-2	Advisomapur	27
1 10	...	...	542	316	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	316	0 9 4	18-0	Attikatti	28
1 10	...	1 10	4,909	6,936	1 6 7	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	4,910	6,930	1 6 7	18-2	Balaganur	29
1 10	...	...	1,227	1,477	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	1,477	1 3 3	18-3	Chikop	30
1 10	...	...	1,355	1,156	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	1,156	0 13 8	18-2	Turchihal	31
1 10	...	8 0	308	101	0 7 9	...	...	...	7	21	3 0 0	215	122	0 9 1	18-3	Dindur	32
1 10	...	8 0	3,450	2,923	0 10 9	...	...	...	23	148	6 6 11	3,473	2,471	0 11 5	16-9	Doni	33
1 10	...	1 10	2,711	3,367	1 3 11	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	2,712	3,363	1 3 11	18-2	Gavarawad	34
1 10	...	...	3,430	3,617	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,430	3,617	1 0 11	18-2	Hatalgeri	35
1 10	...	1 10	3,850	3,599	0 14 11	...	...	...	10	12	1 3 2	3,850	3,611	0 14 11	18-2	Hirekop	36
1 10	...	1 10	9,707	12,560	1 4 8	...	...	...	2	2	1 0 0	9,709	12,552	1 4 6	18-2	Hombal	37
1 10	...	...	838	429	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	463	0 9 3	18-3	Jevalbenchi	38
1 10	6	...	674	733	0 13 5	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	676	737	0 13 6	17-9	Kabulayatkali	39
1 10	...	1 10	2,900	3,955	1 5 2	...	...	...	5	7	1 6 5	2,925	3,962	1 5 2	18-2	Kodandi	40
1 10	...	1 10	1,198	613	0 8 3	...	...	...	4	4	1 0 0	1,193	614	0 8 3	18-2	Kadampur	41
1 10	...	...	6,417	7,167	1 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,417	7,167	1 1 10	18-3	Kanginhal	42
1 10	...	1 10	7,832	6,318	0 12 8	...	...	...	32	45	1 6 6	7,664	6,263	0 12 8	18-2	Lakkundi	43
1 10	...	...	2,784	4,161	1 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,784	4,161	1 7 11	18-2	Lingadhal	44
1 10	...	...	1,105	923	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	923	0 13 4	18-2	Nabapur	45
1 10	...	1 10	1,974	2,330	1 2 4	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,975	2,330	1 2 4	15-9	Nagamudra	46
1 10	...	...	1,662	1,290	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,662	1,290	0 13 4	18-2	Narasipur	47
1 10	...	1 10	2,310	2,956	1 4 6	...	...	...	2	1	0 6 0	2,312	2,957	1 4 6	18-1	Niragi	48
1 10	...	1 10	1,314	806	0 9 10	...	...	...	3	4	1 5 4	1,317	810	0 9 10	18-2	Papanashi	49
1 10	...	...	325	759	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	759	0 14 9	15-0	Sambapur	50

BY FORMER SURVEY.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group II—contd.</i>			Ra. a.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.
51	Shirol ...	II	1 6	6	1 6	968	226	0 13 6	3	2	1 0 0	7	8	1 2 3	277	236	0 13 6
52	Singatryankeri ...	II	1 6	6	1 6	968	279	0 4 6	3	5	1 10 6	1	1	1 0 0	1,002	285	0 4 6
53	Sirunje ...	II	1 6	6	1 6	1,361	950	0 11 2	6	5	1 4 0	27	34	1 4 2	1,382	989	0 11 2
54	Sortur ...	II	1 6	...	8 0	3,487	2,860	0 12 1	...	...	...	179	614	3 6 11	3,668	3,474	0 12 1
55	Yellairur ...	II	1 6	6	8 0	1,043	615	0 12 6	6	12	2 6 5	85	101	1 12 5	1,108	929	0 12 6
29	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	73,107	64,533	0 14 1	16	28	1 12 0	360	998	2 12 3	73,463	64,559	0 14 1
<i>Group III.</i>																	
56	Alur ...	III	1 4	...	1 4	7,689	5,749	0 13 0	...	...	...	17	13	0 13 3	7,708	5,762	0 13 0
57	Daunbal ...	II	1 6	...	8 0	12,720	9,122	0 11 6	...	...	...	177	895	4 7 10	12,897	10,017	0 11 6
58	Hallikeri ...	III	1 4	...	...	3,929	3,534	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,929	3,534	0 14 8
59	Hariapur ...	III	1 4	...	1 4	10,844	8,549	0 12 7	...	...	...	23	17	0 11 10	10,867	9,560	0 12 7
60	Jautil ...	III	1 4	...	1 4	9,200	6,554	0 11 5	...	...	...	22	21	0 15 2	9,222	6,575	0 11 5
61	Kotumachgi ...	III	1 4	...	...	10,159	10,302	1 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,159	10,302	1 0 3
62	Sankadodak ...	III	1 4	...	...	1,439	622	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439	622	0 6 11
63	Sirur ...	III	1 4	...	1 4	4,365	2,672	0 9 10	...	...	...	2	1	0 8 0	4,367	2,673	0 9 10
64	Timmapur ...	III	1 4	...	...	972	855	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	855	0 12 1
9	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	61,217	47,939	0 12 6	...	...	...	241	947	3 14 10	61,558	46,906	0 12 6
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
65	Baradur ...	III	1 4	...	1 4	3,591	2,491	0 11 1	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	3,592	2,492	0 11 1
66	Basapur ...	III	1 4	...	...	514	235	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	235	0 8 10
67	Bennhalli ...	III	1 4	...	8 0	959	470	0 7 10	...	...	...	79	440	5 9 1	1,038	910	0 7 10
68	Bidihal ...	III	1 4	...	...	1,021	368	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,021	368	0 5 9
69	Budihal ...	III	1 4	...	8 0	966	411	0 6 11	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	957	413	0 6 11
70	Byalwadgi ...	II	1 6	...	1 6	526	414	0 12 7	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 10	536	427	0 12 7
71	Chikwadawatti ...	III	1 4	6	1 4	1,281	631	0 8 8	2	2	1 0 0	7	5	0 11 5	1,240	629	0 8 8
72	Chyaginkeri ...	III	1 4	6	1 4	1,340	852	0 10 2	87	124	2 3 10	3	2	1 0 0	1,399	978	0 10 2
73	Gungol ...	III	1 4	6	...	1,000	662	0 10 7	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,006	676	0 10 7
74	Hamagi ...	III	1 4	6	1 4	1,746	743	0 6 10	10	21	2 1 7	22	24	1 1 5	1,778	768	0 6 10
75	Haitepur ...	III	1 4	...	...	2,564	2,227	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,564	2,227	0 12 11
76	Harogeri ...	IV	1 2	...	8 0	2,294	1,210	0 8 5	...	...	...	5	5	1 0 0	2,299	1,215	0 8 5
77	Hesrur ...	III	1 4	6	...	1,858	612	0 7 0	32	32	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,890	644	0 7 0
78	Kalkeri ...	III	1 4	...	8 0	1,239	706	0 9 1	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 5	1,249	719	0 9 1
79	Kakkur ...	III	1 4	6	...	1,250	429	0 5 7	4	5	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,254	447	0 5 7
80	Koralbali ...	IV	1 2	6	1 2	1,014	478	0 7 7	2	2	1 0 0	4	3	0 12 0	1,020	483	0 7 7
81	Makhatampur ...	III	1 4	...	8 0	528	287	0 7 10	...	...	...	1	4	4 0 0	529	291	0 7 10
82	Malkarjunpur ...	III	1 4	6	...	977	502	0 8 2	4	5	1 4 0	...	...	...	981	507	0 8 2
83	Meundi ...	III	1 4	6	8 0	4,817	3,174	0 10 7	16	82	5 2 0	28	129	3 14 1	4,898	3,284	0 10 7
84	Mundargi ...	II	1 6	...	8 0	3,681	1,974	0 8 7	...	...	...	25	74	2 15 4	3,708	2,048	0 8 7
85	Mastikop ...	III	1 4	...	8 0	646	202	0 5 0	...	...	...	3	8	2 10 8	651	210	0 5 0
86	Nagarhalli ...	III	1 4	6	8 0	1,541	825	0 8 7	87	261	4 9 3	16	19	1 4 3	1,612	1,105	0 8 7
87	Nandehalli ...	III	1 4	...	...	512	150	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	150	0 4 8
88	Ramnehalli ...	III	1 4	6	8 0	525	265	0 5 1	18	96	5 4 5	7	24	3 6 10	590	284	0 5 1
89	Rati ...	IV	1 2	6	8 0	2,317	1,124	0 7 9	14	61	4 5 9	6	18	4 6 0	2,335	1,208	0 7 9
90	Shirol ...	II	1 6	...	8 0	1,246	698	0 11 2	...	...	...	16	18	1 2 2	1,261	697	0 11 2
91	Singatalur ...	IV	1 2	6	...	1,965	902	0 7 9	2	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	1,967	903	0 7 9
92	Tumbergundi ...	IV	1 2	...	...	2,164	1,061	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,164	1,061	0 8 7
93	Virpepur ...	III	1 4	...	...	650	212	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	212	0 5 2
89	Total of Group IV.	...	...	...	...	45,944	25,376	0 8 11	224	709	2 2 7	244	801	2 4 6	46,412	25,605	0 8 11
...	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	200,842	219,970	0 12 6	311	861	2 12 4	1,512	3,267	2 9 11	202,406	2,24,198	0 12 6

Q—continued.

By Division Survey.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group II—contd.			
1 10 0	6 0 0	1 10	289	268	1 0 0	3	2	1 0 0	7	9	1 4 7	377	279	1 0 1	15.2	Shirol	51		
1 10 0	6 0 0	1 10	968	329	0 5 2	3	5	1 10 8	1	1	1 0 0	1,002	335	0 5 4	17.5	Singabryenkeri	52		
1 10 0	6 0 0	1 10	1,351	1,122	0 12 3	4	5	1 4 0	27	40	1 12 7	1,392	1,167	0 12 6	18.0	Sironja	53		
1 10 0	...	8 0	3,487	3,980	0 15 6	...	...	...	179	614	3 6 11	3,066	3,984	1 1 5	15.0	Sortur	54
1 10 0	6 0 0	8 0	1,043	968	0 14 9	5	12	2 6 5	55	101	1 12 5	1,103	1,076	0 12 7	15.9	Yellairur	55		
...	...	...	73,107	76,289	1 0 8	16	29	1 12 0	390	1,012	2 12 11	73,498	77,309	1 0 10	17.9	Total of Group II.	29
Group III.																			
1 8 0	...	1 8	7,680	6,890	0 14 4	...	...	...	17	15	0 14 1	7,708	6,914	0 14 4	20.0	Alur	56
1 8 0	...	8 0	12,720	9,961	0 12 6	...	...	...	177	895	4 7 10	12,897	10,846	0 12 5	8.3	Dambal	57
1 8 0	...	...	3,929	4,241	1 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,929	4,241	1 1 3	20.0	Hallikeri	58
1 8 0	...	1 8	10,844	10,259	0 15 2	...	...	...	23	20	0 12 11	10,867	10,279	0 15 2	20.0	Harlapur	59
1 8 0	...	1 8	9,200	7,865	0 12 8	...	...	...	22	25	1 2 2	9,222	7,690	0 12 8	20.0	Jantli	60
1 8 0	...	...	10,159	12,362	1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,159	12,332	1 8 6	20.0	Kotumachgi	61
1 8 0	...	...	1,439	746	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439	746	0 8 4	19.9	Sankadodak	62
1 8 0	...	1 8	4,365	3,206	0 11 9	...	...	...	3	1	0 8 0	4,367	3,207	0 11 9	20.0	Sirur	63
1 8 0	...	...	972	1,026	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	1,026	1 0 11	20.0	Tinnapur	64
...	...	...	61,317	56,558	0 14 9	...	...	...	241	966	3 15 6	61,658	57,511	0 14 11	17.6	Total of Group III.	9
Group IV.																			
1 4 0	...	1 4	3,491	2,491	0 11 1	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	3,592	2,492	0 11 1	...	Baradur	65
1 4 0	...	...	514	225	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	265	0 8 10	...	Basapur	66
1 4 0	...	8 0	969	470	0 7 10	...	...	...	70	440	8 9 1	1,068	610	0 14 0	...	Bennihalli	67
1 4 0	...	...	1,021	368	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,021	368	0 5 9	...	Bidihal	68
1 4 0	...	8 0	956	411	0 6 11	...	...	...	1	3	2 0 0	987	413	0 6 11	...	Budihal	69
1 4 0	...	1 4	526	876	0 11 5	...	...	...	10	12	1 2 2	536	389	0 11 7	-9.1	Byalwadgi	70
1 4 0	6 0 0	1 4	1,231	631	0 8 2	2	2	1 0 0	7	6	0 11 5	1,240	633	0 8 3	...	Chikwadawatti	71		
1 4 0	6 0 0	1 4	1,340	852	0 10 2	57	124	2 2 10	2	2	1 0 0	1,399	978	0 11 2	...	Chyaginikeri	72		
1 4 0	6 0 0	...	1,000	692	0 10 7	8	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,008	670	0 10 9	...	Gungol	73
1 4 0	6 0 0	1 4	1,746	743	0 6 10	10	21	2 1 7	22	24	1 1 5	1,775	789	0 7 1	...	Hamagi	74		
1 4 0	...	...	2,564	2,227	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,564	2,227	0 12 11	...	Haitpur	75
1 4 0	...	8 0	2,204	1,344	0 9 4	...	...	...	5	5	1 0 0	2,209	1,349	0 9 5	11.1	Harogeri	76
1 4 0	6 0 0	...	1,859	812	0 7 0	32	32	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,890	814	0 7 2	...	Hesur	77
1 4 0	...	8 0	1,229	706	0 9 1	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 5	1,249	719	0 9 3	...	Kalkeri	78
1 4 0	6 0 0	...	1,250	439	0 5 7	4	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,254	447	0 5 8	...	Kakkur	79
1 4 0	6 0 0	1 4	1,014	531	0 8 8	2	2	1 0 0	4	8	0 12 0	1,020	538	0 8 5	11.0	Koralhalli	80		
1 4 0	...	8 0	638	267	0 7 10	...	...	...	1	...	4 0 0	689	261	0 7 11	...	Makhatampur	81
1 4 0	6 0 0	...	977	502	0 8 3	4	6	1 4 0	...	...	...	981	507	0 8 3	...	Malikarjunpur	82
1 4 0	6 0 0	8 0	4,317	3,174	0 10 7	16	22	5 2 0	23	123	3 14 1	4,896	3,384	0 11 2	...	Keundi	83		
1 4 0	...	8 0	3,691	1,795	0 7 10	...	...	...	25	74	2 15 4	3,706	1,869	0 8 1	-9.6	Mundargi	84
1 4 0	...	8 0	642	202	0 5 0	...	...	...	3	8	2 10 8	651	210	0 5 2	...	Mastikop	85
1 4 0	6 0 0	8 0	1,541	825	0 8 7	27	201	4 9 3	15	19	1 4 8	1,613	1,105	0 11 0	...	Nagarhalli	86		
1 4 0	...	...	512	150	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	150	0 4 8	...	Nandenhalli	87
1 4 0	6 0 0	8 0	623	265	0 5 1	18	65	5 4 5	7	24	2 5 10	680	284	0 7 2	...	Ramenhalli	88		
1 4 0	6 0 0	8 0	2,317	1,249	0 6 7	14	61	4 5 9	6	19	4 8 0	2,326	1,229	0 9 1	10.4	Rati	89		
1 4 0	...	8 0	1,246	790	0 10 2	...	...	...	15	12	1 2 2	1,261	809	0 10 2	-10.0	Shirol	90
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,265	1,002	0 8 7	2	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	1,267	1,003	0 8 7	11.1	Singatur	91
1 4 0	...	...	3,164	1,879	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,164	1,879	0 9 6	11.1	Tambargundi	92
1 4 0	...	...	650	212	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	212	0 5 3	...	Virapur	93
...	...	...	46,244	25,690	0 8 11	224	706	2 2 7	244	800	2 4 5	46,412	27,188	0 9 4	-1.1	Total of Group IV.	29
...	...	...	2,60,842	2,61,122	1 2 6	311	861	2 12 4	1,312	3,520	2 10 11	2,62,405	2,65,503	1 0 2	19.4	Grand Total	...

Effect of Revision Settlement Propos

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.																
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group I.																		
1	Astur					2,180	2,668	1 3 9								2,180	2,668	1 3 9
2	Asundi				1 8	1,189	1,052	0 14 9					6	6	1 0 0	1,146	1,058	0 14 9
3	Baapur			6	1 8	1,645	1,213	0 11 9	1	1	1 0 0	8	8	1 0 0	1,654	1,222	0 11 9	
4	Bellikop				1 8	1,514	1,412	0 14 11				2	2	1 8 0	1,516	1,415	0 14 11	
5	Belhoda				1 8	1,446	1,815	1 4 1				8	11	1 8 0	1,454	1,826	1 4 1	
6	Bentur					1,018	1,363	1 5 5							1,018	1,363	1 5 5	
7	Belgeri				1 8	4,324	4,051	0 15 0				98	110	1 1 11	4,422	4,161	0 15 0	
8	Bhinkadkatti					1,631	1,746	1 1 2							1,631	1,746	1 1 2	
9	Chikhandigol				8 0	2,572	2,033	1 0 5				1	2	2 0 0	2,575	2,035	1 0 5	
10	Chinchli			6	1 8	2,050	2,259	1 2 5	13	26	2 1 4	20	24	1 3 2	2,082	2,408	1 2 5	
11	Dundur					962	889	0 14 9							962	889	0 14 9	
12	Gadag				1 8	10,636	9,909	0 14 6				77	104	1 5 7	10,713	9,913	0 14 6	
13	Harti				1 8	4,742	7,103	1 8 0				8	9	1 2 0	4,750	7,112	1 8 0	
14	Hirehandigol	I	1 8		1 8	4,270	4,238	0 18 10				6	7	1 2 8	4,276	4,235	0 18 10	
15	Hosur			6	1 8	1,549	1,100	0 11 4	3	5	1 10 8	25	36	1 7 0	1,577	1,141	0 11 4	
16	Hulkoti			6	8 0	2,192	2,702	0 12 7	2	5	2 8 0	8	22	2 12 0	2,202	2,729	0 12 7	
17	Kallur			6		707	776	1 1 7	3	5	1 10 8				710	781	1 1 7	
18	Kanavi				1 8	940	778	0 13 8				36	55	1 8 7	976	833	0 13 8	
19	Kurtkoti				1 8	7,416	7,642	1 0 6				31	39	1 4 2	7,447	7,681	1 0 6	
20	Madaganur				1 8	2,452	2,454	1 8 6				4	6	1 8 0	2,456	2,460	1 8 6	
21	Malsamudra				1 8	2,518	2,812	0 12 6				29	54	1 8 9	2,546	2,866	0 12 6	
22	Mulgund			6	1 8	11,906	11,386	0 15 4	40	60	1 11 7	86	73	1 4 2	12,004	11,428	0 15 4	
23	Nilgund			6	1 8	4,151	4,780	1 2 8	1	6	6 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	4,153	4,787	1 2 8	
24	Shittahari			6	8 0	2,200	1,671	0 11 8	9	9	1 0 0	26	42	1 9 10	2,225	1,622	0 11 8	
25	Shyagoti				1 8	1,011	910	0 14 8				2	2	1 8 0	1,013	912	0 14 8	
26	Venkatapur				1 8	1,322	1,846	1 6 4				1	1	1 0 0	1,324	1,847	1 6 4	
28	Total of Group I					80,474	82,097	1 0 4	71	125	1 12 2	467	616	1 5 1	81,012	82,886	1 0 4	
Group II.																		
27	Advisomapur					2,572	1,940	0 12 1							2,572	1,940	0 12 1	
28	Attikatti					542	267	0 7 11							542	267	0 7 11	
29	Bilaganur				1 6	4,909	5,870	1 3 2				1	1	1 0 0	4,910	5,871	1 3 2	
30	Chikop					1,227	1,249	1 0 8							1,227	1,249	1 0 8	
31	Churchihall					1,555	978	0 11 7							1,555	978	0 11 7	
32	Dindur				8 0	208	88	0 6 6				7	21	2 0 0	215	106	0 7 2	
33	Doni				8 0	2,460	1,925	0 9 1				23	148	6 6 11	2,473	2,112	0 9 1	
34	Gawarwad				1 6	2,711	2,840	1 0 10				1	1	1 0 0	2,712	2,840	1 0 10	
35	Hatalgeri					2,420	2,061	0 14 4							2,420	2,061	0 14 4	
36	Hirekop				1 6	2,850	2,045	0 12 8				10	10	1 0 0	2,860	2,055	0 12 8	
37	Hombal				1 6	9,707	10,628	1 1 6				2	2	1 0 0	9,709	10,630	1 1 6	
38	Jevalbenchi	II	1 6			623	409	0 7 10							623	409	0 7 10	
39	Kabulayekatti			6		874	621	0 11 4	2	4	2 0 0				876	625	0 11 4	
40	Kadadi				1 6	2,990	3,247	1 1 11				5	6	1 2 2	2,995	3,252	1 1 11	
41	Kadampur				1 6	1,188	518	0 7 0				4	3	0 12 0	1,192	521	0 7 0	
42	Kanginhal					6,417	6,066	0 15 1							6,417	6,066	0 15 1	
43	Lakkundi				1 6	7,322	5,262	0 10 9				22	28	1 2 0	7,344	5,290	1 10 9	
44	Lingadhal					2,784	2,521	1 4 2							2,784	2,521	1 4 2	
45	Nabbapur					1,105	721	0 11 4							1,105	721	0 11 4	
46	Nagamudra				1 6	1,974	2,021	1 0 5				1	1	1 0 0	1,975	2,022	1 0 5	
47	Narsipur					1,582	1,069	0 11 2							1,582	1,069	0 11 2	
48	Niralgi				1 6	2,210	2,202	1 1 4				2	1	0 8 0	2,212	2,203	1 1 4	
49	Papanahli				1 6	1,214	622	0 8 4				2	2	1 0 0	1,217	624	0 8 4	

Q-continued.

on Government Occupied Land.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
Ra. a.	Ra.	Ra. a.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Ra.	Group I.			
2 0	2,160	3,557	1 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,160	3,557	1 10 4	83	Antur	...	1	
3 0	...	2 0	1,139	1,403	1 3 9	...	...	...	6	8	1 5 4	1,145	1,411	1 3 8	33-4	Asundi	...	2
3 0	6	2 0	1,046	1,617	0 15 9	1	1	1 0 0	8	11	1 6 0	1,054	1,629	0 15 9	33-3	Basapur	...	3	
3 0	...	2 0	1,514	1,833	1 3 11	...	...	...	2	4	2 0 0	1,516	1,837	1 3 11	33-4	Bellikop	...	4
2 0	...	2 0	1,446	2,420	1 10 9	...	...	...	8	15	1 14 0	1,454	2,435	1 10 10	33-4	Belhoda	...	5
2 0	1,018	1,817	1 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	1,817	1 12 7	33-3	Bentur	...	6	
2 0	...	2 0	4,324	5,401	1 4 0	...	...	...	98	147	1 8 0	4,422	5,548	1 4 3	33-3	Betgeri	...	7
2 0	1,631	2,328	1 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	2,328	1 6 10	33-3	Bhinkadkatti	...	8	
2 0	...	3 0	2,573	2,511	1 5 10	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	2,573	2,511	1 5 10	33-3	Chikhandigol	...	9
2 0	6	2 0	2,050	3,145	1 8 7	13	25	2 1 4	20	33	1 9 7	2,052	3,203	1 8 7	33-0	Chinchli	...	10	
2 0	963	1,184	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	963	1,184	1 3 8	33-3	Dundur	...	11	
2 0	...	2 0	10,638	13,079	1 3 8	...	...	...	77	139	1 12 11	10,713	13,218	1 3 9	33-3	Gadag	...	12
2 0	...	2 0	4,742	9,471	1 15 11	...	...	...	8	12	1 8 0	4,750	9,483	1 15 11	33-3	Harti	...	13
2 0	...	2 0	4,270	5,837	1 5 1	...	...	...	6	9	1 8 0	4,276	5,846	1 5 2	33-3	Hirebandigol	...	14
2 0	6	2 0	1,549	1,467	0 15 2	3	5	1 10 3	25	49	1 8 4	1,577	1,520	0 15 5	33-2	Hosur	...	15	
2 0	6	3 0	3,192	3,608	1 2 1	2	5	2 3 0	8	22	2 12 0	3,202	3,630	1 2 2	33-0	Hulkoti	...	16	
2 0	6	...	707	1,035	1 7 5	3	5	1 10 3	...	...	...	710	1,040	1 7 5	33-3	Kallar	...	17
2 0	...	2 0	940	1,037	1 1 3	...	...	...	39	73	1 13 11	979	1,110	1 2 2	33-3	Kanavi	...	18
2 0	...	2 0	7,416	10,168	1 6 0	...	...	...	31	52	1 10 10	7,447	10,241	1 6 0	33-3	Kurtkoti	...	19
2 0	...	2 0	2,452	4,605	1 14 1	...	...	...	4	8	2 0 0	2,456	4,613	1 14 1	33-3	Madaganur	...	20
2 0	...	2 0	3,518	3,749	1 1 1	...	...	...	38	73	1 14 4	3,556	3,831	1 1 2	33-3	Malsamudra	...	21
2 0	6	2 0	11,908	15,161	1 4 5	40	69	1 11 7	58	97	1 10 9	12,004	15,347	1 4 5	33-1	Mulgund	...	22	
2 0	6	2 0	4,151	6,373	1 5 7	1	6	6 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	4,153	6,380	1 5 7	33-3	Nilgund	...	23	
2 0	6	3 0	2,300	2,995	0 15 3	9	9	1 0 0	26	42	1 9 10	2,325	3,146	0 15 4	32-3	Shittahari	...	24	
2 0	...	2 0	1,011	1,313	1 3 0	...	...	...	2	4	2 0 0	1,013	1,317	1 3 3	33-3	Shyagoti	...	25
2 0	...	2 0	1,323	2,461	1 13 9	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,324	2,462	1 13 9	33-3	Venkatapur	...	26
...	80,474	109,461	1 5 9	71	125	1 12 3	467	779	1 11 5	81,012	110,385	1 5 10	33-3	Total of Group I	...	26	
<i>Group II.</i>																			
1 12	2,573	2,469	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,573	2,469	0 15 4	27-3	Advissomapur	...	27	
1 12	542	340	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	340	0 10 0	27-3	Attikatti	...	28	
1 12	...	1 12	4,900	7,471	1 8 4	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	4,910	7,472	1 8 4	27-3	Balaganur	...	29
1 12	1,227	1,590	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	1,590	1 4 0	27-3	Chikop	...	30	
1 12	1,355	1,246	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	1,246	0 14 9	27-4	Churehihal	...	31	
1 12	...	3 0	203	108	0 6 4	...	...	...	7	21	3 0 0	215	129	0 9 7	21-7	Dindur	...	32
1 12	...	3 0	2,470	2,501	0 11 7	...	...	...	23	149	6 6 11	2,473	2,649	0 12 2	26-4	Doml	...	33
1 12	...	1 12	2,711	3,626	1 5 5	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	2,712	3,627	1 5 5	27-3	Gawarwad	...	34
1 12	3,439	3,896	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,439	3,896	1 2 3	27-3	Hatalgeri	...	35	
1 12	...	1 12	3,850	3,375	1 0 1	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 10	3,860	3,383	1 0 1	27-3	Hirekop	...	36
1 12	...	1 12	9,707	13,537	1 6 4	...	...	...	2	3	1 8 0	9,709	13,530	1 6 4	27-3	Hombal	...	37
1 12	833	521	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	521	0 10 0	27-4	Jevalbenohi	...	38	
1 12	6	...	674	790	0 14 6	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	676	794	0 13 4	27-0	Kabulayekatti	...	39
1 12	...	1 12	2,980	4,200	1 6 10	...	...	...	5	8	1 9 7	2,995	4,263	1 6 10	27-3	Kadadi	...	40
1 12	...	1 12	1,188	690	0 8 10	...	...	...	4	4	1 0 0	1,193	664	0 9 0	27-4	Kadamapur	...	41
1 12	6,417	7,719	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,417	7,719	1 3 3	27-3	Kanginhal	...	42	
1 12	...	1 12	7,333	6,607	0 13 8	...	...	...	32	49	1 8 0	7,364	6,745	0 13 2	27-3	Lakkundi	...	43
1 12	2,784	4,461	1 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,784	4,461	1 9 9	26-3	Lingadhal	...	44	
1 12	1,108	994	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108	994	0 15 4	27-3	Nabhapur	...	45	
1 12	...	1 12	1,974	2,573	1 6 10	...	...	...	2	1	1 0 0	1,975	2,573	1 4 10	27-3	Nagamudra	...	46
1 12	1,632	1,399	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,632	1,399	0 14 4	27-3	Narsipur	...	47	
1 12	...	1 12	2,310	3,184	1 6 1	...	...	...	2	1	0 8 0	2,312	3,185	1 6 0	27-3	Niralgi	...	48
1 12	...	1 12	2,314	868	0 10 7	...	...	...	3	4	1 5 4	2,317	872	0 10 7	27-3	Papanahi	...	49

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Group II—continued.</i>																
50	Sambhapur	II	1 6	...	...	825	643	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	643
51	Shirol	II	1 6	6	1 6	268	220	0 13 6	2	2	1 0 0	7	6	1 2 3	277	286
52	Singstrykeri	II	1 6	6	1 6	998	379	0 4 6	3	5	1 10 8	1	1	1 0 0	1,002	265
53	Sirunja	II	1 6	6	1 6	1,351	660	0 11 3	4	5	1 4 0	27	34	1 4 2	1,382	989
54	Sortur	II	1 6	...	8 0	3,497	2,860	0 13 1	...	...	...	179	614	3 6 11	3,666	3,474
55	Yalnairur	II	1 6	6	8 0	1,043	815	0 12 6	5	12	2 6 5	65	101	1 13 5	1,103	828
59	Total of Group II ... ..	...	...	...	...	73,107	61,538	0 14 1	16	26	1 12 0	360	993	2 12 3	78,463	66,659
<i>Group III.</i>																
56	Ajur	III	1 4	...	1 4	7,639	5,749	0 12 0	...	...	...	17	13	0 12 3	7,706	5,762
57	Dambal	II	1 6	...	8 0	12,720	9,122	0 11 6	...	...	...	177	895	4 7 10	12,897	10,017
58	Hallikeri	III	1 4	...	...	3,929	3,584	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,929	3,524
59	Hariapur	III	1 4	...	1 4	10,544	8,549	0 12 7	...	...	...	23	17	0 11 10	10,567	8,538
60	Jantli	III	1 4	...	1 4	9,200	8,554	0 11 5	...	...	...	22	21	0 15 3	9,222	8,575
61	Kotamachgi	III	1 4	...	...	10,169	10,302	1 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,169	10,302
62	Sunkadodak	III	1 4	...	...	1,439	622	0 6 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439	622
63	Sirar	III	1 4	...	1 4	4,365	2,672	0 9 10	...	...	...	2	1	0 8 6	4,367	2,673
64	Timmapur	III	1 4	...	...	972	555	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	855
9	Total of Group III ... ..	...	...	...	...	61,317	47,969	0 12 6	...	...	...	241	947	3 14 10	61,558	49,906
<i>Group IV.</i>																
65	Baradar	III	1 4	...	1 4	3,591	2,491	0 11 1	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	3,592	2,492
66	Basapur	III	1 4	...	...	514	285	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	285
67	Dennihalli	III	1 4	...	8 0	969	470	0 7 10	...	...	...	79	440	5 9 1	1,038	910
68	Bidihal	III	1 4	...	...	1,021	868	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,021	868
69	Budihal	III	1 4	...	8 0	956	411	0 6 11	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	957	413
70	Byalwadgi	II	1 6	...	1 6	526	414	0 12 7	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 10	536	427
71	Chikwadawatti	III	1 4	6	1 4	1,231	681	0 8 2	2	2	1 0 0	7	6	0 11 5	1,240	636
72	Chyaginkeri	III	1 4	6	1 4	1,340	852	0 10 2	57	134	2 3 10	2	2	1 0 0	1,390	978
73	Gungol	III	1 4	6	...	1,000	562	0 10 7	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,006	676
74	Homagi	III	1 4	6	1 4	1,746	745	0 6 10	10	21	2 1 7	22	24	1 1 5	1,778	786
75	Haitapur	III	1 4	...	...	2,564	2,227	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,564	2,227
76	Harogeri	IV	1 2	...	8 0	2,294	1,210	0 8 5	...	...	...	5	5	1 0 0	2,299	1,215
77	Hesur	III	1 4	6	...	1,889	812	0 7 0	32	32	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,890	844
78	Kalkeri	IV	1 4	...	8 0	1,239	706	0 9 1	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 5	1,249	719
79	Kakkur	III	1 4	6	...	1,260	439	0 5 7	4	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,254	447
80	Koralhalli	IV	1 2	6	1 2	1,014	478	0 7 7	2	2	1 0 0	4	3	0 12 0	1,020	489
81	Makhtampur	III	1 4	...	8 0	589	287	0 7 10	...	...	...	1	4	4 0 0	589	291
82	Malikarjunpur	III	1 4	6	...	977	502	0 8 3	4	5	1 4 0	...	...	...	981	507
83	Moundi	III	1 4	6	8 0	4,517	3,174	0 10 7	10	82	5 2 0	33	123	3 14 1	4,806	3,384
84	Mundargi	II	1 6	...	8 0	3,661	1,974	0 8 7	...	...	...	25	74	2 15 4	3,708	2,048
85	Mustikop	III	1 4	...	8 0	648	202	0 5 0	...	...	...	3	8	2 10 9	651	210
86	Nagarhalli	III	1 4	6	8 0	1,541	826	0 8 7	57	261	4 9 3	15	19	1 4 3	1,613	1,105
87	Nanderhalli	III	1 4	...	...	512	150	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	150
88	Rameshalli	III	1 4	6	8 0	835	265	0 5 1	18	95	5 4 5	7	24	3 6 10	860	394
89	Rati	IV	1 2	6	8 0	2,317	1,124	0 7 3	14	61	4 5 9	4	13	4 8 0	2,335	1,203
90	Shirol	II	1 6	...	8 0	1,246	869	0 11 2	...	...	...	15	15	1 3 2	1,261	687
91	Singatalur	IV	1 2	6	...	1,865	902	0 7 0	2	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	1,867	863
92	Tambargundi... ..	IV	1 2	...	...	3,164	1,691	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,164	1,691
93	Virapaper	III	1 4	...	...	650	212	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	212
98	Total of Group IV ... ..	...	...	...	...	43,944	26,376	0 8 11	229	708	3 2 7	244	801	3 4 6	46,412	26,885
98	Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	280,842	219,970	0 13 6	811	861	2 12 4	1,312	3,357	2 9 11	282,465	224,185

Q—continued.

BY REVINSON SURVEY.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1 12 0	...	...	825	613	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	613	0 15 10	27 3	Sambapur ...	59
1 12 0	6	1 12	268	286	1 1 2	2	2	1 0 0	7	10	1 6 10	277	300	1 1 4	27 1	Shirol ...	51
1 12 0	6	1 12	998	365	0 5 8	3	5	1 10 8	1	1	1 0 0	1,092	361	0 6 9	26 7	Singatrykeri ...	52
1 12 0	6	1 12	1,351	1,209	0 14 4	4	5	1 4 0	27	43	1 9 0	1,382	1,257	0 14 7	27 1	Siranja ...	53
1 12 0	...	8 0	3,487	3,640	1 0 8	...	...	...	179	614	3 6 11	3,666	4,234	1 12 7	22 5	Sortur ...	54
1 12 0	6	8 0	1,043	1,037	0 15 11	5	12	2 6 5	55	101	1 13 5	1,103	1,150	1 0 8	24 0	Yelairur ...	55
...	...	...	78,107	82,141	1 1 11	16	29	1 12 0	360	1,022	2 13 5	78,493	83,191	1 2 1	26 8	Total of Group II ...	39
Group III.																	
1 10 0	...	1 10	7,699	7,474	0 15 7	...	...	...	17	16	0 15 1	7,706	7,490	0 15 7	30 0	Alur ...	56
1 10 0	...	8 0	12,720	10,701	0 13 6	...	...	...	177	895	4 7 10	12,897	11,598	0 14 5	16 7	Dambal ...	57
1 10 0	...	...	3,939	4,554	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,939	4,591	1 2 6	30 0	Hallikeri ...	58
1 10 0	...	1 10	10,344	11,114	1 0 5	...	...	...	23	23	0 15 6	10,867	11,136	1 0 5	30 0	Harlapur ...	59
1 10 0	...	1 10	9,200	8,520	0 14 10	...	...	...	22	27	1 3 8	9,222	8,547	0 14 10	30 1	Juntli ...	60
1 10 0	...	...	10,159	13,383	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,159	13,393	1 5 1	30 0	Kotumachgi ...	61
1 10 0	...	...	1,439	809	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439	809	0 0 0	30 1	Sankadodek ...	62
1 10 0	...	1 10	4,365	3,474	0 12 9	...	...	...	2	1	0 8 0	4,367	3,475	0 12 9	30 0	Sirur ...	63
1 10 0	...	...	972	1,111	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	1,111	1 2 3	29 9	Tirmapur ...	64
...	...	...	61,317	61,190	1 0 0	...	...	...	241	961	3 15 2	61,658	62,151	1 0 2	27 1	Total of Group III ...	9
Group IV.																	
1 6 0	...	1 6	3,591	2,740	0 12 3	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	3,592	2,741	0 12 2	10 0	Baradur ...	65
1 6 0	...	...	514	313	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	313	0 9 9	9 8	Basapur ...	66
1 6 0	...	8 0	959	517	0 8 8	...	...	...	79	440	5 9 1	1,038	957	0 14 9	5 2	Bennihalli ...	67
1 6 0	...	...	1,021	405	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,021	405	0 6 4	10 1	Bidihal ...	68
1 6 0	...	8 0	958	482	0 7 7	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	957	461	0 7 7	9 9	Budihal ...	69
1 6 0	...	1 6	526	414	0 12 7	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 10	536	427	0 12 9	0 7	Byalwadgi ...	70
1 6 0	6	1 6	1,231	694	0 9 0	2	2	1 0 0	7	5	0 11 5	1,240	701	0 9 1	9 9	Chikwadawatti ...	71
1 6 0	6	1 6	1,340	937	0 11 2	57	124	2 3 10	2	2	1 0 0	1,399	1,008	0 12 2	6 7	Chyaginkeri ...	72
1 6 0	6	...	1,000	729	0 11 8	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,096	742	0 11 10	9 8	Gungol ...	73
1 6 0	6	1 6	1,746	817	0 7 6	10	21	3 1 7	22	26	1 2 11	1,773	804	0 7 9	9 6	Homagi ...	74
1 6 0	...	...	2,564	2,450	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,564	2,450	0 15 4	10 0	Haitapur ...	75
1 6 0	...	8 0	2,294	1,479	0 10 4	...	...	...	5	5	1 0 0	2,299	1,484	0 10 4	22 2	Harogeri ...	76
1 6 0	6	...	1,858	893	0 7 8	32	32	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,890	926	0 7 10	9 6	Hesurur ...	77
1 6 0	...	8 0	1,289	777	0 10 0	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 9	1,249	790	0 10 2	10 0	Kalkeri ...	78
1 6 0	6	...	1,250	483	0 6 2	4	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,254	491	0 6 3	9 8	Kakkur ...	79
1 6 0	6	1 6	1,014	584	0 9 3	2	2	1 0 0	4	4	1 0 0	1,029	560	0 9 3	22 2	Koralhalli ...	80
1 6 0	...	8 0	588	316	0 8 7	...	...	...	1	4	4 0 0	589	320	0 8 8	10 0	Makhatunpur ...	81
1 6 0	6	...	977	552	0 9 0	4	5	1 4 0	...	...	...	981	557	0 9 1	9 9	Malikarjunpur ...	82
1 6 0	6	8 0	4,817	3,491	0 11 7	16	62	5 2 0	33	123	3 14 0	4,606	3,701	0 12 2	9 3	Meundi ...	83
1 6 0	...	8 0	3,691	1,974	0 8 7	...	...	...	25	74	2 15 4	3,708	2,048	0 8 10	0	Mundargi ...	84
1 6 0	...	8 0	618	222	0 5 8	...	...	...	3	8	2 10 5	651	239	0 5 7	9 5	Mustikop ...	85
1 6 0	6	8 0	1,541	997	0 9 5	57	261	4 9 3	15	19	1 4 3	1,613	1,187	0 11 10	7 5	Nagarhalli ...	86
1 6 0	...	...	512	165	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	165	0 5 2	10 0	Nandenhalli ...	87
1 6 0	6	8 0	835	291	0 5 7	13	95	5 4 5	7	24	3 6 10	860	410	0 7 8	6 3	Ramenhalli ...	88
1 6 0	6	8 0	2,317	1,374	0 9 6	14	61	4 5 9	4	18	4 8 0	2,335	1,453	0 9 11	26 3	Rati ...	89
1 6 0	...	8 0	1,243	869	0 11 2	...	...	...	15	18	1 3 2	1,261	897	0 11 3	0	Shirol ...	90
1 6 0	6	...	1,865	1,102	0 9 6	2	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	1,867	1,103	0 9 5	22 1	Singafalur ...	91
1 6 0	...	...	3,164	2,067	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,164	2,067	0 10 5	22 2	Tambargundi ...	92
1 6 0	...	...	650	233	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	233	0 5 8	5 2	Virappapur ...	93
...	...	...	45,744	28,246	0 9 10	224	708	3 2 7	214	804	3 4 9	46,412	29,758	0 10 3	10 7	Total of Group IV ...	23
...	...	...	260,943	2,81,038	1 1 3	311	861	2 13 3	1,812	3,596	2 11 9	262,465	2,85,485	1 1 5	27 3	Grand Total	93

*Accompaniments to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and
Agriculture's No. S/112 of 11th January 1896.*

No. 2208 of 1889.

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay;

TO

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

Poona, 17th October 1889.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying papers relating to the village of Tambragundi, Táluka Gadag of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

2. The original settlement introduced into the village expired in 1881-82, but owing to unfavourable circumstances, as explained in the accompanying papers, no steps for introducing revised rates therein were then taken. In 1886 the Collector of Dhárwár referring to the subject recommended (demi-officially enclosed in the accompanying papers) that the village should be at once revised even at lower rates than those fixed at the original survey. Since then, owing to other settlement work of important nature, the question has still remained undisposed of and I intend to take it up as soon as convenient. Before doing so, however, I think it necessary to ascertain by personal enquiry on the spot, how far the village has improved of late and what rate of assessment it could bear, and with this object I request that you will be good enough to arrange to pay a visit to the village as soon as convenient, and before proceeding to Kánara and after making enquiries on the spot, submit a detailed report on the following points with your opinion:—

- (1) The present condition of the village.
- (2) The causes of continual decrease in prosperity.
- (3) The rates of assessment which you would propose to impose.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Acting Survey Commissioner.

Village Tambragundi, Táluka Gadag.

The village was held in inám and was settled in 1852-53. The rate applied was Rs. 1-2-0. There is no information in this office as to when it lapsed to Government. When the adjoining villages of the táluka were revised in 1875-76 the original settlement guarantee of this village, which was understood, in accordance with rule 90 of the rules under the Land Revenue Code, to be for 30 years, had not expired and therefore no steps were taken for extending revision settlement thereto. In 1881-82 the original settlement guarantee of the village expired, but from the unfavourable circumstances of the village (*see Mr. Fletcher's demi-official note*) it has not been considered advisable to introduce revision survey rates therein. The Superintendent has furnished statistical and other returns relating to the village which do not show any marked improvement in its circumstances. The revision settlement rate which the Superintendent proposes to apply to the village is Rs. 1-4-0, which will bring about an increase of 29 per cent. on the old revenue of the village.

The village of Taredhalli referred to in Mr. Bulkley's demi-official note to Colonel Ward enclosed in the accompanying papers was revised in the year 1888-89 under Government Resolution No. 1694, dated 13th March 1888. The rate applied to the village was Rs. 1-6-0, the same as applied to the adjoining villages of the táluka Karajgi.

No. 154 of 1889.

FROM

THE ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER
in charge Kánara Surveys;

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Camp Yellápur, 5th December 1889.

SIR,

In accordance with instructions contained in your letter No. 2208, dated the 17th October 1889, I have the honour to inform you that I have personally inspected the village of Tambragundi, Gadag Táluka, and beg to report as follows.

2. The village first began to decline in prosperity when the famine commenced about the year 1875. On the evidence of the people themselves the mortality during the famine and in the years succeeding it was greater in Tambragundi than in the surrounding villages; owing, it is said, to the waters of the main stream which passes their village and on which they are entirely dependent for supply being continued by the water of a stream proceeding from scrub-covered hills and jungle lands which mingles with it just above the present village site. The water of this stream the villagers describe as being of a turbid, and oily character, productive of fever and ague, and certainly the stagnant pools which I inspected have an oily and unwholesome appearance; but be this the cause or no, the people undoubtedly suffer a good deal from fever and as a consequence from spleen; so much so that all who have been in a position to leave the village, have done so, with perhaps the exception of the Patel.

3. It will be seen from the accompanying statements A, B, C, which I have had prepared for general information, that the population of the village itself has decreased from 186 in 1875 to 51 in the present year, the remaining cultivators with their families being scattered about in eight surrounding villages, as suits their convenience. The population as scattered about exceeds the original number in 1875 by 113 souls, but as many of these cultivators hold lands in other villages the prosperity indicated can hardly be put down to Tambragundi, which according to statement B has had lands thrown up in it during the last 10 years assessed at Rs. 402, while those taken up only reach an assessment of Rs. 265. Distraint has been resorted to in eight cases during the past six years; a process which the Mahalkari informs me is of seldom occurrence in the villages of the Mahál.

4. The last proposal is that a new village site be given, as shown in the statement B, and on this land several temporary dwellings have already been erected. Their permanence, however, depends entirely upon a proposed new well, which is estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 and which forms an item in this year's Local Fund Budget. The Mahalkari is of opinion that the expenditure will doubtless be passed at the coming Local Fund meeting. Should the well prove a success (and I see no reason to doubt it, as water was struck in this spot even during the famine year at no great distance from the surface) the village will speedily resume its former importance, as it is stated that all the outsiders will come in. It will, however, take time and money for them to build their houses, &c., so for the present I do not think that any increase on the prevailing rates is desirable; at the same time, a decrease as suggested by Mr. Middleton would, I think, be a step in the wrong direction and form a bad precedent. The only reason for lands being given up now is, I gather, the distance people have to come to cultivate them, and if the new village prove a success this cause will disappear. I would therefore strongly advise the adoption of the present rates for another 5 or 6 years, until the new village has had time to develop itself, when steps with regard to a revision one way or the other might be undertaken with advantage.

The original demi-official correspondence is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Kánara Surveys.

Below letter No. 154 of 5th December 1889 from the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Kánara Surveys.

No. 2633 of 1889.

Camp Talod, 13th December 1889.

Forwarded to the Collector of Dhárvár for the favour of his opinion.

2. The Survey Commissioner approves of the recommendation made by Mr. Wingate.

(Signed) C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Acting Survey Commissioner.

No. 251 of 1890.

Shevgaon, 16th January 1890.

Returned with accompaniments to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner with the compliments of the undersigned.

2. The Collector of Dhárwár begs to express his entire concurrence with the proposals made in Mr. Wingate's letter.

(Signed) A. CRAWLEY BOAVEY,
Collector, Dhárwár.

No. S.—112 of 1896.

FROM
THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay ;

To
THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Poona, 11th January 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to send you copies* of the correspondence on the records of this office as regards the village of Tambragundi near Mundárgi in the Gadag Táluka, the revision settlement of which was delayed under the circumstances described in the papers. In 1890 an endorsement was made by the then Survey Commissioner that the papers should be put up on the 1st January 1896.

This has been done. In the meanwhile the records of the Dhárwár Táluka have been transferred to the Revenue Department. Though this transfer has been made, it seems to me advisable that the revision rates should be proposed by this office. If, however, you think that a formal proposal should be submitted by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, I have no objection. What seems most necessary is that the statistical tables should be brought to date and that the village should be visited by a responsible officer and examined in the light of the papers herewith submitted. If this is done I shall be glad to submit proposals for revision through you in the ordinary course.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. C. OZANE,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 168 of 1896.

Camp Muddebihal, ^{17th}/_{18th} January 1896.

* Forwarded to the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division, with a request that he will be good enough to bring the accompanying statistical returns upto date and return the papers to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture through the Collector of Dhárwár.

(Signed) E. J. EBDEN,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Through the Collector of Dhárwár.

No. 483.

Camp Hángal, 21st January 1896.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. FAIRLIE-MUIR,
Collector, Dhárwár.

* Beginning with Survey Commissioner's No. 2208, dated 17th October 1889, and ending with No. 251, dated 16th January 1890, from the Collector of Dhárwár—printed above.

No. 209 of 1896.

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.

Camp Kumta, 3rd April 1896.

SIR,

In returning herewith the papers received with Commissioner, Southern Division's endorsement No. 168 of 17th January 1896 on the subject of the revision settlement of the village of Tambragundi in Gadag Taluka, Dhárwár District, I have the honour to forward the following appendices which supply information up to the year 1894-95 :—

- Appendix A.—Statement of rainfall, not forwarded as the information is on your own record.
- „ B.—Details of cultivation and crops.
- „ C.—Statement showing markets and fairs.
- „ D.—Statement showing population according to occupation.
- „ E.—Statement showing population according to religion. Information for the above two Appendices is not available, either on the record of the Mám-latdár or on that of the Collector and therefore they are blank.
- „ F.—Statement showing agricultural stock.
- „ G.—Statement of shops, looms, temples, &c. (supplied by the Mám-latdár).
- „ „ Statement showing births, deaths and vaccinations supplied by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
- „ H.—Statement of schools with average attendance supplied by the Mám-latdár.
- „ „ Statement supplied by the Deputy Educational Inspector.
- „ I.—Statement showing the proportions of Government occupied and inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants.
- „ J.—Statement showing wells, bhudkis, &c.
- „ K.—Statement of ordinary sales.
- „ „ Statement of sales by Court.
- „ L.—Statement of simple mortgages.
- „ „ Statement of mortgages with possession.
- „ M.—Statement of sublettings, together with an abstract statement of the above and report of the Inspector of Registration and Stamps.
- „ N.—Statement of prices. It is blank as the Mám-latdár says that the information is not forthcoming on his record. Information for this statement is usually supplied from your office.
- „ O.—Revenue History statement from the year 1886-87 to 1894-95 for the village of Tambragundi; the statement received from you contains information for back years.
- „ P—P⁽⁶⁾.—Revenue History statement for the adjoining villages of Meundi, Sirol, Mundargi, Bardur, Basapur and Harogeri.
- Statement showing information for Appendices Q and Q⁽¹⁾.
- Statement marked A (blank) showing coercive processes employed for the collection of land revenue.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.

Through the Collector of Dhárwár.

No. 2466 of 1896.

8th April 1896.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. FAIRLIE MUIR,
Collector, Dhárwár.

No. A.-1374 of 1896.

Poona, 13th May 1896.

Returned with compliments to the Collector of Dhárwár, and with a request that he will favour the undersigned with his opinion on the question raised in these papers in the light of the statistics furnished by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D. He would at the same time invite the Collector's attention to the suggestion made in paragraph 2 of this office No. S/112 of 11th January last to the address of the Commissioner in these papers.

(Signed) E. C. OZANE,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 4668.

Dhárwár, 2nd July 1896.

Subject.—Revision Settlement of the village of Tambragundi, taluka Gadag.

Returned (with enclosures) with compliments.

2. It appears that there is a growing demand for land in Tambragundi, and that in 1895-96 nearly 500 acres of waste were brought into cultivation.

3. A new well has been sunk in the village site which provides good drinking water. This supply, however, is said to be insufficient and the well becomes nearly dry in the hot weather. It does not seem to have attracted any persons to make their residence in the new village site. A few huts only were constructed which were accidentally burnt down and since then no other houses have been built.

4. The lands are cultivated by rayats resident in adjacent villages.

5. In view of these facts I think that the present rates of assessment should be continued or that if any increase is made it should not exceed ten per cent. A larger rise would be very likely to again throw the lands out of cultivation.

6. I agree with you that the formal proposals for the revision of rates should be made by you.

(Signed) W. D. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector of Dhárwár.

No. S.—1816 of 1896.

Poona, 8th August 1896.

Forwarded to the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., with a request that he will be good enough to make formal proposals for the revision settlement of the village, proposing Rs. 1-4-0 as the maximum dry-crop rate. The several appendices should be put together (those which are in vernacular being rendered in English) and duly reviewed in brief as usual in the forwarding report. A return of prices prepared in this office is appended.

2. It appears from paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter that the lands are cultivated by Khatedárs who reside in adjacent villages. A report from the Mahálkari received in vernacular on the subject is appended. The Superintendent is requested to notice the subject in his report, giving the distance in the case of the several villages, the residents of which cultivate the lands of Tambragundi from the latter village.

(Signed) C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

APPENDIX B.

No. 571 of 1896.

From
J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esquire,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.;

To
THE COLLECTOR of Dhérwár.

Belgaum, 22nd October 1896.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the revision settlement of the village of Tambragundi, of the Mundargi Petha, táluca Gadag of your Collectorate.

2. The village was originally settled in the year 1852-53. It was then held in Inám. This village lapsed to Government in the year 1852. The revision settlement of the adjoining villages was introduced in the year 1875-76. At that time this village was not due for settlement. The proper year, for the revision of rates in this village, was 1881-82, but the revision settlement was not introduced in that year, as it was known that the village had made little, if any, advance in prosperity. The reason of its backward condition has been put down to the unhealthiness of the village, which is chiefly due to the badness of its drinking water; this caused many ryots to quit the village and settle in adjoining ones; but as it has now been enjoying a low rate of assessment for over 43 years the time is considered suitable for a revision of its rates.

3. As regards climate, and situation it is at one with the rest of the villages adjoining it in the táluca, and for information on this and other points not touched on, I beg to refer you to Government Selection No. CLIV, New Series. No fresh survey has been made of the village, but the usual settlement statistics have been collected and are given in this report.

4. The area of the village is 4,392 acres. It can be thus sub-divided.

	Acres.	Per cent.
Cropped area	1,820	41.5
Fallow	571	13.0
Government waste	1,817	41.4
Land not available for cultivation, village site roads, streams, &c.	184	4.1
	<hr/> 4,392	<hr/> 100.

Of the cropped area, 1,820 acres, the following is the percentage of the crops grown.

Jowári	24.5
Cotton	38.5
Oil seeds	7.0
Pulses	11.0
Coarse grains	10.0
Wheat	4.5
Bájri	2.0
Miscellaneous	2.5
	<hr/> 100.0

5. This village is well situated as regards markets as it is under six and four miles respectively in distance from the towns of Dambal and Mundargi.

6. The population is only 71, whereas, formerly, *viz.*, in the year 1852-53, it was 186, and 1885-86, 52. The reason of decrease from the earlier years I have mentioned in paragraph 2, *viz.*, emigration to adjoining villages; also probably in the famine years, 1875-77, many left their homes never to return.

7. A comparative statement, Appendix A, is given showing agricultural stock for the 3 series of years 1852-53, 1885-86 and 1895-96. From it, it will be observed that there is a decrease under all heads, but it must be taken into consideration that many occupants of lands live in adjoining villages and keep their cattle with them in those villages and not in Tambragundi. On a reference on this subject to the Mahálkari of Mundargi, he states that 7 occupants live in Tambragundi and cultivate lands to the extent of 242 acres. 57 occupants live in adjoining villages and cultivate 2,258 acres of Tambragundi. Besides these, about 20 occupants living in other adjoining villages have taken up about 500 acres of Government waste for cultivation during the present year, but this area has not yet been brought into the village accounts.

8. There is no school in the village.

9. There are 182 survey numbers, of these 78 or 42 per cent. are waste, 87 per cent. are cultivated by occupants themselves and the remainder by subtenants for either cash or grain rent.

10. During the last 5 years 227½ acres of land has been sold for Rs. 1,390, giving an average sale rate of 10 times the Government assessment. The highest price realised was 18 times, and the lowest 4 times the assessment.

11. There are no sales by Court or sub-lettings.

12. As regards the revenue history, there has been an improvement during the last decade though the figures in Appendix O do not seem to show it very clearly. In the year 1882-83, the occupied area was 1,537 acres, and 2,108 acres were waste: in this year 1,510 acres were taken up for forests, and in 1883-84 there were 1,399 acres occupied, 736 waste, and 1,510 forests. In 1894-95, the 1,510 acres were disforested and the present occupied area is 1,829 acres as against 1,399 and the waste 1,817 acres against 736, but if the disforested area which has been included in waste is deducted, the waste area is only 307 and is less than in any previous year; besides this, as mentioned in paragraph 7, an extra 500 acres of waste has been taken up for cultivation this year.

13. In the adjoining villages, during the last 9 years, the occupied area has slightly increased and the waste decreased.

14. I am of opinion that after being on a reduced assessment for 43 years, a slight increase might be made on the rating of this village, so as to bring its rate of assessment to the level of the adjoining villages. The village was formerly in a Rs. 1-2-0 group.

15. A coloured map is appended showing the position of Tambragundi and the revision assessment rates of the adjoining villages. Those outlined in green were rated at Rs. 1-6-0, and in that group are the bazar towns of Dambal and Mundargi. Tambragundi falls naturally into the Rs. 1-4 grouping, and I propose that Rs. 1-4 should be its future rating and that its lease expire concurrently with the adjoining villages of the taluka, viz., 1904-05.

16. There is only 3½ acres of well garden land. This has been assessed at the highest maximum dry crop rate and will cause a decrease of Rs. 6.

17. There is 11 acres of rice land in the village; its former maximum rate was Rs. 4 at the time of the revision survey; the rice rate of the whole taluka was raised to the maximum rate of Rs. 6 and this will cause an increase of Rs. 12 in the rice land.

18. If my proposals are accepted, there will be an increase of :—

	252 Rupees on the dry crop land.
	12 " " rice land.
Total ...	264

with a decrease of Rs. 5 on the well garden land, or a total increase of 257 Rupees, viz., 11.3 per cent.

19. The area and assessment of the village will be :—

	Acres.	g.	Assessment. Rs.
Dry crop ...	4,192	33	2,518
Rice ...	11	17	36
Well garden land ...	3	34	5
Unculturable ...	52	9	...
Not available for cultivation ...	132	5	...
Total ...	4,392	18	2,559

20. The average rate per acre is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry crop ...	0	9	7
Rice land ...	3	2	0
Well garden land ...	1	4	0

21. The papers received with the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture's Memo No. S.-1816, dated 8th August 1896, are forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Houses, Wells, etc., and of Live and Dead Stock of the Village of Tambragundi, Mundargi Petha, Gadag Taluka, Dhárwar District.

Year of Statistics.	Houses.	Drinking wells.		Cart and ploughing cattle.	Milch cattle.		Young stock.		Sheep and goats.	Carts and ploughs.		Remarks.
		In repair.	Out of repair.		Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.		Carts.	Ploughs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1852-53, year of Original Settlement	40	No record.		92	45	17	63	12	637	7	No record.	
1885-86, taken out of the Census return made by the Revenue Department	35	Do.		26	No record.				182	2	9	
1895-96, furnished by the Mahálkari	13	3	1	26	12	3	14	2	4	4	8	

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.

APPENDIX Q

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government and Indm occupied land in the Village of Tambragundi, Pathe Mundargi, Taluka Gadag, District Dhárwār.

		By FORMER SURVEY.																
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Tambragundi	...	Rs. a. p. 1 2 0	Rs. a. p. 4 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5 0 0	A. g. 4,194 33	Rs. 9,286	Rs. a. p. 0 8 7	A. g. 11 17	Rs. 24	Rs. a. p. 2 1 4	A. g. 3 34	Rs. 10	Rs. a. p. 2 10 3	A. g. 4,208 4	Rs. 2,300	Rs. a. p. 0 8	
		By REVISION SURVEY.																
Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
1	Tambragundi	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	Rs. a. p. 6 0 1	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	A. g. 4,192 33	Rs. 2,518	Rs. a. p. 0 9 7	A. g. 11 17	Rs. 26	Rs. a. p. 3 3 0	A. g. 3 34	Rs. 5	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	A. g. 4,208 4	Rs. 2,529	Rs. a. p. 0 9 9	11	

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. J.

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for Tambragundi Village situated in the Mundargi Petha, Gadag Taluqa of the Dhárwár Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1852-53.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from Auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1-52	2,179	917	171		171	648	387	161	78	1,845	465	197	4,381	1,438	848			
1-53	2,625	1,382		780	738	590	867	498	27	834	402	100	4,386	2,312	723			
1-54	1,065	670				579	2,327	1,241	51	834	403	120	4,220	2,612	750			
1-55	1,285	719				719	2,135	1,116	85	801	473	169	4,221	2,807	923			
1-56	1,584	888				888	1,895	1,070	27	791	469	169	4,220	2,807	1,044			
1-57	1,028	1,068				1,068	1,483	775	83	791	469	169	4,220	2,807	1,270			
1-58	2,625	1,642				1,422	801	416	26	791	469	169	4,220	2,807	1,617			
1-59	2,814	1,626				1,624	615	213	41	791	469	169	4,220	2,807	1,735			
1-60	2,685	1,455				1,455	779	399	80	756	453	169	4,221	2,807	1,654			
1-61	2,203	1,571				1,571	581	253	21	756	453	229	4,220	2,807	1,521			
1-62	3,421	1,830				1,830	43	24	24	756	453	254	4,220	2,807	2,108			
1-63	3,445	1,841				1,841	19	18	38	756	453	254	4,220	2,807	2,133			
1-64	3,145	1,841				1,841	19	18	14	756	453	254	4,220	2,807	2,109			
1-65	3,445	1,841				1,841	19	18	9	756	453	254	4,220	2,807	2,104			
1-66	3,228	1,750				1,750	173	95	25	756	453	254	4,220	2,807	2,038			
1-67	2,286	1,222				1,222	1,228	632	90	756	453	254	4,220	2,807	1,560			
1-68	2,524	1,379				1,379	1,083	655	82	809	373	174	4,220	2,807	1,615			
1-69	2,485	1,322				1,322	1,182	612	61	808	373	173	4,220	2,807	1,656			
1-70	2,611	1,422				1,422	976	512	70	803	373	173	4,220	2,807	1,683			
1-71	2,965	1,611				1,611	652	323	50	803	373	173	4,220	2,807	1,831			
1-72	2,890	1,667				1,667	727	387	52	803	373	173	4,220	2,807	1,792			
1-73	2,890	1,667				1,667	727	373	138	803	373	173	4,220	2,807	1,808			
1-74	3,155	1,713				1,713	462	221	86	803	373	173	4,220	2,807	1,922			
1-75	3,155	1,713				1,713	462	221	55	803	373	173	4,220	2,807	1,941			
1-76	3,004	1,680		25	25	1,655	525	254	55	803	373	173	4,220	2,807	1,884			
1-77	3,900	1,607		45	45	1,562	648	327		803	373	173	4,220	2,807	1,785	368		
1-78	2,708	1,486				1,486	2,909	478	9	603	373	173	4,220	2,807	1,938	402		
1-79	2,017	1,404				1,404	1,041	550	18	602	353	163	4,220	2,807	1,573	413		
1-80	1,738	910				910	1,910	1,014	22	567	353	153	4,224	2,807	1,115			
1-81	1,738	94				940	1,910	1,014	32	567	353	153	4,224	2,807	1,125			
1-82	1,773	807				807	1,965	1,087	32	567	333	153	4,224	2,807	1,032			
1-83	1,637	817				817	2,108	1,129	34	567	303	153	4,212	2,299	1,004	16		
1-84	1,309	735				735	738	407		567	353	153	2,702	1,495	888			
1-85	1,443	702				702	803	380		567	353	153	2,703	1,495	915			
1-86	1,387	730				730	743	412		567	353	153	2,702	1,495	873			
1-87	1,918	691				691	818	432		562	353	153	2,698	1,490	814			
1-88	1,426	754				754	710	389		562	353	153	2,698	1,493	507			
1-89	1,569	814				814	805	309		563	353	153	2,698	1,490	867			
1-90	1,614	835				835	822	283		562	353	153	2,698	1,490	1,000			
1-91	1,614	835				835	822	289		562	353	153	2,698	1,490	1,008			
1-92	1,829	986				986	307	157		532	353	153	2,698	1,496	1,139			
1-93	1,829	986				986	307	157		532	353	153	2,698	1,496	1,139			
1-94	1,829	983				983	307	157		532	353	153	2,698	1,496	1,139			
1-95	1,829	983				983	1,817	661		532	353	153	4,235	2,230	2,139			

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Postponement of the Revision Survey Settlement of the village of Tambragundi of the Mundargi Petha, táluca Gadag, till 1904-05.

No. 1231.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1897.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 179, dated 16th January 1897—Forwarding, together with the correspondence noted in the margin, a letter No. 571, dated 22nd October 1896 and accompaniments, from the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., who submits proposals for the revision settlement of the village of Tambragundi of the Mundargi Petha, táluca Gadag, district

Memorandum from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 8899, dated 10th December 1896.
Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8.—2647, dated 23rd December 1896.

Dhárwár; makes remarks; and adds as follows:—

"14. I am of opinion that, after being on a reduced assessment for 43 years, a slight increase might be made on the rating of this village so as to bring its rate of assessment to the level of the adjoining villages. The village was formerly in a Rs. 1-3-0 group.

"15. A coloured map is appended showing the position of Tambragundi and the revision assessment rates of the adjoining villages. Those outlined in green were rated at Rs. 1-6-0 and in that group are the bazar towns of Dambal and Mundargi. Tambragundi falls naturally into the Rs. 1-4-0 grouping, and I propose that Rs. 1-4-0 should be its future rating and that its lease expire concurrently with the adjoining villages of the táluca, *vis.*, 1904-05.

"16. There is only 3½ acres of well garden land; this has been assessed at the highest maximum dry-crop rate and will cause a decrease of Rs. 6.

"17. There is 11 acres of rice land in the village, its former maximum rate was Rs. 4; at the time of the revision survey the rice rate of the whole táluca was raised to the maximum rate of Rs. 6, and this will cause an increase of Rs. 12 on the rice land.

"18. If my proposals are accepted, there will be an increase of—

Rs.
252 on the dry-crop land,
12 " rice land.
Total ... 264

with a decrease of Rs. 5 on the well garden land, or a total increase of Rs. 259, *vis.*, 11.3 per cent.

"19. The area and assessment of the village will be—

	A.	g.	Assessment. Rs.
Dry-crop	4,192	88	2,518
Rice	11	17	36
Well garden land	8	34	5
Unculturable	52	9	...
Not available for cultivation	132	5	...
Total ...	4,392	15	2,559

"20. The average rate per acre is as follows:—

	Rs. a, p.
Dry-crop	0 9 7
Rice land	8 2 0
Well garden land	1 4 0"

the Collector observing as follows:—

"2. The agricultural statistics do not present any encouraging features, but the history of the village as Mr. Lushington points out qualifies considerably the deductions which might be drawn from them alone. The proposed enhancement of 11.03 per cent. is calculated at that figure to bring the village into line with the rest of the group, but in spite of the growing demand for land at current rates this seems a doubtful reason. The occupied area is still less by a third than in 1875-76, and as the settlement is only proposed to have effect till 1904-05 it would probably be best to leave the assessment alone till that date, when the effect of such recovery as may be taking place will be more fully ascertained."

the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture observing as follows :—

" 2. The undersigned after careful consideration concurs in the view taken by the Collector, and recommends that the present rates in this village may be continued in force until the year 1904-05.

" 3. The demand which has arisen in this village for land might at the first blush appear to justify an enhancement. But the best policy would appear to be not to check that demand by a premature increase of the rates. If the demand continue in the present scale, the increased revenue obtained will appreciably exceed the enhancement which would be realised on the present occupied area at the higher maximum rate now proposed.

" 4. If the Commissioner concurs in the above views, the papers, it is suggested, should be forwarded to Government for transfer to the Superintendent of Land Records for disposal with those of the other villages of the taluka which will come up for revision settlement in 1904-05."

the Commissioner adding as follows :—

" 2. The undersigned concurs in the opinion of the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture."

RESOLUTION.—In the circumstances, the proposal made by the Collector of Dhárwár, which is concurred in by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Commissioner, S. D., for the continuance of the present rates in force in the village in question until the year 1904-05, is approved and sanctioned.

2. The papers should, as suggested by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, be forwarded to the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., for disposal with those of the other villages of the taluka which will come up for revision settlement in 1904-05.

(Signed) A. M. T. JACKSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D. (with the letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., No. 571, dated 22nd October 1893, and its accompaniments),
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

The papers relating to the First Revision Settlement of Antur, Bentur and Neelagund are printed in Government Selection CXLVIII and those of the remaining 89 villages in Government Selection CLIV.

No. 4301 OF 1906.

Dhárwár, 21st June 1906.

From

C. HUDSON, Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of Dhárwár;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

SIR,

* With a Memorandum of discrepancies found in the accompanying Statements (not of importance.)

I have the honour to submit my remarks on Mr. G. Monteath's 2nd revision settlement proposals for the Gadag Taluka and Mundargi Petha. Mr. Monteath's report* accompanies.

2. The orders of Government have already been received on the Hubli and Navalgund-Ron reports, so these proposals are much less controversial.

Para. 4.—Communications.

3. The road from Mundargi to Koralhali is about 6 miles in length.

Para. 5.—Markets.

4. It is to be noted that the opening of the railway has not benefited the markets of Mundargi and Dambal.

Para. 6.—Trade.

5. In considering the Gadag-Bettigeri figures of municipal income it should be borne in mind that the road toll in 1905 yielded no less a sum than Rs. 11,385; that rents and sales of lands amounted to over Rs. 3,000; that the Government educational grant was raised; and that the District Local Board grant to the dispensary is Rs. 1,420. On the other hand the total income in 1905 was Rs. 6,000 over the average taken. I think it safer to judge by octroi and house-tax combined and to put the real increase at about 75 per cent., about equal to the increase in population of 80 per cent. (*vide* para. 7 of report), instead of 179.3. The rise of over 200 per cent. under imports into Harlapur is curious, but has not been explained. The mining industry has very rightly in my opinion been left out of account. Very few of the local labourers will work underground, and I do not think the industry has yet had much effect on the wages of labour.

Para. 8.—Births and Deaths.

6. The argument advanced in this para. seems perfectly sound. If the petha was less hit by plague the population is less advanced there (*vide* para. 7 of report). It seems to me that 5 years is too short a time to allow for the effects of plague to wear off; a generation would be more like it; and ten years a safe minimum.

Para. 10.—Rainfall, &c.

7. The feverishness of Dambal and the villages near the hills is doubtless due to the streams affording favourable breeding grounds for bad species of anopheles mosquitoes. The rains of 1905 did not treat west Gadag particularly well; and the same may be said of the country round Gadag itself: many of these villages got below 4 annas or 4 annas crops, while south Mundargi did not do so badly.

There was a good instance of the point mentioned in the last part of para. 10 in the Kaira District in 1904, when, the rains being scanty, the manured soils did worse than less highly tilled soils for the reason given to Mr. Monteath by the rayats.

Para. 13.—Water-supply.

8. So far as I know no steps are being taken to raise the waste weir of the Dambal tank or to deepen it. Only a famine would cause the latter scheme to be taken in hand, I believe. Money was being spent when I saw the tank (the lowness of the waste weir of which struck me; but the embankment is a very long one) on clearing canals and removing prickly pear from the bed.

Para. 14.—Value of Lands.

9. Mr. Monteath writes: "It will nearly always be found, and this I think is evidence of the general fairness of the classification, that as the sale value of land decreases the number of multiples of the assessment contained in the price increases." This statement as I understand it does not seem to be borne out by the group averages given in the 2nd table: thus Group IV (45·4) = Group I (45); but Groups II and III are much less—32·2 and 35 respectively. But the point is not of particular importance. I should have expected a figure more like 4 than 3 in the last column against Group IV ("average times assessment for which leased"). There are, however, complications such as red and stony soils and the class of tenants available.

Para. 16.—Prices.

10. We seem to be in a sort of Durgadevi period (13 years famine at the end of the 14th century) which began in 1896, and if it lasts 13 years, and is followed by good years, prices will hardly maintain their present level. The last Agricultural Ledger on jowari shows that in the last 30 years this commodity has not risen in price in India as a whole. Mr. Monteath's researches show a 40 per cent. rise in jowari and 20 per cent. rises under wheat and gram; and he gives reasons to suppose that cotton has risen 45 per cent. If these figures are accepted, and I see no reason to differ, prices must be taken to have risen by over 30 per cent. The proposed rates, if sanctioned, will yield an increase of 18·4 per cent. to start with and 27·3 eventually.

Para. 21.—Revision Proposals.

11. (i) *Group.*—My first idea was to propose the raising of Chikop and Hirekop from Group II to Group I, but on further consideration I do not think this would be desirable. Appendix Q shows, moreover, that in these 2 villages the percentage increase will amount to no less than 27·3. I consider that very good reasons have been given for placing Dambal in Group III and not in Group II. The Dambal people have a reputation for backwardness in paying their revenue, which is not altogether their fault. I also agree as to the group position assigned to Meundi, Haitapur and Bardur; and the other changes affecting Mundargi and other villages. In fact I am in entire agreement with Mr. Monteath's grouping proposals.

(ii) *Rates.*—I see no objection to the rates proposed which follow more or less from the orders passed by Government on the Hubli, Navalgund and Ron reports. The increase in the case of Group I is high, but can, I think, be borne. The only point I would be inclined to press is the one alluded to in Mr. Monteath's 8th and my 6th para. I do not, for instance, see the slightest prospect of being able to report in less than 5 years' time from now that higher rates may be imposed in Hubli, which began the new settlement with a poor year in respect of both crops and plague (the town suffered severely in the rains of 1905 from plague), also possibly in 4 or 5 years' time prices may have dropped somewhat as stated in my 10th para. I am in entire agreement with Mr. Monteath's remarks on garden and rice rates.

12. In general excellence the report does not fall short of Mr. Monteath's high average.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. HUDSON,

Collector of Dhárwár.

Through the Joint Director of Land Records, Poona.

True Copy.

C. HUDSON,

Collector of Dhárwár.

Below Letter No. 4301 of 21st June 1906 from the Collector of Dhárvadr.

No. 8592 of 1906.

Poona, 5th November 1906.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

2. Mr. Monteath has drawn up an excellent report dealing with the present position of the Gadag Táluka including the Mundargi Petha. His conclusions briefly summarized are as follows :—

(1) Improved communications, notably the advent of the Southern Marátha Railway, have led to a considerable increase in trade, which now centres at Gadag, and has deserted the smaller markets of Mundargi and Dambal.

(2) The value of land has increased, sale prices now being 80,140 and 165 per cent. higher in groups I, II and III than at the time of the last settlement. The rise in rents has been proportionate.

(3) Prices on an average valuation over a period of 37 years have risen as follows :—

Jowári	...	...	...	40 per cent.
Wheat	...	...	...	19 "
Gram	...	...	...	21 "

(4) The population has increased 37 per cent. in 20 years.

This and similar evidence induces Mr. Monteath to propose a substantial increase in the rates of assessment. His proposals are briefly to increase the group rates thus :—

				Present rate.	For 5 years.	For 30 years.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group	I	...	...	1 8 0	1 14 0	2 0 0
"	II	...	...	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
"	III	...	...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
"	IV	...	...	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 6 0

The reason for the temporary rates proposed is the loss of population due to plague, which, in Mr. Monteath's opinion, has added, for the time being, to the cost of cultivation. In these proposals he follows very closely the settlement made in the Hubli Táluka, where provisional rates have been sanctioned by Government for 5 years for the same reason.

3. In considering Mr. Monteath's proposals I find two difficulties. In the first place, both he and the Collector have very summarily dismissed the probable effect on wages and prices of a successful development of the gold mines in the Kapat Hills. Mr. Monteath remarks that "it is not yet possible to forecast with any certainty the future of this enterprise, however hopeful it may look." The Collector, Mr. Hudson, remarks that "the mining industry has been very rightly left out of account." I venture to consider that in making a settlement of 30 years there is no sufficient justification for leaving the mining industry out of account. Government in passing orders on the last revision proposals remarked that Mr. Foote's report on the prospects of gold mining in these hills "would be useful in dispelling any illusion that might still exist as to the value of the Southern Marátha Country as an auriferous region." It is an interesting comment on this remark that the present revision finds gold mining operations in progress at four centres—Kabulayatkatti, Shirol, Hosur and Sortur in Gadag and in the Sirhatti Táluka of Miraj State. At Kabulayatkatti and the adjacent villages of Shirol, Hosur and Sortur there are between 4,000 and 5,000 workers and a number of Europeans. The most advanced mine is at Kabulayatkatti, where four shafts have been sunk and stamps are in course of erection. These are to commence crushing operations early next year. Already carts and labour are in demand in adjacent villages, and it is a fair presumption that a successful yield from the crushings of any of these mines would lead to a remarkable development on the lines of the Mysore Gold Fields. The

success of the mine or mines might of course be only temporary. But it must be borne in mind in this connection that so much capital has been sunk in the mines that operations are not likely to be readily discontinued. Further, a complete cessation of mining during the term of a settlement could be made a reason for remission of enhancements, but a settlement once adopted ignoring the mining prospects must remain untouched for 30 years, *i.e.*, throughout the most paying period of the mining operations. High prices and a great demand for carts and labour might justify a maximum increase of 66 per cent. in the case of numerous villages in the vicinity of the mines, such as Hosur, Shirol, Shirung, Dindur, Altikatti, Sertur, etc.

4. Secondly, regarding the reason given by Mr. Monteath for a temporary set of rates for five years, I feel some doubt how far a case for such a concession has been made out. Since 1881 the population of the taluka has increased by over 37 per cent., being nearly double the normal rate of increase in such a period (21 per cent.). Even the reported decrease due to plague appears hardly sufficient to wipe out the abnormal increase. It is true that the villagers complain in places of the recent increase in the price of labour which they estimate at about 30 per cent. and ascribe to plague. I am under the impression that the cause is in many instances more correctly to be traced to the demand that exists for labour at Gadag, and recently to a similar demand on the gold fields. A rise in prices would also not unnaturally lead to an increase in the cost of labour, and would compensate cultivators for such an increase. The fact of such a rise in prices has been established by Mr. Monteath. If there were a real shortage of population, 5 years would be no use for replacing the same by natural methods, as the Collector points out in his remarks (para. 6).

5. In my opinion the people of the taluka and petha are still very conscious of the effects of last year's crop failure coming on the top of recent bad seasons and the ravages of plague. The moment is therefore unfavourable for an immediate increase in assessments, which would be more readily accepted after a few good harvests have been gathered in. By that time the value of the gold fields will in all probability be established. There is thus a double reason for postponing the revision of the existing rates.

6. I therefore propose that the present rates be maintained till 1908. I would then recommend that the following rates be adopted :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Group	I	...	...	...	1	15	0
"	II	...	...	...	1	12	0
"	III	...	...	...	1	10	0
"	IV	...	...	...	1	6	0

that is, Mr. Monteath's 30 years rates subject to a modification in Group I to bring the increase within the 33 per cent. limit. If by the season of 1908 the crushing operations shortly to be undertaken on the gold fields have resulted in a great expansion of the industry, the Collector might reasonably be asked to propose a revised grouping of the villages in the vicinity such as the improvement in prices of produce and cartage would justify, in order that the general tax-payer may not be deprived of his share in the profits of the mining industry.

7. I would venture to invite attention, in conclusion, to the very serious damage that is being done in the Mundargi petha by wild pig. I was met with general complaints on this score during my visit to the petha, and saw numerous tracks of pig which descend in great numbers from the hills into the crops. Possibly the great decrease in panthers has led to the pig becoming a nuisance. In any event, the sanction of a small reward for their destruction, sufficient to attract Beds and Wadars, seems undeniably necessary. The ryots very deeply resent the loss of portions of their crops from these pests when a good season has held out a promise of replacing the losses incurred during recent scarcities.

8. Mr. Monteath's proposals regarding grouping, subject to my remarks in paragraph 6, appear suitable. I also concur in his suggested rates for rice and patasthal lands.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Acting Director of Land Records.

*Director of Land Records No. 3592, dated 5th November 1906,
and accompaniments.*

No. 5512 OF 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Belgaum, 22nd November 1906.

Submitted to Government.

2. Mr. Monteath, following the decision of Government in respect of the Hubli, Ron and Navalgund re-settlements, has proposed two sets of rates for dry-crop lands, the first for 5 years and the second as a maximum to which the first may be raised at the end of 5 years or at any later date during the ensuing 25 years. The Collector agrees generally with Mr. Monteath. The Director accepts the higher rates with the slight reduction of 1 anna in the first group to bring the enhancement within the 33 per cent. limit, but does not support the lower rates for the first 5 years. He recommends that the present rates should be continued for 2 years on account of the recent bad harvests, and that after that it should be considered whether the higher set of rates should not be imposed at once.

3. Now the reason for fixing one set of rates as the maximum for the 30 years period and a lower set for the first 5 years in Hubli, Ron and Navalgund was that if it had not been for the rise in wages of agricultural labour due to plague they could have borne at once an enhancement up to the higher rates, and it was expected that after 5 years wages might have fallen again. This reason scarcely seems to be applicable to the case of Gadag. Not that plague has been less severe there than in the other talukás, but that the assessment having been pitched much lower at the last settlement there than in either Hubli, Ron or Navalgund, it can bear a greater enhancement without being unduly taxed. Gadag is only 36 miles from Hubli by rail and 14 from Annigeri, the principal railway station in the Navalgund Taluka, yet the rates now proposed by the Director range from Rs. 1-15-0 to Rs. 1-6-0, while those sanctioned last year for Hubli for 5 years range from Rs. 3-10-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 and those sanctioned as a maximum from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2-2-0, and those for Navalgund for 5 years from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 and as a maximum from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 1-10-0. So it seems clear that assuming the classification to have been carried out on the same basis in all these talukas, as presumably it was, the taluka can easily bear the rates proposed by the Director, apart from any consideration of the success of the gold mines.

4. The information given by Mr. Monteath as to sales and leases, which he collected by villages and has compiled by groups in the second table in paragraph 14 of his report, is interesting. From it the following figures are extracted to show the profit that accrues from Rs. 100 invested in land as affected by the assessment.

Group.	Amount of land that can be bought for Rs. 100.	Rental.	Assessment (present).	Assessment (proposed).	Net profit at present (column 3-4).	Net profit at proposed rates (3-5).
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	2.16	9.72	2.22	2.87	7.50	6.85
II	4.27	15.80	3.11	3.97	12.69	11.83
III	4.88	12.69	2.83	3.66	9.86	9.03
IV	3.52	4.92	2.21	2.71	2.71	2.21

They show that a very fair return is secured except in the 4th group of villages, where for some reason land seems to fetch more than its real value when sold and to let for much less. It is only in the first two groups that the

proposed enhancement approaches to 33 per cent. In the fourth group especially it is light, for most of the villages in it come from the present 3rd group, and the enhancement in their case is only from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-6-0. Mr. Monteath has very carefully considered the circumstances of each village in making his proposals for this re-grouping, and the Commissioner recommends that they be accepted.

5. There would not seem to be any need to postpone the settlement. If the gold mines do not prove a success and the taluka is found to suffer thereby the rates can be lowered. But the Commissioner thinks that they can bear the proposed increase independently of the mines. He would therefore propose that the Director's rates be sanctioned now, but that the difference between them and the current rates be remitted until the year 1907-1908 inclusive on account of the recent bad harvests.

6. Rice rates should remain as they are at a maximum of Rs. 6, and patasthal land treated under section 55, Land Revenue Code.

W. W. DREW,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Revision settlement of the Gadag Táluka
including the Mundárgi Petha.

No. 11509.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 5512, dated 22nd November 1906—Sub-

Letter from Mr. G. Monteath, (late) Superintendent, Land
Records and Registration, S. D., No. 984, dated 30th April 1906,
and its accompaniments.Letter from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 4301, dated 21st
June 1906, to the Commissioner, S. D.Memorandum from the Director of Land Records, No. 3592,
dated 5th November 1906.mitting, with his remarks, the
papers specified in the margin
containing proposals for the
revision settlement of the Gadag
Táluka, including the Mundárgi
Petha, of the Dhárwár District.

Letter from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 6263, dated 17th September 1906:—

" I have the honour to forward a batch of petitions received against revision settlement from the villages of the Gadag Táluka with a statement* giving an epitome of the objections made.

" 2. A good deal is made of insufficient rainfall and consequent failure of crop. This is allowed for by the system of suspensions. Allegations of poverty of soil are made. This is a matter dealt with in classification.

" 3. I see no reason to alter my previous opinion."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 5519, dated 23rd November 1906:—

" Submitted to Government in continuation of this office No. 5512 of 22nd November 1906.

" 2. Full allowance has been made in the settlement proposals for the circumstances mentioned in the petitions of objections."

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Monteath has written a careful and interesting report and his proposals for grouping and rates are generally accepted. The proposed enhancements of rates appear to be fully justified by the revenue history of the current settlement and the present condition of the táluka; and Government approve of them with the modification that the maximum rate for Group I should be reduced to Rs. 1-15-0 to bring the enhancement within the 33 per cent. limit. The rice rates should remain unaltered as proposed, but as regards the proposed treatment of pátasthal lands, the attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to Government Resolution No. 7087, dated 18th July 1907, which abolished the pátasthal assessment in the Gadag, Ron and Navalgund Tálukas of the Dhárwár District.

2. The only point on which difference of opinion exists is as to the year from which the new rates should be introduced. Mr. Monteath, following the orders passed by Government on the Hubli†, Navalgund‡ and Ron‡ reports, proposes reduced rates for the first five years of the settlement in order to give the táluka time to recover from the effects of recent plague epidemics which, by raising the wages of agricultural labour, have diminished the profits of cultivation. The Collector supports the proposal for a temporary reduction of rates, but thinks that five years is too short a concession to grant. The Director of Land Records is of opinion that the rise in wages of agricultural labour is due to a great extent both to the increasing demand for labour in the gold-fields and in Gadag factories and also to the general rise in prices, and considers that the táluka can well bear the enhanced rates from the year 1908; indeed he recommends that if the gold mines show large profits before then, the grouping of the villages near the mines should be raised. The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Enthoven that the táluka can well bear the enhanced rates without the

* Not printed.

† *Vide* Government Resolution No. 4365, dated 29th May 1905.‡ *Vide* Government Resolution No. 3480, dated 6th April 1906.

five years' concession and recommends the immediate introduction of the revised settlement. The proposed rates are considerably lower than those sanctioned for Hubli and Navalgund and the recent development of gold mining has created a much greater demand for labour than existed when the proposals for those talukas were being considered. Further, the prices of grain now show a tendency to a permanent rise all over the country. Both these factors must influence the rate of wages of agricultural labour to a great extent, and the latter counterbalances the higher cost of cultivation. There seems also to be no prospect of lower wages of labour in the near future. In the circumstances, Government agree with the Commissioner, and are of opinion that the concession of temporary rates on account of high wages of labour is unnecessary in this case. The full rates should accordingly be introduced in the current revenue year 1907-08, levied in and from the revenue year 1908-09, and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

3. The accompanying statement* shows the rates as sanctioned by Government.

4. The petitions of objections which have been received and considered by Government do not tend to show that the rates as sanctioned above are higher than the taluka can bear or than Government have a right to demand.

M. K. NARIMAN,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter),
G. Monteath, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.

Statement referred to in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 11509, dated 23rd November 1907.

Group.				Revision Settlement.			
				Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Rice rate.	
					Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
I	26	1	15	0	6
II	29	1	12	0	6
III	9	1	10	0	...
IV	29	1	6	0	6

* Printed below.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
1	Antur	I	1 8 0	...	...	2,160	2,668	1 8 9	...	...	...	4	5	1 4 0	2,164	2,673	1 8 9	...
2	Asundi	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1,130	1,052	0 14 9	...	...	...	6	6	1 0 0	1,145	1,068	0 14 8	...
3	Basapur	I	1 8 0	6	1 8 0	1,645	1,213	0 11 9	1	1	1 0 0	8	8	1 0 0	1,654	1,222	0 11 9	...
4	Bellikop	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1,514	1,412	0 14 11	...	...	...	2	2	1 8 0	1,516	1,415	0 14 11	...
5	Belahoda	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1,446	1,815	1 4 1	...	...	...	8	11	1 6 0	1,454	1,826	1 4 2	...
6	Bentur	I	1 8 0	...	...	1,018	1,368	1 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	1,368	1 5 5	...
7	Betigeri	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	4,324	4,051	0 15 0	...	...	...	97	129	1 1 11	4,421	4,180	0 15 1	...
8	Bhinkadkatti	I	1 8 0	...	...	1,681	1,748	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,681	1,748	1 1 2	...
9	Chick Handigol	I	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	2,572	2,683	1 0 5	...	...	...	2	2	1 0 0	2,574	2,685	1 0 5	...
10	Chinchli	I	1 8 0	6	1 8 0	2,050	2,359	1 2 5	12	25	2 1 4	20	25	1 8 2	2,062	2,409	1 2 5	...
11	Dandur	I	1 8 0	...	...	902	888	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	888	0 14 9	...
12	Gadag	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	10,688	9,809	0 14 9	...	...	...	77	104	1 5 7	10,719	9,913	0 14 9	...
13	Harti	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	4,742	5,191	1 1 2	...	...	...	9	10	1 2 0	4,751	5,111	1 1 2	...
14	Hire Handigol	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	4,270	4,228	0 15 10	...	...	...	6	7	1 2 8	4,276	4,236	0 15 10	...
15	Hosur	I	1 8 0	6	1 8 0	1,549	1,100	0 11 4	8	5	1 10 8	25	36	1 7 0	1,577	1,141	0 11 4	...
16	Hulkoti	I	1 8 0	6	8 0 0	2,192	2,702	0 13 7	2	5	2 9 0	8	11	2 12 0	2,202	2,724	0 13 7	...
17	Kalur	I	1 8 0	6	...	707	776	1 1 7	8	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	710	781	1 1 7	...
18	Kanvi	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	940	778	0 13 3	...	...	...	40	65	1 6 7	989	848	0 13 2	...
19	Kurtkoti	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	7,416	7,642	1 0 6	...	...	...	31	29	1 4 2	7,447	7,661	1 0 6	...
20	Malagur	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	2,452	3,454	1 6 6	...	...	...	8	5	1 10 8	2,465	3,459	1 6 6	...
21	Malasamudra	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	3,518	2,812	0 12 9	...	...	...	28	50	1 6 9	3,544	2,862	0 12 9	...
22	Mulgund	I	1 8 0	6	1 8 0	11,906	11,328	0 15 4	40	69	1 11 7	59	82	1 4 2	12,004	11,537	0 15 4	...
23	Nilgund	I	1 8 0	6	1 8 0	4,151	4,780	1 2 5	1	6	6 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	4,155	4,787	1 2 5	...
24	Shitalabari	I	1 8 0	6	8 0 0	2,200	1,571	0 11 5	9	9	1 0 0	9	9	1 0 0	2,218	1,569	0 11 5	...
25	Shygoti	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1,011	910	0 14 5	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,012	911	0 14 5	...
26	Venkatapur	I	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1,322	1,646	1 6 4	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,324	1,647	1 6 4	...
Total of Group I			...	...	...	80,474	80,095	0 15 11	71	125	1 12 2	461	616	1 5 0	81,012	80,867	0 15 1	...
<i>Group II.</i>																		
27	Advisomapur	II	1 6 0	...	...	2,573	1,940	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,573	1,940	0 12 1	...
28	Attikatti	II	1 6 0	...	...	572	279	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	279	0 7 9	...
29	Balaqanur	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	4,909	5,870	1 3 2	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	4,910	5,872	1 3 2	...
30	Chikop	II	1 6 0	...	...	1,227	1,249	1 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	1,249	1 0 3	...
31	Churahhal	II	1 6 0	...	...	1,355	978	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	978	0 11 7	...
32	Dindur	II	1 6 0	...	8 0 0	289	108	0 6 6	...	...	...	7	21	3 0 0	296	129	0 6 6	...
33	Doni	II	1 6 0	...	8 0 0	3,421	1,938	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,473	2,113	0 9 1	...
34	Gawarwad	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	2,712	2,850	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,712	2,850	1 0 11	...
35	Hataigeri	II	1 6 0	...	...	3,419	3,060	0 14 4	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	3,420	3,061	0 14 4	...
36	Hirekop	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	3,850	3,045	0 12 8	...	...	...	10	10	1 0 0	3,860	3,055	0 12 8	...
37	Hombal	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	9,708	10,029	1 1 6	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	9,709	10,030	1 1 6	...
38	Jawalbenchi	II	1 6 0	...	...	833	409	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	409	0 7 10	...
39	Kabulayat Katti	II	1 6 0	6	...	874	621	0 11 4	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	876	625	0 11 4	...
40	Kadadi	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	2,990	3,247	1 1 11	...	...	...	5	6	1 2 2	2,995	3,253	1 1 11	...
41	Kadamapur	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	1,188	517	0 7 0	...	...	...	4	4	1 0 0	1,192	521	0 7 0	...
42	Kanaginahal	II	1 6 0	...	...	6,417	6,065	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,417	6,065	0 15 1	...

2.

Occupied land, taluka Gadag, district Dhárwár.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.	
1 15 0	...	...	2,160	3,438	1 9 6	...	...	...	4	6	1 8 0	2,164	3,448	1 9 6	28-9	Antur	1
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	1,189	1,845	1 2 10	...	...	...	6	7	1 2 7	1,146	1,852	1 2 11	27-7	Asundi	2
1 15 0	6	1 15 0	1,645	1,558	0 15 1	1	1	1 0 0	8	11	1 6 0	1,654	1,565	0 15 2	28-06	Basapur	3
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	1,514	1,800	1 3 0	...	...	...	2	3	1 3 0	1,516	1,803	1 3 0	27-4	Bellikop	4
1 15 0	...	...	1,446	2,300	1 9 5	...	...	...	8	14	1 12 0	1,454	2,314	1 9 6	29-7	Belahoda	5
1 15 0	...	...	1,018	1,749	1 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	1,749	1 11 5	28-3	Bentur	6
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	4,335	5,139	1 9 0	...	...	...	97	159	1 8 0	4,432	5,299	1 3 4	27-3	Betigeri	7
1 15 0	...	...	1,630	2,219	1 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630	2,219	1 5 9	27-09	Bhinkadkatti	8
1 15 0	...	8 0 0	2,572	3,361	1 4 11	...	...	...	3	2	1 0 0	2,574	3,362	1 4 11	27-2	Chick Handigol	9
1 15 0	6	1 15 0	2,050	3,078	1 8 6	12	25	2 1 4	20	33	1 9 2	2,032	3,136	1 8 6	30-2	Chinchli	10
1 15 0	...	...	980	1,148	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	1,148	1 3 0	28-7	Dundur	11
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	10,636	13,975	1 3 1	...	...	...	77	139	1 12 9	10,713	13,915	1 3 3	29-2	Gadag	12
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	4,740	6,467	1 5 11	...	...	...	9	13	1 5 4	4,740	6,509	1 6 0	27-3	Harti	13
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	4,270	5,403	1 5 1	...	...	...	6	9	1 8 0	4,276	5,412	1 5 1	27-7	Hire Handigol	14
1 15 0	6	1 15 0	1,539	1,399	0 14 6	3	5	1 10 8	25	46	1 8 4	1,567	1,460	0 15 0	37-	Hosur	15
1 15 0	6	8 0 0	2,192	3,272	1 0 4	2	5	2 8 0	3	22	2 12 0	3,202	3,369	1 0 8	20-8	Halkoti	16
1 15 0	6	...	707	1,061	1 8 0	3	5	1 10 3	...	...	...	710	1,066	1 8 2	36-2	Kalur	17
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	980	1,022	1 1 7	...	...	...	40	36	1 12 4	979	1,108	1 2 1	45-01	Kanvi	18
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	7,416	8,510	1 4 6	...	...	...	31	47	1 10 10	7,447	9,557	1 4 8	24-4	Kurtkoti	19
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	2,463	4,278	1 11 10	...	...	...	2	6	2 0 0	2,456	4,284	1 11 11	23-8	Madagnur	20
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	3,416	3,718	1 1 4	...	...	...	35	35	1 14 4	3,452	3,733	1 1 8	31-9	Malasamudra	21
1 15 0	6	1 15 0	11,919	14,902	1 4 0	40	69	1 11 7	58	106	1 10 9	12,017	15,077	1 4 0	30-7	Mulgund	22
1 15 0	6	1 15 0	4,150	6,118	1 7 5	1	6	8 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	4,152	6,123	1 7 8	27-9	Nilgund	23
1 15 0	6	8 0 0	2,218	3,016	0 14 5	9	9	1 0 0	9	12	1 5 4	2,233	2,937	0 14 6	25-5	Shitalhari	24
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	1,011	1,123	1 1 9	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,012	1,124	1 1 9	23-4	Shygoti	25
1 15 0	...	1 15 0	1,323	2,223	1 12 1	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,324	2,224	1 12 1	23-3	Venkatapur	26
...	...	...	80,386	1,02,441	1 4 4	71	125	1 12 2	461	788	1 11 5	80,918	1,02,354	1 4 5	27-8	.....
Group II.																	
1 12 0	...	...	2,573	2,400	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,573	2,400	0 14 11	23-7	Addisomapur	27
1 12 0	...	...	572	344	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	344	0 9 7	23-3	Atikatti	28
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	4,906	7,483	1 8 4	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	4,907	7,485	1 8 4	27-11	Balaganur	29
1 12 0	...	...	1,227	1,552	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	1,552	1 4 7	24-2	Chikop	30
1 12 0	...	...	1,355	1,208	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	1,208	0 14 8	23-5	Churchihal	31
1 12 0	...	8 0 0	290	120	0 8 7	...	...	...	7	21	3 0 0	297	141	0 7 7	9-3	Dindur	32
1 12 0	...	8 0 0	3,446	2,335	0 10 2	...	...	...	15	25	1 10 8	3,461	2,360	0 10 10	11-6	Doni	33
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	2,712	3,491	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,712	3,491	1 4 7	22-4	Gawarwad	34
1 12 0	...	...	3,420	3,807	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,420	3,807	1 1 9	24-4	Hatalgeri	35
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	3,850	3,735	0 15 8	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 10	3,860	3,739	0 15 8	24-3	Hirekop	36
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	9,703	13,797	1 8 9	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	9,703	13,799	1 8 9	29-6	Hombal	37
1 12 0	...	...	833	465	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	465	0 9 6	11-2	Jawalbenchi	38
1 12 0	6	...	871	665	0 11 8	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	873	669	0 11 8	7-0	Kabulayat Katti	39
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	3,026	4,316	1 9 8	...	...	...	5	8	1 9 7	3,031	4,324	1 9 9	23-9	Kadodi	40
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	1,308	814	0 8 4	...	...	...	4	4	1 0 0	1,312	818	0 8 1	18-6	Kadamapur	41
1 12 0	...	...	6,417	7,556	1 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,417	7,556	1 2 10	24-5	Kanaginahal	42

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group II—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
43	Lakkundi	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	7,738	5,263	0 10 9	...	...	...	38	38	1 3 0	7,770	5,300	0 10
44	Lingdhal	II	1 6 0	...	...	2,784	2,531	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,784	2,531	1 4
45	Nabhapur	II	1 6 0	...	...	1,105	781	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	781	0 11
46	Nagnamundra	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	1,974	2,021	1 0 5	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,975	2,022	1 0
47	Narsipur.	II	1 6 0	...	...	1,562	1,099	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,562	1,099	0 11
48	Nirajgi	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	2,310	2,503	1 1 4	...	...	...	2	1	0 8 0	2,312	2,503	1 1
49	Papnaal	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	1,314	682	0 8 4	...	...	...	3	3	1 0 0	1,317	685	0 8
50	Sambhapur	II	1 6 0	...	...	824	644	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	644	0 12
51	Shirol	II	1 6 0	6	1 6 0	268	225	0 13 6	2	2	1 0 0	7	6	1 3 3	277	230	0 13
52	Shingarayankeri	II	1 6 0	6	1 6 0	968	279	0 4 6	3	5	1 10 8	1	1	1 0 0	1,002	285	0 4
53	Shirunj	II	1 6 0	6	1 6 0	1,351	950	0 11 3	4	5	1 4 0	27	24	1 4 2	1,322	959	0 11
54	Sortur	II	1 6 0	...	8 0 0	2,482	2,867	0 12 1	...	...	...			
55	Yelishirur	II	1 6 0	6	8 0 0	1,048	815	0 12 6	5	12	2 6 5						
Total of Group II...			...	...	...	78,100	64,554	0 14 1	16	28	1 12 0	383	1,014	2 10 5	78,499	65,598	0 14
<i>Group III.</i>																	
56	Alur	III	1 4 0	...	1 4 0	7,689	5,746	0 13 0	...	...	...	17	15	0 12 3	7,706	5,762	0 13
57	Dambal	II	1 6 0	...	8 0 0	12,751	9,679	0 11 6	...	...	...			
58	Hallikeri	III	1 4 0	...	...	3,929	3,534	0 14 5	...	...	...			
59	Harlapur	III	1 4 0	...	1 4 0	10,848	8,552	0 12 6	...	...	...			
60	Jantli	III	1 4 0	...	1 4 0	9,200	6,551	0 11 5	...	...	...			
61	Kotumachgi	III	1 4 0	...	...	10,159	10,302	1 0 3	...	...	...			
62	Sankadodak	III	1 4 0	...	...	1,439	622	0 6 11	...	...	...			
63	Shirur	III	1 4 0	...	1 4 0	4,360	2,689	0 9 10	...	...	...	7	4	0 9 1	4,367	2,673	0 9
64	Timmapur	III	1 4 0	...	...	972	852	0 14 1	...	...	...			
Total of Group III...			...	...	...	61,377	48,509	0 12 7	...	...	...	166	411	2 7 7	61,548	48,920	0 12
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
65	Bardur	III	1 4 0	...	1 4 0	3,749	2,590	0 11 1	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	3,750	2,591	0 11
66	Basapur	III	1 4 0	...	...	514	285	0 8 10	...	...	...			
67	Benebhall	III	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	982	521	0 7 10	...	...	...			
68	Bidanhal	III	1 4 0	...	...	1,022	368	0 5 9	...	...	...			
69	Budihal	III	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	955	411	0 6 11	...	...	...			
70	Byalwadgi	II	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	526	415	0 12 7	...	...	...			
71	Chickwadawatti	III	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,231	631	0 8 2	2	2	1 0 0	7	7	1 0 0	1,240	640	0 8
72	Chyaginkeri	III	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,341	563	0 10 2	57	126	2 3 10	2	2	1 0 0	1,400	979	0 11
73	Gumgol	III	1 4 0	6	...	1,000	622	0 10 7	6	16	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,006	636	0 10
74	Hammigi	III	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,744	744	0 8 10	10	21	2 1 7	23	23	1 0 0	1,777	768	0 7
75	Haltapur	III	1 4 0	...	...	2,649	2,285	0 13 9	...	...	...			
76	Harogeri	IV	1 2 0	...	8 0 0	2,204	1,210	0 8 5	...	...	...	5	5	1 0 0	2,299	1,215	0 8
77	Hesarur	III	1 4 0	6	...	1,853	812	0 7 2	32	32	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,880	844	0 7
78	Kalkeri	III	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	1,230	706	0 9 1	...	...	...			
79	Kakkur	III	1 4 0	6	...	1,279	439	0 5 7	4	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,283	447	0 5

2-continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
A. S. P.	Rs.	Rs. S. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. S. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. S. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. S. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. S. P.				
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	7,798	6,792	0 14 0	...	...	...	32	48	1 8 0	7,770	6,940	0 14 0	29	Lakkundi	43
1 12 0	...	...	2,784	4,294	1 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,784	4,294	1 8 7	31-9	Lingdhal	44
1 12 0	...	...	1,108	972	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108	972	0 14 1	24-4	Nabhapur	45
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	1,974	2,678	1 8 8	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,978	2,679	1 8 8	32-4	Nagasamudra	46
1 12 0	...	...	1,662	1,877	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,662	1,877	0 14 1	26-2	Narsipur	47
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	2,310	3,114	1 5 8	...	...	...	2	1	0 8 0	2,312	3,115	1 5 8	24-4	Niralgi	48
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	1,314	812	0 9 10	...	...	...	8	4	1 5 4	1,317	816	0 9 10	19-1	Papnadi	49
1 12 0	...	...	825	802	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	802	0 15 7	24-6	Sambhapur	50
1 12 0	6	1 12 0	268	227	0 18 6	2	2	1 0 0	7	8	1 2 3	277	240	0 18 5	1-2	Shiroi	51	
1 12 0	6	1 12 0	998	942	0 5 8	3	5	1 10 8	1	1	1 0 0	1,002	848	0 5 8	22-5	Shiugalrayankeri	52	
1 12 0	6	1 12 0	1,351	1,209	0 14 4	4	5	1 4 0	27	45	1 10 8	1,352	1,259	0 14 6	20-9	Shirruj	53	
1 12 0	...	8 0 0	3,745	3,752	0 14 4	...	...	...	88	151	3 6 11	3,838	3,903	1 0 3	12-8	Sortur	54
1 12 0	6	8 0 0	1,056	1,038	0 15 5	6	12	2 6 5	48	81	1 13 5	1,168	1,119	1 0 4	20-5	Yelishirur	55	
...	...	...	73,435	81,325	1 1 9	16	28	1 12 0	262	415	2 13 5	73,703	81,763	1 1 9	24-6		
<i>Group III.</i>																		
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	7,689	7,728	1 0 2	...	...	...	17	21	1 3 9	7,708	7,749	1 0 1	34-4	Alur	56
1 10 0	...	8 0 0	12,789	11,099	0 13 3	...	...	...	M 65 P. 36	82 283	4 7 10 7 13 9	12,640	11,464	0 14 3	14-2	Dembal	57
1 10 0	...	...	3,929	4,500	1 2 4	...	...	...	101	865	3 9 10	3,929	4,500	1 2 4	27-3	Hallikeri	58
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	10,889	10,948	1 0 1	...	...	...	17	15	0 15 6	10,856	10,963	1 0 1	27-9	Harlapur	59
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	9,200	9,081	0 15 6	...	...	...	22	27	1 3 8	9,222	9,058	0 15 8	37-7	Jantli	60
1 10 0	...	...	10,159	12,335	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,159	12,335	1 5 0	17-7	Kotumachgi	61
1 10 0	...	...	1,439	696	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439	696	0 7 8	8-6	Sankadodak	62
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	4,360	3,279	0 12 0	...	...	...	7	4	0 9 1	347	3,269	0 12 0	32-8	Shirur	63
1 10 0	...	...	972	1,085	1 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	1,085	1 1 10	25-5	Timmapur	64
...	...	...	61,325	61,700	1 0 2	...	...	...	164	432	2 10 1	61,490	62,132	1 0 2	27		
<i>Group IV.</i>																		
1 6 0	...	1 6 0	3,749	2,989	0 12 0	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	3,750	2,940	0 12 0	13-4	Bardur	65
1 6 0	...	...	514	317	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	317	0 9 10	11-2	Basapur	66
1 6 0	...	8 0 0	1,050	689	0 10 2	...	...	...	6	6	1 8 2	1,055	675	0 10 2	37	Beuchihal	67
1 6 0	...	...	1,022	466	0 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,022	466	0 7 1	28-9	Bidanhal	68
1 6 0	...	1 6 0	957	455	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	957	455	0 7 7	10-1	Budihal	69
1 6 0	...	1 6 0	536	414	0 12 7	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 10	536	427	0 12 8	...	Byalwadgi	70
1 6 0	6	1 6 0	1,335	737	0 9 5	2	2	1 0 0	5	6	1 3 2	1,243	745	0 9 7	10-8	Chickwadawatti	71	
1 6 0	6	1 6 0	1,351	830	0 10 4	57	124	2 3 10	2	2	1 0 0	1,410	950	0 10 10	2-8	Chyaginkeri	72	
1 6 0	6	...	1,000	754	0 11 4	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,006	768	0 12 2	14-2	Gumgol	73
1 6 0	6	1 6 0	1,754	921	0 8 7	10	21	2 1 7	23	27	1 2 11	1,767	969	0 8 8	23-8	Hammigi	74	
1 6 0	...	...	2,649	2,639	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,649	2,599	0 15 7	12-3	Haltapur	75
1 6 0	...	8 0 0	2,265	1,500	0 10 5	...	...	...	4	4	1 0 0	2,269	1,504	0 10 5	23-7	Hurogeri	76
1 6 0	6	...	1,943	945	0 7 8	32	38	1 8 0	...	...	...	1,975	977	0 7 10	15-7	Hesarur	77
1 6 0	...	8 0 0	1,240	611	0 10 5	...	...	...	9	11	1 4 9	1,249	622	0 10 6	14-9	Kalkeri	78
1 6 0	6	...	1,279	527	0 6 10	4	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,283	535	0 6 10	16-9	Kakkur	79

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMAN SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
60	Korhalli ...	IV	1 2 0	6	1 2 0	1,035	487	0 7 7	2	2	1 0 0	P. 4 M. 1 5	3	0 12 0	1,048	492	0 7 1
81	Makhtumpur ...	III	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	587	286	0 7 10	...	...	...	P. 1 M. 1 2	4	4 0 0	589	291	0 7 11
82	Malikarjunpur ...	III	1 4 0	6	...	978	508	0 8 3	4	5	1 4 0	...	...	...	982	508	0 8 1
83	Meundi ...	III	1 4 0	6	8 0 0	4,898	3,201	0 10 7	16	82	5 2 0	P. 29 M. 6 34	125	8 14 1	4,949	3,411	0 11 1
84	Mundargi ...	II	1 6 0	...	8 0 0	3,680	1,973	0 8 7	...	...	...	P. 13 M. 8 26	99	2 15 4	3,706	2,048	0 8 11
85	Mnshtikop ...	III	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	648	208	0 5 0	...	...	...	M. 3	9	2 10 8	651	211	0 5 1
86	Nagarhalli ...	III	1 4 0	6	8 0 0	1,541	824	0 8 7	57	261	4 9 3	P. 1 M. 14 15	5	1 4 3	1,613	1,195	0 11 1
87	Nandenhalli ...	III	1 4 0	...	...	613	150	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	150	0 4 1
88	Ramenhalli ...	III	1 4 0	6	8 0 0	834	272	0 5 1	18	95	5 4 5	3	28	3 6 10	860	298	0 7 1
89	Rati ...	IV	1 2 0	6	8 0 0	2,329	1,183	0 7 9	14	61	4 5 9	8	39	4 14 0	2,351	1,250	0 8 1
90	Shirol ...	II	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	1,262	875	0 11 2	...	...	...	P. 1 M. 15 16	3	1 3 2	1,298	894	0 11 1
91	Shingatalur ...	IV	1 2 0	6	...	1,864	902	0 7 9	2	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	1,866	903	0 7 1
92	Tambargundi ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	3,568	1,920	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,568	1,920	0 8 1
93	Virapur ...	III	1 4 0	...	...	650	212	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	212	0 5 1
	Total of Group IV...	...	...	...	...	46,780	25,850	0 8 10	224	708	3 2 7	219	766	3 8 1	47,328	27,354	0 9 1
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,61,711	2,19,008	0 18 4	311	861	2 12 3	1,218	2,637	2 4 1	268,267	2,32,727	0 18 1

D—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.				
1 6 0	6	1 6 0	1,085	595	0 9 2	2	2	1 0 0	4	4	1 0 0	1,041	601	0 9 2	22.1	Korihalli	80	
1 6 0	...	8 0 0	588	325	0 8 10	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	589	326	0 8 10	12.1	Makhtampur	81
1 6 0	6	...	978	581	0 9 6	4	5	1 4 0	...	...	...	983	586	0 9 6	15.3	Malikarjunpur	82
1 6 0	6	9 0 0	4,809	3,457	0 12 1	16	82	5 2 0	33	128	3 14 0	4,948	3,687	0 12 3	7.5	Meundi	83	
1 6 0	...	8 0 0	3,701	2,038	0 6 9	...	...	...	5	4	0 12 9	3,706	2,042	0 8 0	...	Mundargi	84
1 6 0	...	8 0 0	651	245	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	245	0 5 5	10.1	Mushtikop	85
1 6 0	6	9 0 0	1,569	784	0 7 11	57	261	4 9 3	14	17	1 4 3	1,640	1,063	0 10 4	4.0	Nagarhalli	86	
1 6 0	...	...	512	155	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	155	0 5 0	3.8	Nandenhalli	87
1 6 6	6	8 0 0	642	285	0 5 10	19	95	5 4 5	...	...	...	660	360	0 6 8	9.7	Ramenhalli	88
1 6 0	6	8 0 0	2,326	1,381	0 9 5	14	61	4 5 9	1	18	18 0 0	2,351	1,410	0 9 5	12.7	Rati	89	
1 6 0	...	8 0 0	1,246	1,108	0 14 3	...	...	...	15	20	1 5 4	1,261	1,128	0 14 3	26.1	Shirol	90
1 6 0	6	...	1,889	1,190	0 10 1	2	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	1,891	1,191	0 10 1	31.8	Shingatalur	91
1 6 0	...	...	3,583	2,633	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,583	2,633	0 11 9	37.1	Tambargundi	92
1 6 0	...	...	650	258	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	258	0 6 4	21.6	Virapur	93
...	...	...	47,043	29,839	0 10 2	224	708	3 2 7	133	262	1 15 10	47,399	30,509	0 10 4	12.6		
...	...	...	2,62,290	2,75,305	1 0 10	311	861	2 12 3	1,009	1,897	1 14 6	263,610	2,78,063	1 0 10	24.8		

G. WILES,

Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Southern Division.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DXIX.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

DHÁRWÁR TALUKA

OF THE

DHÁRWÁR COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY

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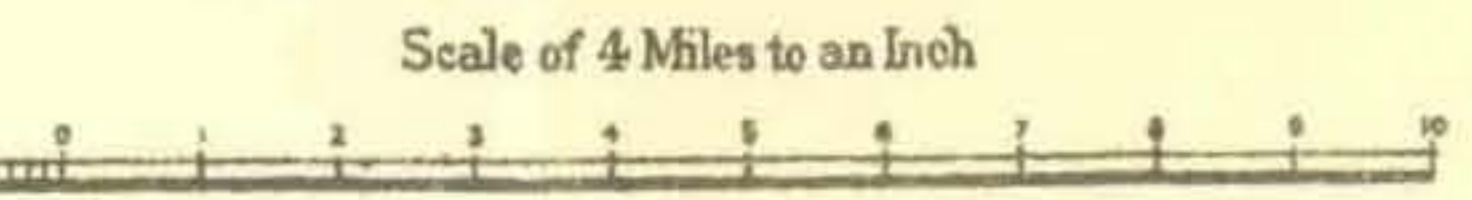
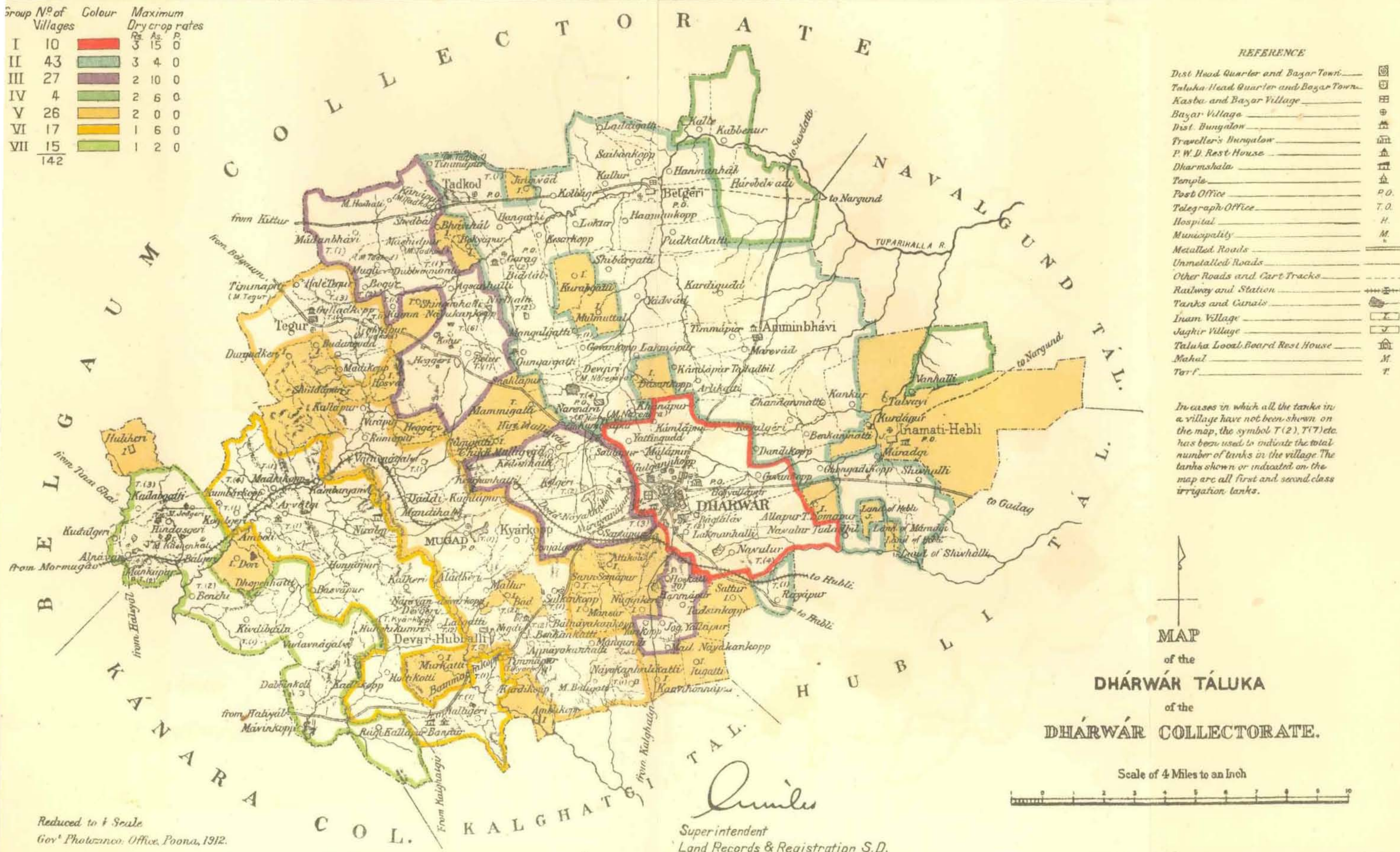
1912

Group	N ^o of Villages	Colour	Maximum Dry crop rates
			Rs. As. P.
I	10	Red	3 15 0
II	43	Light Green	3 4 0
III	27	Dark Green	2 10 0
IV	4	Light Yellow	2 6 0
V	26	Orange	2 0 0
VI	17	Yellow	1 6 0
VII	15	Light Green	1 2 0
	142		

REFERENCE

Dist. Head Quarter and Bazar Town	⊠
Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town	⊞
Kasba and Bazar Village	⊞
Bazar Village	⊞
Dist. Bungalow	⊞
Traveller's Bungalow	⊞
P. W. D. Rest House	⊞
Dharmshala	⊞
Temple	⊞
Post Office	P.O.
Telegraph Office	T.O.
Hospital	H.
Municipality	M.
Metalled Roads	—
Unmetalled Roads	—
Other Roads and Cart Tracks	—
Railway and Station	—
Tanks and Canals	—
Inam Village	—
Jaghir Village	—
Taluka Local Board Rest House	—
Mahal	M.
Tarf	T.

In cases in which all the tanks in a village have not been shown on the map, the symbol T(2), T(7) etc. has been used to indicate the total number of tanks in the village. The tanks shown or indicated on the map are all first and second class irrigation tanks.



Reduced to 1/2 Scale
Govt. Photoduplication Office, Poona, 1912.

Superintendent
Land Records & Registration S.D.

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No. 2690 OF 1909.

From

A. W. W. MACKIE, Esq., I. C. S.,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Southern Division;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHA'RWA'R DISTRICT,
Dhárwár.

Belgaum, ^{30th October}_{3rd November} 1909.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Dhárwár Táluka of Dhárwár District, as directed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10297, dated 19th October 1907. The guaranteed period of the first Revision Settlement expired in 1908-09.

2. The táluka consists of 142 Government and 31 inám villages. These proposals refer to the former only; the latter are not to be dealt with now, the inámdárs being unwilling to have a survey settlement introduced. Of the inám villages 25 are surveyed and 6 are unsurveyed.

3. The last settlement of the 142 Government villages took place at various times as follows:—

- 1, Kabbenur, as part of the old Hubli Táluka under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2157, dated 28th April 1874;
- 129 as part of the old Dhárwár Táluka, under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2769, dated 27th May 1879;
- 2 as part of the old Hubli Táluka, under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1969, dated 15th April 1880;
- 1, Harobelvadi as part of the old Paragad Táluka under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10237, dated 30th December 1884;
- 6 as part of the Khánápur Táluka, under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2713, dated 1st May 1888; and
- 3 villages of the Dhárwár Táluka settled under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 854, dated 3rd February 1899.

The settlement was in all the cases a first revision settlement. The period of guarantee expired simultaneously in all the villages in 1908-09.

Position, Physical Features and Soils.

4. The táluka, which has an area of 431 square miles occupies the north-west corner of the district, and is bounded on the north by Belgaum, on the east by Navalgund and Hubli Tálukas, on the south by Kalghatgi and Hubli Tálukas, and on the west by Kánara and Belgaum.

5. "From rugged and hilly land in the west and south the country gradually passes north and east into a black soil plain broken by an occasional peak or group of bare hillocks." In the east and north except for a few bábul and mango trees along the borders of fields, the plain is bare. In the south and west there is a good deal of forest, and the hills are covered with brushwood and grass. There are numerous nalas and (in the west) tanks.

The flow in the nalas is not perennial, but water can always be found by digging in the beds of the larger ones.

6. The táluka may be conveniently regarded as consisting of two approximately equal parts with very different characteristics, one on either side of a line from Dhárwár to Tadmód. The north-eastern half is in general a dry-crop tract, the soil being all the well known black cotton soil, with occasional red ridges; while the other half becomes more and more a rice growing country with every mile to the west, the extreme west being a pure rice region where the soil is generally red with only occasional stretches of black in the valleys. Throughout this report, for the sake of brevity, I shall refer to these two halves as simply the east and west of the táluka.

7. Black soil is generally of full depth ($1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits), while the red varies in depth from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubits.

POPULATION.

I.—Religion.

8. Details are given in Appendix E. Hindus comprise 82 per cent. of the population, Musalmáns 14, and Christians 1 per cent.

9. Of the Hindus 48 per cent. are Lingayats, who constitute 39 per cent. of the entire population. Practically all of them are land-holders or cultivators, the well-to-do being rural sávkárs who besides holding land advance money to agriculturists and trade in agricultural produce. Brahmans number 6,227. The largest section probably consists of clerks (Government, railway and private); others are land-holders, merchants or rural sávkárs.

10. The Mussalmáns are generally land-holders of the poorer class or labourers.

II.—Education.

11. In Dhárwár Town in 1882-83, as appears from the Gazetteer, there were 18 Government schools with an average attendance of 1,481.5. These schools comprised, among others, a training college, a high school, a second grade anglo-vernacular school and two girls' schools. In addition there were 19 Government schools in the villages, all for boys; but unfortunately no record of attendance is given. In 1907 there were 19 Municipal schools in Dhárwár Town, and 29 Government and 3 recognized private schools in the villages. This gives an increase of only 14 schools for the whole táluka in 25 years; but the real increase is probably less, since in 1882-83 there were 36 recognized private schools in the district, and some of these were probably in this táluka.

12. At the present time, excluding Dhárwár Municipality, there is one school, Government or recognized private, for every 13.3 square miles of area and 2,558 of population. The total average attendance at other than Municipal schools is only 1,232 out of a total rural population of 81,872. The total average attendance at Municipal schools is 1,285 out of a population of 27,485.

13. It seems improbable that any great increase in the number of literates can have taken place. I have been unable to ascertain the proportion of the population able to read or learning in 1881, but in 1901 it was 7.79.

14. So small an attendance, more particularly at rural schools, and so small a percentage of literates cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

15. The figures in Appendix H show that between 1897 and 1907 the total average attendance fell from 3,353 to 2,517, a result which must be ascribed to plague, and which shows how severely this táluka has been affected.

16. The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Educational Inspector, S. D., shows the numbers on the rolls, classified according to caste, in 1880 and 1906-07:—

Caste.	1880.			1906-07.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bráhmíns ...	381	35	416	453	234	687
Lingáyats ...	601	5	606	1,055	263	1,318
Other Hindus ...	346	8	354	670	193	863
Low castes ...	...	...	...	61	...	61
Musalmán's ...	144	...	144	514	208	722
Others ...	26	...	26	52	20	72
Total ...	1,498	48	1,546	2,805	923	3,728

I much doubt the reliability of the figures for 1880, but I think general conclusions as to the relative increase in the attendance of the various castes, and of girls as compared with boys, may safely be drawn from this table. It shows a very satisfactory percentage increase in the attendance of girls as compared with boys; an increase which has undoubtedly taken place, inasmuch as there are now 12 girls schools in the táluka whereas in 1882 there were only 2. The table also indicates a satisfactory increase in the attendance of all other classes as compared with Bráhmíns; but of course in proportion to their numbers Bráhmíns have easily the largest attendance, 11 per cent. of the total Bráhmín population being on the rolls, and, to take one instance, only 3 per cent. of the Lingáyats.

Occupation.

17. Appendix D gives details of the population according to occupation.

18. Fifty-three per cent. of the people are agriculturists, and of the agriculturists 77 per cent. have an interest in land, the remainder being farm servants or field labourers. Of those having an interest in land 67 per cent. are occupants who themselves cultivate, 6 per cent. are occupants who do not cultivate. Considering that the táluka contains one town (Dhárwár) of 30,000 inhabitants within its limits, and another (Hubli) of 60,000 inhabitants within 8 miles of its border, these figures are satisfactory.

19. Of non-agriculturists, 44 per cent. are craftsmen. Cotton-weavers are probably the most numerous class, the others being the ordinary craftsmen found in villages and towns for the supply of some of the local wants. Traders whether wholesale or retail, form the most important section of the class "others" which comprises 40 per cent. of the non-agricultural population. Under this head come also clerical and other staff of the Government and railway offices, Dhárwár being the head-quarters of the district and of a section of the railway.

Census—Plague.

20. The figures of population, so far as available, are shown in the following table:—

Years.	Dhárwár City.	Grand total for táluka.	Remarks.
1872 ...	27,136	} Figures taken from Census reports.
1881 ...	26,520	.....
1891 ...	32,841	127,094	
1901 ...	31,279	126,797	
1907 ...	27,485	115,355	
			Calculated with the aid of birth and death statistics.

Figures for 1872 and 1881 for column 3 are not obtainable, owing to the táluka having been very differently constituted then. During the 30 years

ending 1879 the population of old Dhárwár Táluka decreased by 6·5 per cent., one of the two chief causes of decrease, according to Colonel Anderson, being the constant prevalence of fever during the months following the monsoon. The same cause operates to-day in the western part of the táluka, though since 1897 its action has been altogether obscured by plague. I find, however, from figures supplied from the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner that (assuming there was no emigration or immigration) during the five years 1892 to 1896 before plague appeared the population increased by only 4·1 per cent., that is to say, approximately at the rate of only 8 to 9 per cent. in a decade.

21. But since 1897 the population, so far from increasing even at this slow rate, has, on account of plague, decreased by 26,068 and is now (end of 1907) less by 13·95 per cent. than it was in 1891.

22. The first plague deaths were recorded in 1898 and numbered 2,459; but since deaths exceeded births in 1897 it is pretty certain that plague had already appeared in that year. Every year from 1897 to 1904 deaths exceeded births, the total figures being 68,115 and 32,184 respectively. In 1905 and 1906 births were slightly more numerous than deaths, but in 1907 deaths once more predominated.

23. The táluka has thus suffered very severely from plague, which has appeared every year since 1897, and greatly reduced the population. Nor is there any good hope of its disappearance in the immediate future; Dhárwár City has once more been declared plague-infected from 16th September 1909.

Communications.

24. The táluka is well supplied with good roads. The Poona-Bangalore road traverses it from north-west to south-east, dividing it into two fairly equal halves. The eastern half is traversed by the Dhárwár-Saundatti and Dhárwár-Gadag roads, and by the Kittur-Bettigeri road, which, continued by a good cart-track, crosses the táluka in the north from west to east. There is also a branch road from Tadkod on the last mentioned road, south to join the Poona-Bangalore road near Mammigatti. The western half is traversed by the Dhárwár-Goa frontier, Dhárwár-Haliyál, and Dhárwár-Kalghatgi (Dhárwár-Tadas) roads; and in the extreme south a second road to Kalghatgi branches off from the Dhárwár-Haliyál road near Bandur. A number of minor roads, shown on the map, need not be mentioned, nor the numerous cart-tracks which cover the táluka and link up the villages with the main roads.

25. A glance at the map will show that these roads afford excellent means of communication in all directions, and link up this táluka with the road systems of the "Desh" country on the east and the "Mallad" on the west, the táluka itself lying half in the one and half in the other, with the Poona-Bangalore road as, roughly, the line of division.

26. Of the roads mentioned all are passable throughout the year with the exception of the Dhárwár-Saundatti road, which, being only partially bridged, is impassable after very heavy rains. The Poona-Bangalore, Dhárwár-Gadag, Dhárwár-Saundatti, Dhárwár-Haliyál and Kittur-Bettigeri roads are fully metalled; the others are unmetalled, except for a small part of the branch road from Tadkod to Mammigatti which is metalled. The Poona-Bangalore, Dhárwár-Haliyál, Dhárwár-Tadas and Dhárwár-Gadag roads are fully bridged; the others partially bridged or unbridged.

27. Of the roads I have mentioned the only one not shown on the map accompanying the first revision settlement report is the continuation of the Dhárwár-Saundatti road north of Aminbhavi, this part being at that time doubtless only a cart-track. Otherwise the táluka was as well supplied with roads in point of quantity as it now. As to quality hardly any information is forthcoming. The Gazetteer only mentions that in 1883 the Poona-Bangalore was fit for carts throughout the year; and Colonel Anderson describes the roads to the coast from Dhárwár as "good." I think it may be taken that here as elsewhere in the district the roads have been greatly improved in the past 30 years.

28. But the chief improvement in communications during the current settlement was of course the opening in 1885 of the Southern Mahratta Railway (now called M. and S. M.) which traverses the táluka from west to east.

29. Probably the most immediate and striking change was the diversion to the railway of the export trade in cotton, which used to go coastwards by road. But besides changing the trade routes, the railway stimulated both exports and imports by enormously widening the area both of supply and demand.

30. It is obvious that the less cost of transport is an advantage which proximity to the railway confers on a village.

Industries.

31. The industries of the táluka are unimportant. The chief are cotton and wool-weaving, cotton ginning and pressing, and oil-pressing.

32. There are 1,706 cotton looms in the táluka now as against 644 in the 134 villages of the old Dhárwár Táluka at the time Colonel Anderson wrote his report. These figures would argue a great increase but I think such a conclusion would be wrong, as I have found in other tálukas that the cotton-weaving industry has declined before imported cloth, and local traders inform me that there has been a decline here also. The figures of looms 30 years ago are probably inaccurate.

33. So far as the figures show, wool-weaving occupies about as many looms now as 30 years ago, the figures being 94 and 89 respectively. This conclusion is probably correct as in other tálukas also I have found no decline in this industry, the rayats still using the locally made 'kamblis' or blankets.

34. There is one cotton ginning and pressing factory which was opened in 1897 and employs 45 hands for 4 months; also one ginning factory opened in 1896, which employs 56 hands for 4 months. These factories by no means counterbalance the loss in occupation which has resulted from the disappearance of the old foot-roller machines which 30 years ago were widely used throughout the east of the táluka. There are now 2 hand saw-gins as against 8 thirty years ago.

35. Thirty years ago there were 97 oil-presses; now there are 62, and in addition one factory which employs 6 men for 3 months.

36. The ordinary village craftsmen—potters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters—need only be mentioned.

37. The táluka was never important industrially, and on the whole it has declined, with the decline in cotton-weaving and with the disappearance of cotton cleaning as a domestic industry.

Trade.

38. The total average annual exports by rail for the periods 1889 to 1894, 1895 to 1900, and 1901 to 1907 are in tons:—

Period.	Kambarganvi.	Alnavar.	Mugad.	Dharwár.	Total.
1889 to 1894 ..	1,149	7,006	226	5,632	14,013
1895—1900 ..	770	11,113	284	6,765	18,932
1901—1907 ..	3,165	18,606	2,457	4,381	28,609

The figures indicate a huge increase of 104·16 per cent. for the third period over the first.

39. As figures for the different commodities are not available, the causes of this increase are difficult to trace, and any explanation must to a great extent be guess work. I am inclined to attribute the increase partly at least to the succession of poor years in the latter period, which resulted in increased

export of food-grains, chiefly rice, to the regions affected, stores of grain being depleted for this purpose. This explanation is supported by the fact that for Dhárwár station there is a decrease, while for other stations, which are more conveniently situated for the rice growing tracts, there is a huge increase. I do not think that any permanent increase of the export trade of the táluka can be inferred, more especially as produce comes to all of these stations for export from regions beyond its limits.

40. A great part of the increase at Kambarganvi and Alnávar is almost certainly due to increased export of fuel and timber from the neighbouring forests of Dhárwár and Kánara, and the fact that fuel and other forest produce are articles of export at these stations explains the surprisingly large export figures for them, and particularly for Alnávar.

41. Cotton and cotton-seed, wheat, rice, fuel and vegetables are the chief exports by rail.

42. The bulk of the cotton goes by road to Hubli, but some comes to Dhárwár, and is ultimately exported by rail, chiefly to Bombay. Wheat goes to Bombay, Bellary and other places. Fuel is brought from the forests of Kánara and the west of Dhárwár to the neighbouring stations and is there exported to Gadag, Hubli and other places. Vegetables, chiefly potatoes, go to Madras and Bangalore mostly.

43. The total average annual imports by rail at the 4 stations within the limits of the táluka for the periods 1889—1894, 1895—1900 and 1901—1907 are shown in tons in the following table:—

Period.	Kambarganvi.	Alnavar.	Mugad.	Dhárwár.	Total.
1889—94	29	815	26	7,905	8,775
1895—1900	60	1,361	12	9,279	10,712
1901—07	85	1,715	193	11,919	13,912

The detailed figures from 1887 onwards appear to indicate that by 1889 full use was being made of the railway, and consequently that year has been selected as first for purposes of comparison.

44. The figures indicate a steady increase, and the total imports for the 3rd period show an increase of 58·54 per cent. over the first. However, no inference of increased prosperity so far as the agricultural population of this táluka is concerned can be drawn from the figures. It is most unfortunate that, as no separate figures are available for the different commodities, it is impossible to analyse the increase. The increase at Dhárwár is perhaps due to increased import of food-grains necessitated by poor seasons. Local merchants inform me that, of late, owing to this cause tur has had to be imported, whereas formerly the local supply was sufficient. The imports of jowári and gram too have increased. As for the other 3 stations, some increase in imports is natural as a result of the huge increase in exports.

45. However, as Dhárwár, Alnavar and Kambarganvi are import stations for tracts extending beyond the limits of the táluka, the figures are not a reliable measure even of imports for local consumption, and are influenced by factors unconnected with the táluka. No permanent increase of purchasing power or of prosperity can be inferred.

46. The chief articles of import by rail are jagri, sugar, jowári, oil, salt, cloth and yarn. In addition, chillies, tobacco, cocoanuts, tur, tur-dal and gram are imported at Dhárwár station.

47. Dhárwár is the chief trade centre of the táluka, but its importance is almost purely local and it is over-shadowed by Hubli. It has a population of over 30,000 and the trade for the supply of purely local wants is therefore considerable. The local merchants inform me there are 15 wholesale traders, all of them dealers in grain, with a capital of about 2 lákhs.

48. The chief articles of produce which the agriculturists of the táluka dispose of to traders are cotton, wheat, safflower, jowári, and tur in the east and rice in the west.

49. Cotton is, of course, of prime importance for the east of the táluka. Most of it is taken by road to Hubli by the rayats themselves. Some, however, dispose of their crops to local dealers at such centres as Garag, Tadkod and Aminbhavi; and some take their cotton for sale to Dhárwár, where there are now 2 small ginning factories.

50. Wheat is taken to Hubli, Dhárwár and Kittur for sale to dealers of these places.

Safflower is disposed of chiefly to dealers in Hubli and Dhárwár, and jowári and tur to dealers in Dhárwár and Kittur.

Rice both cleaned and uncleaned is sold to traders of Dhárwár who go to the villages to buy up the produce. A few traders also come from Hubli, and some rayats take their own produce to these centres for sale.

I may add that from villages to the west near Dhárwár grass is taken for sale to that town; but no land is specially kept under grass for this purpose.

51. The other crops of the táluka are practically all used for domestic consumption or for retail sale in the local bazar, the proceeds being spent in the purchase of the ordinary articles of livelihood.

52. The increase of population has necessarily augmented the volume of local trade; and the rayat now to some extent grows more for export than he used to (*vide* para. 69 below). But the proximity of Hubli checks the development of Dhárwár as other than a purely local centre, and the increase in trade since last settlement has been small.

Markets.

53. Appendix C supplied by the Mámlatdár gives a list of the bazar towns of the táluka, showing weekly retail sales. These are supplemented by others near the borders, such as Hubli and Kittur.

54. Dhárwár is by far the most important, judging by value of weekly sales. The Mámlatdár informs me that the retail sales in Dhárwár during each week on days other than bazar days amount to Rs. 3,580 and that the average weekly wholesale trade in cotton, grain, cloth, oil, betel-leaves and potatoes amounts to Rs. 9,000.

55. It is impossible to ascertain accurately the value of weekly sales and the figures can only be regarded as approximate.

Rainfall.

56. The táluka enjoys 3 distinct periods of rainfall which supplement each other in a most fortunate way. At the end of April and during May frequent showers generally fall and enable the cultivators to prepare their land for sowing. These preliminary showers usher in the south-west monsoon rains which generally begin in the first half of June and continue until towards the end of September. It is from this monsoon that the great bulk of the rainfall is derived. Then in October, November and December supplementary rains fall, brought by the late or north-east monsoon.

57. The belts of equal rainfall traverse the táluka in, I think, a direction parallel to a line from Dhárwár to Tadkod, that is to say, in a direction somewhat more directly north and south than the Poona-Bangalore road, the rainfall increasing from east to west.

58. This conclusion I arrived at after touring a good deal in the táluka, and it can be fairly well confirmed by figures. Ragi may be taken as a typical crop for a region of rainfall too heavy for good dry-crop cultivation, and jowári as typical of a region with a rainfall favourable for superior dry-crop

cultivation. Beyond a certain limit, the heavier the rainfall the more does ragi take the place of jowári on any soil suitable for ragi. Now the areas under these crops in batches A, B, C, D, E, G and H shown on map B are:—

Batch.	Area under Jowári	Area under ragi.
A ...	6,311	77
B ...	21,425	127
C ...	5,131	519
D ...	1,342	364
E ...	387	41
G ...	498	241
H ...	778	615

59. An examination of the figures shows that there is no comparison between batch C and batches A and B, the former clearly lying in a less favourable climatic belt than the other two. Batches A and B enjoy a climate which would hardly be more favourable for superior dry-crop cultivation; but not so batch C. Batches C, D and E are comparable, though batches C and E would appear from the figures to be more favourably situated as to climate than batch B. This, however, is due to the figures of crops not being entirely dependent on climate, but also on quality of soil. Batches C and E contain a far higher proportion of superior soil than batch D, and this induces the sowing of a larger proportional area of jowári irrespective of climate, since such soil is unfavourable for ragi. These 3 batches, lying, as they do, just to the west of the region of excellent climate, must obviously have the same or very nearly the same climate, inferior to the villages on the east, divided from them by a line running roughly from Dhárwár to Tadkod.

60. The fallow areas also indicate clearly that batches A and B enjoy a climate far more favourable to dry-crop cultivation than batch C, the figures being:—

Batch.	Fallow area.	Area sown.
A ...	746	15,854
B ...	4,093	66,298
C ...	3,435	13,598

There are many causes of fallow of course, but other things being equal, the better the climate for dry-crop cultivation the less the ratio of fallow area to sown area.

61. In further confirmation I may point out that though Colonel Anderson speaks of the Poona-Bangalore road as the approximate line of division between the 'Desh' and 'Mallad' portions of the táluka, only his first and third groups (*vide* map A) lie parallel to this direction, the others lying parallel to the line adopted by me, *viz.*, one from Dhárwár to Tadkod. Indeed, it is obvious (*vide* map A) that his 3rd and 4th groups, though contiguous, are not parallel, as in the absence of explanation—and Colonel Anderson gives none—one would expect them to be.

62. The east of the táluka is a dry-crop tract, regarding which Colonel Anderson wrote: "I know of no tract of country which enjoys a better or more certain climate for dry-crop cultivation than the north-eastern division of Dhárwár." The rainfall increases with every mile to the west of a line from Dhárwár to Tadkod, and in the extreme west the táluka is a typical wet-crop region. In the east jowári, wheat, cotton, pulses and oil-seeds are the staple crops; and in the west rice, with ragi and other coarse grains on dry-crop land.

Water-supply.

63. In Appendix J the water-supply is classified according to the nature of the source.

64. For drinking water the people rely chiefly on wells and nalas in the east, and on tanks in the west. The supply is rather scanty in the east, and the water is often brackish.

65. There are 246 wells and 110 tanks used primarily for irrigation. By far the greater part of the taluka is dry-crop and the area cultivated with the help of irrigation is very small, the average being 4,564 out of a total occupied area of 192,540 acres. Water cannot be obtained from the Tuparihalla by direct flow, but there are 6½ acres of garden and 1,00½ acres of rice land irrigated by direct flow from nalas. A small area is also irrigated from nalas by means of budkis or basket lifts.

Cultivation and Crops.

66. Details of cultivation and crops for the years 1894-95 to 1907-08 are given in Appendix B.

67. The average areas under the chief crops for the 10 years 1897-98 to 1906-07 (omitting the abnormal years 1899-1900 and 1905-06) are:—

	Jowári.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Tur.	Cotton.	Fallow.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres ...	53,628	20,525	17,476	12,790	5,727	20,991	39,839
Percentage on gross area cropped ...	34.87	13.16	11.20	8.19	3.67	13.45	...

Jowári, the staple food-grains of the greater part of the taluka, is easily first in point of area. It is found all over the taluka, but only sparingly in the west. Cotton and wheat are practically confined to the eastern two-thirds of the taluka cut off by a line parallel to the Belgaum-Dhárwár road. The cotton is practically all Kumta, there being only a little Broach and hardly any American. Of coarse grains 'rala' or Italian millet is the chief.

68. Second crops are grown only to a small extent,—the average is 4,690 acres (*vide* Appendix B)—and that generally in fields which bear a water-rate. The second crop is usually avari (large fruited dolichos) green gram, or Bengal gram, sown after rice. Uddu (black gram) followed by Bengal gram or wheat is also found.

69. The earliest quinquennium for which the Mámlatdár can supply figures corresponding to those entered in paragraph 67 is that ending 1894, and the figures are as follows:—

	Jowári.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Tur.	Cotton	Fallow.
Average acres ...	56,772	20,894	17,690	15,721	6,596	19,885	33,625
Percentage on gross area cropped ...	34.92	12.85	10.88	9.67	4.05	12.23	...

A comparison reveals the fact that the percentage areas under coarse grains, tur and jowári have decreased, while those under other crops, and particularly the most important export crop, cotton, have increased. It is a well-known fact that the rayat now grows more for export than formerly.

70. The great increase in fallow area is discussed in detail below.

71. The bulk of the kharif sowings take place in the latter half of July and beginning of August, when jowári, rala, kulith, etc., are sown. Nagli and rice, however, are sown as soon as sufficient rain has fallen. Rabi sowings (cotton and wheat chiefly) are made generally in September, or the latter half of August.

72. In black soil—found chiefly in the east of the taluka—the almost invariable rotation is cotton and jowári in alternate years, with wheat as an

occasional variant. Cotton is always grown alone. The combinations with jowári are very numerous, and much the same as in other tálukas. Safflower is often found in the same field with wheat, in separate rows; and late jowári is found mixed with the wheat.

In red soil, in the east of the táluka, jowári is usually rotated with rala, Bengal gram, (kadli) being an occasional variant. With jowári the combinations are much the same as in black soil. With rala, bájri and hurali are found in separate rows. In the west, where the rainfall is heavy, and consists chiefly of the rains of the earlier part of the monsoon, rági, kulith, sávi and jowári are the chief crops in the rotation on red soil.

73. On rice land there is no rotation. Where the water-supply is good "doddabhatta" is sown; where it is inferior, other varieties, which vary at least in name, from village to village, are sown.

74. There are no customary fallows.

75. In the two-thirds of the táluka lying east of a line parallel to the Dhárwár-Belgaum road, cultivation is generally good and clean. Much land in this region appears very liable to become overrun with 'nutt' grass, and in some places this weed has not been properly kept under. Rice land is always well cultivated; but not so the hakkal land in the west of the táluka.

76. The system of manuring is much the same as in Hángal, *vide* paragraph 64 of this office No. 2640, dated 28th October 1909, (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Hángal Táluka).

Fallow.

77. The large area of fallow—an average of 39,839 acres out of a total occupied area of 192,540 acres—requires comment, and in the first place I may state that the great bulk of it lies in the west of the táluka. This is clearly shown by the following figures, in which I show the area of fallow land and total occupied area in certain regions shown on map B:—

Batch.	Fallow.	Area sown.
	Acres.	Acres.
A	746	15,854
B	4,095	66,298
C	3,435	13,598
D	4,104	4,328
E	972	1,197
F	790	12,976
G	2,148	3,603
H	6,569	7,461
J	1,662	3,359
K	5,828	4,840
L	1,834	1,079
M	2,545	3,664
	34,718	138,257

78. In the east of the táluka the occupied land is very fully cultivated and what land lies fallow is generally red soil, which in proportion to outturn is far more heavily assessed than superior dry-crop land. As an instance of this I quote the following figures for the two neighbouring villages of Tackod and Garag assessed under the same maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0:—

Village.	Fallow area.	Occupied area.	Average dry-crop rate.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
Tackod	84	2,097	2 5 1
Garag	1,096	4,018	1 5 4

The figures in column 4 show that the proportionate area of inferior soil in Garag is much greater than in Takkod ; and so is the area of fallow.

79. The total area of fallow land has always been considerable. For the 5 years ending 1894 the average was 33,625 out of a net cropped area of 158,383 acres. For an examination of the causes of this large area of fallow under normal conditions I may refer to paragraphs 62 to 64 of this office No. 2641, dated 28th October 1909 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Kod Táluka) I may add for Dhárwár Táluka that in almost every village in the west the rayats ascribe a good deal of fallow to the depredations of wild pigs.

80. Since 1894-95, as may be seen from column 14 of Appendix B, the area of fallow has increased by about 33 per cent., and this increase I ascribe to the diminution of the population caused by plague, deaths having exceeded births by 26,068 between 1897 and the end of 1907. This huge increase of fallow is an unmistakable indication of how severely the táluka has suffered, and as I have already pointed out, plague has not yet disappeared.

81. Practically all the fallow land, even in the west of the táluka, is dry-crop, rice land being more profitable. The average area under rice is 20,554 acres, and the total area of rice land in the táluka is only 20,114 acres.

Agricultural Stock.

82. Appendix F. gives figures of agricultural stock for the years 1886-87, 1900-01, 1905-06 and 1907-08. The first of these years has been selected because it is the earliest for which statistics are available in the required form. Ordinarily a comparison with 1907-08 would have been sufficient, but the táluka underwent some vicissitudes in the intervening years, and figures for 1900-01 and 1905-06 are useful for showing how the táluka was affected.

83. Between 1886-87 and 1900-1901 there was a great decrease of 13.65 per cent. in the total number of cattle. The occupied area was approximately the same in both years, but by 1900-01, as may be seen from column 14 of Appendix B, the area of fallow land had greatly increased, the increase being from 34,277 to 40,289 acres between 1895-96 and 1900-01. This huge increase of fallow appears to be due to plague, which when it first appeared caused great dislocation both of agriculture and trade, and led to a good deal of emigration. Between 1897 and 1901 deaths exceeded births by 14,978. A decrease in stock was a natural consequence.

84. As Appendix F shows, this decrease continued up to 1905-06, for plague was still prevalent and the fallow area (*vide* column 14 of Appendix B) was rapidly increasing. Also, there was a great deficiency of rain in 1905 and the early rains of 1906 were poor so that some cattle were sold. But it is probable that here, as elsewhere, many of the animals sold were inferior animals, not altogether indispensable, and that consequently the decrease is not quite so serious as at first sight it appears.

85. Between 1905-06 and 1907-08 there was apparently a further, though small, decrease of 1.72 per cent. in the total number of cattle, but a perusal of the figures shows that this is due to a great decrease of young stock—a natural result of the dislocation and diminution of population caused by plague and the failure of the rains in 1905—and that the number of plough cattle rose from 17,169 to 17,712. This slight increase was probably due to the replacement of cattle which had been disposed of in 1905 or had died in the Mallád whither they were sent for grazing, and which could not be dispensed with. No inference that the increase will continue in the future can safely be made.

86. The present stock of plough cattle is insufficient for the cultivation of the occupied area. For 1907-08 the occupied area per plough pair was 21.5 acres. Now a plough pair is sufficient for 8 acres of rice or for 12 to 24 acres of dry-crop land, and the percentage of rice area to net cropped area is 13.46. Hence on the average a plough pair cannot manage more than 15 or 16 acres, and in point of fact the cropped area per plough pair is 15.6 acres. Hence as there are 21.5 occupied acres for each plough pair in the táluka, the supply of

plough cattle is inadequate. It may be objected that this calculation is vitiated by the fact that even in normal times there is a large area of fallow, so that the occupied area per plough pair always exceeds the cropped area per plough pair. This is true. But the figures of fallow for 1894-95 and 1895-96 in Appendix B show that the normal fallow area out of an occupied area of 190,834 acres (figures for 1907-08) is not more than 34,000 acres. Hence to cultivate the area normally cropped out of the total area occupied in 1907-08 each plough pair would have to suffice for an average of 17.7 acres, and this amount is excessive. It may also be pointed out that if, in 1894-95, the agricultural population be supposed to be about adequate for the cultivation of the then occupied land, the present population must be inadequate, for the agricultural population has decreased in a far higher ratio than the occupied area, and an inadequate supply of stock is a natural concomitant of an inadequate population. However, during the course of my tour in the taluka I have not received any complaints of lack of stock, and thus it may be concluded that the existing supply of stock is sufficient for the land the existing population can cultivate.

Revenue History.

87. Owing to different parts of the taluka having been settled at different times, a combined Appendix O for all villages does not show clearly the course of events during the current settlement. But 130 villages were settled simultaneously, and it will be sufficient if I consider the revenue history of these villages. I have divided the statement for these villages into two parts, one O¹ referring to 54 villages lying in batches A, B and F (*vide* map B), *i. e.*, lying in the east of the taluka, and the other, O² to 76 villages lying in the western half of the taluka. I have made this division because these two parts of the taluka have fared very differently during the past 30 years.

88. Considered together, these two statements exhibit a rapid decrease in occupied area immediately after the introduction of the first revision settlement, and lasting till 1885-86. The occupied area fell from 115,072 to 108,312 acres. Thereafter, there was an increase up to 1888-89, when the occupied area was 108,841 acres. From that year till 1897-98, when plague appeared, there was very little progress, the occupied area in 1897-98 being 109,160 acres. Since then plague has caused a great set-back, and the occupied area in 1906-07 was only 103,986 acres.

89. This course of events is very similar to that which took place in the other talukas of the district for which I have already made settlement proposals, and it is hardly necessary for me to discuss it in detail again. I may refer to paragraphs 80 to 85 of this office No. 2640, dated 28th October 1909 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Hángal Taluka), merely remarking that Dhárwár has been far more severely affected by plague than any of the talukas (Karajgi, Ránebennur, Hángal and Kod) hitherto dealt with by me.

90. A comparison of statements O¹ and O² will show that the east of the taluka has been far more prosperous than the west. According to O¹ the occupied area in the 54 villages in the east was 60,006 acres in 1889-90, and this area was exceeded in 1894-95 when the figures were 61,303 acres. Plague then appeared, but in 1906-07 the occupied area was still as high as 58,707 acres. But from O² it is seen that the occupied area in the 76 western villages was 55,066 acres in 1889-90, and that this area has never since been equalled. Even in 1897-98, when plague was just beginning to make itself felt, the occupied area was only 50,479 acres, and since then there has been a steady decrease, the figure for 1906-07 being only 45,279 acres.

91. A consideration of the revenue collections corroborates the result of the comparison. Since 1883-84 statement O¹ shows no remissions (columns 4 and 18), while in O² they amount to Rs. 9,421; the outstandings in O¹ since 1883-84 amount to 26,909, and in O² to 357,889. In making these comparisons it should be noted that the revenue for collection shown in O¹ is double that shown in O².

92. Further corroboration of the relative lack of prosperity of the west of the taluka is hardly necessary, but it is interesting to note that the forfeitures

and relinquishments in various parts of the táluka shown on map B have been as follows :—

Batch.	Area relinquished or forfeited since 1896-97.	Total occupied area.
A + B + F	.....	100,759
C	270	17,033
D + E	.....	10,601
G + H + J	2,556	24,792
K + L + M	4,235	19,790

93. These figures show very clearly that relinquishments and forfeitures have been far more common in the west than the east.

94. Unfortunately I am unable to analyse the outstandings shown in Appendix O¹ so as to show which were authorised and which unauthorised arrears, because the Mámíatdár, though given ample time, has failed to furnish me with the required information. But I may point out that a reference to statement O² will show that outstandings have always been heavy in the west.

95. The Mámíatdár has furnished me with a statement of coercive processes from which it appears that from 1886-87 to 1906-07 there have been only one case of fine, two of distraint, and 8 of sale of the land. Great leniency has apparently been exercised in the collection of the revenue. The Mámíatdár has failed to furnish me with figures for years subsequent to 1906-07, in which I understand outstandings and forfeitures have been very heavy.

96. The remissions shown in column 4 of Appendix O against 1881-82 and 1882-83 were made under the orders of Government in accordance with the usual practice at the introduction of revision settlements.

Prices.

97. As in Hángal and Kod Tálukas, I take averages for the period 1863 to 1876 as a measure of prices just prior to the introduction of the current settlement. Up to 1867 the influence of the American war was still apparent in the high range of prices, and in 1877 prices were abnormally high as a result of the great famine. The figures for 1868 to 1876 are taken from Appendix A to Colonel Anderson's Report on the First Revision Settlement of old Dhárwár Táluka, and the averages are these in sers of 80 tolas per rupee :—

Jowári.	Rice in husk.	Wheat.	Cotton.
28	27½	17	9½

Colonel Anderson also gives figures for nágli, linseed, jagri, supári and cocoanuts but since no recent figures are available for comparison with them, I have omitted them.

98. In calculating present prices I follow the practice explained at length in paragraphs 98 to 100 of this office No. 2640, dated 28th October 1909 (Report on the Second Revision Settlement of Hángal Táluka) of omitting years when prices were unusually high, and the crops abnormally poor. I take figures for the decade 1898 to 1907, omitting however, for the reasons just stated, those of 1900, 1901 and 1906 for jowári and wheat, and those of 1900, 1901, 1906 and 1907 for rice. The seasons 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1905-06 were abnormally poor for all three crops, and the season 1906-07 for rice. These abnormal years may appear strangely numerous in so short a period but it is well-known that the past decade has been on the whole a distinctly unfavourable one. I have made no omissions in the case of cotton, as that is a purely export crop the price of which, being governed chiefly by the cotton supply and demand of the world,

appears to be far more independent of the vagaries of the seasons locally than that of the other crops.

99. The prices so obtained are :—

Names of crop.	Prices in sers and chataka per rupee.	
	S.	c.
Jowári ...	20	8
Rice (cleaned) ...	12	0
Wheat ...	11	12
Cotton ...	7	3

Compared with prices just prior to the introduction of the current settlement, these figures show increases of 37 per cent. for jowári, 19 for rice, 45 for wheat and 30 for cotton. No price of rice in husk is available for Dhárwár for recent years, but I find that in the neighbouring tálukas of Hubli and Kalghatgi the rate of the price of rice in husk to cleaned rice expressed in weight per rupee is 2·02 : 1 and 1·87 : 1 respectively, and I have adopted the average ratio for these two tálukas, *viz.*, 1·94 to 1 in making the calculation of increase in price for rice.

100. Appendix N contains all the figures of price available for the period of the current settlement and begins only at 1887-88. The following table shows the variations in prices of jowári, rice, wheat and cotton since 1868, so far as figures are available :—

Crop.	Percentage increase of price for	
	Eleven years 1887-88 to 1897 over that for period 1868 to 1876.	Decade 1898 to 1907 over that for 11 years, 1887-88 to 1897.
1	2	3
Jowári ...	25·84	9·2
Rice (cleaned) ...	23·71	— 3·6
Wheat ...	8·76	33·5
Cotton ...	11·11	17·39

Note.—(1) The sign — signifies a decrease.

(2) Prices for 1892-98 and 1897 have been omitted for wheat, and those for 1897 for jowári and rice, on grounds explained in paragraph 98 above.

These figures, so far as they go, indicate a steady increase in price since 1868 except in the case of rice, which shows a slight decrease for the last decade.

101. For kulith, tur and gram, Colonel Anderson gives no figures. Those in Appendix N indicate increases of 2·9, 18·0 and 11·3 per cent. respectively for the decade ending 1907 as compared with the preceding 14 years. In making the calculations I have omitted figures for 1892-93 and 1897 for tur and gram and figures for 1897 for kulith, for the reasons explained in paragraph 98 above.

102. In the matter of prices it is the crops which the rayat grows for sale to traders that are the most important. In so far as agricultural produce is required for domestic consumption, a rise in price means nothing for the rayat. The same remark applies to the produce he sells in the local bazar in order to

buy ordinary articles of livelihood with the proceeds, for my inquiries show that the prices of these articles (including even imported ones such as oil and cloth) have increased more or less in the same ratio as those of agricultural produce. Of course in so far as the rayat sells by retail a proportion of his produce in the local bazar in order to pay his assessment with the proceeds, he gains by the rise in price; but the fact is that for paying his assessment or rent and having something over the rayat very generally has to rely on the crops he grows for sale to dealers. In the case of Dhárwár these are also the most extensively grown crops and are cotton, wheat, jowári and tur in dry-crop and rice in wet crop land. Now for cotton, wheat and jowári I find increases of 30, 45 and 37 per cent. respectively since Colonel Anderson wrote his report, and for tur I find an increase of 18 per cent. for the decade ending 1907 as compared with the preceding 11 years.

103. So far therefore as prices considered alone go an increase of assessment is justified; but I may point out that the 4 dry-crops just named are practically confined to the east of the táluka, and that, though small quantities of all except wheat may be found in the west, the area under cotton in that region is negligible, while the jowári and tur are all required for domestic use. Hence the increase in assessment on dry-crop land ought to be confined to the east. On wet crop land rice is of course easily the chief crop, and it is the only one for which price statistics are available. It appears the price has increased by 19 per cent. since Colonel Anderson wrote his report.

Daily wages.

104. I find that the agricultural labourer generally begins work at about 10 A. M. and continues till dusk, with an interval for a meal, the period of actual work being 6 or 7 hours. For this he is paid generally $1\frac{1}{2}$ local sers of jowári (of value $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas according to the prices for 1903 to 1907) in the east of the táluka, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 annas in the west. For light labour, such as weeding, the rates are 1 ser of jowári and 2 annas in these two regions respectively. Should the labourer begin work in the early morning and continue till dusk, putting in about 9 hours work, as he sometimes does in the west, he receives generally $3\frac{1}{2}$, rarely 4, annas. In the east wages are very generally paid in kind but in the west more often in cash. At harvest wages rise temporarily.

105. In the neighbourhood of Dhárwár the rates are rather higher than those just specified. For instance, in Narendra the cash rates are 3 annas for 6 or 7, and 4 annas for 9 hours' work; but even there the wages in kind are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ sers of jowári, the same as elsewhere.

106. The cost of agricultural labour is rather higher in the west than in the east, chiefly because the labourers do not live on rice, and must therefore be paid in cash. An employer can pay his men more cheaply in kind than in cash.

107. Expecting to find that daily wages had risen considerably owing to the rise in prices and the loss of population I made careful inquiries in many villages, but could find no indication of an increase. On the contrary the rayats sometimes alleged that from 5 to 20 years ago wages were higher than now; but this I think was with a view to impressing on me their present hard lot. However, the rates I have detailed above are not excessive, and if there has been an increase anywhere it has only been in the west. In that region wages are generally paid in cash, and, since prices have risen greatly, an increase in wages is a natural result.

108. The Mámldár has furnished me with a statement of agricultural wages from which I gave the following particulars:—

Period.	Wages.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1887-1888	...	0	3 0
1889 to 1894	...	0	4 0
1895 to 1900	...	0	3 6
1901 to 1907	...	0	4 0

The Mámlatdár informs me that these figures refer to Dhárwár Town, and to a working day of 9 hours. They are consistent with those I have given above and show that wages are no higher now than they were in 1889. As compared with 1887 there has apparently been a rise from 3 to 4 annas. Considering the rise in prices that has taken place, and considering that all along Dhárwár Town and its immediate neighbourhood have been fairly prosperous, an increase is to be expected. A similar increase *may* have taken place in the west of the táluka where wages are paid in cash, but in the east the rate at the present day is only 1½ sers of jowári for the usual period of 6 to 7 hours' work and it seems very improbable there can have been any increase. Certainly careful inquiry revealed none. Agricultural wages do not appear to be very sensitive to causes which, working amidst less fixed and long established conditions, produce great and rapid changes.

Crop Experiments.

109. The following is a table of the crop experiments made within the limits of the táluka, and recorded in the annual reports issued by the Director of Agriculture. In column 6 I have shown the incidence of assessment on gross produce for a normal crop :—

Serial No.	Crop.	Crop estimate in annas.	Assessment per acre.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of gross produce.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of gross produce of 12 annas, i. e., normal crop calculated from columns 3 and 5.	Kind of soil.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rice ...	12	Rs. a. p. 5 6 1	15.79	15.79	Not stated ...	Experiment not very trustworthy.
2	Do. ...	12	5 3 8	12.18	12.18	Do. ...	Do.
3	Do. ...	12	5 3 8	5.96	5.96	Reddish hard soil.	Do.
4	Do. ...	11	2 5 5	4.06	3.72	Greyish soil ...	.....
5	Sugarcane ...	8	10 7 0	4.32	2.88	Not stated ..	Yield greatly above formula estimate.
6	Ragi ...	8	1 0 4	12.09	8.06	Red soil ...	Tillage very poor.
7	Do. ...	11	0 6 4	2.62	2.40	Do. ..	Tillage good.

Nos. 1 to 5 refer to rice land. For Nos. 1 and 2 the percentage incidence shown in column 6 is considerably higher than for the others, but the assessment per acre shows that these two fields are capable of producing sugarcane when the rains are favourable. No. 5 shows how very small the incidence of assessment on gross produce is when sugarcane is grown; but of course the cost of cultivation is much greater than for rice. Nos. 6 and 7 refer to "hakkal" land in the west of the táluka.

110. So far as the figures go they indicate a moderate pitch of assessment.

Variations in value of land.

111. Appendices K and M supplied by the Inspector-General of Registration, furnish particulars of the selling and letting value of agricultural land for the two quinquennia ending 1895-96 and 1905-06.

112. In paragraph 187 of this office letter No 1609, dated 1st July 1907, (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Karajgi Táluka) I have argued at length that small reliance can be placed on these appendices. These arguments apply to cases in which the statistics referred to only one class of land, and here the inclusion of several classes (rice, dry-crop and garden) without distinction makes them quite useless, I think. Consequently I do not refer to them further than to state that they do not indicate any increase in the value of land during the decade covered by them.

113. No very satisfactory comparison with sale prices and rents 30 years ago is possible owing to insufficient data. Colonel Anderson mentions 10 to 20 times the assessment as a common sale price, adding that far higher rates are

frequently recorded. From the cases of sale and lease taken from the Registration Records appended to his report on the old Ránebennur Táluka, I have compiled the following table :—

	Multiple.	
	Sale price is of assessment.	Rent is of assessment.
Dry-crop land** ...	12·7	2·08
Rice land ...	11·62	1·35

(The area dealt with is 2,351 and 1,876 acres of dry-crop and 123 and 44 acres of rice for sales and leases respectively.)

114. For purposes of comparison I give the following table compiled from the Record-of-Rights and Mutation Registers to show the sale and letting value of land at the present time :—

	Multiple.	
	Sale price is of assessment.	Rent is of assessment.
Dry-crop land ...	33·14	3·25
Rice land ...	.....	2·45

It would thus appear that the selling and letting value of dry-crop land has more than doubled, while the increase in letting value of rice land is still greater. But, of course, considering how enormously the value of land varies in different parts of the táluka, it would be absurd to regard either statement as representative of it as a whole.

Proportion of land sublet.

115. Appendix I purports to show the extent to which land is sublet.

116. For Government occupied and inám land combined 50·13 per cent. of the survey numbers are sublet.

For Government occupied land 41·03 per cent. and for inám land 65·64 per cent. of the survey numbers are sublet.

That a proportion of inám survey numbers sublet should be the greater is of course natural.

117. At the time of last settlement, according to figures given by Colonel Anderson, for the old Dhárwár Táluka 29·39 per cent. of the Government occupied survey numbers were sublet.

118. These figures indicate a considerable increase, (29 to 44 per cent.) in the proportion of Government occupied survey numbers sublet, and it is only natural that an increase should have taken place. Since last settlement the construction of the railway has brought a large commercial and industrial population to Hubli, with a great part of which the possession of land is a natural and legitimate object of ambition. Hence the fact that the proportion of land sublet is higher here than in the more remote tálukas, affords no ground for alarm.

119. At the same time I must point out that the figures in Appendix I are not reliable. That appendix refers to whole survey numbers; but a good many survey numbers are partly sublet and these partly let survey numbers have been classified according to the class of the major portion.

120. Exact information about subletting and rents is now available from the Record-of-Rights, and a statement is prepared annually showing the area

of land held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists respectively. The figures for Dhárwár are :—

	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.
Held by agriculturists ...	119,847	212,365
Held by non-agriculturists ...	43,906	78,483

It thus appears that 36·7 per cent. of the land is in the hands of non-agriculturists. From Appendix I I calculate that 50 per cent. of the Government occupied and inám survey numbers are sublet. The two statements are thus fairly consistent, it being natural that the latter percentage should be higher than the former, inasmuch as from various causes a good many agriculturists sublet their land wholly or partly. Considering the circumstances of the táluka, I do not think it alarming that 36·7 per cent of the land should be held by non-agriculturists.

121. From figures given by Colonel Anderson I find that 30 years ago, in the old Dhárwár Táluka, of the Government occupied and inám survey numbers sublet 68·69 per cent. were sublet for money and 31·31 per cent. for grain rents. At the present time rent is paid in kind in just a little more than two-fifths of the total cases of letting and is almost always one-half of the gross produce. In about three-fourths of such cases the landlord pays the assessment. Rack-renting is extremely rare.

Summary.

122. The railway has steadied prices by bringing within reach a greatly increased area both of supply and demand, has stimulated the growth of export crops, and has enabled the rayat to dispose of all his surplus produce undeterred by fear of subsequent scarcity. The prices of the chief dry-crops (cotton, jowári and wheat) have increased from 30 to 45 per cent. ; and the price of rice by 19 per cent. Roads have been improved. Except in the west there appears to have been no increase in the cost of agricultural labour. There is no noteworthy extent of indebtedness.

On the other hand, outstandings have been regular and rather heavy. The population has greatly fallen in numbers since 1897 and at the end of 1907 was less by 14 per cent. than it was in 1891. The average fallow area amounts to 39,839 acres in a total occupied area of 192,540 acres. At the end of 1906-07 the occupied area was only 103,986 acres and compared with 109,160 acres in 1897-98 and 115,072 acres in 1879-80.

123. It is important to note, as I have again and again indicated throughout this report that these statements do not have an equal bearing on all parts of the táluka. I have already pointed out (para. 103) that the rise in price of dry-crops greatly benefits the east, but not the west, that the fallow area increases from east to west (para. 77), that forfeitures and relinquishments have been confined almost entirely to the west (para. 92), that outstandings have been heavier and more frequent in the west than the east (para. 91), that, if the cost of agricultural labour has risen it has only been in the west (para. 107), and that the west of the táluka is unhealthy. In fact the east has in every way been far more prosperous and fortunate than the west.

124. It is thus clear that now, at second revision settlement, the west of the táluka must be dealt with very much more leniently than the east, that in fact the rates may equitably be considerably raised in the east, but must be lowered in the west.

Present Settlement.

125. Map A appended shows the existing groups and rates.

126. The táluka was entirely remeasured by Colonel Anderson, but only partially reclassified. The procedure adopted was very similar to that described in paragraphs 160,161 of this office No. 2140, dated 14th August 1908 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Ránebennur Táluka).

127. In Dhárwár District the only increases added to the simple soil classification annas were "nalla chad" and "alluvial chad" (*vide* Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II, Part II, pages 22 to 26).

128. A fairly extensive examination of the soil classification in different parts of the district leaves me of opinion that in tracts of moderate rainfall, as in the east of Dhárwár Táluka, the deductions made from the classification values on account of land being "karal" (*i.e.*, having clayey soil, which does not easily absorb water, and which if once wetted does not soon dry) were sometimes insufficient.

"Rice land.

129. At first revision settlement a consolidated assessment for soil and water was applied to rice land, the maximum rate being Rs. 9 in the first two dry-crop groups, Rs. 8 in the third and fourth and part of the fifth group, Rs. 7-8-0 in the remainder of the fifth and in the sixth group, Rs. 6 in Alnaver village, and Rs. 5 in all villages of the lowest group except Alnaver. The rate varies sometimes in the same group owing to the táluka not having been settled as now constituted at first revision.

130. The systems of soil and water classification and of assessment were precisely those described in paragraphs 218 ff of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Karajgi Táluka).

Garden lands.

I.—Motasthal.

131. Motasthal garden land was assessed precisely as described in paragraphs 227 and 228 of the report just referred to.

II.—Patasthal.

132. On patasthal bagayat a maximum rate of Rs. 9 was imposed.

Proposed Dry-crop groups.

133. In order to confirm my grouping, which I base on the usual considerations, I have, as hitherto, compiled statistics of leases and sales of dry-crop land from the Record-of-Rights and Mutation Registers (compiled in 1905 and subsequent years), all recorded transactions from 1897 onwards being included. A very great majority of the cases of subletting are yearly leases which, more than any others, are a true measure of the letting value of land.

134. I made inquiries as usual to find out beyond what limits abnormally high or abnormally low rents could safely be regarded as spurious, and I found, as might be expected in a táluka where the conditions vary so greatly from west to east, that rents vary enormously, and that a rent which may safely be regarded as spurious in the east of the táluka, where rents are high, cannot by any means be taken as such in the west where rents are often very low.

135. In the east of the táluka I found that a rent of less than twice the assessment is very generally spurious, but that in the west genuine rents of only the assessment (or even less) are common. By rent I may say I mean "gross rent", that is to say, in cases where the tenant pays the assessment, I reckon the rent as what he pays the landlord *plus* the assessment.

136. These extremely low rents I attribute chiefly to the scarcity of rayats. A great deal of land must of necessity lie fallow—the average is 39,839 out of total occupied area of 192,540 acres—and naturally, rice land is cultivated in preference to dry-crop (*vide* para. 8—1), so that if poor dry-crop land is to be let at all, the owner must be content with a very small rent.

137. As the letting value of land thus varied very greatly in different parts of the táluka, it was impossible to apply the same scale throughout in eliminating spurious cases, and ultimately I decided to reject rents of less than twice the assessment in batches A, B, C, D, E and F, and only those in which the rent was less than the mere assessment in the remaining batches. The former multiple I regard as thoroughly correct for batches A and B; but rather high for batches C, D and E. The latter multiple, which could hardly be lower, is undoubtedly suitable for the batches to which it is applied. For a

confirmation of these remarks, which I make as a result of inquiry into many individual cases, I may refer to paragraph 153 below. The maximum limit is of less importance, as exceptionally high rents seldom occur. I have eliminated only one or two cases in which the rent exceeded 12 times the assessment.

138. It must of course be admitted that since the elimination of spurious cases in batches C, D, E and F is admittedly not exact, the resulting figures for these batches are not an exact measure of the letting value of land in them. Exact figures could of course have been found by eliminating only such cases as inquiry in these parts of the taluka showed could safely be taken as spurious, but a multiplication of scales for elimination would complicate the statistics and at the same time it might be suspected that the rents recorded for any particular batch were higher than for another because of the difference of scale employed to eliminate spurious cases. Hence, I prefer to take one definite limit, though it is admittedly not exact for every batch where it is applied. Though the figures thus obtained for batches C, D, E and F are not an exact measure of the letting value of land in them, it will be found that this inaccuracy hardly affects the utility of the statistics for confirming the grouping and rates which I propose.

139. In the west of the taluka there are many mixed survey numbers, containing both rice and dry-crop land, and this fact is one of the reasons of the meagreness of the statistics for this region; for in order that the statistics might not be vitiated by the inclusion of rice land I have admitted no case of subletting from a mixed survey number unless the rate of assessment on the area sublet was less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the maximum dry-crop rate. Such cases were few, and the aberrations, if any, caused by the inclusion of rice land must be almost infinitesimal.

140. The resulting statistics for each village are shown in Appendix S. They exhibit considerable variations from village to village. It is only when masses of statistics are formed that stable and reliable results are obtained, and I accordingly combined the figures for various batches of villages, the result being shown in the following table. These batches were formed on consideration of climate, markets and communications (subject to the condition that the present maximum rate should be the same in all the villages of each batch) in order to show clearly how and why I change the existing grouping. The condition just mentioned is not strictly observed in batches B and F; but in these cases I have reduced all to a common maximum rate by the obvious method of changing the assessment for any village in the same ratio as it is necessary to change its maximum rate in order to bring it to the common maximum rate. The change is necessary only in 4 villages of batch B and 2 of batch F. The batches are shown on map B:—

Batch.	Area let.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Present maximum rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.
A	5,576	14,530	53,640	3.69	3 0 0
B	14,340	30,675	98,529	3.21	2 10 0
C	1,749	3,156	9,025	2.85	2 10 0
D	591	464	1,680	3.62	2 6 0
E	162	145	583	4.01	2 6 0
F	2,281	4,321	11,444	2.64	2 6 0
G	168	162	205	1.26	2 6 0
H	396	254	475	1.87	2 0 0
J	346	235	887	3.11	1 10 0
K	251	211	270	1.28	1 10 0
L	246	154	180	1.16	1 4 0
M	147	106	102	1.81	1 2 0

N. B.—In this statement the rent is calculated, in cases where the tenant pays the assessment to Government, by adding the assessment to the amount actually paid by the tenant to the landlord. Thus the multiple in column 5 diminished by unity is the profit expressed in multiples of assessment. By rent I always mean "gross rent" as calculated above. 'Net rent,' i.e., gross rent *minus* assessment I refer to as profit or net rent.

141. The groups which I propose to form are shown on map C.

142. Group I consists of batch A. It comprises Dhárwár, and the villages in close proximity to and having excellent communications with Dhárwár.

Group I.

This group is excellently well off for climate, markets and communications. Reference to the statement in paragraph 140 above will show that the letting value of land is higher here than in any other part of the táluka.

Group II.

143. Group II consists of batch B.

This group has an excellent dry-crop climate and is fairly well off for markets and communications, though inferior to group I in these respects.

144. Reference to maps A and B will show that to form this group I have cut off batch C from Colonel Anderson's second group. I have done this because, for the reasons stated in paragraphs 58 to 61 above, I think the line from Dhárwár to Takkod, and not as adopted by Colonel Anderson the Poona-Bangalore road, is the correct climatic dividing line. My opinion is confirmed by the fact that from 1896-97 up to 1907-08 inclusive, 270 acres of land had been resigned absolutely or forfeited in batch C; but none in either A and B—an indication that the present assessment bears more heavily on C than on the other 2 batches.

145. I may finally refer to the statistics of leases in paragraph 140 above which are:—

Batch.		Present maximum rate.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	
B	...	2 10 0	3.21
C	...	2 10 0	2.85

These figures show that the letting value of land is distinctly lower in C than in B, and thus confirm my action.

Group III.

146. Group III consists of batches C, D and E.

By Colonel Anderson batch C was included in a higher group than batches D and E; but I hope I have justified my opinion that batch C is not at all superior in climate to batches D and E; and it is obviously not superior in communications and markets. In fact the three batches are about equal in all these matters. Also, I may point out (para. 92) that from 1896-97 inclusive up to 1907-08, 270 acres of land were resigned or forfeited in batch C, but none in batches D and E—an indication that the present assessment bears more heavily on C than on the other two batches, that is to say that C is too highly assessed relative to D and E. Accordingly here also I abandon Colonel Anderson's grouping.

147. In this group the climate is less favourable for dry-crop cultivation than in either of the first 2 groups, owing to the rainfall, which increases very rapidly to the west, being too heavy, especially in the early part of the monsoon.

148. The lease statistics are these:—

Batch.		Multiple rent is of assessment.	Existing maximum rate.	Multiple rent is of assessment calculated for a uniform maximum rate of Rs. 2-10.
			Rs. a. p.	
C	...	2.85	2 10 0	2.85
D	...	3.62	2 6 0	3.27
E	...	4.01	2 6 0	3.63

The figures in column 4 would seem to show that even under a uniform rate the letting value of land would be higher in D and E than in C. But as I have fully shown in dealing with Karajgi Táluka (para. 249 of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907, Report on Second Revision Settlement of Karajgi Táluka), the multiple expressing rent in terms of assessment is much higher for red soil than for black. It follows inevitably that the multiple for any batch is affected by the proportions of black and red soil in that batch. Now, the proportion of red soil in batch D is higher than in batch C, and this accounts in great measure for the relatively high multiple for batch D. Had the statistics for black soil and for red been separated, far more convincing statistics could have been given; but in view of the remarks in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Government Resolution No. 4746, dated 14th May 1909, Revenue Department, I have not done this.

149. The statistics for batch E are too meagre to give reliable results.

Group IV. 150. Group IV consists of batch F.

Here the rainfall is too light for good dry-crop cultivation, and the villages are badly off for communications.

Group V. 151. Group V consists of batches G, H and J.

Here the rainfall is too heavy for superior dry-crop cultivation, and the villages are somewhat distant from important markets.

152. At present these 3 batches lie in 3 different groups; but it is obvious that batch H, produced to the north, would include batch G, and produced to the south would include batch J, so that all 3 lie in the same climatic belt. Had batch J been settled along with batch H, instead of as part of another táluka, it seems clear that the rate would have been the same in both.

153. The lease statistics are as follows:—

Batch.		Multiple rent is of assessment.	Present maximum rate.
1		2	3
G	... ..	1.26	Rs. a. p. 2 6 0
H	... ..	1.87	2 0 0
J	... ..	3.11	1 10 0

As may be seen by reference to paragraph 140 above, the statistics are too meagre to be of much use, but so far as they go they show that under existing maximum rates, rents are higher in proportion to assessment in J than in H, and in H than in G, and confirm in a general way my combination of these batches into one group.

154. Further confirmation is afforded by a reference to paragraph 173 below, from which it appears that, in proportion to its area, forfeiture and relinquishments have been heavier in G than in H, while there have been none in J—an indication that the present rates of assessment bear more heavily on G than on H and on H than on J.

Group VI. 155. Group VI consists of batch K.

Here the rainfall is still heavier, *i. e.*, the climate is still less favourable for dry-crop cultivation than in group V, and the villages are still farther from important markets.

Group VII. 156. Group VII consists of batches L and M.

The climate is here the worst in the táluka for dry-crop cultivation.

It is obvious that these two batches properly form one group, and I have no doubt the existing rates would have been the same in both had they not been settled at different times and as parts of different tálukas.

Proposed Dry-crop Rates.

157. In paragraphs 123 and 124 I have endeavoured to show that for many reasons the west of the táluka must be treated far more leniently than the east. I may now add that this conclusion is confirmed by the difference in letting value of land in these two regions, and that my proposals take the general form of an increase of assessment in the east, and a reduction in the west.

158. It may possibly be objected that the lease statistics I have given in paragraph 140 do not conclusively show that the west is far more heavily assessed than the east inasmuch as I admittedly struck out as spurious in the east cases which I should have retained in the west. But, let the two batches A and H be taken, for instance, one in the east, and the other in the west and let the same scale for elimination of fractions be applied to A as has been applied to H, and the multiple for A for rent expressed in times of assessment so obtained is 3.27 as against 1.87 in H. Hence the difference in letting value of land in the east and west indicated by the statistics is real. The fact that the limit so obtained for batch A differs little from that in paragraph 140, *viz.*, 3.69, shows also that the minimum limit of 2 which I have adopted in eliminating spurious cases in the east of the táluka is suitable. That such a limit is quite unsuitable for the west and that the limit there must be at most one, is clear from a glance at the detailed statistics in Appendix S.

159. The proposed groups and maximum rates are shown succinctly in the following table:—

Batch.				Multiple rent is of assessment.	Present maximum rates.	Proposed group.	Proposed maximum rate.
1				2	3	4	5
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
A	...	...	...	3.69	3 0 0	I	3 10 0
B	...	...	...	3.21	2 10 0	II	3 0 0
C	...	...	...	2.85	2 10 0	} III	2 10 0
D	...	...	...	3.62	2 6 0		
E	...	...	...	4.01	2 6 0		
F	...	...	...	2.64	2 6 0	IV	2 6 0
G	...	...	...	1.26	2 6 0	} V	2 0 0
H	...	...	...	1.87	2 0 0		
J	...	...	...	3.11	1 10 0		
K	...	...	...	1.28	1 10 0	VI	1 6 0
L	...	...	...	1.16	1 4 0	} VII	1 2 0
M	...	...	...	1.81	1 2 0		

160. For group I, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 3-10-0.

By my proposal the maximum rate is increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-10-0 in all the villages.

161. For group II, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 3.

By my proposal the maximum rate is increased from Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 3 in 39 villages and remains unchanged in 4.

162. In proposing these rates of Rs. 3-10-0 and Rs. 3 for groups I and II respectively, I have felt compelled to be guided by the orders of Government for the second revision settlement of the neighbouring táluka of Hubli (Government Resolution No. 4365, dated 29th May 1905, Revenue Department) where these rates have been adopted for the first five years of the settlement for the two highest groups, it being guaranteed that maximum rates of Rs. 2-15-0 and Rs. 3-4-0 respectively will not be exceeded during the full settlement period of 30 years. I do not think that the 2 highest groups of Dhárwár táluka can logically be assessed at a higher rate than the corresponding groups of Hubli. The climate in the highest groups of these tálukas is pretty much the same, and

Hubli is a far larger and more important trade centre than Dhárwár. At first revision settlement rates of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-10-0 were adopted for the two highest groups of Dhárwár Táluka and rates of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-8-0 (with one village assessed at an intermediate rate of Rs. 2-10-0) for the corresponding groups of Hubli; and during the past 30 years Hubli Town has increased in importance far more than Dhárwár, and is now the chief cotton mart of the district, nearly all the cotton even of Dhárwár táluka going there.

163. If on the expiry of the 5 years, it is decided to raise the rates on the two highest groups of Hubli to Rs. 3-15-0 and Rs. 3-4-0 (the sanctioned limits for 30 years), then I think rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-4-0 ought to be adopted for the corresponding groups of Dhárwár Táluka. It is not clear, however, on what grounds the rates in Hubli can be raised. In this connection I may quote the remarks of the Commissioner, S. D., in forwarding to Government the Second Revision Settlement Report of Karajgi Táluka :—" I have never understood the theory under which the effect of plague in Hubli, etc., is supposed to last for a few years only. The effect in reducing the number of able bodied labourers, as compared with what it would have been had there been no epidemic, would, one would think, last for something like a generation after a cessation of the epidemic." I am decidedly of opinion, however, that at the present time rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-4 would not be too high for groups I and II of Dhárwár táluka, and these are the rates I should have proposed had the orders on Hubli not stood in the way.

164. For the lower groups there is no such difficulty, and I propose for each a single maximum rate which I think will be suitable throughout the full period of 30 years.

165. For group III, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0.

By my proposal the maximum rate is increased from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-10-0 in 15, and remains unchanged at Rs. 2-10-0 in 12 villages.

166. For group IV, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2-6-0.

167. This rate is that already fixed as not to be exceeded in the group of Navalgund Táluka which adjoins this group on the east.

By my proposal the rate remains unchanged in 2 villages and is increased from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2-6-0 in two.

168. For group V, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2.

169. The lease statistics in paragraph 140 above are meagre, but, so far as they may be relied on they show that no increase of assessment is possible in batch H (present maximum rate Rs. 2) which forms the larger part of this group, that some reduction is just in G (present maximum rate Rs. 2-6-0), and that an increase is allowable in J (present maximum rate, Rs. 1-10-0).

By my proposal the rate is increased from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2 in 2 villages, remains unchanged in 18 and is reduced from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2 in 6.

170. For group VI, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0. This involves a reduction from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 in all villages.

The lease statistics in paragraph 159 above show that some reduction is just.

171. For group VII, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0.

The rate will thus remain the same in 6 villages, and will be reduced from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-2 in 9.

172. It will be admitted I think that no increase of assessment is possible in batch M and that a reduction is just in batch L.

The maximum rates recently sanctioned for the contiguous villages in Haliyál Táluka on the west are Re. 1 and Re. 0-14-0.

173. Reference to the figures in paragraph 159 above will show that by my proposals the rates are increased only in batches where the letting value of land is distinctly high, are reduced in batches where the letting value is exceptionally low, and are kept unaltered in the others. Further confirmation of the general fairness of the rates is afforded by the statistics of forfeitures and relinquishments, which are:—

Batch.		Area relinquished or forfeited from 1896-97 to 1907-08.	Total occupied area.
		Acres.	Acres.
A	...	.....	16,600
B	...	.....	70,393
C	...	270	17,033
D	...	.....	8,432
E	...	.....	2,169
F	...	.....	13,766
G	...	1,119	5,751
H	...	1,437	14,030
J	...	.....	5,011
K	...	3,618	10,668
L	...	421	2,913
M	...	196	6,209

These figures show that the maximum rate has been raised in the batches—A, B, D, E, F, and J—in which no relinquishments or forfeitures have taken place, has been kept unchanged in those—C, H, and M—in which relinquishments and forfeitures have been comparatively light, and has been lowered in those in which they have been heavy.

Proposed Rice Groups and Rates.

174. In the taluka there are 20,114 acres classed as rice land.

175. In order to confirm the grouping which I propose, I have collected lease statistics which are given in some detail in Appendix T. The great majority of survey numbers which contain rice land contain also dry-crop, and it is thus difficult to obtain statistics which are not to some extent vitiated by the inclusion of dry-crop land along with the rice. However, in order to eliminate so far as possible any aberration arising from this cause, I have excluded from consideration altogether survey numbers in which the area of rice land does not exceed the area of dry-crop land, and from the remaining survey numbers have accepted only cases in which the rate of assessment on the leased land exceeds the maximum dry-crop rate of the village, except for rice land of the 6th water-class. An exception is necessary in the case of rice land of 6th water-class because such land is assessed at the dry-crop rate. I think it may be taken that these precautions render the disturbance caused by the inclusion of dry-crop land, if not zero, then almost infinitesimal.

176. A great deal of the rice land is let for grain rents, and I have converted these rents into money at the price of rice given in paragraph 99. This price is Rs. 10-5-0 per her of paddy, a her being 128 local sers.

177. As in the case of dry-crop land I combined the statistics for various batches of villages, and they are as follows :—

Batch.		Area let.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Present maximum rate.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.
A	...	46	124	344	2-77	9 0 0
B	...	113	296	977	3-30	9 0 0
C	...	146	400	1,015	2-53	9 0 0
D+E	...	282	739	2,002	2-70	8 0 0
F	...	...	...	...	.....	8 0 0
G+H+J	...	2,050	5,117	12,206	2-38	8 0 0
K	...	375	803	1,402	1-74	7 8 0
L	...	103	193	297	1-53	7 8 0
M	...	156	243	1,204	4-95	5, except in Alnavar, where it is Rs. 6.

In forming groups for rice land, it is to be remembered that climate hardly counts at all, since the rainfall has already been taken account of in fixing the water-class of the land. There remain the considerations of markets, communications and husbandry.

178. For batches A and B—forming rice group No. I—I propose to retain the present maximum rate of Rs. 9. In this region rice land yields a very satisfactory profit, there being a good demand for rice at good prices in the local bazárs and in Dhárwár.

179. I do not propose a higher rate for batch A than for batch B, although the former contains the town of Dhárwár, because in batch B the rice area is small and the produce can be disposed of very profitably in the local bazárs, so that the distance from Dhárwár is immaterial. The statistics in paragraph 177 above, so far as they go, indicate that the letting value of rice land is even higher in B than in A, but the statistics for A are meagre.

180. For batches C, D, E and F—forming rice group No. II—I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 8.

181. The existing maximum rate in batch C is Rs. 9; and I have cut off this batch from Colonel Anderson's Rs. 9 group, just as in the case of dry-crop land I place this batch in a lower group than he did. The statistics for A, B and C in paragraph 177 above justify this action.

182. It may be objected that these batches are as well off for markets and communications as batch B, and they certainly have a more favourable climate for rice. I would point out, however, that these batches lie just within the region where rice is extensively grown, and that therefore the rayat cannot so easily sell his produce by retail in the local bazár, but generally disposes of it to dealers. The price he gets is therefore less. Also, I think it is incorrect to consider the value of the rice land taken by itself. If, as is generally the case in a region where both wet and dry-crops are commonly grown, a rayat cultivates both rice and dry-crop land, then it is clear that it will be more advantageous to him if his rice land is situated in a region where dry-crop land yields a high, than in a region where it yields a low, profit. Now I have already shown that dry-crop cultivation is more profitable in batches A and B than in batches C, D and E.

183. The lease statistics also bear out the conclusion that the maximum rate should be lower in C, D and E than in A and B. They are:—

Batch.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Present maximum rate.
1	2	3
A + B	3.01	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0
C	2.58	9 0 0
D + E	2.70	8 0 0

184. By my proposal the rate is reduced from Rs. 9 to Rs. 8 in 12 villages and remain unchanged in 19.

185. For batches G, H and J—forming group III for rice land—I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 7-8-0.

186. The rice grown in these villages is sold chiefly to Dhárwár dealers, and they are clearly farther from Dhárwár than those of groups I and II, and on this ground a less maximum rate is just.

The multiple which rent is of assessment for this group is 2.01.

By my proposal the rate is reduced from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0 in all the villages.

187. For batch K, forming rice group IV I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 7.

188. This group is still farther from good markets than the preceding, and lies in a region where dry-crop cultivation is distinctly less profitable.

By my proposal the maximum rate is reduced from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 in all the villages. The multiple rent is of assessment is only 1.51, and some reduction seems just.

189. For group V—batches L and M—I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 6-8-0.

190. This is the most backward part of the taluka. In batch L rent is only 1.32 times the assessment under the present maximum rate of Rs. 7-8-0. The multiple in M is much more satisfactory being 4.95, but in that batch the maximum rate is Rs. 5 in all villages except Alnavar, where it is Rs. 6. Thus, a reduction in L and an increase in M, such as my proposal involves, seem suitable. I may add that in the adjoining villages of Haliyal the rates recently sanctioned are Rs. 6 and Rs. 5-4-0.

Garden Land.

I.—Motasthal.

191. The method of assessing motasthal garden land employed at last settlement may be continued. Its area is 608 acres.

II.—Patasthal.

192. There are 376 acres classed as patasthal garden land, and the present maximum rate is Rs. 9, I propose to raise the rate to Rs. 10 in batches A and B and to retain the present rate elsewhere. It so happens that the only cases of lease available refer to land lying in A and B, and, consolidated, they are as follows :—

Batch.		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
A	...	26	168	460	2.73
B	...	57	275	954	3.47
		83	443	1,414	3.19

193. To prevent the figures being vitiated by the inclusion of other than garden land, I rejected all cases in which the area of rice or dry-crop land included was not either nil or negligible. After careful inquiry I was able to accept all of the remaining cases as genuine, and therefore no cases have been eliminated as spurious.

The statistics are meagre of course, but so far as they go, they justify the slight increase I propose.

194. I have inspected most of the garden land in the taluka, and I find that it is used only for vegetables and sugarcane. This explains why the rate proposed here is so low as compared with the Rs. 15 rate proposed for Hāngal taluka in the south-west of the district, where betel-nuts, betel-leaves, plantains and cocoanuts are abundantly produced. The land here could no doubt be made as much use of as there if the necessary capital were spent on it; but, as Colonel Anderson remarked 30 years ago, we must accept facts as they are.

195. In batches A and B vegetables can be very easily and remuneratively disposed of in the local markets. But in the west of the taluka there is no such demand; nor has there been anything like the same degree of prosperity as in the east of the taluka. Consequently, I retain the present maximum rate everywhere except in A and B.

Patasthal Irrigation.

196. The sources of patasthal irrigation are :—

- (1) 83 second class irrigation tanks and nallas, irrigating 4,318 acres ;
- (2) Other nallas, as detailed in paragraph 198 below ;
- (3) 35 one-man tanks, irrigating 275 acres ;
- (4) 49 inámdár's tanks, irrigating 601 acres ;
- (5) Pot-kharab tanks.

197. As for cases (1), (3), (4) and (5), the orders issued on paragraphs 207 to 211 of this office No. 2640, dated 28th October 1909 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Hángal Táluka) will apply here also. In accordance with Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907, an inquiry has already been made regarding nallas under head (2) (*vide paras. 193, 193 below*).

*Inquiry directed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2759,
dated 15th March 1907, Revenue Department.*

198. In Appendix U I give a statement of the land in the táluka which is irrigated by direct flow from nallas not in charge of the Irrigation Department.

199. I have inspected two-thirds of this land, and my conclusion regarding it is the same as I have already arrived at for similar land in the tálukas of Ránebennur, Hángal and Kod ; that is to say, I do not think it is necessary to abolish the patasthal assessment on this land, on account of uncertainty of water-supply, but I think that, as a good many changes have taken place in the past 30 years, the land ought all to be reclassified for water in order that anomalies may be removed. The water-supply is directly dependent on the rainfall and ceases with the rains, and the lands are classed for water accordingly. The rainfall is not precarious. These fields get the water-supply they are assessed as obtaining in all years of normal rainfall, and when the rain fails the water-share of assessment is remitted as a matter of course.

Effect of proposed Rates.

200. The maximum rates I have proposed cause an increase of Rs. 18,885 or 9·38 per cent. in the total assessment of Government occupied land. There is an increase of 11·51 per cent. in the case of dry-crop, and of 11·57 per cent. in the case of garden land, and a decrease of 1·73 per cent. in the case of rice land.

Complaints of Over-assessment.

201. Before I close this report, I may say that the only complaints of over-assessment that I have received in the east of the táluka have referred to red soil land, and "karal" land. The latter I have referred to in paragraph 128 above. As regards the former, I may remark that the present system of fixing the relative assessments on the various classes of soil is not unassailable. For instance, the valuation of the productive capacity of the various soils in annas is not made on scientific principles. I believe that in Madras the productive capacity of the various grades of soil was ascertained by careful crop experiments ; but this was not done in Bombay, so far as I know. It is true that in Bombay the relative anna valuations have been adjusted since they were originally fixed, but the adjustment did not rest on any very precise data. Again, the relative productive capacities of black and red soil are not constant, but vary according to climate. A moderate rainfall is generally more favourable to superior dry-crop than to poor dry-crop soil, while the opposite is the case with a heavy rainfall. I have proved this in paragraph 250 of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Karajgi táluka), and indeed the fact is indicated by the lease statistics of any táluka bordering the Mallád. Also, the crops grown on superior and inferior soil—which may be taken as equivalent to black and red soil respectively in Dhárwár district—are not the same, and thus at revision settlements the assessments of

both kinds of soil may be raised because of a rise in price of crops grown only on one of them.

202. I make these remarks, not because I am now advocating any general change in the method of fixing the relative assessments of various grades of soil, but in order to show that it may easily happen that red soil is over-assessed in a particular region. It is well-known that Colonel Anderson at the time of first revision settlement found the assessment of red soil too high relatively, and reduced the classification value of such soil accordingly. He effected a further reduction by means of his jantris, which are not ready-reckoners, as is generally supposed. For instance, where 16 annas soil was assessed at Rs. 2-10, he assessed 4 annas soil, not at 10½ annas, but only at 9 annas; where 16 annas soil was assessed at Rs. 2, he assessed 4 annas soil, not at 8 annas, but at 7; and so on. His jantris in fact yielded assessments of red soil less by from nil to 40 per cent. than would have been yielded by ready-reckoner jantris. It may possibly be the case that the reductions thus made by him were not sufficient.

203. But I have argued at length in favour of the special treatment of red soil in my Report on the Second Revision Settlement of Karajgi taluka, and in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Government Resolution No. 4746, dated 14th May 1909, Revenue Department, Government have decided against this course. It is, therefore, hardly permissible for me to open the subject again, though I should like to, but perhaps I may be pardoned a brief reference only to the central argument used against me. It is as follows:—"According to statements in paragraph 244 of the report, the average sale price per acre of black soil is Rs. 45.53, and the average sale price per acre of red soil is Rs. 12.83; the average profit per acre of black soil is Rs. 3.48 and the average profit per acre of red soil is Rs. 1.41. The average profit therefore on black soil land is 7.64 per cent. on the average value of the land, and the average profit on red soil is 10.99 per cent. on the average value of that class of land. It is manifest therefore that the profit per acre is in the case of red soil much higher than in the case of black."

204. With the utmost deference I would suggest for consideration whether the conclusion stated in the last sentence can possibly be right in face of the premise "the average profit per acre in the case of black soil is Rs. 3.48 and the average profit per acre of red soil is Rs. 1.41," which it directly contradicts; whether the correct conclusion to be drawn from the premises is not, that the profit per acre on red soil is a higher percentage of selling price than the profit per acre on black soil (or, in the words used a few lines lower in the Government Resolution, "the percentage of profit on the value of the land (is) less for black than for red soil"); whether this does not mean that a buyer will give *less* for an area of red soil which lets at a certain net rent than he will for an area of black soil which lets at the same rent or, in other words, that capital is attracted by investments in black more readily than by investments in red soil; and whether this does not simply show that (not only is the normal profit per acre less on red soil than on black but) there are certain disadvantages connected with the realisation of the return from red soil which do not affect black.

205. These advantages are at least two. One is that in a region of moderate rainfall the return from red soil is less certain than the return from black. In satisfactory years both kinds of soil yield their proper outturn; but on the other hand a break in the rains which would hardly affect a black soil crop, may ruin a red soil one. Hence the landlord (and the tenant as well, of course) is not so certain that he will get the normal return from red soil as that he will get it from black, and the actual return received varies more from year to year. It is true that if the owner does not get the full rent one year he attempts to collect the deficiency the next, but it is obvious that he cannot always succeed in this and that he will fail oftener in the case of red soil than of black.

206. Another disadvantage is that more tenants are required to cultivate an area of red soil yielding a certain normal return than to cultivate an area of black soil yielding the same return; so that black soil land is more easily managed.

207. Had red soil no disadvantages as compared with black, a buyer would assuredly give as much for a specified normal annual return from the one as for the same return from the other. Also, the percentage of net rent to selling price appears to have no dependence on the assessment, and to depend entirely on what normal return buyers are willing to sink money in land for, subject to such considerations as I have detailed in the two preceding paragraphs. For instance, in a tract containing both black and red soil, if the assessment on the black soil only were lowered, the normal profit on it would be increased, but the percentage of profit on selling price would not rise, because the selling price of the land would also increase.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. W. W. MACKIE,

Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Southern Division.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Dhárwár, district Dhárwár, for the years 1896-1907.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1896	0.45	2	8.61	11	19.96	41	8.91	12	1.71	4	39.64	70	
1897	0.05	...	7.65	11	17.91	36	14.09	16	1.54	1	41.24	64	
1898	1.93	3	8.22	13	13.67	35	15.51	25	2.62	5	41.95	81	
1899	1.90	3	3.64	5	7.75	28	9.37	15	0.60	2	23.26	53	
1900	0.24	1	7.60	9	18.86	39	4.22	11	0.29	1	31.21	61	
1901	1.00	3	9.25	14	11.61	35	9.12	22	3.19	5	34.17	79	
1902	1.27	3	4.49	6	11.96	26	7.59	18	13.15	14	38.46	67	
1903	...	...	2.94	10	12.61	31	10.21	19	2.03	6	27.84	66	
1904	0.41	2	7.33	10	13.48	28	3.95	12	1.26	2	26.93	54	
1905	0.13	1	3.28	11	8.77	21	7.38	15	0.61	1	20.17	49	
1906	0.29	1	1.76	4	11.26	28	20.61	32	2.61	5	36.53	70	
1907	0.13	...	3.08	4	15.93	35	16.06	26	1.34	4	36.54	69	
Average	0.70	2	5.70	9	13.65	32	10.58	19	2.58	4	33.16	65	

APPENDIX

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and													
		Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural							
		Government.		Allotated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percent- age of cultiva- tion on the gross area.	Area occupied.				
		Num- ber.	Area in acres.	Num- ber.	Area in acres.	Num- ber.	Area in acres.				Cropped (in %).		Fallow.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dharwad.	1894-95	142	222,097	31	52,541	173	275,238	167	265,780	...	4,655	153,761	39,900	192,416	
	1895-96	142	222,097	31	52,541	173	275,238	167	265,780	...	4,708	153,868	34,977	189,007	
	1897-98	142	222,097	31	52,541	173	275,238	167	265,780	...	5,723	159,706	36,566	196,117	
	1898-99	142	222,097	31	52,541	173	275,238	167	265,780	...	5,517	156,609	37,642	190,798	
	1900-01	142	222,094	31	52,541	173	275,235	167	265,787	...	5,305	149,404	40,390	192,978	
	1901-02	142	222,094	31	52,541	173	275,235	167	265,787	...	4,636	146,810	33,396	182,539	
	1902-03	142	222,094	31	52,541	173	275,235	167	265,787	...	4,418	147,730	40,598	182,738	
	1903-04	142	222,094	31	52,541	173	275,235	167	265,787	...	4,685	142,763	43,581	191,998	
	1904-05	142	222,027	31	52,541	173	275,167	167	265,689	...	5,084	146,811	46,037	192,061	
	1906-07	142	222,027	31	52,540	173	275,167	167	265,689	...	2,157	142,804	45,124	190,608	
	Averages	142	222,052	31	52,541	173	275,223	167	265,944	92.9	4,564	142,137	39,639	182,540	
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped, column 52.
	1896-97	142	222,097	31	52,541	173	275,238	167	265,780	...	4,964	149,610	39,650	192,166	
	1899. { Sown	142	222,094	31	52,541	173	275,235	167	265,787	...	1,595	150,861	41,294	192,430	
	1900. { Matured*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905-06	142	222,097	31	52,540	173	275,167	167	265,689	...	490	153,999	54,429	190,928		
1907-08	142	222,027	31	52,540	173	275,167	167	265,689	...	5,625	154,824	52,385	190,834		

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.												
		Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugar- cane.
		Mug and Udid.	Moth and Kulth.	Others.	Total.	Vege- tables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.		
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.
Dharwad.	1894-95	5,227	6,187	1,008	24,123	450	...	719	1,169	331	...	331	1,422	326
	1895-96	4,423	6,293	1,207	23,118	694	3	653	1,243	213	...	213	1,320	194
	1897-98	6,511	6,310	1,739	25,060	683	...	607	1,290	264	...	264	1,068	122
	1898-99	6,194	6,937	824	24,982	449	...	671	1,120	267	...	267	1,063	101
	1900-01	5,754	5,835	644	22,501	849	...	637	1,486	201	...	201	1,219	80
	1901-02	6,334	5,501	967	23,997	697	...	539	1,286	316	1	317	1,239	103
	1902-03	5,193	6,544	402	22,511	435	...	539	1,024	169	1	169	953	148
	1903-04	5,032	7,468	656	21,907	485	...	614	1,129	127	1	129	760	207
	1904-05	5,423	5,984	605	21,556	617	...	715	1,232	118	1	119	871	139
	1906-07	4,410	6,673	1,239	21,105	482	...	739	1,200	163	1	164	1,008	99
	Averages	5,456	6,272	926	23,148	581	...	657	1,238	218	...	218	1,064	152
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped, column 52.	3.46	3.98	0.59	14.70	0.37	...	0.43	0.79	0.14	...	0.14	0.69	0.10
	1899-07	5,510	6,296	1,519	24,546	678	3	644	1,225	248	...	248	984	208
	1899. { Sown	4,810	5,543	121	21,937	367	...	673	1,040	168	...	168	935	89
	1900. { Matured*	3,787	3,665	28	16,910	267	...	673	1,040	168	...	168	935	89
1905-06	1,748	5,439	741	15,929	286	...	733	1,040	133	1	134	853	26	
1907-08	2,536	6,446	1,109	17,772	319	...	731	1,250	96	1	97	766	212	

* Figures for area, matured, begin from column 20.

B.

of the Dhárwar Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate.

Unoccupied Area.				Crops.									Years.	Taluka.
Statistics are available.				Cereals.						Pulses.				
Area unoccupied.				Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy. ..	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	1	2
Available for culti- vation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.											
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
16,778	26,013	19,556	68,346	27,595	356	20,906	17,937	15,696	8	113,378	6,071	5,029	1894-95	...
16,535	27,870	19,998	68,003	68,177	379	20,450	16,558	15,128	10	110,702	6,667	4,428	1895-96	...
16,080	28,747	19,998	62,045	68,785	337	22,334	14,470	13,943	7	109,776	6,584	4,816	1897-98	...
14,972	28,733	18,398	61,992	56,283	289	21,417	20,746	13,350	14	113,129	6,333	5,794	1898-99	...
15,820	28,763	18,346	62,929	69,377	370	20,177	16,252	13,468	10	109,651	6,487	3,761	1900-01	...
15,913	28,763	18,346	62,924	67,363	365	21,357	19,282	13,508	8	111,872	6,087	4,068	1901-02	...
16,163	28,764	18,095	63,032	61,465	356	20,702	22,635	12,960	11	108,048	5,788	4,579	1902-03	...
16,900	28,764	18,099	63,763	60,430	333	20,463	18,877	13,512	43	99,697	4,331	4,130	1903-04	...
16,531	28,764	19,032	64,627	43,265	179	19,339	15,288	10,295	12	90,367	4,746	4,338	1904-05	...
17,991	28,764	19,043	65,801	54,064	264	18,379	12,355	11,269	28	96,574	5,461	3,322	1906-07	...
16,393	28,594	18,517	63,404	54,478	337	20,554	17,420	13,315	14	106,118	5,916	4,676	Averages	...
...	...	...	...	34.81	0.21	13.06	11.07	8.48	0.01	67.49	3.76	3.91	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped, column 53.	
16,088	27,829	19,099	62,616	52,939	303	20,861	16,672	14,318	8	105,060	5,669	5,552	1896-97	...
15,323	28,768	18,242	62,327	47,361	476	20,611	27,813	15,321	9	111,591	6,155	6,303	1899-1900	{ Sown ... Matured* ...
...	...	...	...	53,441	363	5,109	22,893	8,466	..	75,260	4,013	5,578	1906-06	...
17,960	28,764	19,043	66,793	37,715	240	19,684	19,682	9,799	15	87,115	3,900	4,107	1907-08	...
18,048	28,764	19,043	65,856	41,266	312	19,201	11,071	13,656	33	84,639	4,344	3,337	1907-08	...

Dhárwar.

Dhárwar.

Crops—continued.														Years.	Taluka.
Oil-seeds.					Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.			
Sesame.	Linseed.	Caster oil-seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.		Total.	Cotton.	Others.					Total.	1	2
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
297	109	200	2,678	79	3,423	...	18,974	553	19,427	430	163,028	4,414	159,614	1894-95	...
300	85	219	2,505	95	3,164	...	21,367	599	21,966	705	162,783	4,339	158,300	1895-96	...
472	70	406	2,187	93	3,227	9	19,659	689	20,347	441	162,535	6,067	156,468	1897-98	...
306	41	173	2,303	73	3,094	173	15,765	635	16,400	699	160,917	4,791	156,126	1900-01	...
75	14	68	3,383	26	3,496	7	17,371	699	17,920	636	156,276	3,637	152,639	1900-01	...
204	33	98	2,974	56	3,464	...	16,198	741	16,929	744	159,951	6,513	153,438	1901-02	...
284	79	198	2,370	33	4,064	...	18,191	630	18,811	934	156,648	4,505	152,143	1902-03	...
255	54	63	2,520	97	3,415	...	24,818	514	25,332	714	152,999	4,561	148,438	1903-04	...
317	71	98	2,573	74	3,053	...	29,702	549	30,251	1,483	149,164	5,149	144,006	1904-05	...
108	81	83	1,936	52	2,260	...	26,263	669	26,932	264	149,689	3,928	145,761	1906-07	...
310	60	160	2,674	71	3,375	19	20,817	617	21,434	707	157,391	4,690	152,701	Averages	...
0.10	0.04	0.10	1.70	0.05	3.02	0.01	13.23	0.39	13.63	0.45	...	...	...	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped, column 53.	
744	95	154	2,706	66	3,765	...	22,772	589	23,361	863	160,321	5,737	154,584	1896-97	...
146	100	130	4,126	74	4,576	81	14,181	470	14,651	459	155,477	3,331	152,146	1899-1900	{ Sown ... Matured* ...
146	100	130	4,126	74	4,576	81	14,131	470	14,601	459	114,149	3,331	110,818	1906-03	...
43	130	61	3,384	33	3,651	...	25,391	446	25,830	343	134,998	510	134,488	1906-03	...
142	96	91	1,709	67	2,103	...	32,830	530	33,360	659	140,799	2,340	138,459	1917-03	...

* Figures for area, matured, begin from column 20.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Basárs are held in the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dhárwár ...	Tuesday; and for rice only Sunday.	Jowári Rice Other grains and pulses ... Cattle Sheep and goats Oil Cloth Miscellaneous	Rs. 700 500 1,170 1,000 350 400 500 1,960 6,580	Jowári, wheat, rice, cotton and vegetables.
2	Alnáwar ...	Tuesday ...	Jowári Rice Other grains and pulses ... Sheep and goats Oil Cloth Miscellaneous	382 560 394 25 40 50 153 1,604	Rice.
3	Mugad ...	Saturday ...	Jowári Rice Other grains and pulses ... Oil Miscellaneous	330 650 174 30 93 1,277	Rice and jowári.
4	Uppin-Betgeri.	Saturday ...	Jowári Rice Other grains and pulses ... Cattle Sheep and goats Oil Cloth Miscellaneous	200 70 58 100 110 30 100 150 818	Jowári, rice and wheat.
5	Garag ...	Thursday ...	Jowári Rice Other grains and pulses .. Sheep and goats Oil Cloth Miscellaneous	50 50 37 33 80 60 156 466	Rice, jowári, wheat and cotton.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Hebli	... Wednesday	Jowári	Rs. 150	Rice and jowári.
			Rice	50	
			Other grains and pulses ...	48	
			Oil	33	
			Cloth	25	
			Miscellaneous	103	
				409	
7	Tegur	... Friday	Jowári	50	Rice and jowári.
			Rice	50	
			Other grains and pulses ...	9	
			Cloth	10	
			Miscellaneous	10	
				129	
8	Tadkod	... Sunday	Jowári	30	Rice, jowári and cotton.
			Rice	20	
			Other grains and pulses ...	28	
			Cloth	20	
			Miscellaneous	2	
				100	

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages, in the Dhárwár Taluka as per Census of 1901.

Agricultural Population.								Non-agricultural Population.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total Agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	To Non-cult Popul
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8,189	35,126	18,538	226	52,079	454	14,805	15,259	67,888	26,341	9,154	23,964	59,
2.51	27.70	10.68	0.18	41.07	0.36	11.68	12.04	59.11	20.77	7.22	18.90	4

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Religion and Education in the Dhárwár Taluka.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1901.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu Castea.							Muslimán Sects.		Christians.	Párscees.	Others.
			Berad or Bedar or Talwar.	Bráh-mans.	Kurab.	Ligáyat.	Mará-thás.	Máng or Madig.	Others.	Sheekha.	Others.			
Males	64,152	14.22	3,276	8,650	4,210	25,525	5,048	1,520	9,749	6,329	2,676	596	14	1
Females	62,645	1.19	3,379	2,577	3,412	24,245	6,639	1,672	9,679	6,226	2,770	520	11	1
Total	126,797	7.79	6,655	8,227	7,622	49,770	11,687	3,192	19,428	12,555	5,446	1,116	25	2

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of Villages in the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1886-87, 1900-01, 1905-06 and 1907-08.

Number of Villages.	Taluka and year.	Cattle.										Total.	Horse and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young Stock.						Small.	Large (i.e. of over 3 cattle.)	For passengers.	For produce and goods.
Uninhabited.	Inhabited.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	He-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buff a l o calves.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	<i>Dhárwár,</i>																		
	1886-87	21,309	4,855	20	17	972	98	10,032	8,027	12,471	3,900	65,901	802	6,900	8,930	10,324	529	240	4,681
39	129 1900-01	17,887	2,701	45	21	784	64	8,629	9,180	10,815	6,900	56,905	693	4,218	6,509	7,445	346	164	4,682
38	129 1905-06	14,754	2,415	301	74	573	102	7,169	7,772	9,312	5,564	48,326	422	5,631	6,702	7,345	226	676	3,806
40	121 1907-08	15,020	3,692	481	135	448	46	6,822	7,772	8,051	6,027	47,464	399	5,001	8,306	7,891	297	648	3,627

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination, in the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár District.

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Looms.		Cotton Faw-gins.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.		Liquor Shops.	Tálimkhánás.	Dharmshálas.	Temples			
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.			Primary.	Revaccination.				Hindu.	Musalmán.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15		
142	856	62	1,706	94	2	2	1904 ...	3,765	1904 ...	5,376	3,472	601	13	154	8	576	207
							1905 ...	4,055	1905 ...	4,044	3,590	622					
							1906 ...	3,759	1906 ...	3,557	3,638	674					
							1907 ...	3,172	1907 ...	3,519	3,226	801					
							1908 ...	4,068	1908 ...	4,420	3,833	771					
							Average ...	3,724		4,183	3,892	694					

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1897 and 1907 for Dhárwár Táluka.

Number of Villages.	Dhárwár Táluka.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Year.											
	1897 ...	21	1,336	4	148	10	1,230	6	446	10	193	
	1907 ...	25	1,038	4	114	11	798	8	487	3	35	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1905-07 in the Dhárwár Táluka.

Number of Village.	Táluka.	Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inám-dárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inám-dárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Param-pok Numbers.	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
142	Dhárwár ...	6,595	1,541	207	102	2,695	2,210	2,657	929	1,515	697	14,275	4,873

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank, and other sources of Water-supply in the 167 Villages of the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate for the years 1907-08.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	Wells, Budkis and the like								For Irrigation.	Tanks						Other Sources						Remarks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for Irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.			For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.			In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.
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
167	Dhárwár (1907-08) ...	66	180	161	272	340	521	147	70	12	98	21	57	17	278	7	4	...	2	...	1	...	66	...	...

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary sales in the Villages of the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1831 to 1895.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	23	269 36 12	400 0 8	1 7 9	2,558 0 0	9 7 8	6
„ II — 11 to 25 „ ...	44	397 6 14	632 5 11	1 9 6	11,061 0 0	27 13 7	17
„ III — 26 to 50 „ ...	20	110 21 12	164 8 0	1 7 10	5,510 0 0	49 13 6	33
„ IV — 51 to 100 „ ...	12	57 18 0	108 1 4	1 12 9	6,950 0 0	121 3 10	67
„ V — 101 to 250 „ ...	1	0 30 0	0 8 1	0 10 9	60 0 0	80 0 0	119
Total ...	100	835 28 6	1,300 8 0	1 8 11	26,139 0 0	31 4 5	20

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary sales in the Villages of the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1901 to 1905.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	17	232 13 8	328 8 0	1 6 7	1,819 0 0	7 13 3	6
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	37	256 20 0	511 6 8	1 15 11	8,798 0 0	34 4 10	17
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	31	164 33 12	356 0 8	2 2 7	18,198 0 0	80 1 0	37
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	18	50 27 12	90 1 7	1 12 5	5,956 0 0	117 7 10	66
„ V— 101 to 250 „ ...	2	1 7 8	0 14 0	0 11 9	200 0 0	168 6 9	229
Total ...	100	705 22 8	1,286 14 11	1 13 2	29,971 0 0	42 7 8	23

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing the sub-lettings in the Villages of the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár District during the years 1891 to 1895.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior holder as net rental (column 6-7.)	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Multiple which net rental is of survey assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	54	657 33	1,431 11 8	2 2 10	2,404 10 0	1,124 8 8	1,280 6 4	1 15 6	89
„ II— 2 to 3 „ ...	19	285 1	498 10 0	2 1 11	1,573 0 0	868 10 0	1,209 8 0	5 2 4	243
„ III— 3 to 4 „ ...	11	123 15	262 15 4	2 2 1	1,132 12 0	242 0 0	890 12 0	7 3 6	339
„ IV— 4 to 5 „ ...	6	90 20	147 8 0	1 10 0	801 0 0	134 0 0	667 0 0	7 5 7	453
„ V— 5 to 8 „ ...	8	62 3	109 12 0	1 12 8	779 0 0	109 12 0	669 4 0	10 12 6	68
„ VI— 8 to 12 „ ...	1	6 22	11 0 0	1 10 10	122 0 0	11 0 0	111 0 0	16 15 2	109
„ VII— 12 to 20 „ ...		6 0	11 4 0	1 14 0	160 0 0	11 4 0	148 12 0	24 12 8	1354
„ VIII— Over 20 „ ...	<i>Nil</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	1,181 24	2,472 13 0	2 1 6	6,972 6 0	1,935 13 8	4,976 8 4	4 3 7	21

APPENDIX M⁽¹⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing the sub-lettings in the Villages of the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár District during the years 1901 to 1905.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior holder as net rental (column 6-7.)	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Multiple which net rental is of survey assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	52	644 0 8	1,385 6 8	2 2 5	2,489 9 0	1,101 6 8	1,388 2 4	2 2 2	1
„ II— 2 to 3 „ ...	16	138 32 0	284 11 4	2 0 10	922 6 0	199 11 4	722 10 8	5 3 4	254
„ III— 3 to 4 „ ...	14	120 28 0	248 9 6	2 0 11	1,110 9 0	293 5 6	877 3 6	7 4 5	353
„ IV— 4 to 5 „ ...	4	39 31 8	85 10 4	2 2 5	476 0 0	77 8 0	398 8 0	10 0 8	463
„ V— 5 to 8 „ ...	9	44 8 0	76 8 0	1 11 8	539 1 0	76 8 0	462 9 0	10 7 5	69
„ VI— 8 to 12 „ ...	3	20 21 0	26 9 0	1 4 8	278 0 0	11 0 0	267 0 0	13 0 2	939
„ VII— 12 to 20 „ ...	1	6 0 0	8 0 0	0 8 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	37 0 0	6 2 8	1233
„ VIII— Over 20 „ ...	1	12 0 0	2 6 2	0 3 2	125 0 0	2 6 2	122 9 10	10 3 6	6150
Total ...	100	1,025 36 0	2,112 13 0	2 0 11	5,980 9 0	1,704 13 8	4,275 11 4	4 3 1	202

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Dhárwār Táluka from 1887-88 to 1907.

Years.	SEEDS OF 80 TOLAS AND CHATAKE OF 5 TOLAS PER RUPY.							PRICE PER MAUND OF 8,200 TOLAS.	
	Jowári.	Clean rice.	Wheat.	Kulth. ..	Tur-dál.	Gram.	Cotton with seed.	Jowári Kadbi.	Dry grass.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	27 4	...	16 0	32 0	...	16 2	8 4	...	...
1888-89 ...	25 8	...	15 12	26 13	14 4	14 14	10 10	0 6 1	...
1889-90 ...	21 11	13 4	16 14	18 12	10 9	12 7	9 13	0 5 3	0 4 2
1890-91 ...	22 0	12 11	18 6	20 6	11 6	14 5	8 0	0 10 7	0 12 0
1891-92 ...	18 3	10 7	11 3	19 8	9 15	11 4	8 7	0 12 11	0 14 8
1892-93 ...	20 3	11 12	10 0	17 9	8 5	0 3	7 14	0 11 8	0 12 2
1893-94 ...	21 1	11 9	12 10	18 2	10 1	13 10	8 1	0 3 10	0 8 4
1894-95 ...	20 15	10 4	17 3	22 2	10 11	14 5	8 2	0 3 8	0 8 3
1895 ...	23 4	10 14	19 6	23 11	8 14	12 13	8 1	0 4 10	0 8 4
1896 ...	22 7	11 10	13 9	20 14	9 5	12 3	7 14	0 4 2	0 8 7
1897 ...	12 13	9 8	8 3	14 1	6 9	8 6	7 9	0 8 11	0 11 4
1898 ...	20 5	12 11	11 11	20 9	9 9	11 8	8 11	0 4 9	0 8 9
1899 ...	19 6	11 10	14 1	20 5	11 12	14 10	9 13	0 3 11	0 8 5
1900 ...	10 14	8 12	9 1	11 0	7 2	7 15	6 5	0 7 11	0 12 10
1901 ...	13 0	9 13	7 15	12 8	5 12	10 1	8 0	0 4 1	0 11 1
1902 ...	17 10	11 14	8 13	19 7	8 13	11 5	...	0 3 10	0 11 2
1903 ...	24 8	11 13	11 2	26 9	6 14	11 11	...	0 4 0	0 8 10
1904 ...	24 3	13 1	13 7	27 10	8 13	13 14	...	0 4 8	0 9 1
1905 ...	20 10	10 13	12 14	17 1	8 10	12 8	...	0 6 6	0 8 1
1906 ...	13 15	8 14	8 7	13 0	8 0	10 2	5 4	1 1 7	0 13 8
1907 ...	15 15	9 2	10 4	17 13	8 8	9 15	5 3	0 3 7	0 6 6

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 54 Villages situated in the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1879-80.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally realized.
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assess-ment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction- sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assess-ment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collec- tions—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
1879-80	60,006	1,28,201	...	890	890	1,27,811	126	214	40	29,809	65,763	23,598	89,940	1,94,179	1,51,749	...	...
1880-81	59,780	1,27,762	...	83	83	1,27,744	539	800	10	29,664	65,469	23,924	89,963	1,94,141	1,51,678	609	...
1881-82	59,370	1,24,315	...	27,892	27,892	96,443	909	1,588	173	29,632	65,430	25,562	89,911	1,91,833	1,28,168	5,423	...
1882-83	57,659	1,24,288	...	23,587	23,587	1,00,701	985	1,735	207	27,025	62,760	24,569	85,689	1,88,803	1,28,497	...	...
1883-84	59,780	1,27,762	...	...	...	1,27,732	539	800	10	29,664	65,469	23,924	89,963	1,94,141	1,51,716	80	...
1884-85	59,370	1,27,121	...	...	...	1,27,121	909	1,588	173	29,632	65,430	25,562	89,911	1,94,139	1,52,866	70	...
1885-86	58,019	1,24,821	...	...	...	1,24,821	638	1,373	...	28,021	62,725	27,644	86,079	1,88,820	1,52,465	...	...
1886-87	57,659	1,24,288	...	...	...	1,24,288	985	1,734	207	27,025	62,760	24,569	85,689	1,88,803	1,49,084	50	...
1887-88	58,697	1,25,725	...	...	...	1,25,725	143	210	252	27,878	62,927	27,510	86,709	1,88,763	1,53,487	77	...
1888-89	58,697	1,25,900	...	...	...	1,25,900	11	29	...	27,928	62,740	27,451	86,626	1,88,663	1,53,361	78	...
1889-90	58,693	1,25,916	...	...	...	1,25,916	11	22	...	27,928	62,740	27,451	86,622	1,88,679	1,53,367	61	...
1890-91	59,675	1,25,800	...	...	...	1,25,800	11	23	231	27,928	62,730	27,404	86,612	1,88,613	1,53,465	6	...
1891-92	58,670	1,25,859	...	...	...	1,25,859	11	23	236	29,235	62,539	28,971	87,916	1,88,421	1,55,066	...	...
1892-93	58,643	1,25,858	...	...	...	1,25,856	11	23	163	27,926	62,625	27,404	86,596	1,88,504	1,53,429	...	...
1893-94	58,675	1,25,800	...	...	...	1,25,800	11	23	221	27,926	62,730	27,404	86,613	1,88,613	1,53,465	10	...
1894-95	61,303	1,23,549	...	...	...	1,23,549	12	24	114	29,631	65,419	29,381	90,949	1,93,992	1,58,044	...	...
1895-96	60,307	1,23,543	...	...	...	1,23,543	12	24	194	29,984	65,472	29,381	90,303	1,94,044	1,58,122	...	...
1896-97	58,753	1,25,799	...	...	...	1,25,799	44	90	306	27,926	62,715	27,475	86,753	1,88,644	1,53,683	6,922	...
1897-98	58,631	1,26,189	...	...	...	1,26,189	44	86	230	27,910	62,734	27,465	86,636	1,88,999	1,53,984	...	...
1898-99	58,695	1,25,531	...	...	...	1,25,531	5	14	144	27,995	62,698	27,464	86,596	1,89,545	1,53,439	...	...
1899-1900	58,685	1,25,831	...	...	...	1,25,831	35	28	80	27,595	62,698	27,464	86,622	1,88,557	1,53,375	...	...
1900-01	58,705	1,25,931	...	...	...	1,25,931	35	28	116	27,593	62,678	27,465	86,635	1,88,637	1,53,612	5,350	...
1901-02	58,707	1,25,931	...	...	...	1,25,931	35	28	129	27,477	61,900	27,208	86,319	1,87,590	1,53,298	398	...
1902-03	58,708	1,25,931	...	...	...	1,25,931	35	28	91	28,098	62,704	27,471	86,839	1,84,683	1,53,463	627	...
1903-04	58,706	1,25,931	...	...	...	1,25,931	35	28	105	28,098	62,704	27,471	86,839	1,88,663	1,53,507	426	...
1904-05	58,424	1,26,023	...	...	...	1,26,023	34	22	77	28,760	63,274	29,171	87,246	1,89,319	1,54,271	1,379	...
1905-06	58,706	1,25,931	...	...	...	1,25,931	35	28	80	28,090	62,704	27,471	86,631	1,88,663	1,53,492	630	...
1906-07	58,707	1,25,092	...	...	...	1,25,092	34	22	85	27,878	64,604	27,431	86,619	1,89,718	1,52,808	8,727	...

Mangalgatti.
Gungargatti.
Govankop.
Devgeri (M. Narendra).
Bankapur.
Narandra.
Kumbhapur.
Kamlapur-Tadadbil.
Khanapur.
Kamlapur.
Yattingnad.
Malapur.
Gulganjikop.
Kaulgeri.

Dandikop.
Govankop (M. Dhárwár).
Dhárwár.
Hosyellapur.
Bagtalav.
Lakmanhalli.
Navalur.
Timmapur.
Tadkod.
Hangarki.
Garag.
Bidal.
Kearkop.
Lokur.

Kothagi.
Laddigatti.
Saibankop.
Kailur.
Kalle.
Hanmanbai.
Betgeri.
Hanmankop.
Pudkalkatti.
Shibargatti.
Yariwad.
Kardigudd.
Timmapur.
Lakmapur.

Aminbhavi.
Marwad.
Arikhatti.
Chandanmatti.
Kankur.
Benkanmatti.
Ghongadikop.
Maradgi.
Shivhalli.
Navalur-Tadadbil.
Rayapur.
Vanhalli.

APPENDIX O⁽²⁾.

Revenue Statement for 76 Villages situated in the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1879-80.

Years.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total Land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1879-80	55,066	64,904	...	318	318	64,591	4,174	2,564	949	16,089	26,532	10,342	74,279	94,050	75,752	...	...	...
1880-81	52,882	63,883	...	16	16	63,879	5,488	4,256	1,070	15,020	25,863	10,332	73,840	94,007	75,274	626	...	...
1881-82	51,780	65,723	...	2,439	2,439	63,294	6,630	5,331	53	14,978	25,786	10,693	73,858	90,840	74,030	6,163	...	...
1882-83	52,812	64,704	...	25,426	25,426	30,378	7,859	6,333	96	17,429	33,249	12,064	77,600	99,286	61,408	1,709	...	...
1883-84	49,591	60,779	...	314	314	60,465	6,462	5,039	398	14,790	25,550	13,790	70,853	92,003	73,653	2,020	...	...
1884-85	49,229	60,871	...	...	...	60,871	6,790	5,466	165	14,823	25,625	14,851	70,842	91,993	75,887	2,619	...	...
1885-86	50,298	62,927	...	...	...	62,920	7,541	6,191	862	16,365	23,230	12,863	74,190	97,341	76,164	3,210	...	...
1886-87	50,854	61,920	...	...	...	63,920	6,943	5,159	79	17,132	23,139	15,884	74,939	97,218	79,883	3,804	...	...
1887-88	49,967	62,609	...	...	...	62,609	7,450	6,058	120	16,264	23,081	12,946	73,671	97,003	75,937	2,368	...	...
1888-89	50,154	62,941	...	...	...	62,941	7,368	5,899	349	16,221	23,079	12,944	73,736	96,919	76,234	2,793	...	...
1889-90	50,047	62,918	...	...	...	62,918	7,317	5,943	261	16,223	23,077	12,944	73,607	96,838	76,123	2,456	...	...
1890-91	49,221	62,603	...	26	26	62,607	7,698	6,068	689	16,218	23,102	13,003	73,607	96,863	76,259	2,285	...	...
1891-92	49,740	62,643	...	...	...	62,643	7,662	6,133	619	14,697	23,273	11,436	72,299	97,034	74,698	1,936	...	...
1892-93	49,806	62,723	...	17	17	62,706	7,909	6,054	202	16,212	23,191	13,003	73,627	96,968	75,911	1,159	...	...
1893-94	49,814	62,746	...	...	...	62,746	7,550	5,998	188	16,236	23,115	13,003	73,600	96,859	75,940	19	...	...
1894-95	46,836	59,664	...	...	...	59,664	9,171	7,378	374	14,639	25,436	11,029	70,646	93,479	71,067	33	...	...
1895-96	47,658	60,689	...	...	...	60,689	9,146	7,358	1,164	15,189	25,382	11,029	72,193	92,424	71,882	30	...	...
1896-97	49,653	62,821	...	9	9	62,813	8,675	6,967	396	16,247	23,101	12,933	74,775	97,889	76,143	...	...	...
1897-98	50,479	63,079	...	45	45	63,034	7,544	6,109	976	16,246	23,100	12,945	74,369	97,289	76,955	35	62	...
1898-99	50,331	63,370	...	27	27	63,343	7,633	6,195	537	16,247	23,100	12,955	74,266	97,665	76,935	350	16	...
1899-1900	50,005	63,071	...	...	...	63,071	7,954	6,513	231	16,223	23,072	12,942	74,242	97,654	76,294	600	146	...
1900-01	49,225	63,744	...	37	37	62,707	8,238	6,304	551	16,164	23,009	12,933	74,227	97,557	76,191	1,646	115	...
1901-02	49,730	62,632	...	...	...	62,632	8,361	6,915	570	16,530	23,785	13,196	74,041	98,342	76,853	4,690	1,304	...
1902-03	49,648	62,659	...	...	...	62,659	8,567	7,070	473	15,959	27,981	12,933	74,174	97,610	75,965	8,482	23	...
1903-04	46,527	61,813	...	728	728	61,085	9,296	7,914	489	15,959	27,981	12,933	74,171	97,608	74,507	9,764	2,474	...
1904-05	46,506	58,637	...	29	29	58,779	11,956	10,799	623	15,208	27,314	12,303	73,700	90,950	71,509	12,147	3,672	...
1905-06	45,248	67,921	...	5,974	5,974	52,247	13,023	11,794	639	15,890	27,936	12,903	74,166	97,601	66,789	1,63,310	1,653	...
1906-07	45,279	55,789	...	...	...	56,789	13,027	11,902	311	16,073	25,916	12,920	74,379	96,547	72,529	1,03,173	136	...

1. Kalgeri.
2. Saptapur.
3. Saidapur.
4. Dodnaikankop.
5. Narayanpur.
6. Tadshinkop.
7. Yurkhop.
8. Jogyollapur.
9. Belur.
10. Dubhanmardi.
11. Agwanhalli.
12. Bogar.
13. Neelhatti.
14. Mughl.
15. Khasapur (M. Tadkod.)
16. Kammaikankop.
17. Shodhal.
18. Venklapur.
19. Hiremalligwad.

20. Chikmalligwad.
21. Kedarhatti.
22. Kenchanhatti.
23. Deverhubli.
24. Mavinkop.
25. Lalgatti.
26. Varavnagavli.
27. Bandur.
28. Kyarkop.
29. Nigadi.
30. Madihal.
31. Sakinkop.
32. Kalkeri.
33. Hallageri.
34. Mallur.
35. Kamlepur tarf Kyarkop.
36. Benakankatti.
37. Devgiri tarf Kyarkop.
38. Hottikoti.

39. Mngad.
40. Dabbiukollez.
41. Tegur.
42. Old Tegur.
43. Qullakop.
44. Kallapur.
45. Veerapur.
46. Ramapur.
47. Kambarganvi.
48. Honnapur.
49. Dhopenhatti.
50. Kivadihalli.
51. Kogilgeri.
52. Kumbarkop.
53. Arvatgi.
54. Anbelli.
55. Benachi.
56. Managundi.
57. Naikanhulikatti.

58. Hoakatti.
59. Hannapur.
60. Mailnaikankop.
61. Karadikop.
62. Ragikolapur.
63. Ajjanaikanhatti.
64. Balnaikankop.
65. Honnarsikop.
66. Jonjalgatti.
67. Aladkeri.
68. Timmapur tarf Kyarkop.
69. Hunashikumri.
70. Timmapur (M. Tegur.)
71. Madikop.
72. Baswapur.
73. Madkikop.
74. Madanbharl.
75. Korur.
76. Masidkop.

APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue Statement for the Village of Harobelwadi situated in the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1880-81.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	4,409	8,224	...	...	...	8,224	36	87	6	901	1,617	555	5,346	9,898	8,765	...	...	...
1881-82	4,409	8,224	...	...	...	8,224	36	87	11	901	1,617	545	5,346	9,898	8,700	2,668	...	...
1882-83	4,425	8,251	...	1,288	1,288	6,963	20	30	6	901	1,617	555	5,346	9,898	7,836	...	...	...
1883-84	4,425	8,251	...	...	...	8,251	20	30	10	901	1,617	555	5,346	9,898	8,616	...	...	...
1884-85	4,425	8,251	...	717	717	7,534	20	30	12	901	1,617	560	5,346	9,898	8,126	...	...	...
1885-86	4,425	7,594	...	...	...	7,594	20	27	17	901	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,151	...	...	...
1886-87	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	12	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,158	...	...	...
1887-88	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	18	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,159	...	...	...
1888-89	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	14	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,155	...	...	...
1889-90	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	10	897	1,413	530	5,342	9,084	8,151	...	...	...
1890-91	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	20	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,161	...	...	...
1891-92	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	16	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,157	...	...	...
1892-93	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	12	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,153	...	...	...
1893-94	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	16	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,157	...	...	...
1894-95	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	21	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,163	...	...	...
1895-96	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	13	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,154	...	...	...
1896-97	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	...	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,141	...	...	...
1897-98	4,445	7,611	...	...	...	7,611	...	...	...	897	1,478	530	5,342	9,084	8,141	...	...	...
1898-99	4,445	7,596	...	...	...	7,596	2	2	...	898	1,465	530	5,330	9,063	8,126	...	...	...
1899-00	4,435	7,596	...	...	...	7,596	2	2	1	898	1,465	530	5,330	9,063	8,127	...	...	...
1900-01	4,435	7,596	...	...	...	7,596	2	2	1	898	1,465	530	5,330	9,063	8,127	...	...	...
1901-02	4,435	7,596	...	...	...	7,596	2	2	17	898	1,465	530	5,330	9,063	8,143	...	...	...
1902-03	4,435	7,597	...	...	...	7,595	2	2	15	898	1,465	530	5,330	9,064	8,143	1	...	...
1903-04	4,435	7,597	...	...	...	7,597	2	2	15	898	1,465	530	5,330	9,064	8,143	...	...	...
1904-05	4,435	7,597	...	...	...	7,597	2	2	16	898	1,465	530	5,330	9,064	8,143	...	...	...
1905-06	4,435	7,597	...	...	...	7,597	2	2	8	898	1,465	530	5,330	9,064	8,135	6,124	...	...
1906-07	4,435	7,597	...	...	...	7,597	2	2	10	898	1,465	530	5,330	9,064	8,137	4,696	...	...

Harobelwadi.

APPENDIX O⁽⁴⁾.

Revenue Statement for 6 Villages situated in the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1888-89.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balances outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.			
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Reduction from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				Balances outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.																
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
1888-89 ...	5,409	6,030	...	807	807	5,223	14	6	...	768	1,311	424	6,191	7,347	5,647	575	...				
1889-90 ...	5,409	6,030	...	815	815	5,215	14	6	...	768	1,311	424	6,191	7,347	5,639	708	...				
1890-91 ...	5,409	6,030	...	845	845	5,685	14	6	...	768	1,311	415	6,191	7,347	6,100	709	...				
1891-92 ..	5,408	6,028	...	835	835	5,693	11	13	...	768	1,311	466	6,191	7,347	6,164	702	...				
1892-93 ...	5,408	6,028	...	183	183	5,691	21	13	...	768	1,311	466	6,191	7,347	6,367	702	...				
1893-94 ..	5,408	6,028	...	183	183	5,691	21	13	...	768	1,311	466	6,191	7,347	6,367	...	...		
1894-95 ...	5,402	6,023	...	...	...	6,023	21	13	...	768	1,315	466	6,191	7,351	6,439	...	...		
1895-96 ...	5,402	6,023	...	...	...	6,023	21	13	...	768	1,315	466	6,191	7,351	6,439	...	...		
1896-97 ...	5,409	6,028	...	...	...	6,028	15	10	...	768	1,315	466	6,192	7,353	6,494	...	...		
1897-98 ...	5,409	6,028	...	...	...	6,028	15	10	...	768	1,315	466	6,192	7,353	6,494	...	...		
1898-99 ...	5,409	6,028	...	...	...	6,028	15	10	...	768	1,315	466	6,192	7,353	6,494	1	...	
1899-00 ...	5,408	6,027	...	...	...	6,027	15	10	...	768	1,315	466	6,191	7,352	6,493	91	...	
1900-01 ...	5,408	6,027	...	...	...	6,027	15	10	...	768	1,315	466	6,191	7,352	6,493	348	...	
1901-02 ...	5,408	6,027	...	...	...	6,027	15	10	...	768	1,315	466	6,191	7,352	6,493	9	...	
1902-03 ...	5,408	6,027	...	...	...	6,027	15	10	...	768	1,315	466	6,191	7,352	6,493	27	...	
1903-04 ...	5,408	6,027	...	17	17	6,010	15	10	...	768	1,315	466	6,191	7,352	6,476	120	...				
1904-05 ...	5,314	5,990	...	66	66	5,934	109	47	...	768	1,315	466	6,191	7,352	6,400	381	...				
1905-06 ...	5,255	5,934	...	959	959	4,975	168	103	19	768	1,315	466	6,191	7,352	5,460	6,390	...				
1906-07 ...	5,255	5,934	...	...	...	5,934	168	103	16	768	1,315	466	6,191	7,352	6,416	3,280	...	

Manakapur, Alwar.

Balceri, Kadabgeri.

Hindaageri, Kadabgeri.

APPENDIX O⁽⁶⁾.

Revenue Statement for one Village situated in the Dhárvádr Tdluka of the Dhárvádr Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from average of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collectible, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 6 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1874-75	1,597	2,619	...	...	...	2,619	...	...	...	1,548	2,726	1,688	3,245	5,244	4,307	...	...
1875-76	1,597	2,619	...	...	...	2,619	...	...	...	1,548	2,725	1,688	3,245	5,244	4,307	...	...
1876-77	1,597	2,619	...	...	...	2,619	...	...	...	1,548	2,725	1,688	3,245	5,244	4,307	...	...
1877-78	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,664	1,723	3,245	5,330	4,409	60	...	
1878-79	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,668	1,723	3,245	5,344	4,409	60	...	
1879-80	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,619	2,658	1,723	3,255	5,344	4,409	...	...
1880-81	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,619	2,658	1,723	3,255	5,344	4,409	...	...
1881-82	1,636	2,686	...	1,019	1,019	1,667	...	...	...	1,619	2,658	1,723	3,255	5,344	3,380	...	...
1882-83	1,636	2,686	...	793	793	1,893	...	...	...	1,619	2,658	1,723	3,255	5,344	3,016	...	...
1883-84	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,619	2,658	1,727	3,255	5,344	4,423	...	...
1884-85	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,619	2,658	1,727	3,255	5,344	4,423	...	...
1885-86	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,619	2,658	1,916	3,255	5,344	4,603	...	...
1886-87	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,344	4,603	...	...
1887-88	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,344	4,603	...	...
1888-89	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,344	4,603	...	...
1889-90	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,344	4,603	...	...
1890-91	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,344	4,603	...	...
1891-92	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,344	4,603	...	...
1892-93	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,344	4,603	...	...
1893-94	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,344	4,603	...	...
1894-95	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,344	4,603	...	...
1895-96	1,636	2,686	...	...	...	2,686	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,344	4,603	...	...
1896-97	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	...	...
1897-98	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	...	...
1898-99	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	...	...
1899-00	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	...	...
1900-01	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	...	...
1901-02	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	...	...
1902-03	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	...	...
1903-04	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	...	...
1904-05	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	...	...
1905-06	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	4,601	...	...
1906-07	1,636	2,685	...	...	...	2,685	...	...	...	1,609	2,658	1,916	3,245	5,343	4,601	3,471	...	...

APPENDIX O⁽⁵⁾.

Revenue Statement for 3 Villages situated in the Dhárwár Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1899-1900.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLOCATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY INÁM.			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8, 9 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perma- nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1899-1900	684	876	...	98	98	785	589	387	...	197	259	61	1,420	1,524	846	8	...	
1900-01	528	758	...	62	62	691	695	512	...	197	259	61	1,420	1,524	752	50	...	
1901-02	528	753	...	7	7	746	695	512	...	197	259	61	1,420	1,524	807	125	...	
1902-03	513	736	...	7	7	731	710	527	...	197	259	61	1,420	1,524	792	248	...	
1903-04	495	726	...	84	84	642	728	539	...	197	259	61	1,420	1,524	703	41	218	
1904-05	378	633	...	...	...	633	867	663	...	174	228	53	1,419	1,524	686	34	22	
1905-06	396	641	...	...	...	641	861	673	...	162	211	47	1,419	1,525	688	647	17	
1906-07	396	641	...	...	...	641	861	673	...	162	211	47	1,419	1,525	688	383	...	

Nirajgi.

Udavnaglavi.

Inamtihebli.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group I.																		
1	Dharwar ...	I	3 0	9 0	3 0	1,534	3,823	2 8 6	7	22	3 2 1	17	61	2 6 7	1,543	3,925	2 8	
2	Gulganjikop ...	I	3 0	9 0	...	345	633	2 8 8	4	13	3 0 0	...	...	...	345	633	2 8
3	Govankop (M. Dharwar) ...	I	3 0	9 0	3 0	1,064	2,755	2 9 1	...	...	...	15	44	3 14 11	1,079	2,790	2 9
4	Hosyellapur ...	I	3 0	9 0	{ 3 0 P. 9 0 }	472	1,043	2 8 4	9	19	3 1 9	{ M. 2 P. 4 }	5 13	1 10 8 3 0 0	498	1,079	2 9	
5	Bagtalav ...	I	3 0	9 0	P. 9 0	3	7	3 8 0	...	...	...	P. 6	43	7 9 0	3	49	3 8
6	Lakmanhalli ...	I	3 0	9 0	3 0	779	1,468	1 14 9	56	202	2 9 9	6	13	3 0 0	841	1,713	2 9	
7	Navalur ...	I	3 0	9 0	{ 3 0 P. 9 0 }	3,754	9,505	2 8 4	84	235	2 12 9	{ M. 90 P. 38 }	137 614	3 4 8 7 0 4	3,991	10,491	2 10	
8	Kamlapur ...	I	3 0	9 0	...	1,292	3,435	2 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,292	3,435	2 10
9	Yattingudd ...	I	3 0	9 0	3 0	703	1,467	2 12 0	9	26	3 1 5	4	7	1 13 0	713	1,493	2 1	
10	Malapur ...	I	3 0	9 0	...	503	1,395	2 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	1,395	2 12
10	Total of Group I ...	...	...	...	...	10,345	25,551	2 7 6	169	518	3 1 0	{ M. 105 P. 38 198 }	246 699 914	2 5 5 7 3 11 4 9 10	10,713	26,993	2 8
Group II.																		
11	Dandikop ...	I	3 0	9 0	3 0	781	2,147	2 11 11	...	...	...	1	3	2 0 0	782	2,149	2 11
12	Kamlapur Tadadbil ...	I	3 0	9 0	...	695	1,950	2 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	1,950	2 12
13	Khanapur (M. Narendra) ...	I	3 0	9 0	...	194	371	1 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	371	1 14
14	Kaulgeri ...	I	3 0	9 0	3 0	896	1,997	2 5 5	...	...	...	13	40	3 1 8	909	2,037	2 5
15	Shivhalli ...	II	2 10	9 0	0 0	3,303	4,570	1 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,303	4,570	1 15
16	Maradgi ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	3,465	5,300	2 1 9	...	...	...	16	41	2 9 0	3,481	5,341	2 1
17	Navalur Tadadbil ...	II	2 10	9 0	...	370	846	2 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	846	2 4
18	Ghongadikop ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	649	1,512	2 5 3	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	650	1,514	2 5
19	Rayapur ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	675	1,605	2 3 8	18	41	3 2 5	3	7	2 5 4	691	1,553	2 3	
20	Benkanmatti ...	II	2 10	9 0	...	564	1,046	1 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	1,046	1 12
21	Aminbhavi ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	6,497	13,692	2 2 2	3	16	5 5 4	8	21	2 10 0	6,418	13,729	2 2	
22	Timmapur (M. Aminbhavi) ...	II	2 10	9 0	...	713	1,392	1 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	1,392	1 15
23	Kallur ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	1,712	3,377	1 15 6	...	...	...	7	20	2 12 3	1,719	3,397	1 15
24	Devgeri (M. Narendra) ...	II	2 10	9 0	...	384	478	1 3 11	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	385	482	1 3
25	Pudhalkatti ...	II	2 10	9 0	...	1,559	3,616	2 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,559	3,616	2 5
26	Yadwad ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	3,499	5,209	2 1 4	...	...	...	26	69	2 4 0	3,527	5,273	2 1
27	Lokur ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	1,183	2,806	2 5 11	...	...	...	13	25	3 1 4	1,194	2,831	2 5
28	Kardigudd ...	II	2 10	9 0	...	3,013	4,933	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,013	4,933	2 2
29	Bettigeri ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	1,491	3,396	2 4 6	...	...	...	23	60	2 9 8	1,504	3,445	2 4
30	Arlikatti ...	II	2 10	9 0	...	614	1,431	2 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	1,431	2 5
31	Kankur ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	1,268	2,496	1 15 8	...	...	...	7	17	2 6 10	1,265	2,513	1 15
32	Marowad ...	II	2 10	9 0	...	553	1,271	2 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	1,271	2 4
33	Saibankop ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	299	591	1 15 7	...	...	...	2	3	1 5 9	301	594	1 15
34	Chandanmatti ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	1,329	2,408	1 12 1	...	...	...	7	14	2 0 0	1,336	2,418	1 12
35	Narendra ...	II	2 10	9 0	{ 2 10 P. 9 0 }	781	989	1 4 9	16	55	3 7 0	{ P. 96 M. 12 }	751 29	7 10 3 2 6 8	837	1,024	2 0	
36	Shibargatti ...	II	2 10	9 0	...	345	710	2 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	710	2 0
37	Laddigatti ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	777	1,265	1 10 0	2	5	3 3 0	1	1	1 0 0	780	1,271	1 10	
38	Hanmanhal ...	II	2 10	9 0	2 10	1,487	3,376	2 5 1	...	...	...	26	97	2 11 1	1,453	3,473	2 5
39	Govankop (M. Narendra) ...	II	2 10	9 0	...	429	635	1 7 3	17	53	3 1 10	...	...	...	446	678	1 7

occupied land, in the Dhárwar Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate.

By REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	
																<i>Group I.</i>		
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 10	9 0	3 10	1,534	4,687	3 1 0	7	22	3 2 1	17	50	2 15 1	1,548	4,739	3 1 0	20-7	Dharwar	1	
3 10	9 0	...	245	758	3 1 3	4	13	3 0 0	...	...	...	249	765	3 1 2	20-5	Gulganjikop	2
3 10	9 0	3 10	1,064	3,908	3 1 1	...	...	...	15	53	3 8 1	1,079	3,359	3 1 10	20-8	Govankop (M. Dharwar)	3
3 10	9 0	{ 3 10 P. 10 0 }	472	1,380	3 10 5	9	19	3 1 9	{ M. 3 P. 4 }	6	3 0 0	488	1,398	3 10 7	20-3	Hosyellapur	4	
3 10	9 0	P. 10 0	3	8	4 0 0	...	...	...	P. 6	51	3 8 0	3	8	7 6 0	20-4	Bagtalav	5
3 10	9 0	3 10	779	1,810	2 5 2	56	203	3 2 8	6	14	2 5 4	841	2,023	3 7 7	18-3	Lakmanhalli	6	
3 10	9 0	{ 3 10 P. 10 0 }	3,784	11,485	3 0 10	84	335	3 12 9	{ M. 60 P. 63 }	165	2 12 2	3,921	12,568	3 3 5	19-8	Navalur	7	
3 10	9 0	...	1,392	4,153	3 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	4,153	3 8 5	20-9	Kamlapur	8
3 10	9 0	3 10	702	1,761	2 8 2	9	28	3 1 5	4	3	3 6 0	725	1,797	3 8 2	20-4	Yattingudd	9	
3 10	9 0	...	502	1,681	3 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	1,681	3 5 7	20-8	Malapur	10
...	...	...	10,246	30,633	3 15 9	169	516	3 1 0	{ M. 105 P. 28 196 }	297	2 13 2	10,718	32,444	3 0 5	20-2	Total of Group I.	10
																<i>Group II.</i>		
3 0	9 0	3 0	781	2,147	3 11 11	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	783	2,149	3 11 11	...	Dandikop	11
3 0	9 0	...	695	1,950	3 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	1,950	3 12 10	...	Kamlapur Tadadilli	12
3 0	9 0	...	194	371	1 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	371	1 14 7	...	Khanapur (M. Narandra)	13
3 0	9 0	3 0	896	1,997	2 5 3	...	...	...	13	40	3 1 8	906	2,037	3 3 10	...	Kaulgeri	14
3 0	9 0	...	2,303	5,223	3 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,303	5,223	2 4 3	14-3	Shivhalli	15
3 0	9 0	3 0	2,405	5,943	2 5 7	...	...	...	16	47	2 15 0	2,421	5,990	3 8 7	14-2	Maradgi	16
3 0	9 0	...	370	987	2 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	987	3 9 10	14-3	Navalur Tadadilli	17
3 0	9 0	3 0	649	1,738	3 10 7	...	...	...	1	3	2 0 0	650	1,739	3 10 7	14-3	Ghongadikop	18
3 0	9 0	3 0	675	1,720	2 8 9	13	41	3 2 5	3	8	2 10 8	681	1,789	2 9 0	13-7	Bayapur	19	
3 0	9 0	...	564	1,195	2 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	1,195	2 1 11	14-2	Benkanmatti	20
3 0	9 0	3 0	6,407	16,648	2 7 1	8	16	5 5 4	6	24	3 0 0	6,413	16,683	2 7 1	14-3	Aminbhavi	21	
3 0	9 0	...	713	1,591	2 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	1,591	2 3 3	14-3	Timmapur (M. Aminbhavi)	22
3 0	9 0	3 0	1,713	3,859	2 4 1	...	...	...	7	23	3 4 7	1,719	3,862	2 4 1	14-3	Kallur	23
3 0	9 0	...	354	557	1 7 2	2	4	3 0 0	...	...	...	356	561	1 7 3	10-4	Devperi (M. Narandra)	24
3 0	9 0	...	1,559	4,133	3 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,559	4,133	3 10 5	14-3	Podkalkatti	25
3 0	9 0	3 0	2,409	5,953	2 6 1	...	...	...	28	72	3 9 3	2,427	6,025	3 6 2	14-3	Yadwal	26
3 0	9 0	3 0	1,182	3,207	3 11 5	...	...	...	12	29	2 6 8	1,194	3,236	3 11 4	14-3	Lokur	27
3 0	9 0	...	2,012	4,895	2 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,012	4,895	2 6 11	14-3	Kardigudd	28
3 0	9 0	3 0	1,621	3,809	3 8 10	...	...	...	23	69	3 0 0	1,634	3,836	3 9 10	14-3	Bettigeri	29
3 0	9 0	...	614	1,633	3 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	1,635	3 10 7	14-1	Arlikatti	30
3 0	9 0	2 0	1,256	3,858	2 4 3	...	...	...	7	19	2 11 8	1,265	3,872	2 4 4	14-3	Kankur	31
3 0	9 0	...	558	1,453	2 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	1,453	3 0 8	14-3	Marwad	32
3 0	9 0	3 0	299	676	2 4 5	...	...	...	2	3	1 2 0	301	678	2 4 0	14-1	Saibankop	33
3 0	9 0	3 0	1,329	3,748	3 1 1	...	...	...	7	16	2 4 7	1,336	3,761	3 1 2	14-3	Chandanmatti	34
3 0	9 0	{ 3 0 P. 10 }	781	1,130	1 7 9	13	55	3 7 0	{ P. 96 M. 12 }	634	8 8 2	827	2,052	3 8 0	12-5	Narandra	35	
3 0	9 0	...	345	811	2 18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	811	2 16 7	14-2	Shibargatti	36
3 0	9 0	3 0	777	1,446	1 12 10	2	5	2 8 0	1	1	1 0 0	780	1,453	1 12 9	14-2	Loddigatti	37	
3 0	9 0	3 0	1,427	3,648	3 11 3	...	...	...	36	111	3 1 4	1,433	3,656	3 11 5	14-3	Hanmanhal	38
3 0	9 0	...	429	714	1 10 8	17	53	3 1 10	...	...	...	445	767	1 11 6	13-2	Govankop (M. Narandra)	39

BY FORMS SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Group II—contd.			Rs.	½ Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
40	Kumbhapur ...	II	2 10	0 0	2 10	312	225	0 12 0	21	64	2 0 9	10	22	2 2 2	344	221	1
41	Hanmankop ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	1,199	2,021	2 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,199	2,021	2
42	Lakmapur ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	665	1,412	2 1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	665	1,412	2
43	Biddal ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	191	224	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	224	2
44	Mangalgatti ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	270	212	1 2 6	24	71	2 15 4	..	..	..	294	284	2
45	Kesarkop ...	II	2 10	0 0	2 10	401	912	2 4 5	..	..	..	4	12	2 0 0	405	925	2
46	Garag ...	II	2 10	0 0	2 10	2,279	2,169	1 5 2	122	429	2 14 5	10	42	2 4 2	2,521	2,672	1
47	Gungargatti ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	227	198	0 9 2	19	52	2 14 2	..	..	..	227	223	2
48	Bankapur ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	224	152	1 10 5	19	62	2 7 0	..	..	..	224	216	2
49	Kothaji ...	II	2 10	0 0	{ P. 2 10 P. 9 0 }	1,114	2,420	2 2 0	..	..	..	{ M. 10 P. 2 }	21 22	2 1 7 4 9 7	2,120	2,704	2
50	Timmapur ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	142	155	1 1 4	62	171	2 12 1	..	..	..	205	222	1
51	Tadkod ...	II	2 10	0 0	P. 9 0	761	1,761	2 2 0	7	42	2 0 0	P. 15	151	10 1 0	723	1,924	2
52	Hangarkhi ...	II	2 10	0 0	2 10	692	1,421	2 2 0	9	8	2 10 9	1	2	2 0 0	702	1,422	2
53	Inamatihobil ...	II	2 10	0 0	2 10	226	225	1 12 10	..	..	..	14	25	2 0 0	220	220	1
44	Total of Group II ...	..	..	..	..	44,269	20,279	2 0 9	222	1,127	2 2 1	{ M. 212 P. 112 }	222 222	2 12 2 7 12 5	44,021	22,222	2
Group III.																	
54	Dubbanmardi ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	720	1,224	1 16 4	20	55	2 12 0	..	..	..	720	1,420	1
55	Mugali ...	II	2 10	0 0	2 10	549	1,022	1 12 2	22	72	2 6 2	4	11	2 12 0	572	1,021	1
56	Niralkatti ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	990	717	0 12 7	67	122	2 11 5	..	..	..	1,027	620	2
57	Agasanhalli ...	II	2 10	0 0	2 10	222	507	2 2 11	..	..	..	10	27	2 11 2	242	524	1
58	Bogur ...	II	2 10	0 0	2 10	529	606	1 2 2	99	222	2 4 0	4	11	2 12 0	622	622	1
59	Shedhal ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	227	227	1 9 0	1	2	2 0 0	..	..	..	227	220	1
60	Kumalkankop ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	122	177	1 4 6	12	40	2 2 6	..	..	..	122	217	1
61	Belur ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	1,122	1,201	1 0 10	202	624	2 1 5	..	..	..	1,241	1,225	1
62	Khanapur (M. Tadkod).	II	2 10	0 0	..	674	222	0 14 1	10	20	2 0 0	..	..	..	624	622	2
63	Kotur ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	1,222	1,522	0 12 6	222	1,022	2 2 2	..	..	..	1,202	2,522	1
64	Madanbhavi ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	1,412	1,222	1 5 2	92	222	2 11 7	..	..	..	1,512	2,222	1
65	Mashidpur ...	II	2 10	0 0	..	412	622	1 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	412	622	1
66	Saidapur ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	244	222	0 12 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	222	2
67	Hiremalligwad ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	227	227	0 10 9	22	122	2 12 2	..	..	..	422	422	2
68	Chikkmalligwad ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	220	544	0 14 0	107	201	2 12 5	..	..	..	727	642	1
69	Dodnalkankop ...	III	2 6	0 0	{ P. 2 0 P. 2 0 }	222	224	0 10 4	24	104	2 9 5	{ P. 52 M. 6 }	21 6	4 2 2 1 0 0	427	472	1
70	Kelgeri ...	III	2 6	0 0	P. 9 0	2,422	1,222	0 10 10	422	1,710	2 2 2	1	1	1 0 0	2,220	2,222	1
71	Narayanapur ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	22	21	0 9 4	9	22	2 12 5	..	..	..	22	22	2
72	Saptapur ...	III	2 6	0 0	2 6	202	474	0 8 4	22	142	2 12 10	11	14	1 4 4	202	422	2
73	Hoskatti ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	141	24	0 10 9	47	204	4 2 2	10	47	4 1 2	122	242	1
74	Hanmapur ...	III	2 6	0 0	P. 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Tadahinkop ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	721	222	0 7 6	41	22	2 6 7	..	..	..	722	624	2
76	Jogyallapur ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	121	22	0 9 0	22	101	2 10 6	..	..	..	122	122	2
77	Malnalkankop ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	27	22	0 7 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	22	2
78	Yerikop ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	222	412	1 2 2	22	122	2 2 2	..	..	..	422	641	1
79	Kodanhatti ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	242	170	0 11 1	22	72	2 9 11	..	..	..	274	242	2
80	Kanchanhatti ...	III	2 6	0 0	..	202	222	0 12 0	22	221	2 11 7	..	..	..	271	422	1
27	Total of Group III ...	..	..	..	..	12,702	12,222	0 12 6	1,221	6,102	2 2 11	{ M. 22 P. 12 }	22 22	1 12 7 4 2 0	17,041	21,422	2

Q-continued.

By ENVIRONMENT SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-avg.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																<i>Group II—contd.</i>		
8 0	9 0	8 0	313	391	0 14 11	81	64	8 0 9	10	37	8 11 8	344	392	1 3 3	11.7	Kumbhapur	40	
8 0	9 0	...	1,199	3,064	2 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	3,064	2 9 11	14.3	Hannankop	41
8 0	9 0	...	685	1,618	2 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	1,618	2 5 10	14.3	Lakmapur	42
8 0	9 0	...	191	489	2 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	489	2 4 9	14.3	Biddal	43
8 0	9 0	...	270	389	1 5 8	24	71	2 12 4	...	...	...	294	489	1 7 4	11.7	Mangalgatti	44
8 0	9 0	8 0	401	1,043	2 9 7	...	...	...	4	14	8 8 0	408	1,067	2 9 9	14.3	Kearkop	45
8 0	9 0	8 0	2,379	8,509	1 8 8	128	490	2 14 5	19	49	2 9 3	2,621	4,128	1 10 3	19.1	Garag	46	
8 0	9 0	...	327	226	0 11 1	19	55	2 16 3	...	...	...	346	261	0 13 0	11	Gungargatti	47
8 0	9 0	8 0	294	175	0 12 5	18	62	2 7 0	...	...	...	252	237	0 15 1	10.3	Sankapur	48
8 0	9 0	{ P. 10 0 }	1,116	3,029	2 11 8	...	...	...	{ M. 10 35 } { P. 10 26 }	35	2 8 0	1,129	3,090	2 11 9	14.3	Kotbagi	49
8 0	9 0	...	143	177	1 5 10	63	271	2 12 1	...	...	...	205	248	1 11 3	8.7	Timmapur (M. Tegur)	50
8 0	9 0	P. 10 0	781	2,018	2 10 4	7	42	6 0 0	15	169	11 4 3	783	2,234	2 12 5	12.9	Tadkod	51	
8 0	9 0	8 0	693	1,638	2 5 6	8	8	2 10 8	1	8	2 0 0	703	1,646	2 5 8	14.1	Hangarki	52	
8 0	9 0	8 0	236	669	1 15 11	...	...	...	14	40	2 12 9	260	709	1 15 3	10.1	Inamathabli	53
																<i>Group III</i>		
...	...	...	44,368	102,908	2 4 0	263	1,117	8 3 1	{ M. 218 } { P. 118 }	1,706	5 2 9	48,051	1,06,439	2 5 5	19.1	Total of Group III	46
																<i>Group III.</i>		
2 10	8 0	...	730	1,384	1 14 4	20	49	2 7 2	...	...	...	730	1,483	1 14 7	- 4	Dubbanmardi	54
2 10	8 0	2 10	549	1,002	1 13 2	23	69	2 2 1	4	11	2 12 0	576	1,092	1 14 1	- 33	Mugali	55	
2 10	8 0	...	990	717	0 11 7	97	162	2 8 8	...	...	...	1,057	879	0 12 4	- 2.2	Niralkatti	56
2 10	8 0	2 10	322	507	2 2 11	...	...	...	10	27	2 11 2	242	524	2 3 4	...	Agasanhalli	57
2 10	8 0	2 10	529	906	1 2 3	99	288	2 16 2	4	11	2 12 0	622	903	1 6 10	- 2.9	Bogur	58	
2 10	8 0	...	297	267	1 0 0	1	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	256	240	1 0 1	...	Shedhai	59
2 10	8 0	...	138	177	1 4 6	18	38	2 0 0	...	...	...	156	213	1 5 10	- 1.8	Kummakankop	60
2 10	8 0	...	1,129	1,301	1 0 10	202	556	2 12 0	...	...	...	1,241	1,736	1 4 11	- 3.8	Belur	61
2 10	8 0	...	674	596	0 14 1	10	27	2 11 2	...	...	...	684	622	0 14 7	- 5	Khanapur (M. Tadkod)	62
2 10	8 0	...	1,530	1,832	0 15 6	328	920	2 12 7	...	...	...	1,903	2,452	1 4 7	- 4.4	Kotur	63
2 10	8 0	...	1,419	1,583	1 5 8	93	234	2 4 11	...	...	...	1,517	2,213	1 7 4	- 1.8	Madanbhavi	64
2 10	8 0	...	412	636	1 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	626	1 8 3	...	Mashidpur	65
2 10	8 0	...	244	230	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	230	0 12 1	5.8	Saidapur	66
2 10	8 0	...	397	290	0 11 8	59	155	2 12 3	...	...	...	453	445	0 12 9	6.4	Hiremalligwad	67
2 10	8 0	...	630	601	0 12 6	107	304	2 12 5	...	...	...	727	605	1 3 11	6.7	Chikmalligwad	68
2 10	8 0	{ P. 9 0 } { P. 10 }	592	381	0 11 6	54	194	2 9 5	{ M. 5 21 } { P. 5 7 }	21	4 8 2	457	503	1 1 7	6.9	Dadnaikankop	69	
2 10	8 0	P. 9 0	2,423	1,919	0 11 2	498	1,710	2 8 3	1	1	1 0 0	2,920	3,480	1 3 4	4.9	Kelgeri	70	
2 10	8 0	...	53	24	0 10 8	9	25	2 12 2	...	...	...	62	59	0 12 2	8.4	Narayanpur	71
2 10	8 0	2 10	903	524	0 9 3	58	149	2 12 1	11	15	1 5 10	956	639	0 11 5	8.0	Sapapur	72	
2 10	8 0	9 0	141	104	0 11 10	47	204	4 5 8	10	47	4 1 2	198	255	1 12 8	3	Hoskatti	73	
2 10	8 0
2 10	8 0	...	721	370	0 8 3	41	99	2 6 7	...	...	...	762	469	0 9 10	9.6	Tadahinkop	74
2 10	8 0	...	161	94	0 10 0	39	101	2 10 6	...	...	...	189	195	1 0 6	4.8	Jogyallapur	75
2 10	8 0	...	87	69	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	59	0 10 10	11.3	Mahalkankop	76
2 10	8 0	...	323	449	1 4 3	29	122	2 3 6	...	...	...	402	585	1 7 3	8.1	Yerikop	77
2 10	8 0	...	245	188	0 12 5	29	78	2 9 11	...	...	...	274	264	0 12 5	7.3	Kodanhatti	78
2 10	8 0	...	269	256	0 12 8	68	231	3 11 3	...	...	...	371	487	0 12 0	5.18	Kanchanhatti	79
																<i>Group III</i>		
...	...	...	15,708	15,901	1 0 1	1,861	3,906	3 1 3	{ M. 35 } { P. 16 }	71	2 0 5	17,641	21,746	1 3 9	1.21	Total of Group III	37

Dr. FOMBA SURVER.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
61	Kalle	III	2 8	8 0	2 6	1,101	3,820	2 1 8	...	...	...	11	25	2 4 4	1,113	3,045	2 1 1
62	Vanhalli	III	2 8	8 0	2 6	9,555	4,700	1 12 9	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	2,555	4,701	1 12 1
63	Harobetwadi	IV	2 0	8 0	2 0	4,481	7,587	1 11 4	...	...	...	5	10	2 2 0	4,436	7,597	1 11 1
64	Kabbanur	IV	2 0	8 0	2 0	1,619	2,651	1 10 2	...	...	...	16	34	2 2 0	1,655	2,665	1 10 1
4	Total of Group IV...	...	...	...	...	9,766	17,319	1 12 7	...	...	...	33	70	2 1 11	9,739	17,329	1 12 1
<i>Group V.</i>																	
85	Gulladkop	III	2 6	8 0	P. 9 0	493	498	1 0 5	163	512	2 2 6	19	62	2 11 9	694	1,063	1 8 1
86	Venkatapur	III	2 6	8 0	...	261	132	0 8 4	89	256	2 14 4	...	...	...	340	360	1 2 4
87	Tegur	III	2 6	8 0	P. 9 0	915	654	0 11 7	338	1,253	2 11 2	1	5	5 0 0	1,254	1,921	1 2 4
88	Timmapur	III	2 6	8 0	...	413	708	1 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	708	1 11 1
89	Halotegur	III	2 6	8 0	{ P. 9 0 2 6 }	595	608	1 0 3	230	710	2 8 7	{ P. 6 M. 7 }	{ 83 27 }	{ 5 8 0 2 8 10 }	595	1,365	1 10 1
90	Madikop	IV	2 0	8 0	...	413	365	0 14 7	84	255	2 12 2	...	...	...	497	500	1 2 1
91	Balnalkankop	IV	2 0	8 0	...	184	101	0 8 9	61	232	2 12 9	...	...	...	265	232	1 4 1
92	Kyarkop	IV	2 0	8 0	2 0	523	305	0 9 1	249	704	2 12 2	2	2	1 0 0	724	1,011	1 4 1
93	Jonjalhatti	IV	2 0	8 0	...	83	42	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	42	0 8 1
94	Salkinkop	IV	2 0	8 0	...	464	240	0 8 2	160	512	2 2 2	...	...	...	624	722	1 2 1
95	Nigdi	IV	2 0	8 0	...	270	165	0 9 2	235	358	2 2 0	...	...	...	308	1,002	1 12 1
96	Ajnalkankatti	IV	2 0	8 0	...	228	109	0 7 2	91	261	2 12 4	...	...	...	220	270	1 1 1
97	Timmapur (M. Kyarkop)	IV	2 0	8 0	...	168	82	0 7 9	10	19	1 14 4	...	...	...	178	101	0 4 1
98	Dewarhubli	IV	2 0	8 0	...	522	561	1 1 0	275	1,022	2 11 7	...	...	...	502	1,064	1 12 1
99	Mallur	IV	2 0	8 0	...	445	256	0 9 2	146	306	2 1 9	...	...	...	590	562	0 12 1
100	Mugad	IV	2 0	8 0	...	1,308	883	0 10 10	998	2,690	2 0 11	...	...	...	2,271	2,943	1 11 1
101	Mandihal	IV	2 0	8 0	...	651	390	0 9 7	299	657	2 7 0	...	...	...	920	1,047	1 2 1
102	Ramapur	IV	2 0	8 0	...	528	497	0 14 9	196	543	2 12 6	...	...	...	724	1,042	1 2 1
103	Varavngalovi	IV	2 0	8 0	...	161	126	0 12 6	62	152	2 7 2	...	...	...	222	268	1 4 1
104	Kallapur	IV	2 0	8 0	...	179	142	0 12 1	64	182	2 12 9	...	...	...	242	225	1 2 1
105	Virapur	IV	2 0	8 0	...	227	277	0 12 6	95	297	2 12 11	...	...	...	422	544	1 4 1
106	Aladkeri	IV	2 0	8 0	...	267	255	0 12 2	161	319	1 15 8	...	...	...	428	574	1 2 1
107	Kamlapur (T. Kyarkop)	IV	2 0	8 0	...	717	341	0 7 7	89	211	2 5 11	...	...	...	608	461	0 12 1
108	Benkankatti	IV	2 0	8 0	...	162	93	0 9 2	85	211	2 7 2	...	...	...	247	204	1 2 1
109	Mangundi	V	1 10	8 0	...	2,300	1,531	0 10 7	550	1,998	2 1 4	...	...	...	2,850	2,229	1 2 1
110	Nalkankatti	V	1 10	8 0	...	520	228	0 7 1	168	522	2 2 2	...	...	...	704	768	1 2 1
26	Total of Group V	...	...	...	...	12,125	9,618	0 11 9	4,947	14,594	2 12 2	{ P. 26 M. 9 26 }	{ 90 19 100 }	{ 2 7 5 2 1 9 2 1 10 }	12,107	24,221	1 2 1
<i>Group VI.</i>																	
111	Kurdikop	V	1 10	7 8	...	279	220	0 12 2	51	101	1 15 6	...	...	...	230	221	0 2 1
112	Halligeri	V	1 10	7 8	...	751	699	0 14 6	222	526	2 5 2	...	...	...	1,002	1,265	1 4 1
113	Bandur	V	1 10	7 8	...	261	196	0 12 5	106	221	2 2 2	...	...	...	257	427	1 2 1
114	Holkoti	V	1 10	7 8	...	267	319	0 14 2	127	401	2 8 10	...	...	...	520	492	0 12 1
115	Bannarshikop	V	1 10	7 8	...	549	241	0 9 10	61	152	1 14 0	...	...	...	270	462	1 2 1
116	Lalgatti	V	1 10	7 8	...	201	169	0 12 5	109	224	1 14 2	...	...	...	270	462	1 2 1
117	Devgeri (T. Kyarkop)	V	1 10	7 8	...	224	226	0 11 7	179	442	2 7 6	...	...	...	502	678	1 2 1
118	Kalkeri	V	1 10	7 8	...	751	512	0 10 9	261	749	2 1 2	...	...	...	1,122	1,267	1 2 1
119	Honnapur	V	1 10	7 8	...	5	4	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	0 12 1
120	Amboli	V	1 10	7 8	...	205	294	0 12 1	65	126	2 2 10	...	...	...	270	460	1 2 1

Q-continued.

By Revisor Survey.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
10	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
																	<i>Group IV.</i>		
2 6	8 0	2 6	1,101	2,320	2 1 8	...	...	...	11	25	2 4 4	1,112	2,345	2 1 8	...	Kalle	81
2 6	8 0	2 6	2,555	4,780	1 13 9	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	2,555	4,781	1 13 9	...	Vanhalli	82
2 6	8 0	2 6	4,431	9,008	2 0 6	...	...	...	5	12	2 8 5	4,436	9,020	2 0 6	12.7	Harobelwadi	83
2 6	8 0	2 6	1,619	3,148	1 15 1	...	...	...	16	40	2 8 0	1,635	3,188	1 15 2	12.7	Kabbenur	84
...	...	...	9,708	19,236	1 15 9	...	...	...	33	78	2 5 10	9,730	19,314	1 15 8	11.7	Total of Group IV...	4
																	<i>Group V.</i>		
2 0	7 8	P. 9 0	483	419	0 13 11	162	480	2 15 4	19	52	2 11 9	664	951	1 4 6	-10.5	Gulladkop	85		
2 0	7 8	...	251	111	0 7 1	89	243	2 11 6	...	...	...	340	353	1 0 7	-9.5	Yenktapur	86
2 0	7 8	P. 9 0	916	589	0 9 9	338	1,174	3 7 5	1	5	5 0 0	1,254	1,738	1 6 2	-9.5	Togur	87		
2 0	7 8	...	413	598	1 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	596	1 7 1	-15.3	Timmapur	88
2 0	7 8	{ P. 9 0 } 2 0 0	595	510	0 13 5	230	659	3 0 1	{ P. 6 } M. 7	33	5 8 0 } 2 0 0 }	823	1,233	1 7 8	-10.5	Haletogur	89		
2 0	7 8	...	413	365	0 14 7	84	230	2 9 11	...	...	...	497	585	1 2 10	-2.5	Madikop	90
2 0	7 8	...	184	101	0 8 9	81	218	2 11 1	...	...	...	265	319	1 2 3	-4.2	Balnalkankop	91
2 0	7 8	2 0	533	305	0 9 1	240	680	2 10 5	2	2	1 0 0	784	967	1 3 9	-4.4	Kyarkop	92		
2 0	7 8	...	83	43	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	43	0 8 3	...	Jonjalgatti	93
2 0	7 8	...	464	240	0 8 2	160	490	3 0 0	...	...	...	624	720	1 2 6	-4.3	Salkinkop	94
2 0	7 8	...	270	165	0 9 9	235	788	3 8 6	...	...	...	605	951	1 14 2	-5.2	Nigdi	95
2 0	7 8	...	238	109	0 7 3	93	245	2 10 7	...	...	...	330	354	1 1 2	-4.3	Ajnalkankatti	96
2 0	7 8	...	188	82	0 7 9	10	18	1 13 10	...	...	...	178	100	0 9 0	-10.1	Timmapur (M. Kyar-kop)	97
2 0	7 8	...	528	551	1 1 0	375	959	2 11 2	...	...	...	903	1,520	0 10 11	-4.2	Dewarhubli	98
2 0	7 8	...	445	353	0 9 2	145	287	1 15 8	...	...	...	590	543	0 14 9	-3.4	Mallur	99
2 0	7 8	...	1,303	883	0 10 10	668	2,778	2 13 10	...	...	...	2,371	3,668	1 9 9	-4.6	Mugad	100
2 0	7 8	...	651	390	0 9 7	269	616	2 4 8	...	...	...	920	1,066	1 1 6	-3.9	Mandihal	101
2 0	7 8	...	538	497	0 14 9	196	512	2 9 10	...	...	...	734	1,009	1 5 9	-3.3	Bamapur	102
2 0	7 8	...	161	136	0 13 6	63	124	2 0 0	...	...	...	233	330	1 2 8	-9.7	Varanuglovi	103
2 0	7 8	...	179	143	0 13 1	64	172	2 11 0	...	...	...	243	314	1 4 8	-3.4	Kallepur	104
2 0	7 8	...	327	277	0 13 6	95	250	2 10 1	...	...	...	423	527	1 4 0	-3.1	Virapur	105
2 0	7 8	...	207	255	0 13 3	161	390	1 13 8	...	...	...	428	554	1 9 6	-2.7	Abadkeri	106
2 0	7 8	...	717	341	0 7 7	89	196	2 2 7	...	...	...	606	839	0 10 8	-2.4	Kamlapur (T. Kyar-kop)	107
2 0	7 8	...	163	93	0 9 2	85	198	2 5 3	...	...	...	247	291	1 2 10	-4.3	Benkanakatti	108
2 0	7 8	...	2,300	1,884	0 13 1	550	1,592	2 14 4	...	...	...	2,850	3,476	1 3 6	-7.8	Mangundi	109
2 0	7 8	...	536	298	0 8 9	168	495	2 15 2	...	...	...	704	788	1 1 11	-2.9	Naikanhalkatti	110
...	...	...	13,125	9,613	0 11 9	4,947	13,066	2 12 2	{ P. 26 } M. 9	80	3 7 5 } 1 12 1 }	12,107	23,385	1 4 8	-3.6	Total of Group V	26
																	<i>Group VI.</i>		
1 6	7 0	...	279	196	0 10 8	51	94	1 13 6	...	...	...	330	280	0 13 7	-12.3	Kurdikop	111
1 6	7 0	...	761	591	0 12 7	262	547	2 2 9	...	...	...	1,003	1,138	1 2 3	-11.4	Halligaci	112
1 6	7 0	...	251	168	0 10 6	106	216	2 0 7	...	...	...	367	328	1 1 1	-10.8	Bandur	113
1 6	7 0	...	387	270	0 12 2	157	374	2 6 1	...	...	...	514	644	1 4 1	-10.5	Holtikoti	114
1 6	7 0	...	549	289	0 8 5	91	148	1 12 1	...	...	...	680	431	0 10 11	-14.6	Bampanshikop	115
1 6	7 0	...	201	143	0 11 4	100	302	1 12 7	...	...	...	270	445	1 3 2	-9.7	Lalgatti	116
1 6	7 0	...	324	200	0 9 10	179	413	2 4 11	...	...	...	502	613	1 3 6	-9.9	Devgeri (T. Kyar-kop)	117
1 6	7 0	...	761	436	0 9 3	361	690	1 15 0	...	...	...	1,122	1,127	1 0 3	-10.2	Kalkoti	118
1 6	7 0	...	5	2	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	0 9 7	-25	Honnapur	119
1 6	7 0	...	205	240	1 2 4	85	155	2 0 2	...	...	...	270	404	1 7 11	-12.2	Amboti	120

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group VI—contd.</i>		Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a.
121	Baawapur	V	1 10	7 8	...	8	7	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Niralgi	V	1 10	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	Kumbarganvi	V	1 10	7 8	...	302	153	0 12 0	158	406	2 9 1	...	...	...	800	558	1 8
124	Kogilgeri	V	1 10	7 8	...	495	434	0 14 0	188	464	2 12 6	...	...	...	658	398	1 3
125	Kumbarkop	V	1 10	7 8	...	486	531	1 1 10	125	318	2 3 8	...	...	...	501	330	1 4
126	Arwatgi	V	1 10	7 8	...	108	121	1 1 11	124	425	3 6 10	...	...	...	222	340	2 2
127	Madhikop	V	1 10	7 8	...	91	89	0 10 4	31	80	2 12 8	...	...	...	112	119	1 2
17	Total of Group VI	...	...	...	...	5,058	4,290	0 12 8	2,012	4,925	2 6 8	...	...	...	7,055	6,115	1 4
	<i>Group VII.</i>																
128	Hunshikumri	VI	1 4	7 8	...	163	84	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	84	0 3
129	Mavinkop	VI	1 4	7 8	...	100	64	0 10 2	58	137	2 7 0	...	...	...	156	201	1 4
130	Dabbinkol	VI	1 4	7 8	...	31	22	0 11 4	10	30	2 0 0	...	...	...	61	52	1 2
131	Kivadibail	VI	1 4	7 8	...	305	323	0 10 6	122	294	2 6 6	...	...	...	627	627	1 0
132	Dhopenhatti	VI	1 4	7 8	...	101	72	0 11 6	39	78	2 0 0	...	...	...	140	181	1 2
133	Benchí	VI	1 4	7 8	...	581	398	0 10 11	272	680	2 5 0	...	...	...	932	1,078	1 4
134	Ragikallapur	VI	1 4	7 8	...	26	21	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	0 9
135	Udavnagióvi	VI	1 4	7 8	...	45	19	0 6 9	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	46	20	0 7
136	Kadlikop	VI	1 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	Mankapur	VII	1 2	5	...	374	163	0 6 11	12	23	1 14 8	...	...	...	395	128	0 3
138	Balgeri	VII	1 2	5	...	475	371	0 12 5	68	155	2 5 6	...	...	...	541	526	0 2
139	Alawat	VII	1 2	5	1 2	372	244	0 10 6	470	1,467	2 1 11	2	2 0 0	1 0 0	846	1,714	2 9
140	Hindageri	VII	1 2	5	...	1,287	708	0 8 8	661	1,580	2 6 2	...	...	...	1,946	2,288	1 2
141	Kudalgeri	VII	1 2	5	...	126	68	0 7 4	37	124	2 2 9	...	...	...	182	182	0 12
142	Kadabgatti	VII	1 2	5	...	1,107	524	0 7 8	245	502	2 0 10	...	...	...	1,352	1,087	0 12
25	Total of Group VII	...	...	...	...	5,322	3,092	0 9 4	2,011	5,072	2 8 2	2	2 0 0	1 0 0	7,327	6,187	1 1
143	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	105,650	185,897	1 9 7	11,272	32,246	2 12 4	M. 297 P. 255 650	1,005 1,752 2,757	2 6 6 6 14 10 4 8 10	115,653	200,898	1 11

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		<i>Group VI—contd.</i>		
1 6	7 0	...	8	8	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	0 12 0	-14.9	Baawapur ...	121
1 6	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niralgi ...	122
1 6	7 0	...	203	120	0 10 2	168	370	2 6 5	...	...	...	360	308	1 6 9	-10.4	Kumbarganvi ...	123
1 6	7 0	...	405	367	0 12 0	163	433	2 10 6	...	...	...	658	606	1 3 6	-10.9	Kogilgri ...	124
1 6	7 0	...	466	441	0 15 4	125	367	2 6 0	...	...	...	591	738	2 1 5	-12.	Kumbarkop ...	125
1 6	7 0	...	106	102	0 15 1	124	397	3 3 3	...	...	...	232	499	2 3 5	-8.6	Arwatgi ...	126
1 6	7 0	...	91	50	0 6 9	21	56	2 10 8	...	...	...	112	106	0 15 2	-10.9	Madkikop ...	127
...	...	...	5,053	3,830	0 11 4	3,012	4,504	3 3 10	...	...	...	7,065	6,134	1 2 5	-10.8	Total of Group VI ...	17
																<i>Group VII.</i>		
1 2	6 8	...	188	78	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	76	0 6 6	-9.5	Hunshikurti ...	128
1 2	6 8	...	100	48	0 9 3	56	119	2 0 0	...	...	...	156	177	1 2 9	-11.9	Mavinkop ...	129
1 2	6 8	...	31	20	0 10 4	10	26	2 9 7	...	...	...	41	46	1 1 11	-11.5	Dabbinkol ...	130
1 2	6 8	...	505	300	0 9 6	123	265	2 1 5	...	...	...	627	555	0 14 2	-27.4	Kivadibail ...	131
1 2	6 8	...	101	66	0 10 5	39	68	1 11 11	...	...	...	140	134	0 15 4	-11.2	Dhopenhatti ...	132
1 2	6 8	...	561	358	0 9 10	272	589	2 2 8	...	...	...	853	947	1 1 9	-12.1	Benchi ...	133
1 2	6 8	...	36	19	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	19	0 8 5	-12.1	Bagikallapur ...	134
1 2	6 8	...	45	17	0 6 1	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	46	18	0 6 3	-10.	Udavnaglovi ...	135
1 2	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadlikop ...	136
1 2	6 8	...	374	163	0 6 11	12	30	2 8 6	...	...	...	396	193	0 5 5	3.8	Mankapur ...	137
1 2	6 8	...	475	371	0 12 5	56	302	3 1 0	...	...	...	541	573	1 0 11	8.6	Belgari ...	138
1 2	6 8	1 2	372	214	0 10 6	470	1,907	4 0 11	3	3	1	845	2,154	2 8 9	25.7	Alnawar ...	139	
1 2	6 8	...	1,367	708	0 8 8	661	2,054	3 1 6	...	...	...	1,948	2,763	1 1 2	20.7	Hindaageri ...	140
1 2	6 8	...	126	58	0 7 4	57	161	2 12 2	...	...	...	168	219	1 3 2	10.2	Kudalgeri ...	141
1 2	6 8	...	1,107	534	0 7 8	245	664	2 10 6	...	...	...	1,362	1,188	0 14 1	14.6	Kadabgatti ...	142
...	...	...	5,322	3,993	0 9 0	2,011	6,066	3 0 3	3	3	1	7,337	9,061	1 3 6	10.	Total of Group VII ...	15
...	...	...	103,630	1,04,781	1 12 6	11,273	31,483	2 12 7	M. 307 F. 263 650	1,142 1,934 3,076	2 14 0 7 10 4 4 11 9	115,653	2,19,528	1 14 4	9.88	Grand Total ...	142

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and
Registration, S. D.

APPENDIX R.

The present report refers to the 2nd Revision Settlement of the 142 Government villages of the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár District. These villages were not dealt with simultaneously when the current settlement was made, but separately as follows :—

- 1 (Kabbenur) was settled as part of the Hubli Táluka ;
- 129 as part of the old Dhárwár Táluka ;
- 2 as part of the old Hubli (now Kalghatgi) Táluka ;
- 1 (Harobelwádi) as part of the old Paragad Táluka ;
- 6 as part of the Khánápur Táluka of Belgaum District ; and
- 3 villages of the Dhárwár Táluka by themselves.

The papers regarding the previous settlements of these villages may be found in Government Selections Nos. CXLVIII, CLXI, CLXII, CXCI, CCXVIII, CCCLXXXII, new series respectively.

W. GREER,
Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

APPENDIX S.

Dry-crop leases, Dhárwár Táluka.

(The villages have been arranged in the order of batches.)

Batch.	Name of village.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
A	Kamlapur ...	718	1,923	8,380
	Yattingudd ...	302	763	2,902
	Mallapur ...	424	1,189	5,814
	Gulganjikop ...	144	380	1,678
	Govankop ...	425	1,080	3,546
	Dhárwár ...	1,197	3,204	11,412
	Hosyellapur...	453	1,170	4,459
	Lakmanhalli ...	587	1,310	4,912
	Navalur ...	1,326	3,511	10,537
	Kamlapur Tadadbil ...	177	452	1,449
	Khanapur ...	79	160	630
	Kaulgeri ...	275	643	2,045
	Dandikop ...	359	973	2,826
	Mangalgatti ...	39	57	145
	Gungargatti ...	63	48	133
	Govankop ...	214	350	1,064
	Dev giri (M. narendra) ...	179	318	1,040
	Sanklapur ...	12	9	19
	Narendra ...	608	1,153	3,892
	Kumbhapur...	73	61	207
	Biddal ...	111	241	744
	Kesarkop ...	74	179	628
	Lokur ...	611	1,298	4,454
	Kotbagi ...	468	1,174	3,940
	Laddigatti ...	52	107	260
	Saibankop ...	57	115	360
	Kalur ...	646	1,248	4,235
Hanmanhal ...	322	758	2,353	
Betgeri ...	405	972	3,250	
Hanmankop ...	156	349	1,230	
B	Pudakalkatti ...	407	908	3,670
	Shibargatti ...	261	618	2,326
	Yadwad ...	461	942	3,858
	Kardigudd ...	484	1,083	3,510
	Timmapur ...	140	219	786
	Lakmapur ...	54	91	306
	Aminbhavi ...	2,872	6,044	18,018
	Marewad ...	246	551	2,261
	Arlikatti ...	291	675	2,209
	Chandanmatti ...	510	952	2,744
	Kankur ...	467	951	2,761
	Benkanmatti ...	158	321	918
	Ghongadikop ...	240	552	1,732
	Maradgi ...	478	1,138	3,039
	Shivhalli ...	481	967	2,299
	Navalur Tadadbil ...	117	271	778
	Rayapur ...	283	645	1,742
	Inamati hebli ...	21	29	78
	Timmapur (M. Tadmok)...	101	243	745
	Tadmok ...	394	1,007	3,289
Hangarhi ...	371	873	2,502	
Garag ...	523	1,208	4,054	
U	Kanapur (M. Tadmok) ...	84	165	348
	Shedbal ...	28	50	121
	Madanbhavi ...	609	805	2,391
	Mugli ...	91	214	541
	Mashidpur ...	80	178	408
	Bogur ...	54	120	347
	Dubbanmardi ...	214	456	1,238

APPENDIX S—continued.

Batch.	Name of village.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
	Agsanhalli ...	317	708	2,276
	Niralkatti ...	53	79	249
	Kotur ...	162	289	829
	Belur ...	57	92	277
	Kedanhatti ...	11	17	51
	Hirenalligwad ...	90	93	399
D	Saidapur ...	107	101	461
	Kelgeri ...	234	117	399
	Dodnaikankop ...	149	138	370
	Hanmapur ...	4	2	8
	Tadshinkop ...	64	42	160
E	Yerikop ...	51	76	338
	Jogyellapur ...	27	18	61
	Malnaikankop ...	16	7	16
	Kabbenur ...	892	1,417	4,356
	Vanhalli ...	398	659	1,044
F	Harobelwadi ...	826	1,407	4,383
	Kalle ...	167	309	861
	Tegur ...	40	29	38
	Timmapur (M. Tegur) ...	1	2	3
G	Hale tegur ...	46	18	26
	Gulladkop ...	64	68	106
	Venktapur ...	1	1	1
	Madikop ...	17	24	37
	Kallapur ...	5	6	6
	Virapur ...	27	23	29
	Ramapur ...	34	28	36
	Varavnaglori ...	8	13	13
	Mandihal ...	9	6	20
	Kamlapur (Daddi) ...	23	7	11
	Mugad ...	14	6	8
	Kyarkop ...	17	10	18
	Jonjalgatti ...	5	2	2
H	Aladkeri ...	7	6	6
	Mallur ...	35	21	63
	Salkinkop ...	149	94	143
	Balnaikankop ...	7	3	4
	Dewarhubli ...	3	2	8
	Nigdi ...	10	6	13
	Penkankatti ...	15	6	13
	Ajnaikankatti ...	26	12	25
	Timmapur ...	12	3	7
J	Mangundi ...	277	239	775
	Naikanbulikatti ...	69	46	112
	Madkikop ...	8	4	4
	Kumbarkop... ..	80	86	98
	Kogilgeri ...	29	19	19
	Amboli ...	6	7	7
K	Kalkeri ...	6	6	17
	Lalgatti ...	5	4	4
	Bamnearshikop ...	48	27	55
	Kurdikop ...	26	16	24
	Halligeri ...	13	18	21
	Bandur ...	30	26	26
	Benchi ...	90	63	63
L	Dhopenhatti ...	13	9	28
	Kivadibail ...	130	75	62
	Mavinkop ...	13	7	7
	Kadabgatti ...	64	43	67
M	Hindasgeri ...	24	23	72
	Mankapur ...	49	31	41
	Alnawar ...	12	9	12

APPENDIX S—continued.

Dry-crop sales.

Batch.	Name of village.	Area.	Assessment.	Selling price.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
A	Kamlapur	91	220	16,900
	Yettingudd... ..	35	74	4,954
	Mallapur	37	108	6,300
	Gulganjikop	25	66	4,780
	Govankop	102	263	10,023
	Dharwar	172	438	23,245
	Hos-Yellapur	26	70	3,450
	Lakmanhalli	35	76	3,350
	Navalur	205	483	15,807
	Kamlapur Tadadbil	113	316	9,400
Khanapur	34	72	3,650	
Kaulgeri	135	321	10,212	
Dandikop	39	103	2,363	
Mangalgatti	2	6	500	
Gungargatti	64	45	917	
Govankop	36	64	3,035	
Devgiri (M. Narendra)	92	132	6,350	
Sanklapur	29	29	1,054	
Narendra	159	199	9,340	
Kumbhapur... ..	4	2	54	
Bidal	23	53	3,800	
Kesarkop	46	104	2,847	
Lokur	201	461	17,085	
Kotbagi	161	358	13,090	
Laddigatti	60	127	3,424	
Saibankop	48	108	3,905	
Kallur	121	278	9,451	
Hanmanhal... ..	120	282	8,460	
Betgeri	229	495	18,740	
Hanmankop	200	450	13,451	
B	Puddkalkatti	94	230	7,523
	Shibargatti	33	76	3,350
	Yadvad	210	445	17,209
	Kardigudd	361	720	24,785
	Timmapur	82	144	6,585
	Lakmapur	59	112	3,705
	Amiabhavi	977	2,097	55,543
	Marevad	42	96	4,215
	Arlikatti	35	80	3,700
	Chandanmatti	125	162	4,485
	Kankur	101	185	3,410
	Benkanmatti	38	84	3,000
	Ghongdikop	37	86	1,950
	Maradgi	180	398	9,083
	Shivalli	342	672	10,787
	Navalur Tadadbil	26	65	2,200
	Rayapur	21	44	1,050
	Inamati Hebli	8	11	200
	Timmapur	87	180	5,330
	Tadkod	125	289	9,160
Hangarki	107	248	11,790	
Garag	161	234	10,495	
C	Khanapur (M. Tadkod)... ..	68	51	1,320
	Shedbal	70	92	3,331
	Madanbhavi	81	147	3,475
	Mugli	90	201	5,615
	Mashidpur	81	153	5,100
	Bogur	17	14	350
	Dubbanmardi	129	247	9,492

APPENDIX S—concluded.

Batch.	Name of village.	Area.	Assessment.	Selling price.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
	Agsanhalli	61	184	4,525
	Nirlikatti	157	161	5,580
	Kumnaikankop	21	26	400
	Kotur	172	224	5,215
	Belur	51	57	997
D	Keneharhatti	44	87	980
	Kedarhatti	29	11	260
	Chikkemalligvad	18	15	220
	Hiremalligvad	83	59	1,343
	Saidapur	23	18	1,000
	Kelgeri	157	104	3,592
	Dodnaikankop	27	14	1,000
Saptapur	50	21	1,145	
E	Hoskatti	11	7	400
	Tadshinkop	87	43	1,000
	Yerikop	7	5	180
F	Vanhalli	233	397	6,956
	Harobelvadi	178	295	8,168
	Kalle	156	340	8,850
	Kabbenur	113	186	10,555
G	Tegur	12	12	170
	Gulladkop	5	7	190
	Venktapur	62	51	1,210
	Madikop	16	21	350
H	Kalapur	8	9	70
	Virapur	12	11	100
	Kamlapur (Daddi)	46	15	135
	Mugad	32	10	100
	Kyarkop	42	26	200
	Aladkeri	4	4	100
	Mallur	13	7	228
	Salkinkop	9	3	60
	Balnaikankop	7	4	76
	Devarhubli	6	6	100
	Nigdi	5	3	67
J	Benkankatti	11	5	90
	Ajnaikankatti	14	14	240
	Mangundi	32	28	600
	Naikanhulikatti	50	25	600
K	Kogilgeri	3	2	45
	Kalkeri	6	9	68
	Lalgatti	3	1	20
	Bammarshikop	25	16	150
	Kurdikop	12	14	300
	Haligeri	26	35	360
L	Kivdibail	5	4	70
	Hunshikumri	34	13	240
	Mavinkop	9	3	40
M	Hindasgeri	42	24	430
	Balgeri	34	30	680
	Alnayar	15	18	650

APPENDIX T.

Rice leases, Dhárwár Táluka.

(The villages have been arranged in the order of batches.)

Batch.	Name of village.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5
		A. g.	Rs.	Rs.
A	Lakmanhalli	32 0	88	224
	Yattingudd	14 0	36	120
B	Mangalgatti	2 0	7	47
	Kumbhapur	11 0	28	86
	Sanklapur	3 0	12	24
	Gungargatti	12 0	16	34
	Narendra	54 0	147	455
	Tadkod	0 9	1	6
	Garag	30 0	84	319
C	Niralkatti	22 0	46	115
	Bogur	8 0	24	113
	Dubbanmardi	3 0	7	23
	Belur	29 0	90	230
	Kotur	34 0	100	278
	Madanbhavi	51 0	133	247
D	Kedanhatti	4 0	10	25
	Chikkmalligwad	39 0	98	255
	Hiremalligwad	31 0	68	326
	Dodnaikankop	4 0	14	30
	Saptapur	10 0	24	70
	Kelgeri	135 0	410	1,004
E	Jogyellapur	8 0	15	30
	Yerikop	26 0	38	142
	Tadshinkop	9 0	10	20
	Hoskatti	17 0	52	98
G	Madikop	9 0	16	22
	Haletegur	33 0	91	165
	Tegur	164 0	477	1,238
	Venktapur	10 0	22	54
	Timmapur	29 0	51	66
H	Benkankatti	51 0	105	216
	Ramapur	132 0	266	517
	Virapur	74 0	140	264
	Kamlapur T. Kyarkop	45 0	90	159
	Devarhubli	90 0	208	421
	Varavnagalvi	33 0	118	118
	Kyarkop	62 0	140	478
	Nigdi	109 0	371	827
	Ajnaikanhatti	52 0	122	150
	Mandihal	122 0	197	445
	Salkinkop	51 0	103	225
	Balnaikankop	22 0	53	119
	Mallur	54 0	73	226
Mugad	214 0	596	1,628	
	Kallapur (M. Tegur)	38 0	71	89
J	Naikanhulikatti	47 0	116	290
	Mangundi	609 0	1,690	4,404
	Arwatgi	39 0	125	161
	Kumbarkop	48 0	109	250
	Kogilgeri	14 0	25	43
	Kumbarganvi	34 0	80	328

APPENDIX T—continued.

Batch.	Name of village.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5
		A. g.	Rs.	Rs.
K	Lalgatti	14 0	26	52
	Bandur	49 0	72	110
	Kurdikop	3 0	5	5
	Kalkeri	24 0	40	46
	Halligeri	26 0	57	98
	Bammarshikop	23 0	47	47
	Devgeri	23 0	69	114
	Holtikoti	73 0	147	147
L	Mavinkop	15 0	25	35
	Kivadibail	49 0	101	130
	Benchi	39 0	67	181
M	Mankapur	11 0	15	20
	Hindasgeri	88 0	136	675
	Alnawar	6 0	12	90
	Kadabgatti	52 0	79	418

Notes.—1. Slight discrepancies between this appendix and the figures given in the report are due to Dharsod.

2. All cases of rent in kind have been accepted as genuine, except two. Money rents of less than 1/8 times the assessment have been struck out in batches A to F; but in the remaining batches only rents of less than the assessment have been struck out. This was done as the result of enquiry in many cases.

APPENDIX U⁽³⁾.

For Rice land.

Serial No.	Village.	Number of Survey numbers wholly or partly irrigated by each separate source.	Source.	Water classification annas.	Area of irrigated land.	Rate of assessment per acre in irrigated land.	Total assessment on irrigated land.	Pâtasthal share of assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Hoyellapur	1	Nalla	As. pa. 4 6	A. g. 2 8	Rs. a. p. 3 3 0	7	1	
2	Yattingudd	4	Do.	{ 3 6 in 3 4 0 " 1 }	18 32	{ 3 19 0 in 1 3 10 0 " 1 3 8 0 " 1 3 7 0 " 1 }	68	19	
3	Tadkod	2	Do.	{ 4 0 " 1 3 8 " 1 }	2 22	{ 4 5 0 " 1 3 0 0 " 1 }	9	3	
4	Garag	1	Do.	3 0	2 7	5 3 0	11	8	
5	Madanbhavi	1	Do.	3 6	1 39	4 8 0	9	3	
6	Do.	2	Nalla aided by Gudl.	{ 3 6 in 1 4 6 " 1 }	3 33	{ 4 12 0 in 1 3 6 0 " 1 }	17	5	
7	Timmapur (M. Tegur)	2	Nalla	3 0 " 2	9 25	{ 3 14 0 " 1 3 10 0 " 1 }	36	15	
8	Hiremalligwad	5	Do.	4 0 " all	19 80	{ 3 1 0 " 2 2 15 0 " 1 2 14 0 " 2 }	58	12	
9	Chikkmalligwad	7	Do.	{ 3 6 " 4 4 0 " 3 }	25 23	{ 3 10 0 " 1 3 6 0 " 1 3 4 0 " 1 3 0 0 " 1 2 15 0 " 2 2 14 0 " 1 }	81	21	
10	Kenchanhatti	1	Do.	4 0	3 13	3 1 0	11	2	
11	Do.	5	Do.	3 6 in all	19 23	{ 4 6 0 in 1 4 3 0 " 2 4 1 0 " 2 }	82	27	
12	Do.	2	Do.	3 6 "	17 7	{ 4 3 0 " 1 4 1 0 " 1 }	70	23	
13	Do.	3	Do.	3 6 "	14 23	{ 4 6 0 " 1 4 5 0 " 1 4 1 0 " 1 }	62	20	
14	Do.	4	Do.	3 6 "	33 36	{ 4 0 0 " 2 3 18 0 " 2 }	132	43	
15	Dewarhubli	2	Do.	{ 3 6 in 1 4 0 " 1 }	2 19	{ 4 1 0 " 1 2 15 0 " 1 }	9	4	
16	Do.	1	Do.	4 0	4 0	3 1 0	12	3	
17	Do.	2	Do.	4 0 in all	7 30	{ 3 1 0 " 1 2 15 0 " 1 }	24	7	
18	Do.	6	Do.	{ 4 6 " 4 4 0 " 2 }	26 27	{ 2 15 0 " 2 2 8 0 " 2 2 7 0 " 1 2 6 0 " 1 }	49	13	
19	Varavnagalavi	1	Do.	3 0	6 7	4 1 0	25	12	
20	Halligeri	1	Do.	4 0	5 6	2 11 0	14	5	
21	Do.	2	Do.	4 0 in all	10 13	{ 2 14 0 in 1 2 11 0 " 1 }	28	9	
22	Mallur	3	Do.	{ 4 6 " 1 4 0 " 2 }	25 15	{ 3 3 0 " 1 2 15 0 " 1 2 8 0 " 1 }	75	20	
23	Do.	1	Do.	4 0	11 8	2 14 0	32	9	
24	Dof	2	Do.	{ 4 6 in 1 4 0 " 1 }	18 1	{ 2 11 0 in 1 1 15 0 " 1 }	40	10	

APPENDIX U^(a)—continued.

Serial No.	Village.	Number of Survey numbers wholly or partly irrigated by each separate source.	Source.	Water classification anua.	Area of irrigated land.	Rate of assessment per acre in irrigated land.	Total assessment on irrigated land.	Patasthal share of assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				As. ps.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
25	Mallur ...	1	Nalla ...	4 6	10 81	1 15 0	21	4	
26	Kamlapur ...	2	Do. ...	4 0 in all	9 1	2 18 0 in 2	25	7	
27	Alsakeri ...	7	Do. ...	{ 4 6 „ 4 4 0 „ 8 }	49 36	{ 2 14 0 „ 1 2 18 0 „ 2 2 6 0 „ 3 2 4 0 „ 1 }	128	27	
28	Devgeri (M. Devarhubli)...	2	Do. ...	{ 2 6 „ 1 2 0 „ 1 }	4 16	{ 5 2 0 „ 1 4 4 0 „ 1 }	19	9	
29	Timmapur (M. Devarhubli)	1	Do. ...	4 6	2 1	1 14 0	4	1	
30	Holtikoti ...	1	Do. ...	8 6	3 28	3 18 0	14	6	
31	Mugad ...	2	Do. ...	4 6 in all	14 1	{ 2 7 0 in 1 2 2 0 „ 1 }	32	5	
32	Do. ...	1	Do. ...	4 0	10 27	3 6 0	36	11	
33	Do. ...	2	Do. ...	4 0 in both.	10 19	{ 2 9 0 in 1 2 1 0 „ 1 }	25	8	
34	Do. ...	4	Do. ...	{ 4 0 „ 2 4 6 „ 1 3 6 „ 1 }	28 5	{ 3 2 0 in 1 2 14 0 „ 1 2 8 0 „ 1 1 14 0 „ 1 }	73	24	
35	Tegur ...	1	Nalla aided by spring.	3 0	2 29	3 12 0	10	4	
36	Do. ...	1	Do. ...	2 0	3 39	5 2 0	20	10	
37	Do. ...	2	Nalla ...	2 6 in both.	2 6	{ 4 9 0 in 1 3 11 0 „ 1 }	9	4	
38	Do. ...	3	Nalla aided by spring.	{ 2 6 „ 2 2 0 „ 1 }	16 20	{ 6 0 0 „ 1 5 5 0 „ 2 }	93	40	
39	Old Tegur ...	1	Nalla ...	4 0	1 14	2 11 0	4	1	
40	Do. ...	1	Nalla aided by Gudi.	3 6	3 29	4 3 0	18	5	
41	Do. ...	11	Do. ...	{ 4 0 in 8 3 6 „ 2 3 0 „ 1 }	25 35	{ 4 14 0 in 1 4 3 0 „ 1 3 6 0 „ 2 3 1 0 „ 5 2 14 0 „ 2 }	87	21	
42	Do. ...	3	Do. ...	{ 3 6 „ 2 4 0 „ 1 }	4 37	{ 4 0 0 „ 1 3 8 0 „ 1 3 6 0 „ 1 }	18	6	
43	Gulladkop ...	1	Nalla ...	3 6	2 17	3 2 0	8	2	
44	Do. ...	1	Do. ...	4 0	5 3	2 9 0	13	3	
45	Do. ...	5	Do. ...	{ 4 0 in 4 3 0 „ 1 }	8 11	{ 3 14 0 in 1 3 1 0 „ 2 2 14 0 „ 2 }	25	6	
46	Do. ...	3	Do. ...	{ 4 6 „ 2 4 0 „ 1 }	10 20	{ 3 1 0 „ 1 2 11 0 „ 1 2 10 0 „ 1 }	29	4	
47	Do. ...	2	Do. ...	3 6 „ 2	1 23	{ 4 0 0 „ 1 3 10 0 „ 1 }	6	2	
48	Do. ...	1	Do. ...	4 0	7 3	2 18 0	20	4	
49	Madikop ...	1	Do. ...	3 0	5 15	3 10 0	19	9	
50	Do. ...	2	Do. ...	3 6 in both.	17 32	{ 3 6 0 in 1 3 2 0 „ 1 }	59	23	

APPENDIX U⁽¹⁾—concluded.

Serial No.	Village.	Number of Survey numbers wholly or partly irrigated by each separate source.	Source.	Water classification annas.	Area of irrigated land.	Rate of assessment per acre in irrigated land.	Total assessment on irrigated land.	P&asthal share of assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10
				As. ps.	A. g.	Ra. a. p.			
51	Kallapur	3	Nalla	{ 4 0 in 2 3 6 " 1 }	15 1	{ 3 18 0 in 1 2 15 0 " 1 2 14 0 " 1 }	49	17	
52	Virepur	2	Do.	3 0 in both	8 19	3 6 0 " 2	29	15	
53	Do.	1	Do.	4 0	3 31	2 11 0	10	3	
54	Do.	1	Do.	3 6	5 33	3 6 0	20	8	
55	Do.	1	Do.	3 0	5 31	4 4 0	25	12	
56	Honnapur	2	Nalla aided by Gudi.	{ 4 0 in 1 4 6 " 1 }	8 4	{ 2 14 0 in 1 2 7 0 " 1 }	21	5	
57	Do.	1	Nalla	3 0	0 35	3 10 0	3	2	
58	Do.	1	Do.	3 6	4 8	3 9 0	15	6	
59	Do.	1	Nalla aided by Gudi.	4 0	1 25	2 14 0	5	1	
60	Do.	1	Nalla	4 0	1 11	2 11 0	3	1	
61	Kumbarkop	1	Do.	3 0	1 13	4 0 0	5	3	
62	Balgeri	3	Do.	{ 4 6 in 2 4 0 " 1 }	15 9	{ 2 10 0 in 1 2 2 0 " 2 }	35	13	
63	Hindasgeri	3	Do.	{ 3 6 " 1 3 0 " 1 4 0 " 1 }	17 13	{ 3 2 0 " 1 2 15 0 " 1 1 14 0 " 1 }	56	24	
64	Do.	2	Do.	4 0 in both	6 29	{ 2 10 0 " 1 2 7 0 " 1 }	18	3	
65	Do.	1	Do.	4 0	6 33	2 7 0 " 1	17	3	
66	Do.	1	Do.	4 0	6 17	2 10 0	17	3	
67	Do.	1	Do.	4 6	5 27	1 8 0	9	3	
68	Hindasgeri	2	Do.	4 0 in both	11 11	2 10 0 in 2	30	13	
69	Do.	3	Do.	3 0 in all	22 11	{ 3 4 0 " 2 3 3 0 " 1 }	72	42	
70	Do.	4	Do.	4 0 in all	30 26	{ 2 3 0 " 2 2 0 0 " 1 1 11 0 " 1 }	63	29	
71	Do.	1	Do.	4 0	3 35	2 5 0	9	4	
72	Niralgi	1	Do.	4 0	0 31	3 3 0	2	1	
73	Do.	1	Do.	4 6	2 0	2 5 0	5	1	
74	Do.	1	Do.	3 6	1 2	2 15 0	3	1	
75	Mangundi	8	Do.	{ 4 0 in 7 4 6 " 1 }	32 10	{ 3 4 0 in 1 3 3 0 " 1 2 15 0 " 2 2 14 0 " 2 2 4 0 " 1 2 3 0 " 1 }	92	23	
76	Do.	39	Do.	{ 3 6 " 24 4 0 " 4 3 0 " 1 }	171 24	{ 4 14 0 " 1 4 0 0 " 23 3 14 0 " 4 3 12 0 " 1 3 8 0 " 1 3 4 0 " 1 3 1 0 " 1 2 12 0 " 1 2 11 0 " 1 }	655	266	
					945 39	.....	3,040	1,092	

APPENDIX U⁽²⁾.

For Garden land.

Serial No.	Village.	Number of Survey numbers wholly or partly irrigated by each separate source.	Source.	Water classification annas.	Area of irrigated land.	Rate of assessment per acre in irrigated land.	Total assessment on irrigated land.	Pata-thal share of assessment.	Remark.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Narendra	7	Nalla ...	As. ps. 3 0 in all.	A. g. 26 11	Rs. a. p. 7 0 0 in 3 6 0 0 in 4	169	94	
2	Kumbapur	1	Do. ...	3 0	2 18	5 0 0	12	6	
3	Devghri (M. Devarhobli).	3	Do. ...	{ 2 0 in 1. 1 6 in 1.	.1 33	{ 8 0 0 in 1 7 8 0 in 1	14	12	
					80 17		195	112	

Note.—In Appendices U¹, U², U³ each separate source of water has been given a separate Serial No. in Col. 1.

APPENDIX U⁽³⁾.

For Survey Numbers containing Rice and Garden.

Serial No.	Village.	Number of survey numbers wholly or partly irrigated by each separate source.	Source.	Water classification annas.	Area of irrigated land.		Rate of assessment per acre in irrigated land.		Total assessment on irrigated land.			Pata-thal share of assessment.		Serial No. (if any) of source in Appendix U ¹ .
					Rice.	Garden.	Rice.	Garden.	Rice.	Garden.	Total.	Rice.	Garden.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Narendra ...	1	Nalla ...	As. ps. 4 0	A. g. 3 31	A. g. 1 30	Rs. a. p. 3 10 0	6 0	Rs. 14	Rs. 9	Rs. 23	Rs. 3	Rs. 6	
2	Guladkop ...	12	Do. ...	4 6 in 1 4 0 in 7 3 6 in 3 2 6 in 1	53 29	29 20	5 10 0 in 1 4 0 0 in 1 3 15 0 in 3 3 1 0 in 2 2 6 0 in 1 2 11 0 in 1 3 12 0 in 2 3 3 0 in 1	6 0 in all.	177	177	354	47	109	48 49
3	Kumbhapur ...	1	Do. ...	3 0	0 17	0 28	4 6 0	6 0	3	3	6	1	3	
4	Kumbarkop ...	1	Do. ...	3 0	0 12	1 31	4 0 0	6 8	1	10	11	1	8	52
					88 9	33 23	.....	.....	194	189	383	52	126	

No. 3584 of 1910.

Dhárwár, 16th May 1910.

Submitted to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

2. I regret that there has been a delay in the submission of my remarks. I discussed the draft report with Mr. Mackie on 24th October 1909. Since then the question of rice lands was raised by Mr. Pratt on the Bankápur, Hángal and Kod Reports and I awaited developments. By the time I knew that Dhárwár might go ahead it was March I think, and I was too busy to tackle the report. Then I took a month's privilege leave from which I have just returned.

3. The work is considerably simplified by the orders of Government on the Hubli report which furnish a very useful guide.

4. It is to be noted that births are not so correctly registered as deaths.

5. Special plague rates are not necessary for the west. I think that there is a tendency to exaggerate the damage done by pig in this region. Other influences are at work, i. e., there is reason to think that the population is setting towards the big towns owing to industrial development. Good wages can be earned in them, and the ravages of malaria avoided. Mr. Turner has given me the following information:—

Village.	Survey Nos. cultivated.	No. occupied.	Proposed group in which situated.
Dhopankatti ...	4	25	VII
Basvapur ...	Nil.	2	VI
Honnapur ...	"	4	VI
Niralgi ...	"	4	VI
Hunshikumri ...	"	9	VII
Udhav Naglavi ...	"	8	VII
Dabbinkol ...	3	3	VII
Ragi-Kallapur ...	Nil.	2	VI

A good deal of land has been forfeited for arrears in the west in the past year or two, and Mr. Mackie's figures are not up to date. The forfeitures have been unavoidable and were very necessary. The defaulters were hopelessly in arrears, and unable to continue the cultivation of the lands.

6. For the rest I am in general agreement with the proposals, and I recommend that they may be sanctioned. I do not think that very detailed remarks are called for, considering the Hubli orders. Mr. Mackie has prepared this report with his usual industry, care and ability, and is, in my humble opinion, deserving of credit for his instructive report. If considered necessary, villages with a large area of rice land may be specially treated afterwards.

7. To descend to details, two out of three persons holding land are actual cultivators (para. 18). Communications are good (para. 25). The irrigated area is small (para. 65); but the area under rice is equal to that under cotton and is second only to that under jowári (para. 67). At the end of paragraph 86 the conclusion is reached that the supply of agricultural cattle is sufficient, and with this I agree. Paragraph 89 shows that allowance must be paid on account of plague in the populous eastern portion of the taluka. Paragraphs 107 and 108 show that the agriculture labourer does not get more when paid in kind than he used to get formerly; but this is worth more in cash. At the Kelgeri water works near Dhárwár, the Irrigation Department had to pay 5 annas a day sometimes. They simply cannot get labourers at present (March to May). In paragraph 163 in line 4, I would substitute Rs. 3-15-0 for Rs. 4 because I do not think that the Dhárwár rate should be higher than that in Hubli. In paragraph 189 'V' is a mistake for 'VII.' As to rice lands

I generally agree. I see no difficulty so far as batches A to C and F (groups I, II and IV) are concerned ; but I am afraid that in the rest of the táluka special treatment seems to be indicated where the present dry-crop rates are raised—15 villages in group III and 2 villages in group V. I would suggest that these 17 villages might be treated like unirrigated rice in the Hubli Táluka. Paragraph 197 has already been dealt with by implication. There seems no necessity of waiting for the Hángal orders which will take some time. In the cases of one man and Inámdár tanks some concessions might be allowed later on after the question has been tackled in Hángal. I agree with the suggestion made in paragraph 199 about the re-classification of the 1,000 and odd acres of land helped by nalas. My remarks on paragraphs 201 and 207 do not appear to be called for.

C. W. M. HUDSON,
Collector of Dhárwár.

Through the Settlement Commissioner and Director,
Land Records, Poona.

Reference No. $\frac{375}{S.S.}$ of 1910.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. F. G. PRATT, I. C. S.,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director,
Land Records, Poona.

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Poona, 20th September 1910.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Mackie's report containing proposals for the second Revision Settlement of the Dhárwár Táluka and the Collector's forwarding endorsement No. 3584 of 16th May 1910.

2. *Paragraphs 22—23.*—It seems hardly safe to assume that the birth and death statistics are of the same authority and value as the Census statistics. The population has probably been reduced but it seems rash to say that it is now nearly 14 per cent. less than it was in 1891.

3. *Paragraphs 66—76. Cultivation and Crops.*—Inasmuch as the assessment is paid out of the crops, I think that a settlement report should discuss *Cultivation and Crops* in greater detail than is possible when statistics are only given for the táluka as a whole. In a táluka where the groups differ from each other so widely as they do in this táluka, the clear knowledge of the distribution of the crops is essential if there is to be a proper distribution of the assessment.

It would be easy to make room for such matter by omitting the useless and irrelevant matter which by old custom continues to be included in Revision Settlement Reports, *e. g.*, paragraphs 8—16 and Appendices C and E.

I have called for the crop returns from the Mámlatdár and have endeavoured to supply the deficiency by figures compiled out of them which will be quoted below.

4. The most important economic change in the táluka during the period of the settlement was the opening of the Railway in 1885. It would therefore be instructive to compare the statistics of the periods before and after this change. The earliest figures given by Mr. Mackie are for a period of 5 years ending in 1894 but these are obviously not early enough for a proper comparison. The figures are, however, available and give the following results for the first three existing groups in the táluka.

				Gross cropped area.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cotton.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
1				2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>								
1885-86	...	Before the Railway	...	18,435	11,354	2,556	3,211	17
1908-09	...	After the Railway	...	18,480	9,967	2,369	4,777	25
<i>Group II.</i>								
1885-86	...	Before the Railway	...	74,503	46,477	10,450	18,331	17
1908-09	...	After the Railway	...	71,473	40,048	10,974	17,434	24.5
<i>Group III.</i>								
1885-86	...	Before the Railway	...	18,608	10,397	1,614	797	5.8
1908-09	...	After the Railway	...	12,017	8,455	1,684	1,858	11

5. These figures will clearly bring out two important points—

- (i) the increase in the area under cotton, though only 1.22 per cent. in the táluka as a whole is much more than this in the first three groups;
- (ii) the area under cotton in the first two groups is much larger than in any other group.

6. *Paragraphs 77—81. Fallow.*—The fallow area is shown in paragraph 77 to average 39,839 out of a total of 192,540 occupied acres, *i. e.*, something over 20 per cent. This is serious enough but the latest actual figures are even worse, namely, 52,385 out of a total of 190,834 or over 27 per cent. And even this figure gives only the average over the whole táluka. If we exclude Batches A, B, F, *i. e.*, the eastern portion of the táluka east of the Dhárwár-Talkod line, it will be seen that in the rest of the táluka the fallow area reaches a proportion of 40 per cent. to the occupied area. In individual villages and groups the proportion would be even higher. It is true that the land lying fallow is nearly all dry-crop land bearing a very light assessment but these large areas of fallow must materially affect the actual incidence of the assessment on the cropped lands.

7. *Paragraphs 82—86. Agricultural Stock.*—I am not convinced by the mathematical demonstration in paragraph 83 of the insufficiency of the plough cattle of the táluka.

I believe that by similar lines of argument it is possible to demonstrate that no ryot above ghauts can possibly get more than four ounces of daily bread to eat. Mr. Mackie's proposals for grouping and rating are contained in paragraphs 133 to 173 for dry crop lands and 174 to 190 for rice lands, but before dealing with them in detail it is necessary to record that the statistics in paragraphs 109 to 119 and Appendices I, K and M are admittedly unreliable and useless.

8. *Dry Crop Grouping.*—I am unable to accept either the meteorological or the statistical arguments brought forward by Mr. Mackie for his proposed re-arrangement of the first three groups.

As for the meteorological arguments I need not repeat what I have written in paragraphs 7 and 8 of my review of the report on the Hangal Táluka.

9. The first three existing groups in the táluka are composed as follows ;—

				Maximum rate.	
				Rs.	a.
Group I	14 villages	...	...	3	0
Group II	51 villages	...	...	2	10
Group III	22 villages	...	...	2	6

Mr. Mackie proposes to cut out from group I four villages—

Dandikopp.	|	Khánápur.
Kavalgeri.	|	Kamlápur.

leaving a new group I of 10 villages with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-10.

He then takes the present group II, cuts out 12 villages, adds the 4 villages above named—net result new group II with 43 villages with a maximum rate of Rs. 3.

To the old group III he adds the above mentioned 12 villages and drops out 7 others: net result new group III with 27 villages with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-10.

I will examine these proposals before going any further. Why should 4 villages now in group I be excluded and placed in group II? I can find no answer to this question. In paragraph 142 Mr. Mackie does not even name the 4 villages and give specific reasons for their exclusion. The statistics contained in Appendix S show that the ratio of the assessments to the rents in these four villages does not materially differ from the ratio in other villages which are being retained in group I. I show them side by side as follows:—

1 Dandikopp	34.4 per cent.	|	Navelur	33.3 per cent.
2 Kavalgeri	31.4 "	|	Govankop	30.4 "
3 Khánápur	25 "	|	Dhárwár	28 "
4 Kamlápur	31 "	|		

10. I pass on now to group II. It is proposed to exclude 12 villages from the old group II. Three reasons are assigned: first, the climatic reason, which I need not discuss; secondly, the fact that in the space of 12 years out of the 17,033 occupied acres in these 12 villages an aggregate of 270 acres or about 1½ per cent. has been at various times relinquished or forfeited. To say that so slight an oscillation of occupation indicates undue pressure of assessment is, I think, to use an extremely far-fetched argument. It is more than probable that this contraction of occupation was made up by a corresponding expansion in other years and the fact ought to have been enquired into by reference to the Circle Books of the individual villages concerned.

The third reason is the statistical reason (paragraph 145). We are told that the letting value of land in these villages is distinctly lower than in the other villages of the old group 2.

As a matter of fact it is only 0.36 per cent. lower! This being the slight shade of difference between them, it is proposed to leave the assessments in these 12 villages unchanged and to raise the assessments in the other villages by over 14 per cent. Such a proceeding would be wholly unreasonable.

11. It remains to consider the exclusion of 7 villages from the old group III and the arguments if any in support of this proposal.

Of the 7 villages excluded two, namely,

Kale, | Vanhalli,

are to be put into new group IV, their assessments being thus left unchanged and five, namely,

Gulladkop,	|	Timápur,
Venkatapur,	|	Haletegur,
Tegur,	|	

are to be lowered to group V, their rates being thereby reduced from 2-6 to 2-0, *i. e.* by 16 per cent. Kale and Vanhalli are two outlying villages of the old 3rd group on the outskirts of the taluka.

The incidence of the assessment in them, so far as can be judged by the mere cash rentals, seems to be widely different.

In Kale the assessment appears to absorb 35·8 per cent. of the rentals, in Vanhalli it appears to absorb 63 per cent. Assuming that the figures are correct it would seem *prima facie* that the assessments of Vanhalli are pitched too high. And if so, the proper procedure would be not to leave the assessments unchanged as has been proposed but to reduce them. As regards the other 5 villages I have no objection to Mr. Mackie's proposal that their grouping and assessment should be lowered.

12. I now pass on to Mr. Mackie's treatment of the remaining groups of the old settlement, namely :—

				Maximum rate.	
				Rs.	a.
Group IV	21 villages	...	...	2	0
Group V	19 villages	...	...	1	10
Group VI	9 villages	...	...	1	4
Group VII	6 villages	...	...	1	2

These groups comprise all the western villages which are said to be in need of lenient handling. Mr. Mackie secures this end by lowering the whole of the old group VI and amalgamating it with the old group VII with a rate of Rs. 1-2.

Seventeen villages from the old group V are then lowered into an entirely new group VI (maximum rate 1-6), their rates being thus reduced from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-6. From old group IV, 19 villages are lowered into a new group V (maximum rate 2-0), their rates thus remaining unchanged.

Lastly, the new group IV (maximum rate 2-6) is left with only 2 of its original villages and 2 new villages which were lowered into it from the old group III.

13. The net result of all these operations is that in—

Old group IV in 19 villages there is no change. In 2 villages there is an increase of 18½ per cent.

Old group V in 17 villages there is a reduction of 15 per cent., in 2 there is an increase of 23 per cent.

Old group VI in all the villages there is a reduction of 10 per cent.

Old group VII there is no change.

I may say at once that I agree in the main to these proposals for the treatment to be accorded to the villages in the old groups IV, V, VI and VII.

The meagre statistics of cash rentals given for them in Appendix S are by themselves a very inadequate guide, but, so far as they go, they corroborate Mr. Mackie's view based upon general considerations that no general increase of assessment but on the contrary some reduction of assessment in these villages is necessary and desirable. The only doubt which I have felt is as regards the village of Vanhalli. I have shown in paragraph 11 above that the assessment in this village appears to be pitched too high but it would be rash to base such an inference merely on the statistics in Appendix S without any local enquiry. The crop statistics before me show that the area under cotton in this village has doubled during the settlement period and now amounts to 25 per cent. of the gross cropped area. Cultivation and occupation have also increased. I think therefore that the assessments may be left unchanged as proposed.

14. I must return now to the first three groups and take up the question of rates. I have given my reasons for thinking that there should be no re-arrangement of groups I and II. They should be Colonel Anderson's old groups of 14 and 51 villages respectively.

I have agreed to the exclusion of 7 villages from group III. Therefore the new group III should consist of 15 villages. The new groups IV, V, VI and VII and their rates should be as proposed by Mr Mackie.

What now should be the new rates in groups I, II and III which are now rated at 3-0, 2-10 and 2-6 respectively.

Some of the main factors in the problem have been clearly stated by Mr. Mackie in his summary in paragraphs 122—124. These eastern villages have prospered under the settlement and have had a good revenue history. The prices of their main staples, cotton, jowári, wheat have increased from 30 to 45 per cent. and the opening of a railway has greatly developed their markets and communications. There is clearly a case for an increase of assessment but the appropriate increase for each group cannot be determined unless one more very important factor is considered. Before the existing assessments can be increased it is necessary to have some definite idea as to what their present incidence is on profits.

15. The statements in Appendix S enable us to gauge this with some confidence especially in the first two groups for which ample statistics are available. Arranged according to the old groups they are as follows:—

				Assessment.	Rent.	Ratio of assessment to rent.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Group No. I	...	...	...	16,758	60,590	26 1 per cent.
Group No. II	...	...	...	31,861	1,00,604	31·3 per cent.
Group No. III minus the 7 excluded villages	...		...	611	2,263	27 per cent.

The assessments in the first group are so moderate that an increase of 5 annas in the rupee or 31 per cent. would still leave the incidence at about 36 per cent. This amount of increase is fully justified in the first group. When its specially favourable circumstances, its present low assessments and the continuous and in all reasonable probability permanent appreciation of cotton in the world's markets is considered, I have no doubt but that a larger increase of 6 annas in the rupee or 37½ per cent. could be paid with ease. But in view of the fact that the Hubli rate has been fixed at Rs. 4, I think it would suffice to fix the Dhárwar rate for group I at Rs. 3-15. This is in fact what Mr. Mackie wishes to do and I cannot understand how he supposes that the "orders on Hubli stand in the way". I presume that the Hubli rate of Rs. 4 which is now due will be levied without any further abatement or delay.

16. For the second group I think an increase of 4 annas in the rupee or 25 per cent. would be sufficient, *i. e.*, a maximum rate of about Rs. 3-4 which is what Mr. Mackie wishes.

The incidence of the present assessments in this group being higher than in group No. I, the enhancement imposed ought to be smaller.

17. For the third group I think Mr. Mackie's proposed rate of Rs. 2-10 would be suitable. This would amount to an increase of 10·5 per cent. or about 2 annas in the rupee.

The moderate increase as compared with the increases in groups I and II is justified by the fact that there is practically no cotton grown in group III as now proposed.

18. *Rice Groups and Rates.*—Mr. Mackie's proposals under this head are very difficult to follow because of the extreme confusion caused by his method of dividing villages into batches—a method which has made the review of all his reports an extremely laborious task. I am unable to accept his proposals as regards rice lands. Their net result after a good deal of tinkering is to lower the total rice assessments of the táluka from Rs. 32,244 to Rs. 31,686, *i. e.*, by something under 2 per cent. The assessments are to be left unchanged where the profits are known to be high, *e. g.*, in batches A and B but they are to be raised in the "most backward part of the táluka" (Batch M, *i. e.*, the old group VII) for no better reason than that the "rent multiple" is satisfactory, the said multiple being extracted from the statistics of only 157 acres out of a total of 1,511.

19. The incidence of the assessments in the rice tract of the táluka appears to be much higher than in the dry crop tracts. This is apparent on

a general view of the figures in Appendix T. Thus in batch H where the statistics are most numerous the assessments amount to 45 per cent. of the rents and the same high ratio appears in the case of individual villages where the area for which cash rent statistics are given amounts to a substantial proportion of the area of rice land in the village as shown in Appendix Q. Mr. Mackie has shown that the western portion of the táluka requires more lenient treatment than the east. But the existing assessments have exactly the opposite effect. Their pressure is greater in the west than in the east.

20. I believe that these mistakes are due to the absence of a standard of assessment which would have secured a proper incidence and distribution. In reviewing the Hangal report I have discussed the Dhárwár rice assessments and my remarks then made have equal application to this táluka. I therefore repeat for Dhárwár the recommendation which I made for Hangal that the rice assessments should be revised by an officer specially deputed for the purpose.

21. This enquiry need not delay the introduction of the revision settlement of all dry crop survey numbers, for it would be possible by an order under clause 2 of section 95 of the Land Revenue Code to except temporarily all rice survey numbers from the revision. It should be noted that the area of Government land assessed under rice is not 20,114 acres as might be supposed from paragraph 174 of the report but only 11,373.

22. I accept Mr. Mackie's recommendation as regards Motasthal land. The assessed Pátasthal garden land is only 253 acres mostly in the first and second groups. In the other groups no increase is desirable but in the first and second groups I recommend an increase in the existing assessments by 3 annas and 2 annas in the rupee respectively. I cannot support the proposal made in paragraph 199 that the Pátasthal lands should be reclassified for water. No case seems to me to have been established for doing all this field work over again.

23. My main recommendations are now summarized as follows :—

(i) All rice survey numbers to be for the present specially excepted from revision by an order under Land Revenue Code section 95.

(ii) *Dry Crop Lands*—

Group I.—Constituted as in the expiring Settlement.
(14 villages.)

Maximum rate to be Rs. 3-15, *i. e.*, the assessments to be increased by 5 annas in the rupee.

Group II.—Constituted as in the expiring Settlement.
(51 villages.)

Maximum rate of Rs. 3-4, *i. e.*, the existing assessments to be raised by 4 annas in the rupee.

Group III.—Constituted as in the expiring settlement but with 7 villages omitted—

Maximum rate of Rs. 2-10, *i. e.*, an increase of 2 annas in the rupee on the existing assessments.

Kale.
Vanhalli.
Gulladkop.
Venktapur.
Tegur.
Timmapur.
Haletegur.

(15 villages.)

Group IV.—Constituted as proposed by Mr. Mackie, *vide* Appendix Q.

Maximum rate of Rs. 2-6.

(4 villages.)

Group V.—Constituted as proposed by Mr. Mackie, *vide* Appendix Q. Maximum rate Rs. 2-0.

(26 villages.)

Group VI.—As proposed by Mr. Mackie. Maximum rate Rs. 1-6.

(17 villages.)

Group VII.—As proposed by Mr. Mackie. Maximum rate Rs. 1-2.

(15 villages.)

24. A few words may not be out of place on Mr. Mackie's closing paragraphs. I do not think that he has succeeded in showing that the red soils are overassessed as compared with the black soils. I agree with him in thinking that no useful results are likely to be attained by comparing the rate of profit or perhaps I should say the rate of interest derived from investments of capital supposed to be made in the two classes of lands. But the fact remains, as was pointed out in the Government Resolution on Karajgi, that the ratio of the assessment to the rent on black soil is 29·12 per cent. and on red soil 26·17 per cent. This in my opinion is the central argument against his view and it is a conclusive argument.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. PRATT,

Acting Settlement Commissioner
and Director, Land Records.

No. 356 of 1911.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. C. GIBB, LL.B., I. C. S.,
Commissioner, Southern Division;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Camp Sirsi, 6th February 1911.

Second Revision Settlement, Dhárwár Táluka.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Mackie's proposals contained in his No. 2690 of ^{30th October}~~3rd November~~ 1909 together with the Collector Mr. Hudson's No. 3584 of 16th May 1910 and the Settlement Commissioner Mr. Pratt's No. 375—S.S. dated 20th September 1910.

2. Since the First Revision Settlement was sanctioned, the opening of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has, as in other Southern Mahratta Country Settlements, made a complete change in local conditions; but the increase in the prosperity of the cultivators due to this cause and to the very considerable rise in prices has been confined to the eastern or dry crop portion of the táluka. Both the facts stated by Mr. Mackie and my own knowledge of the táluka lead me to be in thorough accord with the opinion of that officer (paragraph 124) that "the west of the táluka must be dealt with very much more leniently than the east."

3. *Dry-crop Grouping.*—Mr. Hudson has accepted Mr. Mackie's dry-crop grouping; Mr. Pratt criticises some of it somewhat unfavourably. There is in my opinion a great deal to be said for the justice of Mr. Pratt's remarks (paragraphs 9 and 10) but Mr. Pratt, it will be observed, accepts Mr. Mackie's proposed reduction in maximum rates of villages in his batch G, while he controverts the proposed maintenance of existing rates in the villages of batch C.

According to Mr. Pratt, therefore, the maximum rate in Tegur would be reduced from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2 while that in the neighbouring village of Bogur would be raised from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 3 (if Mr. Mackie's proposed maximum rates for groups I and II are accepted) or to Rs. 3-4-0 (if those proposed by Mr. Pratt are accepted) and similarly for other villages in close proximity to one another. The reductions accepted by Mr. Pratt are desirable in order to bring about the required result of lenient treatment of the west. For this reason I think that either Colonel Anderson's or Mr. Mackie's grouping must be accepted as it stands.

The Collector who knows the district well has accepted Mr. Mackie's grouping. I think, therefore, Mr. Mackie's grouping should be accepted.

4. *Dry-crop Rates.*—As regards groups III to VII inclusive, the effect of Mr. Mackie's grouping is as follows:—

Group III.—Twelve villages kept the same; a rise from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-10-0 in 15 villages.

Group IV.—Two villages the same; a rise from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-6-0 in 2 villages.

Group V.—Reduction from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2 in 5 villages; 19 villages kept the same at Rs. 2.

Two villages raised from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2.

Group VI.—Reduction from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 in 17 villages.

Group VII.—Reduction from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 in 9 villages; 6 villages kept at Rs. 1-2-0.

These proposals which are approved of by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner may be unreservedly accepted.

5. Regarding groups I and II Mr. Mackie proposes to raise group I from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-10-0; group II from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 in 89 villages; 4 remaining unchanged at Rs. 3.

In his paragraph 162 Mr. Mackie states that his reason for not proposing higher rates in these two groups is that he has felt bound to keep the rates the same as those sanctioned for Hubli for the first five years and apparently he thinks that the rates sanctioned for 5 years for Hubli and kept specially low on account of plague will not be raised. Had not the Hubli orders stood in the way, he would have proposed Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-4-0 as the maximum rates for groups I and II.

6. Mr. Mackie refers to my remarks on the Second Revision Settlement of Haveri, as to the effect of plague. I must plead guilty to remaining of the opinion I then expressed that the effect of plague cannot die out in the course of a few years. I am now sending in separately the report regarding the Hubli rates and am proposing that in view of the general prosperity of the taluka the higher scale of rates should now be adopted. I agree therefore with Mr. Pratt that the maximum rates in the first two groups of Dhárwár should be Rs. 3-15-0 and Rs. 3-4-0 respectively.

Government is being asked to reduce the assessment in the west and is entitled to endeavour to get a fair increase in the east which has profited largely during the past settlement from the causes mentioned in paragraph 2.

7. *Rice Rates.*—Mr. Pratt's proposals for special enquiries on this head are put out of court by the orders passed in the case of Kod and Hángal. The effect of Mr. Mackie's proposals will be to reduce the assessment over the main rice growing tracts, the hilly west which owing to the unhealthiness and other causes has rather deteriorated than improved during the past settlement. Mr. Hudson raises a question regarding the treatment of unirrigated rice. His meaning I understand is that when rice is treated as dry crop, the assessment should not be raised owing to increase in the dry-crop maximum rate. He also informed me that in some cases the use of a jantri resulted now in increasing the assessment even though the maximum rate was lowered, the jantri now in use being presumably different from the one employed formerly.

Rise in dry-crop rates occurs practically only in the eastern villages where rice lands are few and profits of cultivation good. I do not think therefore that the effect of the present proposals will be to raise unduly rates on rice land treated as dry crop for assessment purposes. I do not understand that rice land recorded as such but not assessed to water rate will be liable to have its assessment raised because the dry-crop rates are raised. If any land converted from dry-crop to rice during the expiring settlement does exist in the western group, then as the maximum rates are there kept, the same or reduced, there is no danger of over-assessment of such land. As regards the jantris I think at all Revision settlements now the simple method of rule of three will be substituted for that of calculation by jantri.

8. Mr. Mackie's proposals regarding rice rates may be unreservedly approved.

9. *Motasthal.*—Mr. Mackie's proposals may be approved.

10. *Patasthal.*—Mr. Mackie (never having been in the Deccan) erroneously employs the term as referring to tank irrigated land. He makes proposals for a reclassification of water assessment on "patasthal" land consisting of a small area of scattered patches of land irrigated by flow from nalas.

As Mr. Mackie after inspecting most of the lands, recommends a continuance of water-assessment and as when the rain (on which supply of water depends) fails "the water share of assessment is remitted as a matter of course" it hardly appears possible that any hardship can arise, if instead of undertaking a complete reclassification of the land classed for water from these nalas, complaints are left to be dealt with as they arise. Mr. Pratt disagrees with Mr. Mackie's proposals regarding reclassification of water-assessment on nala fed land.

11. "*One man tanks*", "*Inámdár tanks*" and "*Pôt kharáb tanks*.— Mr. Mackie says that the same orders might be passed in these cases as in case of Hángal. Reference is requested to paragraph 211 of Mr. Mackie's report on the Second Revision Settlement of Hángal No. 2640, dated 28th October 1910. Neither Mr. Pratt nor I made any special recommendation on this subject because we proposed that all the existing distribution of wet-crop assessment should be enquired into by a special officer.

Government Resolution No. 9289, dated 14th October 1910, passing orders on the Second Revision Settlement of Hángal, is silent on the subject.

As regards the Inámdár tanks, in whole inám villages the judi is calculated once for all on the original assessment and the rent taken by the Inámdár from tenants of land under the tank does not necessarily bear any relation to the assessment.

As regards one man and pôt kharáb tanks so long as no complaints are made of deficiency of water presumably the assessment can be fairly paid. If complaints are made and enquiries show that the water-supply has permanently failed, the assessment would be reduced. In years when owing to failure of rains, water-supply fails, remissions are given as in the case of all water assessments.

12. I am sending this report through the Settlement Commissioner in case he has any proposals to make on the subject of the treatment of rice and especially on the subjects dealt with in paragraph 11 above.

13. Delay in the submission of this report is due to my waiting till the proposals regarding levy of the higher rates in Hubli were before me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. C. GIBB,

Commissioner, Southern Division.

Through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
Poona.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Second revision settlement of the Dhárwár
Táluka.

No. 8127.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1911.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 356, dated 6th February 1911—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár District.

Letter from A. W. W. Mackie, Esq., I.C.S., Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D., No. 2690, dated 30th October 1909, and accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 3594, dated 16th May 1910.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 375-s.s., dated 20th September 1910.

Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 375-s.s., dated 25rd February 1911.

Letter* from the Collector of Dhárwár No. 1606, dated 23th February 1911—Forwarding, with his remarks, petitions of objections against the proposed rates of second revision settlement of the Dhárwár Táluka, together with a statement* giving an epitome of the objections.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 772, dated 13th March 1911.

Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records Ref. No. 375-s.s., dated 20th March 1911.

Government memorandum* No. 4410, dated 5th May 1911, to the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay Presidency.

Government memorandum* No. 4411, dated 5th May 1911, to the Director of Agriculture.

Letter* from the Director of Agriculture, No. A.—3369, dated 8th May 1911.

Letter* from the Provincial Superintendent of Census, Bombay Presidency, No. 877, dated 17th June 1911.

Memorandum* from the Provincial Superintendent of Census, Bombay Presidency, No. 899, dated 20th June 1911.

RESOLUTION.—The report submitted by Mr. Mackie shows that the Dhárwár Táluka has benefitted greatly by the advent of the railway and by improvement of communications. The prices of the chief dry crops (cotton, jowári and wheat) have risen since the last settlement by from 30 to 45 per cent. and the price of rice by 19 per cent. This improvement in the prices of the chief products of the táluka would justify an all round enhancement of assessment, if no other circumstances had to be taken into account. During the last decade, however, the táluka has suffered heavily from plague and recurring years of bad harvest. The population has fallen from 127,094 in 1891 to 106,456 in 1911, and the stock of plough cattle at the census taken in 1909-10 was less by 19.5 per cent. than in 1895-96. The decrease in population and depletion of the stock of cattle have resulted in an increase in the area left fallow from year to year and in a decrease in the area under occupation. The Settlement Officer has shown that a comparatively large area of fallow is a natural and normal condition of affairs; but the increase from an average of 33,625 acres for the five years ending 1894 to an average of 39,839 for the period from 1894 to 1906-07 and an actual of 52,385 acres in 1907-08 indicate a serious set back, of which there is further evidence in the statistics showing the extent of occupied land. The figures in Appendix O, which have been given by groups of villages, show that while in the east of the táluka practically every acre of arable land has been taken up for cultivation, in the west the margin of cultivation has, with some fluctuations, been gradually receding throughout the whole course of the settlement and that the rate of recession greatly increased in the last three years. In paragraph 77 of his report the Settlement Officer has demonstrated that it is in the western villages also that the proportion of fallow is unduly high. Thus, it is

evident that in considering whether any enhancement should be imposed on account of the rise in prices a distinction must be drawn between the villages in the east and those in the west.

2. An examination of the rent statistics collected by the Settlement Officer leads to the same conclusion. Though the figures for the western villages are far from being so full as those for the villages in the east, they afford sufficient indication that there is no room for an enhancement of the assessment and that the existing assessment should be retained and in some cases reduced. In the east, on the other hand, the ratio of the assessments to rents is distinctly low and a substantial enhancement can safely be taken.

3. Government agree with the Commissioner, S. D., that Mr. Mackie's grouping should be accepted. In Government Resolution No. 3463, dated 5th April 1911, Government have sanctioned the levy of the full rates proposed for the Hubli Taluka with effect from 1911-12, except in the case of a few villages; and there is nothing in the circumstances of the eastern villages of the Dhárwár Taluka that calls for a temporary reduction such as was conceded for five years in Hubli in Government Resolution No. 4355, dated 29th May 1905. The dry crop rates proposed by the Commissioner, S. D., are therefore approved.

4. In paragraphs 174 to 190 of his report the Settlement Officer submits proposals for the assessment of rice lands. In paragraph 174 he states that 20,114 acres are classed as rice, but Appendix Q to the report shows that 11,573 acres only are affected. The difference is understood to be due to the exclusion from columns 10 and 25 of Appendix Q of rice lands of the lower water classes which are assessed on the dry crop basis. The Collector is of opinion that in villages where the dry crop rate is raised, there should be no enhancement on such rice lands. The question is discussed by the Commissioner in paragraph 7 of his letter in which he observes that the only lands of the kind that will be affected are in the eastern villages where rice lands are few and the profits of cultivation are good. In paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 9289, dated 14th October 1910, which dealt with the second revision settlement of the Hángal Taluka, it was held to be perfectly fair that rice land assessed on the dry crop basis should be subjected to the same increase as dry crop lands. Mr. Mackie's proposals regarding rice lands are approved.

5. Mr. Mackie's proposals regarding motasthal lands are also approved.

6. Government concur in the remarks made by the Commissioner, S. D., in paragraphs 10 and 11 of his letter.

7. The appended statement shows the rates sanctioned by Government.

8. The revised rates should be introduced in the revenue year 1911-12, levied in and from the year 1912-13 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

9. The petitions of objections have been duly considered in connection with the settlement proposals.

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Collector of Dhárwár (with the petitions of objections),
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The General Department of the Secretariat,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
 The Government of India (by letter).

*Statement referred to in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 8127,
dated 26th August 1911.*

Group.		No. of villages.	Dry crop rate.	Rice rate.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	...	10	3 15 0	9 0 0
II	...	43	8 4 0	9 0 0
III	...	27	2 10 0	8 0 0
IV	...	4	2 6 0	8 0 0
V	...	26	2 0 0	7 8 0
VI	...	17	1 6 0	7 0 0
VII	...	15	1 2 0	6 8 0

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Governme

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Dhārwar	I	3 0 0	9 0	3 0	1,524	3,863	2 8 6	7	22	3 2 1	17	41	2 6 7	1,548	3,925	2 6
2	Gulganjikop	I	3 0 0	9 0	...	245	633	2 8 8	4	12	3 0 0	...	...	...	249	635	2 8
3	Govan kop (M. Dhārwar).	I	3 0 0	9 0	3 0	1,064	2,736	2 9 1	...	...	...	15	44	2 14 11	1,079	2,780	2 9
4	Hosyallapur	I	3 0 0	9 0	{ M. 3 0 P. 9 0 }	472	1,043	2 3 4	9	19	2 1 9	{ M. 3 P. 4 }	5 12	1 10 8 2 0 0	485	1,079	2 8
5	Bagtalav	I	3 0 0	9 0	P. 9 0	2	7	3 8 0	...	...	...	P. 6	42	7 0 0	8	40	6 2
6	Lakmanhall	I	3 0 0	9 0	3 0	779	1,498	1 14 9	56	202	2 9 8	6	12	2 0 0	841	1,712	2 0
7	Navalur	I	3 0 0	9 0	{ M. 3 0 P. 9 0 }	3,764	9,505	2 8 4	84	285	2 12 9	{ M. 70 P. 83 }	137 614	2 4 8 7 6 4	3,991	10,491	2 10
8	Kamlapur	I	3 0 0	9 0	...	1,292	3,435	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,292	3,435	2 10
9	Yattingudd	I	3 0 0	9 0	3 0	792	1,457	2 12 0	9	28	3 1 5	4	7	1 12 0	715	1,492	2 1
10	Malapur	I	3 0 0	9 0	...	502	1,395	2 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	1,395	2 12
10	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	10,846	25,561	2 7 6	169	518	3 1 0	{ M. 105 P. 93 198 }	246 968 914	2 5 6 7 2 11 4 9 10	10,718	26,998	2 8
<i>Group II.</i>																	
11	Dandikop	I	3 0 0	9 0	3 0	781	2,147	2 11 11	...	...	...	1	3	2 0 0	753	2,149	2 11
12	Kamlapur Tadadbil.	I	3 0 0	9 9	...	695	1,950	2 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	1,950	2 12
13	Khanapur (M. Narendra).	I	3 0 0	9 0	...	194	371	1 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	371	1 14
14	Kaulgeri	I	3 0 0	9 0	3 0	606	1,997	2 5 5	...	...	...	13	40	3 1 3	909	2,037	2 3
15	Shivhall	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	2,308	4,579	1 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,308	4,570	1 15
16	Maradgi	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	2,435	5,200	2 1 9	...	...	...	16	41	2 9 0	2,481	5,241	2 1
17	Navalur Tadadbil...	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	370	848	2 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	846	2 4
18	Ghongadikop	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	610	1,512	2 5 3	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	680	1,514	2 5
19	Rayapur	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	675	1,595	2 3 8	12	41	3 2 5	3	7	2 5 4	691	1,593	2 3
20	Benkanmatti	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	564	1,048	1 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	1,046	1 12
21	Aminbhavi	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	6,407	13,892	2 2 2	3	16	5 5 4	8	21	2 10 0	6,418	13,739	2 2
22	Timmapur (M. Aminbhavi).	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	713	1,392	1 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	1,392	1 15
23	Kallur	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	1,712	3,377	1 15 6	...	...	...	7	20	2 12 6	1,719	3,397	1 15
24	Devgeri (M. Narendra).	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	381	478	1 3 11	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	380	462	1 3
25	Pudkalkatti	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	1,568	3,618	2 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,568	3,616	2 5
26	Yadwad	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	2,499	5,209	2 1 4	...	...	...	28	63	2 4 0	2,527	5,272	2 1
27	Lokur	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	1,192	2,806	2 5 11	...	...	...	12	25	2 1 4	1,194	2,831	2 5
28	Kardigudd	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	2,012	4,263	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,012	4,263	2 2
29	Bettigeri	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	1,481	3,385	2 4 6	...	...	...	23	60	2 9 8	1,504	3,445	2 4
30	Arikatti	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	614	1,431	2 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	1,431	2 5
31	Kankur	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	1,258	2,496	1 15 8	...	...	...	7	17	2 6 10	1,265	2,513	1 15
32	Marewad	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	559	1,271	2 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	1,271	2 4
33	Saibankop	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	299	591	1 15 7	...	...	...	2	2	1 9 9	301	594	1 15
34	Chandanmatti	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	1,329	2,402	1 12 1	...	...	...	7	14	2 0 0	1,336	2,416	1 12
35	Narendra	II	2 10 0	9 0	{ M. 2 10 P. 9 0 }	761	989	1 4 9	16	55	3 7 0	{ P. 98 M. 12 }	751 29	7 10 8 2 6 8	897	1,234	2 0
36	Shiabrgatti	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	345	710	3 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	710	2 0
37	Laddigatti	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	777	1,365	1 10 0	2	5	2 8 0	1	1	1 0 0	780	1,371	1 10
38	Hanmanhal	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	1,427	3,376	2 5 1	...	...	...	36	97	2 11 1	1,463	3,473	2 5
39	Govan kop (M. Narendra).	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	429	625	1 7 3	17	53	2 1 10	...	...	...	446	678	1 8
40	Kumbhapur	II	2 10 0	9 0	2 10	313	255	0 13 0	21	64	3 0 9	10	32	2 3 2	344	261	1 0
41	Hanmankop	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	1,199	2,631	2 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	2,631	2 3
42	Lakmapur	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	665	1,413	2 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	1,412	2 1
43	Biddal	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	191	384	2 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	384	2 0
44	Mangalgatti	II	2 10 0	9 0	...	270	312	1 2 6	24	71	2 15 4	...	...	...	294	324	1 4

Q.

Occupied land, Dhárwar Taluka.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage increase + or decrease	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
3 15 0	0 0 0	3 15	1,514	5,099	3 5 2	7	22	3 3 1	17	54	3 2 10	1,548	5,145	3 5 2	+31'08	Dhárwar	1
3 15 0	0 0 0	...	245	818	3 5 8	4	13	3 0 0	...	...	...	249	639	3 5 4	+30'7	Gulganjlikop	2
3 15 0	0 0 0	3 15	1,064	3,661	3 8 0	...	...	...	15	58	3 13 10	1,079	3,649	3 6 1	+31'26	Govankop (M. Dhárwar).	3
3 15 0	0 0 0	{ M. 3 15 P. 10 0 }	473	1,369	2 14 5	9	19	3 1 9	{ M. 3 P. 4 }	7	2 5 4	489	1,409	2 14 2	+33'58	Hoyellapur	4
3 15 0	0 0 0	P. 10 0	3	9	4 0 0	...	...	...	P. 6	47	7 15 4	8	56	7 0 0	+14'29	Bagtalav	5
3 15 0	0 0 0	3 15	779	1,958	2 8 5	59	203	3 9 8	6	16	2 10 8	841	2,184	3 9 7	+27'57	Lakmanhalli	6
3 15 0	0 0 0	{ M. 3 15 P. 10 0 }	3,764	12,475	3 5 0	84	295	2 13 9	{ M. 60 P. 63 }	180	3 0 0	3,961	13,561	3 6 5	+28'45	Navalur	7
3 15 0	0 0 0	...	1,392	4,508	3 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	4,508	3 7 10	+31'24	Kamlapur	8
3 15 0	0 0 0	3 15	702	1,912	2 11 7	9	28	3 1 5	4	9	2 4 0	715	1,949	3 11 7	+30'63	Yettingodd	9
3 15 0	0 0 0	...	502	1,831	3 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	1,831	3 10 4	+31'25	Malapur	10
...	...	...	10,346	33,648	3 3 11	169	513	3 1 0	{ M. 105 P. 93 198 }	324 753 1,076	3 1 4 3 1 5 5 6 11	10,713	35,142	3 4 6	+30'19	Total of Group I	10
Group II.																	
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	781	2,348	3 0 1	...	...	...	1	2	3 0 0	782	2,350	3 0 1	+ 9'38	Dandikop	11
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	695	2,133	3 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	2,133	3 1 1	+ 9'38	Kamlapur Tadadbl.	12
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	104	406	3 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	406	2 1 6	+ 9'48	Khanapur (M. Narendra).	13
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	699	2,184	2 7 0	...	...	...	13	44	3 6 2	909	2,228	2 7 2	+ 9'38	Kulgeri	14
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	2,302	5,712	2 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,303	5,712	2 7 8	+24'99	Shiyhalli	15
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	2,465	6,500	2 10 2	...	...	...	16	31	3 3 0	2,481	6,551	2 10 3	+26'	Maradgi	16
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	370	1,057	2 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	1,057	2 13 8	+24'94	Navalur Tadadbl.	17
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	640	1,890	2 14 7	...	...	...	1	2	3 0 0	650	1,892	2 14 7	+24'87	Ghongadikop	18
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	675	1,992	2 13 7	13	41	3 2 5	3	9	3 0 0	631	1,933	2 13 9	+24'4	Rajapur	19
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	564	1,807	2 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	1,807	2 5 1	+24'95	Benkanmatti	20
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	6,467	17,115	2 10 9	3	16	5 5 4	8	26	3 4 0	6,419	17,157	2 10 9	+24'97	Arinbhavi	21
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	713	1,740	2 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	1,740	2 7 1	+25'	Timnapur (M. Arinbhavi).	22
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	1,712	4,231	2 7 5	...	...	...	7	25	3 9 2	1,719	4,246	2 7 6	+24'99	Kallur	23
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	384	997	1 8 9	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	386	991	1 8 11	+24'69	Devgeri (M. Narendra).	24
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	1,553	4,520	2 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,553	4,520	2 14 3	+25'	Pudkalkatti	25
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	2,469	6,511	2 9 8	...	...	...	28	79	2 13 2	2,527	6,590	2 9 9	+25'	Yadwad	26
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	1,152	3,507	2 15 6	...	...	...	12	31	2 9 4	1,194	3,538	2 15 5	+24'97	Lokur	27
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	2,012	5,354	2 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,013	5,354	2 10 7	+25'01	Kardigodd	28
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	1,461	4,231	2 13 9	...	...	...	28	75	3 4 2	1,504	4,306	2 13 8	+24'99	Bstigeri	29
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	614	1,739	2 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	1,739	2 14 8	+25'02	Arlikatti	30
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	1,258	3,120	2 7 8	...	...	...	7	21	3 0 0	1,285	3,141	2 7 9	+24'99	Kankur	31
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	553	1,720	2 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	1,699	2 13 6	+25'03	Marwad	32
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	299	739	2 7 7	...	...	...	2	4	2 0 0	301	742	2 7 6	+25'09	Sabankopp	33
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	1,329	3,003	2 4 2	...	...	...	7	17	2 6 10	1,321	3,020	2 4 2	+25'	Chandanmatti	34
3 4 0	0 0 0	{ M. 3 4 P. 10 0 }	761	1,236	1 10 0	16	55	3 7 0	{ P. 98 M. 12 }	845 35	3 10 0 3 0 0	897	2,172	3 7 2	+19'8	Narendra	35
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	315	697	2 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	687	2 9 2	+24'93	Shibaryatti	36
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	777	1,961	2 0 7	3	5	2 8 0	1	1	1 0 0	760	1,957	2 0 7	+24'98	Laddigatti	37
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	1,437	4,220	2 15 4	...	...	...	35	121	3 5 9	1,463	4,241	2 15 6	+24'99	Hanmanhal	38
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	429	781	1 13 2	17	53	3 1 10	...	...	...	446	824	1 13 11	+23'01	Govankop (M. Narendra).	39
3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4	313	319	1 0 4	21	64	3 0 9	10	46	4 0 0	344	433	1 3 3	+20'5	Kumbhapur	40
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	1,199	3,351	2 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	3,351	2 13 9	+25'	Hanmankop	41
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	665	1,766	2 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	1,766	2 10 6	+25'	Lakmapur	42
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	191	460	2 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	460	2 8 3	+23'	Biddal	43
3 4 0	0 0 0	...	270	301	1 7 2	21	71	2 15 4	...	...	...	294	468	1 9 2	+20'3	Mangalgatti	44

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II--contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
45	Keerakop	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	2 10	401	918	2 4 5	...	...	...	4	13	2 0 0	486	945	2 4 6
46	Garag	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	2 10	2,879	3,149	1 5 2	123	680	2 14 5	19	43	2 4 2	2,521	2,573	1 7 2
47	Gungargatti	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	327	198	0 9 8	19	55	2 14 3	...	...	...	318	263	1 0 2
48	Sanklapur	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	234	153	1 10 5	18	82	2 7 0	...	...	...	232	215	0 12 7
49	Kotbah	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	{ M. 2 10 P. 9 0 }	1,114	2,650	2 6 0	...	...	...	{ M. 10 P. 5 }	31 33	2 1 7 4 9 7	1,129	2,704	2 6 2
50	Timmapur	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	148	155	1 1 4	62	171	2 12 1	...	...	...	205	190	1 9 5
51	Tadkod	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	P. 9 0	761	1,761	2 5 0	7	42	6 0 0	P. 15	151	10 1 0	782	1,264	2 7 11
52	Hangarki	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	2 10	698	1,431	2 9 0	2	8	2 10 8	1	2	2 0 0	702	1,442	2 0 10
53	Inamati-Hebli	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	2 10	226	525	1 11 10	...	...	...	14	35	2 8 0	280	620	1 12 4
43	Total of Group II...	...	...	...	...	44,308	90,579	2 0 9	252	1,127	2 2 1	{ M. 212 P. 112 330 }	598 926 1,524	2 12 2 7 13 5 4 9 10	45,051	92,229	2 1 2
	<i>Group III.</i>																
54	Dubbanmardi	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	780	1,224	1 14 4	20	55	2 12 0	...	...	...	753	1,420	1 14 2
55	Mogali	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	2 10	549	1,002	1 12 2	23	78	2 6 2	4	11	2 12 0	576	1,061	1 14 2
56	Niralkatti	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	990	717	0 11 7	67	122	2 11 5	...	...	...	1,027	800	0 12 4
57	Agasnahalli	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	2 10	222	507	2 2 11	...	...	...	10	27	2 11 2	242	524	2 2 2
58	Bogur	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	2 10	529	605	1 2 2	92	322	2 4 0	4	11	2 12 0	622	929	1 7 9
59	Shedhal	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	257	257	1 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	258	260	1 0 1
60	Kumalkankop	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	122	177	1 4 6	18	40	2 2 6	...	...	...	120	217	1 6 2
61	Belur	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	1,129	1,201	1 0 10	202	624	2 1 5	...	...	...	1,241	1,222	1 5 6
62	Khanapur (M. Tadkod).	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	674	595	0 14 1	10	20	2 0 0	...	...	...	684	626	0 14 2
63	Kotur	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	1,580	1,522	0 15 6	222	1,025	2 2 2	...	...	...	1,002	2,527	1 5 6
64	Madanbhavi	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	1,419	1,622	1 5 2	98	265	2 11 7	...	...	...	1,517	2,222	1 7 2
65	Mashidpur	II	2 10 0	9 0 0	...	412	626	1 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	626	1 8 2
66	Saidapur	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	244	202	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	202	0 12 7
67	Hiremalligwad	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	297	227	0 10 9	56	155	2 12 2	...	...	...	422	422	0 14 10
68	Chikkamalligwad	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	620	544	0 14 0	107	204	2 12 5	...	...	...	727	522	1 2 2
69	Dodnalkankop	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	{ M. 9 0 P. 2 6 }	292	254	0 10 4	54	124	2 9 5	{ P. 5 M. 5 }	21 6	4 2 2 1 0 0	427	472	1 0 1
70	Kelgeri	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0	2,422	1,255	0 10 10	425	1,710	2 6 2	1	1	1 0 0	2,520	2,222	1 2 2
71	Narayapur	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	52	21	0 9 4	2	25	2 12 5	...	...	...	62	52	0 14 1
72	Saptapur	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	2 6	202	474	0 8 4	52	140	2 12 10	11	14	1 4 4	202	627	0 11 1
73	Hoskatti	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0	241	94	0 10 2	47	204	4 5 5	10	47	4 1 2	192	242	1 11 10
74	Hannapur	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Tadshinkop	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	221	225	0 7 2	41	92	2 6 7	...	...	...	702	424	0 9 2
76	Jegyelapur	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	151	96	0 9 0	22	101	2 10 6	...	...	...	182	182	0 15 0
77	Malsalkankop	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	87	52	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	52	0 7 2
78	Yerikop	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	212	415	1 2 2	29	122	2 2 2	...	...	...	402	521	1 2 2
79	Kodanhatti	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	245	170	0 11 1	22	72	2 9 11	...	...	...	274	242	0 14 0
80	Kenchanhatti	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	...	209	222	0 12 0	62	221	2 11 7	...	...	...	271	422	1 2 2
7	Total of Group III...	...	...	...	...	15,702	15,229	0 15 6	1,221	6,102	2 2 11	{ M. 25 P. 16 61 }	62 62 124	1 15 7 4 5 0 2 11 4	17,641	21,422	1 2 2
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
81	Kalle	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	2 6	1,101	2,220	2 1 2	...	...	...	11	25	2 4 4	1,112	2,222	2 1 2
82	Vanhalli	III	2 6 0	8 0 0	2 6	2,552	4,720	1 12 9	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	2,552	4,721	1 12 1
83	Harobelvadi	IV	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0	4,421	7,527	1 11 4	...	...	...	5	10	2 0 0	4,422	7,527	1 11 4
84	Kabbenur	IV	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0	1,512	2,621	1 10 2	...	...	...	16	24	2 2 0	1,622	2,622	1 10 2
8	Total of Group IV...	...	...	...	...	9,702	17,212	1 12 7	...	...	...	23	70	2 1 11	9,729	17,222	1 12 7

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage increase + or decrease	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group II—contd.		
3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4	401	1,141	2 13 6	...	...	...	4	15	2 13 0	405	1,166	2 13 8	+25	Kosarkop	45
3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4	2,379	3,980	1 10 6	123	480	2 14 5	19	64	2 13 6	2,521	4,470	1 12 4	+31.7	Garag	46	
3 4 0	3 0 0	...	327	247	0 12 1	10	55	2 14 3	...	...	...	346	302	0 14 0	+13.9	Gungargatti	47
3 4 0	3 0 0	...	234	391	0 13 1	18	62	3 7 0	...	...	...	252	253	1 0 1	+17.7	Sanklapur	48
3 4 0	3 0 0	{ M. 3 4 P. 10 0 }	1,114	3,912	2 15 7	...	...	...	{ M. 10 P. 5 }	88	3 14 5 1 3 2	1,129	3,357	2 15 7	+24.1	Kotbaji	49
3 4 0	3 0 0	...	148	194	1 5 8	62	171	2 13 1	...	...	...	205	365	1 12 6	+12	Timmapur	50
3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4	761	2,301	2 14 8	7	42	6 0 0	P. 15	170	11 5 4	783	2,413	3 1 4	+23.5	Tadkod	51	
3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4	698	1,789	2 9 0	3	8	2 10 8	1	4	4 0 0	702	1,801	2 9 1	+24.9	Hangarki	52	
3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4	336	731	2 2 10	...	...	...	14	44	3 2 3	350	778	2 3 5	+25	Iuamati-Hobli	53
...	...	...	44,368	1,12,209	2 8 6	313	1,127	3 3 1	{ M. 212 P. 118 390 }	{ M. 740 P. 1,021 1,761 }	{ 3 7 10 8 10 5 5 5 5 }	45,051	1,15,097	2 8 11	+23.5	Total of Group II	43
Group III.																		
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	730	1,384	1 14 4	20	48	2 6 5	...	...	...	750	1,432	1 14 7	- 48	Dubbaumardi	54
2 10 0	2 8 0	2 10	549	1,062	1 13 2	23	68	2 15 4	4	11	2 12 0	576	1,081	1 14 0	- 9	Mugali	55	
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	990	717	0 11 7	67	159	2 6 0	...	...	...	1,057	876	0 13 3	- 2.6	Niralkatti	56
2 10 0	2 8 0	2 10	232	507	2 2 11	...	...	...	10	27	2 11 2	212	534	2 3 3	...	Aganahalli	57
2 10 0	2 8 0	2 10	629	606	1 2 3	99	232	2 13 7	4	11	2 12 0	632	509	1 6 9	- 4.3	Bogar	58	
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	257	257	1 0 0	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	233	280	1 0 1	...	Shedbal	59
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	138	177	1 4 6	13	35	1 16 1	...	...	...	166	212	1 5 9	- 2.3	Kumnaikankop	60
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	1,139	1,301	1 0 10	232	546	2 11 3	...	...	...	1,241	1,747	1 4 10	- 4.3	Belur	61
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	674	593	0 14 1	10	26	2 9 7	...	...	...	634	621	0 14 6	- 6.4	Khanapur (M Tadkod).	62
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	1,580	1,532	0 16 6	323	908	2 12 11	...	...	...	1,908	2,433	1 4 6	- 5	Kotur	63
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	1,419	1,883	1 5 3	98	319	3 4 1	...	...	...	1,517	2,307	1 7 3	- 2	Madanbhavi	64
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	413	626	1 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	626	1 8 3	...	Mashidpur	65
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	244	227	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	227	0 14 11	+ 9.1	Saldapur	66
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	397	392	0 11 9	56	155	2 13 3	...	...	...	453	447	0 15 7	+ 5.9	Hiremaligwad	67
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	620	595	0 15 4	107	304	2 13 5	...	...	...	727	699	1 3 9	+ 6	Chikkalligwad	68
2 10 0	2 8 0	{ M. 9 0 P. 2 10 }	893	278	0 11 4	54	194	3 9 5	{ P. 5 M. 6 }	21 7	4 8 2 1 2 8	457	500	1 1 6	+ 5.3	Dodnalkankop	69	
2 10 0	2 8 0	P. 9 0	2,433	1,310	0 11 11	486	1,710	3 8 3	1	1	1 0 0	2,920	3,521	1 3 4	+ 4.6	Kelgeri	70	
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	53	84	0 10 3	9	25	2 13 5	...	...	...	62	59	0 15 3	+ 5.4	Narayanpur	71
2 10 0	2 8 0	2 10	908	519	0 9 2	52	149	2 13 10	11	15	1 5 10	966	682	0 11 4	+ 7	Saptapur	72	
2 10 0	2 8 0	P. 9 0	141	193	0 11 3	47	204	4 5 5	10	47	4 1 2	198	254	1 12 7	+ 2.6	Hoakatti	73	
2 10 0	2 8 0	Hanmapur	74
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	721	866	0 8 2	41	99	2 6 7	...	...	...	762	465	0 9 9	+ 7.1	Tadshinkop	75
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	151	98	0 9 10	33	101	2 10 6	...	...	...	169	194	1 0 5	+ 4.3	Jogyalapur	76
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	87	58	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	58	0 10 8	+ 9.4	Malnalkankop	77
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	363	434	1 4 6	39	136	2 3 8	...	...	...	408	530	1 7 1	+ 7.2	Yerikop	78
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	215	186	0 12 2	29	78	2 9 11	...	...	...	274	262	0 15 4	+ 6.5	Kedanhatti	79
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	308	254	0 13 2	63	231	3 11 7	...	...	...	371	465	1 4 9	+ 4.8	Kenchanhatti	80
...	...	...	15,799	15,780	1 0 1	1,931	5,766	3 1 1	{ M. 36 P. 10 51 }	{ M. 71 P. 69 140 }	{ 3 0 5 4 5 0 2 11 11 }	17,641	21,668	1 3 8	+ 8	Total of Group III	27
Group IV.																		
2 6 0	2 8 0	2 6	1,101	2,320	2 1 8	...	...	...	11	25	2 4 4	1,112	2,345	2 1 8	...	Kalle	81
2 6 0	2 8 0	2 6	2,565	4,780	1 13 9	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	2,566	4,761	1 13 9	...	Vanhalli	82
2 6 0	2 8 0	2 6	4,431	9,010	2 0 6	...	...	...	5	12	2 6 5	4,436	9,022	1 0 8	+18.8	Harobelvadi	83
2 6 0	2 8 0	2 6	1,619	3,148	1 15 1	...	...	...	15	40	2 8 0	1,635	3,133	1 15 2	+18.8	Kabhenur	84
...	...	...	9,706	19,239	1 15 9	...	...	...	33	78	2 5 10	9,739	19,314	1 15 9	+11	Total of Group IV	4

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group V.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
85	Galladkop ...	III	2 0 0	8 0	P. 9 0	483	468	1 0 5	162	513	3 2 6	10	52	2 11 9	664	1,063	1 8 1
86	Yenktapur ...	III	2 0 0	8 0	...	251	132	0 8 4	89	256	2 14 4	...	...	...	340	390	1 3 4
87	Tegur ...	III	2 0 0	8 0	P. 9 0	916	654	0 11 7	338	1,252	3 11 3	1	5	5 0 0	1,256	1,911	1 6 6
88	Tiamapur ...	III	2 0 0	8 0	...	413	778	1 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	708	1 11 5
89	Hale Tegur ...	III	2 0 0	8 0	{ P. 9 0 2 0 0 }	595	603	1 0 3	220	710	3 3 7	{ P. 6 M. 7 }	33 17	5 8 0 2 6 10	628	1,366	1 10 4
90	Madikop ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	413	316	0 14 7	84	235	2 12 8	...	...	...	497	600	1 3 3
91	Balnaikankop ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	184	101	0 8 9	81	232	2 13 9	...	...	...	265	333	1 4 1
92	Kyarkop ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	2 0	533	305	0 9 1	240	704	2 13 2	2	2	1 0 0	784	1,011	1 4 7
93	Jonjalgatti ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	83	43	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	43	0 8 3
94	Salkinkop ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	464	240	0 8 3	160	512	3 3 2	...	...	...	624	752	1 3 3
95	Nigdi ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	270	165	0 9 9	235	628	3 9 0	...	...	...	105	1,008	1 15 0
96	Ajonkankatti ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	278	109	0 7 3	92	261	2 13 4	...	...	...	330	370	1 1 11
97	T i m m a p u r (M. Kyarkop).	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	168	82	0 7 9	10	19	1 14 4	...	...	...	178	101	0 9 0
98	Devarhabli ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	523	561	1 1 0	375	1,023	2 11 7	...	...	...	608	1,564	1 12 6
99	Mallur ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	445	253	0 9 2	145	303	2 1 9	...	...	...	590	503	1 15 2
100	Mugad ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	1,308	863	0 10 10	908	2,680	3 0 11	...	...	...	2,271	3,573	1 11 1
101	Mandihal ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	651	390	0 9 7	269	657	2 7 0	...	...	...	920	1,047	1 2 2
102	Bamapur ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	538	497	0 14 9	196	546	2 12 6	...	...	...	731	1,043	1 6 8
103	Varavnaglovi ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	161	156	0 13 6	62	152	2 7 2	...	...	...	223	269	1 4 7
104	Kallapur ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	179	142	0 13 1	64	138	2 13 9	...	...	...	213	335	1 5 4
105	Virapur ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	827	277	0 13 6	95	217	2 12 11	...	...	...	422	544	1 4 7
106	Aladkeri ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	287	255	0 15 3	101	319	1 15 8	...	...	...	429	574	1 5 6
107	K a m l a p u r (T. Kyarkop).	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	717	341	0 7 7	69	211	2 5 11	...	...	...	806	552	0 10 11
108	Benkaankatti ...	IV	2 0 0	8 0	...	162	93	0 9 2	85	211	2 7 8	...	...	...	247	304	1 3 11
109	Mangandi ...	V	1 10 0	8 0	...	2,300	1,531	0 10 7	550	1,698	3 1 4	...	...	...	2,550	3,229	1 2 1
110	Naikanhulikatti ...	V	1 10 0	8 0	...	536	238	0 7 1	168	523	3 2 3	...	...	...	704	708	1 1 4
20	Total of Group V.	...	...	...	...	13,125	9,618	0 11 9	4,947	14,594	2 15 2	{ P. 36 M. 9 35 }	90 19 109	3 7 5 2 1 9 3 1 10	18,107	24,321	1 5 6
	<i>Group VI.</i>																
111	Kurdikop ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	279	220	0 12 8	51	101	1 15 8	...	...	...	330	321	0 15 6
112	Halligeri ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	751	609	0 14 6	252	566	2 5 2	...	...	...	1,008	1,285	1 4 1
113	Bandur ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	251	166	0 12 5	106	231	2 2 3	...	...	...	357	427	1 3 1
114	Holtikoti ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	367	319	0 14 3	157	401	2 8 10	...	...	...	514	720	1 6 4
115	Bammarshikop ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	549	341	0 9 10	81	152	1 14 0	...	...	...	630	493	0 12 0
116	Lalgatti ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	201	169	0 13 5	169	324	1 14 8	...	...	...	370	498	1 5 3
117	Devgeri (T. Kyarkop).	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	324	236	0 11 7	179	442	2 7 6	...	...	...	503	676	1 5 6
118	Naikeri ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	701	518	0 10 9	341	749	2 1 2	...	...	...	1,122	1,267	1 2 0
119	Honnapur ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	5	4	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	0 12 9
120	Amboli ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	205	294	0 15 1	65	166	2 8 10	...	...	...	270	440	1 5 4
121	Bnewapur ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	8	7	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	0 14 0
122	Nirsigi ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	Kambarganvi ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	202	152	0 12 0	153	406	2 9 1	...	...	...	380	558	1 6 0
124	Kogilgeri ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	495	434	0 14 0	163	464	2 13 6	...	...	...	653	808	1 5 10
125	Kumbarkop ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	466	521	1 1 10	125	318	2 8 8	...	...	...	591	629	1 6 8
126	Arwatgi ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	106	121	1 1 11	124	425	3 6 10	...	...	...	232	548	2 5 7
127	Madikop ...	V	1 10 0	7 8	...	91	50	0 10 4	21	60	2 13 8	...	...	...	112	119	1 1 0
17	Total of Group VI.	...	...	...	...	5,053	4,290	0 13 6	2,012	4,825	2 6 3	...	...	...	7,035	9,115	1 4 8

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage increase + or decrease	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2 0 0	7 8	P. 9 0	483	421	0 13 11	192	450	2 15 5	19	52	2 11 9	664	952	1 6 11	-10.4	Gulladkop ...	85	
2 0 0	7 8	...	251	111	0 7 1	89	243	2 11 6	...	...	...	340	353	1 0 7	- 9.5	Venktaapur ...	86
2 0 0	7 8	P. 9 0	916	552	0 9 8	538	1,174	3 7 4	1	5	5 0 0	1,255	1,731	1 6 1	- 9.4	Tegur ...	87	
2 0 0	7 8	...	413	597	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	597	1 7 2	-15.7	Timmapur ...	88
2 0 0	7 8	P. 9 0 2 0	595	551	0 15 0	220	666	3 0 5	P. 6 M. 7	83 14	5 8 0 2 0 0	628	1,273	1 8 7	- 7.	Hala Tegur ...	89	
2 0 0	7 8	...	418	395	0 14 7	84	220	2 9 11	...	...	...	497	585	1 2 10	- 2.5	Madikop ...	90
2 0 0	7 8	...	184	101	0 8 9	81	218	2 11 1	...	...	...	295	319	1 3 3	- 4.2	Balnakankop ...	91
2 0 0	7 8	2 0	538	305	0 9 1	240	600	2 10 5	2	3	1 0 0	784	967	1 3 9	- 4.4	Kyarkop ...	92	
2 0 0	7 8	...	88	43	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	43	0 8 3	...	Jonalgatti ...	93
2 0 0	7 8	...	454	240	0 8 3	160	480	3 0 0	...	...	...	624	720	1 2 6	- 4.8	Salkinkop ...	94
2 0 0	7 8	...	270	165	0 9 9	233	788	3 5 0	...	...	...	605	951	1 14 2	- 5.2	Nigdi ...	95
2 0 0	7 8	...	238	109	0 7 3	92	245	2 10 7	...	...	...	230	364	1 1 2	- 4.3	Ajnakankatti ...	96
2 0 0	7 8	...	168	82	0 7 9	10	18	1 12 10	...	...	...	178	100	0 9 0	- 9	Timmapur (M. Kyarkop).	97
2 0 0	7 8	...	528	501	1 1 0	375	939	2 8 11	...	...	...	903	1,520	1 10 11	- 4.	Devarhubli ...	98
2 0 0	7 8	...	415	256	0 9 2	145	271	1 15 8	...	...	...	590	543	0 14 9	- 3.4	Mallur ...	99
2 0 0	7 8	...	1,208	683	0 10 10	968	2,522	2 9 8	...	...	...	2,271	3,405	1 8 0	- 4.7	Mugad ...	100
2 0 0	7 8	...	651	310	0 9 7	269	616	2 4 8	...	...	...	920	1,006	1 1 6	- 3.9	Mandihal ...	101
2 0 0	7 8	...	539	497	0 14 9	108	512	2 9 10	...	...	...	734	1,009	1 6 0	- 3.3	Ramapur ...	102
2 0 0	7 8	...	161	135	0 13 6	62	143	2 4 11	...	...	...	223	279	1 4 0	- 3.1	Varavmaglovi ...	103
2 0 0	7 8	...	179	142	0 12 1	64	173	2 11 0	...	...	...	243	314	1 4 8	- 3.4	Kallapur ...	104
2 0 0	7 8	...	827	277	0 13 6	95	270	2 10 1	...	...	...	422	527	1 4 0	- 3.1	Virapur ...	105
2 0 0	7 8	...	267	255	0 15 3	161	299	1 13 9	...	...	...	423	554	1 4 9	- 3.5	Alndkeri ...	109
2 0 0	7 8	...	717	311	0 7 7	90	198	2 3 7	...	...	...	506	539	0 10 8	- 2.5	Kamlapur (T. Kyar-kop).	107
2 0 0	7 8	...	162	93	0 9 2	85	198	2 5 8	...	...	...	247	291	1 2 10	- 4.3	Benkankatti ...	108
2 0 0	7 8	...	3,300	1,666	0 13 0	550	1,592	2 14 4	...	...	...	2,650	3,458	1 3 5	+ 7.	Mangundi ...	109
2 0 0	7 8	...	536	280	0 8 8	163	495	3 15 2	...	...	...	704	786	1 1 10	+ 2.5	Naikanhulikatti ...	110
...	...	...	13,125	6,036	0 11 9	4,947	13,432	2 11 5	P. 23 M. 9 35	60 16 206	3 7 5 1 12 5 3 0 5	18,107	23,174	1 4 6	- 4.7	Total of Group V...	26
Group VI.																		
2 0 0	7 0	...	279	196	0 10 9	51	95	1 13 10	...	...	...	330	291	0 13 7	-12.5	Kurdikop ...	111
2 0 0	7 0	...	721	500	0 13 7	232	549	2 2 10	...	...	...	1,003	1,139	1 2 2	-11.4	Halligeri ...	112
2 0 0	7 0	...	261	165	0 10 6	106	217	2 0 9	...	...	...	367	332	1 1 1	-10.5	Bandur ...	113
2 0 0	7 0	...	237	210	0 12 1	167	376	2 6 4	...	...	...	514	645	1 4 1	-10.4	Holtikoti ...	114
2 0 0	7 0	...	549	238	0 8 5	81	143	1 12 3	...	...	...	600	431	0 10 11	-12.5	Bannarabikop ...	115
2 0 0	7 0	...	201	143	0 11 5	169	304	1 13 9	...	...	...	370	447	1 3 4	- 9.3	Lalgatti ...	116
2 0 0	7 0	...	324	199	0 9 10	178	414	2 5 0	...	...	...	503	613	1 3 6	- 9.5	Davgeri (T. Kyar-kop).	117
2 0 0	7 0	...	761	427	0 9 2	361	702	1 15 1	...	...	...	1,122	1,139	1 0 3	-10.1	Kalkeri ...	118
2 0 0	7 0	...	5	3	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	0 9 7	-25.	Honnapur ...	119
2 0 0	7 0	...	203	242	1 3 4	65	156	2 5 2	...	...	...	270	404	1 7 11	-12.2	Amboli ...	120
2 0 0	7 0	...	8	6	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	0 12 0	-14.3	Baswapur ...	121
2 0 0	7 0	Nirallgi ...	122
2 0 0	7 0	...	202	133	0 10 2	158	381	2 6 7	...	...	...	300	509	1 0 7	- 8.8	Kambarganvi ...	123
2 0 0	7 0	...	465	376	0 11 10	163	435	2 10 8	...	...	...	658	601	1 3 6	-10.6	Kogilgeri ...	124
2 0 0	7 0	...	490	440	0 15 1	135	238	2 6 2	...	...	...	691	739	1 4 0	-12.0	Kumbarkop ...	125
2 0 0	7 0	...	198	103	0 15 1	134	328	3 3 4	...	...	...	232	609	2 2 6	- 8.4	Arwaigi ...	126
2 0 0	7 0	...	81	50	0 9 9	31	56	2 10 8	...	...	...	113	106	0 15 2	-10.9	Madkikop ...	127
...	...	...	5,035	3,650	0 11 6	3,013	4,534	2 4 0	...	...	...	7,065	9,144	1 2 5	-10.7	Total of Group VI...	17

		By FORMER SCAVY.																
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group VII.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
128	Hunshikumri ...	VI	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	133	84	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	84	0 7 4
129	Mavinkop ...	VI	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	100	64	0 10 2	56	137	2 7 0	...	...	...	156	201	1 4 7
130	Dabbinkol ...	VI	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	31	22	0 11 4	10	30	3 0 0	...	...	...	41	52	1 3 10
131	Kivadihall ...	VI	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	505	333	0 10 6	122	394	2 8 0	...	...	...	627	627	1 0 0
132	Dhopenbatti ...	VI	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	101	73	0 11 6	89	78	2 0 0	...	...	...	140	151	1 1 3
133	Benchi ...	VI	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	681	398	0 10 41	272	680	2 8 0	...	...	...	853	1,078	1 6 2
134	Ragikallapur ...	VI	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	36	21	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	21	0 9 4
135	Udavnaglovi ...	VI	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	45	19	0 6 9	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	46	20	0 7 3
136	Kadlikop ...	VI	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	Mankapur ...	VII	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	374	168	0 6 11	12	21	1 14 8	...	...	...	386	158	0 7 9
138	Balgeri ...	VII	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	476	371	0 12 5	66	165	2 5 6	...	...	...	541	528	0 15 6
139	Ainawar ...	VII	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2 0	372	214	0 10 0	470	1,467	3 1 11	3	3	1 0 0	845	1,714	3 0 6	
140	Hindasgeri ...	VII	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	1,297	708	0 8 8	661	1,530	2 6 2	...	...	...	1,948	2,299	1 2 9
141	Endalgeri ...	VII	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	120	58	0 7 4	57	121	2 2 9	...	...	...	183	162	0 15 10
142	Kadabgatti ...	VII	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	1,107	524	0 7 8	245	503	2 0 10	...	...	...	1,352	1,037	0 12 2
15	Total of Group VII...	...	...	...	...	5,323	3,032	0 9 4	2,011	5,072	2 8 2	3	3	1 0 0	7,837	6,167	1 1 10
142	Grand Total	103,630	1,65,637	1 9 7	11,373	32,244	2 13 4	{ M 397 P. 253 660 }		1,006 1,752 2,757	2 8 6 6 14 10 4 9 10	115,653	2,00,209	1 11 0

APPENDIX Q—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage increase + or decrease	Name of Village.	Number.	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
																	<i>Group VII.</i>		
0	0 8 0	...	163	76	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	76	0 6 6	- 9.5	Hunshikumri	128
0	0 8 0	...	100	58	0 9 3	56	120	0 14 0	...	...	...	156	178	1 2 3	-11.4	Mavinkop	139
0	0 8 0	...	31	20	0 10 4	10	20	2 9 7	...	...	...	41	46	1 1 11	-11.5	Dabbinkol	130
0	0 8 0	...	505	302	0 9 7	122	257	2 1 8	...	...	...	627	559	0 14 3	-10.8	Kivadibail	131
0	0 8 0	...	101	66	0 10 5	39	68	1 11 11	...	...	...	140	134	0 15 4	-11.3	Dhopenhatti	132
0	0 8 0	...	581	379	0 10 5	273	595	2 3 0	...	...	...	863	974	1 2 3	- 9.6	Benchi	133
0	0 8 0	...	36	19	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	19	0 8 5	- 9.5	Bagikallapur	134
0	0 8 0	...	45	17	0 6 1	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	46	18	0 6 3	-10*	Udavnaglovi	135
0	0 8 0	Kadlikop	136	
0	0 8 0	...	374	168	0 6 11	12	30	2 8 0	...	...	...	386	193	0 5 0	+ 3.8	Mankapur	137
0	0 8 0	...	475	371	0 12 5	66	208	2 1 2	...	...	...	541	574	1 1 0	+ 8.1	Balgeri	138
0	0 8 0	1 2 0	372	244	0 10 6	470	1,805	2 6 8	3	8	1 0 0	845	1,852	2 3 0	+ 8*	Alnavur	139		
0	0 8 0	...	1,287	708	0 8 8	661	2,074	2 2 2	...	...	...	1,949	2,782	1 6 10	+21.6	Hindaageri	140
0	0 8 0	...	129	58	0 7 4	57	163	2 13 9	...	...	...	163	221	1 3 4	+21.4	Kudalgeri	141
0	0 8 0	...	1,107	534	0 7 8	245	680	2 11 1	...	...	...	1,352	1,194	0 14 2	+15.1	Kadabgatti	142
...	...	...	5,323	2,015	0 9 1	2,011	5,902	2 14 2	3	3	1 0 0	7,837	8,920	1 3 3	+ 8*	Total of Group VII.	15
...	...	...	108,680	197,020	1 9 0	11,373	31,199	2 11 10	M. 897 F. 263 650	1,252 1,932 3,184	2 1 8 7 10 2 4 13 11	115,653	2,31,359	2 0 0	+15.3	Grand Total	142

F. PRATT,

Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DXXI—NEW SERIES.

..

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

RANEBENNUR TALUKA

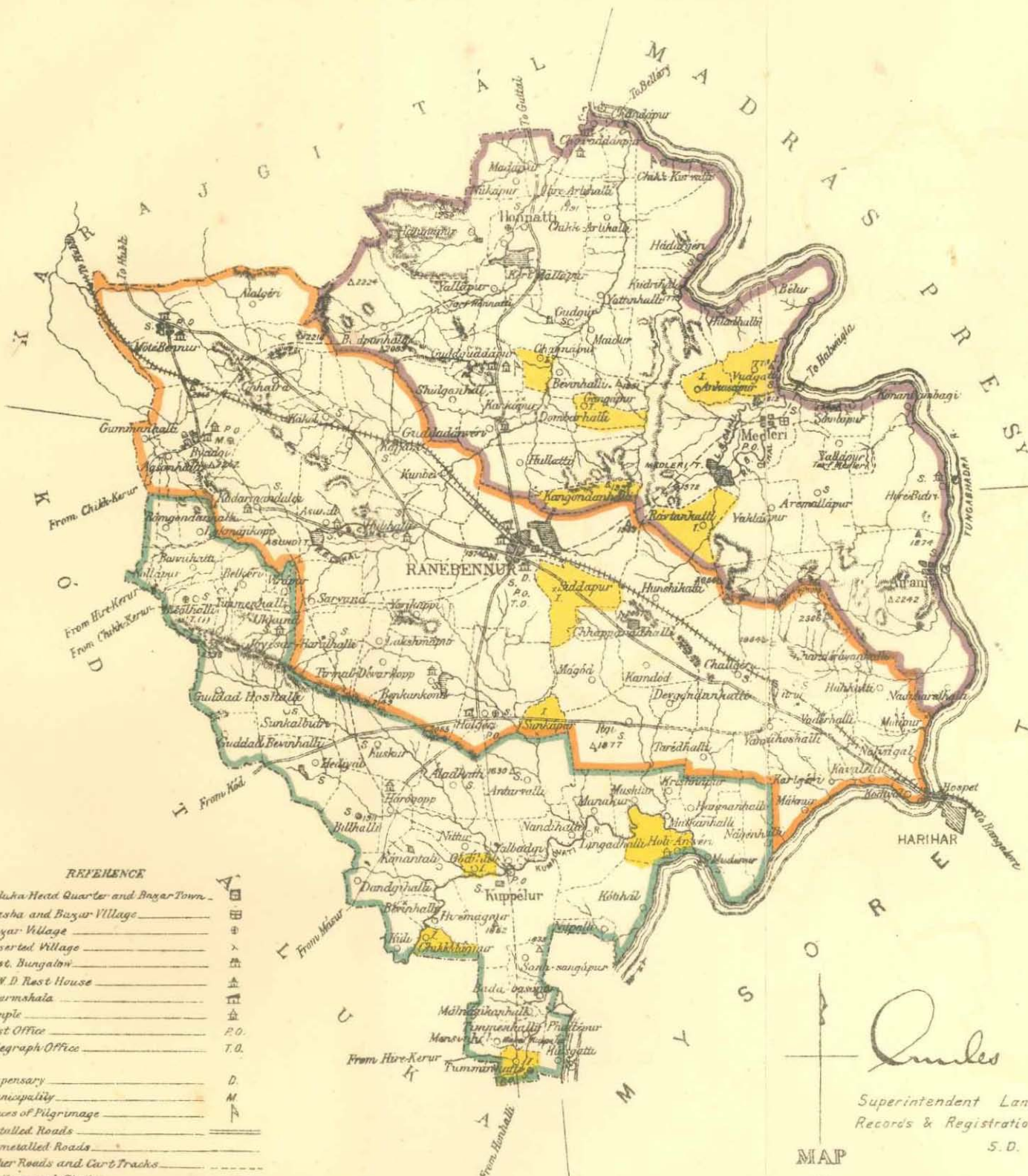
OF THE

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY

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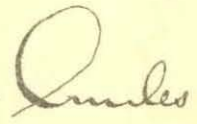
- Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town A
- Kasba and Bazar Village B
- Bazar Village C
- Deserted Village D
- Dist. Bungalow E
- P. W. D. Rest House F
- Dharmshala G
- Temple H
- Post Office P.O.
- Telegraph Office T.O.

- Dispensary D.
- Municipality M.
- Places of Pilgrimage P.
- Metalled Roads —
- Unmetalled Roads - - -
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks - - - - -
- Railway and Station + + + + +
- Tanks and Canals [Symbol]
- Inam Village [Symbol]
- Ferry [Symbol]

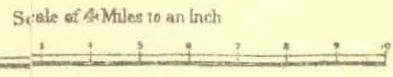
In cases in which all the tanks in a village have not been shown on the map, the symbol T (2), T (7) etc. has been used to indicate the total number of tanks in the village. The tanks shown or indicated on the map are all first and second class irrigation tanks.

Group	No of Villages	Colour	Dry crop maximum rates Rs. Ac. P.
I	38	Orange	2 5 0
II	44	Green	2 1 0
III	35	Purple	1 14 0
	177	Yellow	* Not included in present settlement

Reduced to 1/4 Scale from a Printed copy.
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 Superintendent Land Records & Registration.
 S. D.

MAP
 of the
RANÉBENNUR TALUKA
 of the
DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.



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From

A. W. W. MACKIE, Esq., I. C. S.,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D. ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR DISTRICT,
Dhárwár.

Belgaum, 14th September 1908.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the second revision settlement of Ránebennur táluka of Dhárwár district, as directed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9010, dated 20th September 1906. The guaranteed period of the first revision settlement expired in 1907-08.

2. The táluka consists of 117 Government, and 12 Inám, villages. These proposals refer to the former only ; the latter are not to be dealt with now, the Inámdárs being unwilling to have a survey settlement introduced. Of the Inám villages 11 are surveyed and one is unsurveyed.

3. The last settlement of the 117 Government villages took place at various times as follows :—

Ninty-four villages settled as part of the old Ránebennur táluka, under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1546, dated 26th March 1878 ; and

Twenty-three as part of the old Kod táluka, under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1678, dated 27th March 1879.

The settlement was in both cases a first revision settlement. The period of guarantee was varied so as to make it expire simultaneously in all the villages.

POSITION, PHYSICAL FEATURES, AND SOILS.

4. The táluka, which has an area of 40½ square miles, occupies the south-east corner of Dhárwár district, its shape being roughly that of a rhombus, with one diagonal lying north and south. It is bounded on the north by Karajgi táluka, on the east and south by the Tungbhadra, which separates it from Belari district of Madras and from Mysore, and on the west by Kod táluka.

5. The south of the táluka is unbroken ; here and there in the other parts there are some low hills. The chief are a range on the north, a group near Airani on the east, and a range south-west of Ránebennur stretching north-westwards into Kod. (But still the general character of the surface is that of a rolling plain. It is well watered. The southern corner is traversed from west to east by the Kumadvati river, which flows into the Tungbhadra, and the whole of the táluka is intersected by numerous nálás, most of which connect ultimately with one or other of these rivers.) The flow in the Tungbhadra is perennial ; the Kumadvati dries up at shallow places during the hot season ; and the nálás are dry soon after the monsoon, though water—used for drinking and other purposes—may be found in them by digging. Neither the rivers nor the nálás (except in so far as they feed the tanks) are used to any extent for irrigation. There are four large irrigational tanks, and a number of small ones.

6. Soils of all gradations from the best black to the worst red are found irregularly distributed throughout the táluka. North of the Poona-Bangalore road, which divides the táluka into two fairly equal portions, the soil is generally red, with several stretches of black, particularly in the north-east. South of that road red also predominates (though with a large proportion of black), except in the area bounded roughly by a line drawn so as to include Ránebennur, Sarvand, Halgeri and Itgi villages. In this area much the greater

proportion of the soil is black. Many villages, especially in the eastern half of the *táluka*, contain no black soil at all. The hills and uplands are all red soil.

7. Where the quality of the soil changes, the gradations are often remarkably abrupt, black and red being found in close proximity and not seldom even in the same field. As the survey records show, black soil is generally of full depth, except where it is in proximity to red, when it is about half a cubit deeper than the red. Red soil varies in depth from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cubits.

POPULATION.

I.—Religion.

8. Appendix E gives details of the population according to religion and education.

9. Hindus comprise no less than 90 per cent. of the entire population and the Musalmans 10 per cent., the others being negligible.

10. Of the Hindus, Bráhmans number 1,950; some are agriculturists and some merchants; but probably most are rural *Sávkárs*, who, besides holding land, advance money to agriculturists and carry on trade in agricultural produce. *Lingáyats* constitute over one-third of the entire population. Practically all of them are landholders or cultivators, the well-to-do being rural *Sávkárs*. Most of the Kurubars are cultivators.

11. The Musalmans are generally landholders of the poorer class, or labourers.

II.—Education.

12. From Appendix E it appears that of the total population 7·13 per cent. are able to read or learning. I have not been able to ascertain the proportion in 1881; but the percentage for the district was 5·9 in 1861 and 6·7 in 1901, so that the increase for the district as a whole, and probably also for *Ránebennur*, has been very slight. So small an increase, and so small a proportion of literates, can hardly be regarded as satisfactory.

13. In 1882-83, as appears from the Gazetteer, there were five schools in *Ránebennur* town, one being second grade Anglo-vernacular, one Hindustani, one for girls, and two *Kánarese* primary schools. In all there were 440 names on the rolls, and an average attendance of 340. Elsewhere in the *táluka* (including *Byádgi*, for which there is no separate record) there were 24 schools for boys, and none for girls; but unfortunately there is no record of attendance. There were also probably a few recognised private schools.

14. If these figures be compared with those for 1906-07 in Appendix H, it appears that there has been an increase of one in the number of Municipal schools in *Ránebennur* town, and of 149 (or 44 per cent.) in attendance. Elsewhere in the *táluka* the number of boys' schools has increased by 8; and there are now 3 girls' schools, whereas formerly there were none. Besides, in 1882-83 there were only 36 recognised private schools in the whole district, whereas in 1906-07 there were 23 in *Ránebennur táluka* alone.

15. But these increases are probably to a considerable extent illusory. For, as the small increase in literates indicates, it is probable that in 1882-83 many private schools existed, though they were unrecognised by Government and no statistics regarding them are available. Such schools were the survivors of the private schools, kept by Bráhmans and *Lingáyat* priests, which existed long before any Government schools.

16. At the present time there are, excluding the two Municipalities, 55 schools (Government or recognised private) to 127 villages, or one school for every 7·3 square miles of area (taking the area as 402 square miles) and every 1,377 of population.

17. The following figures of attendance supplied by the Educational Inspector, S. D., exhibit two satisfactory features, *viz.*: (i) the large increase as

compared with Bráhmans in the attendance of Musalman, low caste and "other Hindu" children (though of course the attendance of low caste children is still practically nil), and (ii) the large increase in the attendance of girls.

Caste.	1880-81.			1906-07.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bráhmans ...	138	13	151	163	37	200
Musalmans ...	75	17	92	310	100	449
Other Hindus ...	809	112	921	2,451	312	2,763
Low castes ...	3	..	3	20	..	20
Total ...	1,025	142	1,167	2,983	449	3,432

But, as indicated in paragraph 15, the fact that attendance at unrecognised private schools is not included introduces a disturbing factor.

18. The Educational Inspector, S. D., has supplied me with figures for 1897-98, and I have shown them in Appendix H in order that by a comparison with those of 1906-07 the effect of plague on school attendance may be gauged. It is to be remembered that the population decreased by 8,023 between the years specified, and I need comment on the figures no further than to state that clearly the dislocation caused by plague has entirely vanished.

III.—Occupation.

19. Appendix D gives details of the population according to occupation.

20. Rather more than one-half of the people are agriculturists, and of the agriculturists 72 per cent. have an interest in land, the remainder being farm servants and field labourers. Of those having an interest in land, 92 per cent. are occupants who themselves cultivate. These figures indicate a healthy state of affairs.

21. Of non-agriculturists, 58 per cent. are craftsmen. Cotton-weavers are the most numerous: and they, almost alone, produce to some extent for export; the rest are the ordinary village craftsmen who supply some of the purely local wants. Traders of all kinds, whether wholesale or retail, are the most important section of the class "Others," which comprises 30 per cent. of the non-agriculturists.

22. In short, with the exception of a considerable amount of weaving, and of trade (at Byádgi, Ránebennur and Tuminkatti), the population is entirely agricultural, in the sense that non-agriculturists exist merely for the supply of some of the wants of the agriculturists. The great bulk of the agriculturists are Lingáyats.

23. Omitting the two Municipalities, and taking the area of the taluka as 402 square miles, I find that the density of population per square mile, increased from 149 in 1831 to 206 in 1901. There is thus as yet no approach to pressure of population on the soil.

CENSUS.—PLAGUE.

24. In 1901 the total population was 104,274. From 1881 to 1891 it had increased by 25·3 per cent., and from 1891 to 1901 by 12·1 per cent., the total percentage increase in the 20 years being 40·5. During the former decade the population of Ránebennur town increased by 34·9 per cent. and during the latter by 7·9 per cent., an increase of 45·6 per cent. in 20 years; and during the former decade the population of Byádgi increased by 25·1 per cent., and during the latter by 29·3 per cent., an increase of 61·8 per cent. in 20 years. The decrease of percentage increase for the taluka as a whole and for Ránebennur—due in great measure to plague—has been counteracted in Byádgi by the exceptional development of that place as a trade-centre between 1891 and 1901, due chiefly to the opening of the railway in 1886.

25. Plague first appeared in 1898, when one death occurred; in 1901 deaths first exceeded births; and in 1903 the epidemic reached its height, the birth and death figures being 3,670 and 7,285 respectively. In subsequent years it gradually subsided, and in 1907 quite disappeared.

26. With regard to its effect, I may say that the normal increase of population during the six years 1901 to 1906 inclusive would have been about 7,500, whereas there was an actual decrease of 8,023. Hence the loss of population due to plague for these six years was approximately 15,500. Previously to 1901 only 311 plague deaths were officially recorded, and in 1907 there were none. The total loss of population due to plague up to the end of 1907 may therefore be put at about 15,500.

27. But, notwithstanding this loss, I find from figures supplied by the Sanitary Department that, in spite of plague, since 1891 up to the present time there has been an increase in population (assuming that there has been no immigration or emigration) which must be quite 3,000, or 3·2 per cent. In 3 or 4 years at a normal rate of increase, the population will again at least equal that of 1898 before plague appeared, and the *táluka* will have recovered the ground lost in point of numbers, while the dislocating effects of plague seem already to have disappeared.

COMMUNICATIONS.

28. The *táluka* is divided into two fairly equal halves by the Poona-Bangalore road and the railway, which traverses it almost side by side from north-west to south-east.

29. The western half is well supplied with good roads. Here the Poona-Bangalore road is supplemented in the south by the Kod-Karur (Harihar-Samasgi) road running west to east through the south of the *táluka*. This road is intersected at Halgeri by the so-called Masur-Mundargi road, traversing the *táluka* approximately from south to north *via* Ránebennur and Honatti; and from Halgeri a road runs south to Kupelur, and thence is continued by a cart-track to Tuminkatti in the extreme south of the *táluka*. To the north are the Motebennur-Byádgi-Hulihalli road (which brings Byádgi and the other villages on it into easy communication with the railway and the Poona-Bangalore road), and the Byádgi-Chikkerur road running westwards from Byádgi.

30. In the eastern half there are only two made roads, one running from Ránebennur to Honatti (part of the Masur-Mundargi road already described), and the other running from Ránebennur to Devargudda *via* Kajri. However, there is a useful cart-track between Ránebennur and Medleri, passable even in the rains except when the *nálás* are in flood.

31. Of the roads mentioned, the Masur-Mundargi road is not wholly metalled, the Hulihalli-Byádgi road only murrammed, and the Ránebennur-Kajri-Devargudda road not even wholly murrammed; all the others are fully metalled. All are easily passable for carts throughout the year, with the exception (1) of the parts of the Harihar-Samasgi and Masur-Mundargi roads within the *táluka*, which become temporarily impassable, during the monsoon after heavy rain, at places where they are crossed by deep unbridged *nálás*, and (2) the Ránebennur-Kajri-Devargudda road, which is impassable in parts in the rains owing to its bad surface. The surface of the Hulihalli-Byádgi road is also bad in places; but not so as to render it impassable.

32. Thirty years ago the west of the *táluka* was already well supplied with roads in point of number and consequently since that time improvements have been made in quality rather than in quantity, the Halgeri-Kupelur and Byádgi-Chikkerur roads being the only new ones. The Harihar-Samasgi, Masur-Mundargi, and Motebennur-Byádgi-Hulihalli roads were then only murrammed, the latter being in particularly bad condition; and I suspect that here also as in Karajgi, though Col. Anderson does not mention it, the Poona-Bangalore road, though metalled, was in the rains very bad where it passed through black soil. The Motebennur-Byádgi-Hulihalli road was probably then, as now, passable throughout the year, though a considerable improvement has taken place in its condition.

33. The east of the táluka has benefited only by the improvement in the condition of the Ránebennur-Honatti (part of Masur-Mundargi) and Ránebennur-Kajri-Devargudda roads. And the latter is hardly worth mention, being not even wholly murrammed and becoming impassable in parts in the rains owing to the looseness of the soil.

34. But the east of the táluka is not so badly off as at first sight appears in the matter of road communications, for the whole surface of the táluka is covered by a net-work of cart-tracks, and these tracks, where they pass over hard red soil, are passable even in the rains except when any nálás crossing them are too deep; and the eastern half of the táluka benefits much in this respect owing to the large proportion of such soil there.

35. On the whole there has been no striking improvement in road communications since last settlement. The surface of all the roads has been greatly improved; but the Masur-Mundargi and Harihar-Samasgi roads are still only partly bridged and unbridged respectively, and no new roads of importance have been made, unless the Byádgi-Chickkerur road be considered such.

36. What is specially noticeable is that the villages on or lying from 2 to 5 miles west of the Poona-Bangalore road are particularly well off in the matter of communications, both road and rail.

37. The chief improvement in communications was the opening of the Southern Mahrátta Railway which traverses the táluka from north-west to south-east, running alongside the Poona-Bangalore road. The section from Hubli north was opened in 1885, and that from Hubli south to Harihar traversing this táluka in 1886.

38. The railway at once diverted to itself the huge export trade in cotton which used to go coastwards by road. It is now sent to Hubli by rail.

39. It is obvious that in so far as the cost of cartage to the railway is less, it is an advantage for a village to be near the railway. In paragraphs 43 and 44 of the second revision report on Karajgi Táluka I have worked out the extent of this advantage in a few cases, and I need not repeat the process here. Roughly speaking, however, and remembering that the exports of products of Ránebennur Táluka are less than those of Karajgi,—witness its much greater population in proportion to occupied area—it may be said that as compared with a village having a Railway Station within its limits, other villages are at a disadvantage of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre for all lands according to the distance of the village from a railway station.

TRADE.

40. The total average imports by rail at the four stations within the limits of the táluka for the quinquennia, 1893—1897 and 1902—1906, are shown in tons in the following table. Separate figures for the different commodities are unfortunately not available.

	Byádgi.	Devargudd.	Ránebennur.	Chalgeri.	Total.
1893—97	4,412	34	2,592	47	7,085
1902—06	6,026	241	4,435	127	10,829

The detailed figures from 1887 onwards seem to indicate that by 1893 full use was being made of the railway for imports, and hence that year has been selected as the first for purposes of comparison, in order that an increase or decrease in the figures may with some confidence be interpreted as the result of a corresponding increase or decrease in imports and not to the greater or less use of the railway.

41. The total imports for the second period show an increase of 53 per cent. over those for the first; but it would be rash to infer without further analysis that there has been a corresponding increase in purchasing power. For there

may be an increase in imports because, with favourable seasons, the rayats have more to spend; and there may be an increase because, with unfavourable seasons, it is necessary to import food-grains or fodder from outside.

42. In this case I think both these causes have operated. The figures for the second quinquennium are :—

1902	...	...	...	...	7,547
1903	...	...	...	...	7,866
1904	...	...	...	...	10,661
1905	...	...	...	...	12,077
1906	...	...	...	...	15,993

The increase is thus almost entirely due to the exceptionally high figures for the three years, 1904 to 1906. Now these three years were marked by an exceptional increase of the area under cotton at the expense of that under food-grains, as is shown by the following table in which the figures for these three years are compared with the averages for the years 1893-94 to 1902-03 :—

Year					Area under Jowári.	Area under Cotton.
1903-04	...	...	...	...	66,716	88,942
1904-05	...	...	...	...	63,700	43,879
1905-06	...	...	...	...	69,932	33,868
Average for 1893-94 to 1902-03					71,437	27,729

43. From these figures one may reasonably infer that in 1903-04 and the following years the area under food-grains was reduced almost to a minimum, for in ordinary years the export of food-grains is small. Now 1903 was a favourable season, and the increase in imports in 1904 is probably due to the plentiful supply of cash which the rayat found in his hands. In 1904 the area under jowári reached a minimum and that under cotton a maximum; and as the season was below normal the imports for 1905 are probably swollen by food-grains and fodder to buy which the rayat found it necessary to disburse some of the cash he had obtained for his cotton. And in 1906 this probability becomes a certainty, for the 1905 season was far below the average and the scarcity of fodder was so great that about 100 tons were imported officially. Obviously then, the increase in imports represents an increase in the rayats' resources only in so far as it represents commodities which it was not necessary for the rayat to purchase in order to replace his deficiency of food-grains. What proportion of the imports may be so regarded I find it impossible to say, particularly as the imports are not wholly for local consumption but are partly re-exported to the Mallád. But, of course, it is evident that the high price of cotton of recent years, which led to the utmost extension of the area under that crop, has greatly profited the rayat, and will continue to do so, so long as the price remains near its present level.

44. The ordinary imports by rail consist chiefly of wheat, rice, oil, sugar salt, cloth and yarn.

45. The total average exports for the quadrennial periods 1893—96 and 1903—06 are, in tons :—

			Byádgi.	Devaragudda.	Ranebennur.	Chalgari.	Total.
1893—96	...	...	7,235	386	5,273	491	13,385
1903—06	...	...	7,758	928	7,401	795	16,882

I choose periods of only 4 years in this case because the figures for 1897, which would otherwise be included, are exceptionally high, owing to the high prices then obtainable for grain outside the taluka on account of the scarcity prevailing. The quite exceptional figures for that year (32,660) indicate the existence even then of considerable stores of grain, which the railway enabled the owners to dispose of at a good profit; for the 1896-97 season was only fair

locally, and the produce available for export of that year alone could have furnished only the smallest fraction of the total exports. The imports (6,463) for the same year were exceptionally small. In striking contrast are the figures for 1906, following the bad season 1905. In that year the exports were exceptionally small (14,000) and the imports a record (15,993), a contrast which, I suggest, is due to the existence of stores of grain in 1897 and of none, and in fact of a deficit, in 1906.

46. The exports for the second period are greater by 26·12 per cent. than for the first—a satisfactory increase.

47. It will be of value to trace this increase to its causes, and I may note in the first place that it is not improbable that the figures rather minimise the actual increase. Uncleaned cotton is bulkier and heavier than cleaned cotton, and it is estimated by local merchants that up to 1905 one-half of the cotton was exported uncleaned, and that the opening of two ginning factories in Ránebennur in that year reduced the proportion to one-fourth. It may be taken therefore that the figures of the first quadrennium are swollen by the larger proportion of cotton then exported uncleaned.

48. The chief, practically the sole, cause of increase seems certainly to be the extension of the area under cotton during the second quadrennium. The average area under that crop for the earlier quadrennium (omitting the year 1892-93 for which I do not have the figures) was 26,854 acres, and for the later 37,844. I regard this increase as merely temporary. When the price of cotton falls,—and there is every prospect of its doing so—the area under cotton will again contract. Consequently I do not infer from the figures of exports by rail any *permanent* increase of prosperity; more especially as a large proportion of these exports are products of the Mallád.

49. Chillies are, and always have been, regularly exported: but the figures of area under this crop do not indicate any increase.

50. It is different, however, with sesamum. This crop is grown practically exclusively for export, and since the railway was opened, agents regularly come from Hubli to buy it. The result is that the area under this crop has increased from an average of 1,090 acres for the 5 years ending 1889-90 to 3,947 for the five years ending 1904-05, and shows no sign of decrease.

51. Of course cotton remains, as at last settlement, of overwhelming importance. The railway has changed the route and lessened the cost of transport, thus raising the price relative to that in Bombay. From the south and east of the táluka some cotton is sent, so long as the fair season lasts and the river is low, southwards across the Tungbhadra, by road to Davangiri, a trade-centre in Mysore, on the Madras and Southern Mahrátta Railway, 9 miles from the frontier, a place of less importance than Hubli, but where there are nevertheless 3 ginning and one pressing company and a considerable number of wealthy traders. From no other part is there export by road.

52. Byádgi, Ránebennur and Tuminkatti are all important trade centres; but more particularly the first.

53. Byádgi is in fact the chief trade centre of a large tract consisting of parts of Mysore (chiefly Sagar, Shikarpur, Sorab and Davangiri tálukas) and Kánara (chiefly Sirsi and Siddápur tálukas) and the Kod and Ránebennur tálukas of Dhárwár district.

54. The chief products of these regions, *viz.*, betel-nuts, pepper, jágri and chillies are brought in large quantities to Byádgi for sale to wholesale traders or their agents, who again export them to Beláry, Bijápur, Bágalkot, Hubli, Sholápur and other more distant places. Formerly the trade in betel-nuts and pepper used to go to Háveri, but the construction of the railway appears to have made Byádgi a more convenient centre.

55. But besides being an export centre for the products of the tracts mentioned, the railway has also made Byádgi an important import centre for their wants. Thus a large wholesale trade is done in yarn, cloth of various kinds, oil, grain and groceries, which are brought by traders from various

distant places and sold at Byádgi to local merchants for export west to the Mallád, as well as, of course, to petty local traders for the supply of purely local wants.

56. Some trade at Byádgi in cattle, rice, cotton and sesamum ought also to be mentioned.

57. Local merchants estimate that on the retail bazár days each week sales to the value of about Rs. 8,000 take place; and on the wholesale days (Sunday, Monday and Tuesday) to the value of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. Of the latter amount, jagri, chillies and betel-nuts account for Rs. 25,000 or 30,000; and cattle Rs. 2,000. The Mámlatdár estimates the number of traders at 140, manipulating a capital of over six lákhs.

58. The Gazetteer devotes only two sentences to Byádgi as a trade-centre in 1882, and says nothing very definite—facts which show that it cannot have been then the important emporium it is now. By all accounts it has prospered greatly since the opening of the railway, trade having become centralised there. I have already noted how it drew the important betel-nut and pepper trades away from Háveri; and the abnormal increase of population noted in paragraph 24 is another indication of its exceptional prosperity.

59. Ránebennur also is a centre of considerable importance, though it is overshadowed by Byádgi. The merchants trade on a smaller scale than those of Byádgi, there being, according to the Mámlatdár, about 400 of them with a capital of Rs. 1,66,000. Ránebennur is the centre of the cotton trade of the táluka and, besides, has a fair amount of trade in grain, hides, cattle and sheep, groceries, yarn and cloth. Local merchants inform me that since the opening of the railway the export of, in particular, lemons, betel-leaves and hides to Bombay and other places has greatly increased.

60. Tuminkatti is an Inám village in the extreme south of the táluka. Its chief trade is in cotton cloth. About 800 families are engaged in weaving, the products of their industry being exported westwards to the Mallád. There is also some trade in chillies and some in groceries, oil, salt and other articles, on somewhat the same lines as at Byádgi though on a much smaller scale owing to the inferiority of the communication.

61. On the whole the trade of the táluka, particularly that of Byádgi, has decidedly increased during the current settlement. The railway, in particular, has centralised trade at Byádgi, has rendered the growth of food-crops for storage unnecessary, has steadied prices at a reasonable level, has made easy the prompt disposal of surplus produce, and has increased the demand for certain local products.

MARKETS.

62. Two annual fairs, details of which (supplied by the Mámlatdár) are given in the following table, are held within the limits of the táluka. Both are of a religious character.

Place.	Date.	Total value of sales.	Chief articles of sale.
1	2	3	
Gudgudápur	... In or about October	{ Rs. 40,000 to 60,000	Cattle (accounting in both cases for one-fourth of total value); implements of husbandry; copper brass, and iron ware; bangles; confectionery.
Chikkurvati	.. In or about February.	{ 10,000 to 15,000	

63. The Chikk-kurvati fair used to be held just across the river at Kruvati in the Madras territory, but as the people of this Presidency were forbidden to go there on account of plague, they have for the past 8 or 9 years held a fair of their own on the Bombay side of the river, at Chikk-kurvati.

64. There are 8 bazár towns, within the limits of the táluka—a list of them is given in Appendix C—and these, supplemented by others near the borders, such as Harihar, Guttal, Agadi, Háveri and Chick-Kerur, place almost every village within easy reach of one, generally of several, bazár towns.

65. Byádgi, Ránebennur, and Tuminkatti are the chief bazárs judging by the value of the sales; but the last-mentioned has no good communications with the rest of the táluka and is situated in a remote corner, so that it is really of minor importance for this táluka. On the other hand, the large centre, Harihar, though beyond the limits of the táluka, is within easy reach. It is evident that the villages on or from 2 to 5 miles west of the Poona-Bangalore road are best off in the matter of markets, as well as of communications.

66. It is impossible to ascertain accurately the value of the weekly sales; and the figures given in Appendix C are only approximate. Rice and jagri—both brought from outside the táluka—are in general demand; and these with “other grains” and clothing and, in the larger bazárs, “miscellaneous articles” account for the bulk of the sales. The relative magnitude in proportion to total sales of the item “Miscellaneous” in the larger bazárs as compared with the smaller may be explained on the ground that most of the articles included under this head are imported, and such as would command hardly any sale in a small bazár, and therefore are not taken there.

INDUSTRIES.

67. The principal industries are cotton ginning, cotton and wool weaving, and wool spinning.

68. At First Revision Settlement, hand and foot ginning machines for indigenous cotton were in general use, all cotton being ginned before leaving the táluka for the coast by reason of the saving in bulk and weight; and, though three-fourths of the cotton is still cleaned before export, by far the greater portion is cleaned in the Ránebennur steam gins, of which there are two, opened in 1905, employing 40 hands daily for 5 and 35 hands for 7 months respectively. The consequence is that there are now no foot-rollers in the táluka and hand machines (kei-rátis) are comparatively scarce. Naturally there are none in red soil tracts, since practically all the cotton grown there is American for which the saw-gin is necessary; but in black soil areas and more particularly in the south, kei-rátis are still found in fair numbers. They are worked by women, and except in a few villages are not used for cleaning cotton for export, but for being spun into yarn, the yarn being sold locally, or bartered with weavers for cloth, or given to them for weaving at a wage rate.

69. As regards the number of hands employed, the steam-gins do not by any means counterbalance the huge decrease in manual power machines, and ginning furnishes employment for far fewer hands than it used to.

70. For American cotton the saw-gin is necessary. There are five or six—and these not always in working order—in Ránebennur, Itgi and Halgeri, and one or two in each of about 20 other villages. No satisfactory comparison with 30 years ago is possible, but there has certainly been a decrease owing to the establishment of steam saw-gins in Hubli, and latterly in Ránebennur. The saw-gins in the villages are the property of local merchants and well-to-do rayats, who purchase cotton and clean it themselves.

71. At the present time cotton-weaving is the chief industry of the táluka. Appendix G gives the number of looms as 1,460. Col. Anderson gives 1,722 as the number of looms in the old Ránebennur táluka 30 years ago. These figures suggest a decrease but since the areas they refer to differ greatly, no safe inference can be drawn from them. However, as the result of fairly extensive inquiry I have found that the industry has certainly declined during the past 30 years. This is due, of course, to the introduction of mill-woven goods, which are cheaper and look nicer than, though they are not so durable as, the local products. Both the local and the export demands for the hand-woven cloth have greatly fallen away.

72. On the other hand, wool-weaving, which occupies about 310 families, appears to have remained almost stationary. The locally made ‘kamblis’ or

blankets are still universally used by the rayats and field labourers, and imported goods, being dearer, only find a sale amongst the well-to-do. Though coarse blankets form the great bulk of the local products, in a few villages finer goods are produced, and at the Bombay Exhibition of 1904 a silver medal was awarded to two 'kamblis,' woven at Airani and sent by Mr. Venkatesh Shrinivas Naik of Ránebennur, who bought them in the bazár. 'Kamblis' are also still exported to Kánara and Mysore.

73. With the decline of cotton-weaving, the dyeing industry has disappeared. The red and black dyes of this part of the district used to enjoy some reputation. The local oil-pressing industry has also disappeared before imported oil.

74. The táluka has inevitably declined industrially during the currency of the settlement owing to the introduction of cheap mill-made goods; but of course the people in general have benefited thereby, and besides, the widening of the area of demand by the railway and the increase in the number of traders have, from the agriculturists' point of view, more than counterbalanced any diminution in the number of artisans.

RAINFALL.

75. The táluka enjoys three distinct periods of rainfall which supplement each other in a most fortunate way. At the end of April and during May frequent showers generally fall and enable the cultivators to prepare their land for sowing. These preliminary showers usher in the south-west monsoon rains, which generally begin in the first half of June and continue until towards the end of September. It is from this monsoon that the great bulk of the rainfall is derived. Then in October, November and December supplementary rains fall, brought by the late or north-east monsoon.

76. "In this táluka," writes Col. Anderson, "as generally in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country, the belts of rainfall are parallel to the line of gháts and become less favourable as the distance therefrom increases." But the distribution of the rainfall is in reality not nearly so simple as this statement (which Col. Anderson himself modifies in forming his groups) implies. For the favourableness of the rainfall at any place depends not only on the total rainfall there, but also on the proportions in which that rainfall is composed of south-west and north-east rain, and it is not easy to divide the táluka into belts in which the total rainfall and these proportions are the same. One cause of this difficulty may be illustrated by comparing the rainfall at Ránebennur with that at Háveri 20 miles north-west of it along the Poona-Bangalore road. The figures relevant to the purpose in hand are as follows:—

	Monsoon kharif.	Monsoon rabi (15th August to 31st October).	Late rains.	Total.
Háveri	11·12	10·21	2·44	23·77
Ránebennur	8·42	8·50	2·79	19·71

Now the total rainfall increases towards the west, and hence the place in the latitude of Ránebennur, with a total fall equal to that at Háveri, is a considerable number of miles west of Ránebennur. Also, the north-east monsoon rains begin at the end of September or beginning of October, and, of the monsoon rabi rains shown above, 6 inches 23 cents at Háveri and 5 inches 28 cents at Ránebennur fall after 20th September, so that the north-east rains at Háveri and Ránebennur are about equal. But towards the west the proportion of south-west to north-east rain increases, so that the total rainfall at a place in the latitude of Ránebennur, though equal to that of Háveri would contain a larger proportion of south-west monsoon rain and a much smaller proportion of north-east rain. Thus, since the total rainfall and its composition are very favourable at Háveri (which is on the western limit of the belt of most

favourable rainfall in Karajgi táluka), the rainfall at such a place, though of excellent total quantity, would be too heavy at the beginning for the best kharif dry-crop cultivation and too light at the end for successful rabi cultivation.

77. It is, I think, impossible to find any place in Ránebennur táluka at which the rainfall is as favourable as at Háveri. In fact the rainfall of this táluka is inferior to that of Karajgi táluka to the north. If the tálukas be supposed divided each into three belts, namely, a central one of most favourable rainfall and the villages to the east and west of it respectively, I think I am correct in saying that the Kafáji belts get a better share of both monsoons, and particularly of the later, than the corresponding belts of Ránebennur. By way of contrast, I give the averages for Háveri below those for Ránebennur in Appendix A. The total rainfall at Ránebennur is 4·83 inches less than that at Háveri. This inferiority of the rainfall is an important factor in determining the relative maxima rates. Unless this táluka has advantages to counterbalance this very serious defect,—and I do not think it has—the rates ought to be less here than in Karajgi, instead of the same, as they are according to the current settlement.

78. To return to the distribution of the rainfall within the táluka as affecting cultivation, I shall not attempt to define it with theoretical precision. The south-west rains are not only considerably less than in the tálukas of heavier rainfall to the north-west, but also more irregular both in quantity and distribution, and the somewhat erratic north-east rains are of far more relative importance here than there, especially in the south-east of the táluka. In consequence, an attempt to deduce the precise direction of belts of equally favourable rainfall from the statistics for Háveri, Ránebennur and Harihar yields no trustworthy result. But I follow Colonel Anderson in thinking that the belt of land in which dry-crop cultivation is on the whole most successful stretches right through the táluka, along the Poona-Bangalore road, but rather more to the west of it than to the east, including the tract of predominantly black or brown (and therefore moisture-retaining) soil to the west of Ránebennur (*vide* paragraph 6) and narrowing somewhat towards the south. Even along this belt the rainfall is not the same either in quantity or distribution, the southern end of it receiving relatively more monsoon rabi and less monsoon kharif rain than the northern, as the following figures for Ránebennur and Harihar show :—

	Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).	Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).	Late rain.	
Ránebennur ...	8·42	8·50	2·79	The figures for Harihar are averages for only 9 years, obtained from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug.
Harihar ...	5·60	9·91	2·28	

But within this belt dry-crop cultivation is fairly uniform (such difference as there is being in favour of its northern end) and is more successful than in the villages to east and west of it.

79. Along the south-west of the táluka the south-west rainfall tends to be rather heavy, and in the east rather light, for the best dry-crop cultivation. But here, as in Karajgi, I venture to think that Colonel Anderson, who fixed a less rate for the east than for the west, under-rated the relative advantages of the eastern region, where cotton grows comparatively well—thanks to the good share of monsoon-rabi and late rain which it enjoys. Throughout the west these rains are deficient, and in the extreme westerly villages the kharif rains tend to be excessive.

CULTIVATION AND CROPS.

80. Details of cultivation and crops for the years 1893-94 to 1905-06 are given in Appendix B.

81. The average areas under the chief crops for the 10 years, 1893-94 to 1904-05 (omitting the abnormal years 1896-97 and 1899-1900), as given in Appendix B, are :—

	Jowári (great millet).	Coarse Grains.	Math and Kulith.	Condiments and Spices.	Sesame.	Cotton.
Acres	70,191	18,475	15,249	11,734	8,842	80,465
Percentage on gross area cropped	41·84	11·01	9·09	6·99	2·29	18·16

82. Jowári, the staple food-grain of the táluka, is easily first in point of area, being one of the chief crops, both in black and red soil.

83. Of coarse grains 'rála' or Italian millet is the chief, the average acreage for 1901-02 to 1905-06 being 13,006 for the 117 Government villages. Math (kidney-bean) is a minor crop; but the average area under kulith (horse gram) for the five years ending 1905-06 was 13,828 acres in the 117 Government villages.

84. Cotton is, of course, the chief export crop. Both the Kumta and American varieties are grown, the latter—a surprising fact—greatly predominating, the acreages in 1904-05 being 29,413 for American and 13,268 for Kumta. This result is chiefly due to the very large proportion of red soil in the táluka. Cotton does not flourish in red soil, but a poor cotton crop is more profitable than a comparatively superior grain crop, and thus a large area of red soil is yearly under cotton. This cotton in red soil is, broadly speaking, all American, sown—another surprising fact—in May or early June. In black soil, on the other hand, both Kumta and American are freely grown, being sown generally in September.

85. It follows that in villages having a large proportion of red soil American cotton predominates, while in those consisting chiefly of black soil, the proportions are more nearly equal. The following figures illustrate these remarks :—

Village.	Percentage of black soil to total area.	Percentage of Kumta to total cotton area.
Medleri	2	2
Hulihalli	75	61

86. Chillies (average acreage 8,786 from 1901-02 to 1905-06) also are regularly exported. This is a crop that requires considerable rainfall, and for that reason 90 per cent. of the area under it lies west of the Poona-Bangalore road. On the other hand nine-tenths of the area under sesame—the third exclusively export crop—lies east of the Poona-Bangalore road, where the rainfall is less, this crop not requiring so much moisture as chillies.

87. Second crops are grown only to a small extent—the average is 4,304 acres in Appendix B—and that only in fields which actually bear a water-rate or which are very favourably situated for receiving water by drainage from higher ground. The second crop is generally late jowári or gram, the first being perhaps most often sesame, which, owing to its being cut early, gives the second crop a good chance.

88. Figures supplied by the Mámlatdár for the five years 1885-86 to 1889-90 corresponding to those in paragraph 81 are :—

	Jowári.	Coarse grains.	Math and Kulith.	Condiments and Spices.	Sesame.	Cotton.
Average acres	64,691	17,164	12,222	11,575	1,117	81,228
Percentage on gross area cropped ...	41·72	11·07	7·88	7·46	·72	20·18

89. The most striking features of a comparison are the increase since the earlier quinquennium of the percentage area under sesamum and the decrease under cotton. The former I have already discussed in paragraph 50. The decrease under cotton is probably due to more of the land taken up since 1890 having been suitable for grains (witness the increase under math and kulith) than for cotton. The decrease under condiments and spices (which may be taken as equivalent to chillies) is owing to the greater portion of the land newly occupied since 1890 being situated in the east of the taluka, where chillies are not grown.

90. The oscillatory fluctuations in the crop areas from year to year, shown in Appendix B, are hardly relevant to a settlement report, but it is interesting to note that they are all, I think, traceable to one or more of the following causes:—

- (i) Necessity of crop-rotation ;
- (ii) Vagaries of the rainfall, *e. g.*, failure of early rains causes decrease in area under sesame ;
- (iii) Variations in price of export crops, *e. g.*, a rise in price of cotton produces an extension of the cotton area ;
- (iv) State of food-stocks, *e. g.*, a series of bad years which has resulted in scarcity of food-grains causes increase in area under jowári, etc. ;
- (v) Hope of repeating gains of previous year, *e. g.*, when food-grains have sold at exceptionally high prices owing to famine elsewhere.

91. The bulk of the kharif sowing takes place in the latter half of July and beginning of August when jowári, rála, kulith, chillies, &c., are sown ; but American cotton is sown in red soil in May or early June, as soon as sufficient rain has fallen. Rabi sowings (cotton in black soil) are made generally in September.

92. In black soil the almost invariable rotation is cotton and jowári in alternate years. Cotton is always grown alone ; jowári seldom. The combinations with jowári are very numerous, and much the same as in Karajgi. In red soil, the rotation is much more indefinite. Jowári is generally rotated with rála or with kulthi, jowári being sown every second year, and one or other of the other two in the other years. But sávi, and (in the west) chillies, and of course American cotton are important crops which also enter into the rotation.

93. There are no customary fallows either in black soil or in red.

94. Cultivation is very generally careful and clean throughout the taluka ; bad cultivation where found being generally due to exceptional circumstances. There is a definite system of applying manure, which consists of farm yard refuse dried in the sun in shallow pits. Most of the manure is applied to black soil, not because red soil would not benefit by it, but because there is not sufficient for both owing to the large amount used for fuel, and the rayat considers, doubtless rightly, that what he has may more profitably be applied to black soil. Black soil is generally manured every two years, jowári being manured, but not cotton. Chillies are invariably well manured. When, as is generally the case, sufficient manure is not available for manuring red soil in the regular way, it is a common practice to mix the seed with manure before sowing ; also, where possible, silt from the beds of tanks and white earth from the walls of old forts are spread on poor red soil.

WATER-SUPPLY.

95. In Appendix J the water-supply is classified according to the nature of the source.

96. Save in years of scanty rainfall, drinking water is plentiful. The Tungabhadra and Kumadvati provide a perennial supply for the villages on their banks. There are a good many ponds, particularly in the south, and even in the hot weather water can always be found by digging in the beds of the larger nálas with which the surface of the taluka is plentifully intersected. When these sources fail, recourse is had to wells.

97. There are 541 wells and 16 tanks used primarily for irrigation. The taluka is essentially a dry-crop tract, and the area cultivated with the help of irrigation is very small as the following figures show :—

Average for 5 years ending 1889-90	...	...	1,107
Do. 1905-06	...	...	1,203

98. Water cannot be obtained from either the Tungbhadra or Kumadvati by direct flow, and there are only 77 acres scattered over 20 villages for which water is taken from the rivers and nálás by means of budkis or basket lifts or a contrivance called 'Yat.' There are also a few acres—all bágáyat—irrigated by direct flow from nálás.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

99. Appendix F gives particulars of agricultural stock for the years 1886-87, 1900-01, 1905-06 and 1907-08. The first named year has been selected because it is the earliest for which statistics exist in the required form. Ordinarily a comparison with 1905-06 would have been sufficient, but as the figures for that year are abnormally small owing to many cattle having died or having been sold on account of the scarcity of fodder due to the deficiency of rain in 1905 and the failure of the early rains of 1906, figures for 1900-01 have been included to show the number of cattle before they were depleted by scarcity, and figures for 1907-08 (collected in August 1907) to show the rate of recovery.

100. The most significant figures are those for milch cattle. The number of cows fell from 9,779 in 1886-87 to 8,467 in 1900-01, but the number of she-buffaloes increased from 7,470 in the former year to 9,881 in the latter. Since a buffalo yields about twice as much milk as a cow, the decrease in the number of cows was thus made up three or four times over by the increase in the number of she-buffaloes. Now cows are much cheaper to keep than she-buffaloes, especially in a taluka such as this, where there is an enormous area of grazing land, inasmuch as a cow can pick up a livelihood where a she-buffalo cannot, and costs little or nothing to keep, while a she-buffalo has generally to be stall fed. But the rayat much prefers buffalo milk; and he has been able to indulge his preference. The increase in the supply of milk and milk products has more than kept pace with the growth of the population.

101. In 1905-06 the number of cows decreased enormously, falling to 5,845. Some died; but most were sold to dealers for their skin and bones, or to butchers. These, however, were generally animals of little or no use, kept only because they cost practically nothing on account of the huge extent of grazing land in the taluka; and so, when the fodder scarcity had passed no attempt was made to replace them. On the other hand, though she-buffaloes decreased to 8,078 in June 1906, the number had already risen again to 8,587 in August 1907, and each she-buffalo represents an appreciable addition to the rayats' resources. But I must add that this increase cannot safely be wholly attributed to the purchase of new animals; for, while it is certain that all work cattle had returned from the Mallád by the time the census was made in June 1906, it is probable that all the milch cattle had not, and that those which were still absent were not included in the enumeration. However, I have made careful inquiries of people in the taluka who ought to know, and I find that certainly the greater part of the increase is due to purchase of new animals to replace those that died in the Mallád. She-buffaloes are annually imported for sale from Belari and Mysore in July and August, and in 1906 the number imported and sold was exceptionally great.

102. The rapid increase in the number of she-buffaloes upto before 1905-06 and the rapid recovery from the setback in that year indicates a correspondingly rapid increase in the rayats' resources, and the attainment of a position of solvency which is not easily shaken. A cursory examination will be sufficient to show that these conclusions are not belied by the other figures of the statement.

103. The decrease in the number of cattle "for other purposes" is probably due to the destruction, by the opening of the railway in 1885, of the export of cotton by road to the coast, fewer animals sufficing to take the produce the short journey to the railway.

104. The increase in the number of plough oxen up to 1900-01 may be ascribed to the increase in occupied area from 163,161 acres in 1886-87 to 178,854 in 1900-01. The rate of recovery (163 in 14 months—June 1906 to August 1907) since 1905-06 may seem slow, but it must be remembered that a great majority of the cattle that died or were disposed of in 1905-06 were animals of little use, which it was unnecessary immediately to replace. Broadly speaking, only the better cattle, a good many of which died in the Mallád whither they were sent for grazing, were indispensable.

105. As for carts, a decrease would have been expected with the disappearance of the export trade in cotton coastwards. But the rayats now far more than formerly keep their own carts, growing, as they do, apart from cotton, more with an eye to sale and export than they used to, and finding it both convenient and profitable to carry their own produce the short journey to rail or market. The number of cattle 'for other purposes' has not increased simultaneously, because the rayat can use his plough oxen for draught also. There are now few professional cartmen in the táluka.

106. As the he-buffaloes were generally yoked to large ploughs, there is probably a connection between the decreases in the number of both. These ploughs were generally used for bringing black soil under cultivation after it had lain waste for a time, all such land was brought under cultivation by about 1891, and then the large ploughs, and consequently the he-buffaloes, became less necessary.

107. The description I have given of the cattle of Karajgi táluka in my report on the second revision settlement of that táluka (this office No. 1609 of 1st July 1907) applies also to Ránebennur, except that here about 75 per cent. are "deshi." Also, the proportion of unnecessary and poor animals is rather greater in this táluka than in Karajgi, so far as my observation goes, the extent of village grazing land being probably greater, and there being no less than 46 square miles of forest pastures. The cattle are on the whole in good condition. At the request of the Director of Agriculture I made careful inquiries into the supply of stock in 1907, and found it sufficient.

REVENUE HISTORY.

108. The figures (taken from Appendix O) of Government occupied and unoccupied cultivable area for the year 1877-78 and for certain subsequent years which are changing points in the rate of occupation, are given in the following table:—

	Occupied Government cultivable land.	Unoccupied culturable land.
1877-78	126,496	20,829
1880-81	108,845	42,841
1884-89	126,142	11,842
1895-96	127,309	19,634
1898-99	186,639	8,220
1900-01	136,990	7,935
1901-02	138,147	6,726
1905-06	139,210	5,812

The increase of fallow area shown in Appendix B may be ascribed to plague where it is not obviously due to bad seasons; but the "Miscellaneous Fallows" (under which head fallows caused by plague would come) were only 14,473 in 1907-08 as against an average of 14,615 for 1895-96 to 1898-99 (omitting 1896-97) before plague appeared. "Grass Fallows" come next to "Miscellaneous Fallows" in magnitude.

109. The area of occupied cultivable land decreased very rapidly from 1877-78 to 1880-81. In 1881-82 the tide turned, and with the exception of a set-back in 1882-83 there was a continuous and rapid increase up to 1888-89. Thence up to 1905-06 the increase has been very slow (but continuous), with

the exception of the years 1896-97 to 1897-99 and 1901-02 when large expansions of occupied area took place.

110. The course of events may with fair confidence be traced as follows. The rapidity with which land was resigned between 1878 and 1882 suggests that much of it was not regularly, if at all, cultivated, and was probably used for grazing. Finding the assessments largely increased—about 40 per cent.—the rayats retained only such land as they could fully cultivate and resigned the remainder.

111. It thus came to pass that in 1883-84, in spite of 13,405 acres of unoccupied land having been transferred to forest in the previous year, there was a large area of 26,683 acres of unoccupied Government arable land. The average assessment of this land was $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre, so that much of it was good soil; land was increasing in value; and the railway was opened in 1885-86. Hence as much land as could be tilled was eagerly taken up, so that from 1882 to 1888 the occupied area increased by 15.2 per cent., the increase, as simple calculations show, easily keeping pace with the increase in population.

112. The average assessment per acre of the land taken up during this period was $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas, while the waste still left at the end of the year bore an average assessment of 8 annas per acre. It was therefore—as was natural—the best of the waste land that was taken up; but, as the average assessment of 8 annas shows, a good deal of very fair soil was still unoccupied.

113. The increase, however, continued only slowly till 1895-96 when 8,960 acres of forest land were transferred to unoccupied arable waste, and a rapid increase resulted during the next three years, this land being doubtless taken up, as in the case of Karajgi (*vide* paragraphs 128 to 131 of the report on that taluka), in villages where the need for expansion was most urgent.

114. From 1899-1900 till 1905-06 the rate of increase was again very slow except in 1901-02 when, in spite of plague, an increase of 1,157 acres took place in one year, apparently owing to the rise in the price of cotton, for in the same year the area under that crop increased by 5,716 acres, and the increase was well maintained in the following years.

115. The most striking feature is the great falling away in the rate of increase of occupied area after 1888. From 1888-89 to 1900-01 the increase in occupied area was only 8.6 per cent., while I calculate the increase of rural population to have been about double that amount. It appears that by 1888 all the really profitable land (*i. e.*, the superior land, for the superior land is the most profitable) had been occupied, and the land still lying waste—there were nearly 12,000 acres of it—offered no inducement to the rayat to take it up and cultivate it for the sake of gain.

116. It might be suspected that this falling away in the rate of occupation was due to very low prices. But such does not appear to have been the case, for the average prices of jowari, rice and jagri were 33.6, 26.4 and 12.4 per cent. respectively higher than those on which Colonel Anderson based his rates, and cotton was Rs. 149 per khandi, which is less by only 3.9 per cent. than the average price just before the introduction of the settlement.

117. On the other hand when in 1900 the price of cotton went exceptionally high, and there was thus a prospect of profit, 1,157 acres of the waste land were at once occupied in 1901-02, in spite of plague and a decreasing population. The price of cotton at once fell again, and in 1902-03 not a single acre was taken up. Then in 1904 cotton rose exceptionally high once more and there was a fair increase of 558 acres in occupied area in 1905-06. The land still waste in 1905-06 bore an average assessment of $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre.

118. What I infer from this is that, in ordinary circumstances, the inferior soils offer no inducement to the cultivator to take them up and cultivate them if he can. The resulting profit is too small. Unless under the necessity of providing for an increasing family or the inducement of an exceptionally high price of cotton, he leaves such land alone. Yet, as the assessment shows, much of it is by no means uncultivable land, and ought to be readily occupied.

119. Comparing this taluka with Karajgi, I find that the rate of occupation fell off earlier (1888) in Ranebennur than in that taluka (after six years as

against nine) and that too though the unoccupied land in Ránebennur was superior as regards soil, its average assessment being 8 annas per acre (*vide* paragraph 112 above) as against 5 annas in Karajgi. In subsequent years the increase has been more satisfactory in Ránebennur than in Karajgi. But the land still unoccupied in Ránebennur bears an average assessment of $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre, whereas since 1891 the average assessment of dry-crop waste land in Karajgi has been only 5 annas per acre, so that the land which has been slowly occupied since 1888 in Ránebennur would have been occupied much earlier had it been situated in Karajgi. I make this comparison in order to show that land situated in Ránebennur taluka is less profitable than land of the same soil value in Karajgi (one cause being the inferiority of the rainfall, referred to in paragraph 77 above), and to support my opinion that lower maximum rates ought to be applied here than there.

120. In the matter of revenue collections it appears from Appendix 'O' that the outstandings at the close of each year were very great up to 1881-82, amounting in all to Rs. 36,787 from 1878-79 to 1881-82. The remissions shown in column 18 for these years amount to Rs. 8,070. The Mámlatdár explains that the difference between the old and new assessments was remitted, the balance being ultimately collected. The outstandings were doubtless due to the famine of 1876-77, and the increase of the rates in revision.

121. For the seven years 1883-84 to 1889 there were outstandings amounting in all to Rs. 4,906, which were all ultimately collected with the exception of Rs. 50 remitted in 1890-91.

122. From 1890-91 to 1897-98 there were no outstandings. From 1898-99 till 1904-05 there were outstandings each year, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,400, but, except Rs. 92 shown in column 18 as remitted, they were all subsequently collected.

123. In 1905-06 the huge amount of Rs. 1,35,607 remained outstanding. The Mámlatdár informs me that these were suspensions under the rules on account of the bad season, and were subsequently collected.

124. It thus appears that since 1882-83 the revenue has been punctually paid up, the average outstandings per annum from 1882-83 till 1904-05 having been only .16 per cent. of the total average revenue due. The outstandings were heaviest in 1887-88, but even in that year they amounted to but .97 per cent. of the total dues. Besides, the outstandings were all subsequently collected with the exception of Rs. 142.

125. Here we have a clear indication of the moderation of the existing rates. The record of coercive processes also clearly bears this out. Since 1883-84 there have been on an average 104 notices issued yearly, 8 cases of levy of fine, and no other coercive measure whatever. There has been, in fact, no difficulty in collecting the revenue.

126. The remissions shown in column 4 against 1882-83 were made under Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, Nos. 4452 and 4644, dated 10th July and 15th July 1882 respectively, in accordance with the usual practice at the introduction of revision settlements.

127. A comparison with Karajgi taluka is of little use owing to the revenue having been easily collected in both cases, but, of the two, outstandings have certainly been greater and more frequent in Ránebennur.

PRICES.

128. The figures taken by Colonel Anderson as the basis of his discussion of prices, apart from that of cotton, are these:—

Decade.	Prices in sers of 80 tolas per rupee.		
	Jowári.	Rice in husk.	Jagri.
1848—57	86½	68½	13½
1858—67	36	27½	8
1868—76	38½	28½	8½

He also gives figures for linseed, wheat, rági, betelnut and cocoanuts; but, since there are no figures for recent years with which to compare them, I have omitted them. Appendix N shows the figures available for comparison with those given above.

129. "The prices of the middle decade," writes Colonel Anderson, "are much raised by the exceptional prices which prevailed from 1862—65 inclusive, in consequence of the American war, which raised the price of cotton to upwards of Rs. 700 per khandi, and from the abundance of money poured into the country raised the price of everything else enormously. The prices of 1877 I have excluded from the calculations of averages, they being quite exceptional in consequence of famine."

As to the accuracy of the figures he says he believes the results are "not materially out." I accordingly accept the average prices for the years 1868 to 1876 as a satisfactory basis for comparison with recent prices.

130. The margin of food-crops available for export is never great in Ránebnur, and an unfavourable season may reduce it to zero. And though it is true that the rayat obtains the enhanced price in the local bazár for the little he sells there in a bad season, not only has he generally less to sell than in normal years, but the prices of most of the necessaries he buys in exchange have in all probability also risen, so that even in these transactions he profits nothing. It is necessary, therefore, in selecting the figures from which to calculate present prices for comparison with former ones, to exclude years following distinctly unfavourable seasons, for, though prices were high then, the rayat did not reap the benefit. Accordingly, while I take the average prices for the decade 1897—1906 given in Appendix N as the basis of comparison, I exclude figures for 1900-01 and 1906, on the ground that the seasons preceding these years were distinctly below average. The 1896 season appears to have been at least fair for all crops except cotton.

131. I thus find the average prices to be 23 sers 11 chataks of jowári, 10 sers 12 chataks of rice, and 7 sers 3 chataks of jágri per rupee, and the percentage increases in price, since the decade just before the introduction of the present settlement, 61·5 for jowári, 33·7 for rice, and 18·2 for jágri.

132. If figures for 1897 also are omitted from the calculation of the prices in recent years, the percentage increases are 51·9 for jowári, 30·7 for rice and 16·2 for jágri.

133. Cotton, of course, is of prime importance. Regarding its price just prior to the introduction of the existing settlement, Colonel Anderson writes: "Both 'Kumta' or indigenous cotton and Dhárwár New Orleans or 'Dhárwár Saw-ginned' two years ago were about 160 rupees per candy, now (January 1878) they are about Rs. 200 per khandi." (A few years later they reached Rs. 220.) But the prices for two years only hardly furnish a firm enough basis for comparison and I have accordingly examined reports on other tálukas made in the years immediately preceding 1876, and I find that the price from 1873 to 1875 was Rs. 180. The average price from 1873 to 1878 was thus Rs. 180 per khandi, and this may be taken for our purpose as the price prior to the introduction of the present settlement. But this was the Bombay price, and, as Colonel Anderson estimated the sum of cost of transport and intermediate profits at Rs. 25 the local price, obtained by the rayat, was Rs. 155.

134. Regarding the present price, I may say that it does not depend on the local crop, but on the cotton supply and demand of the world, and practically all that is grown is exported. It is unnecessary, therefore, in estimating prices to take account of the vagaries of the seasons locally. The price for the decade 1898—1907 was 7 sers 14 chataks per rupee, or Rs. 48-8-6 for a khandi of 784 lbs. But this is the price of cotton with seed, whereas that given by Colonel Anderson is for cleaned cotton. The ratio of the price of cleaned to seed cotton is 10 : 3 (*vide* paragraph 165 of Karajgi report); and hence the present average price of a khandi of cleaned cotton is Rs. 161-12-4.

135. This gives an increase of only 4·4 per cent., as compared with 30 years ago. I may add that the prices from 1904 to 1907 have been exceptionally high, owing, Messrs. Ralli Brothers inform me, to the good trade demand prevailing in India and Japan, which demand is now slackening, so that prices

will fall. A recurrence of prices so abnormally high cannot be looked for four years in every ten; but neither can a recurrence of prices so abnormally low as those for 1898-99 be expected two years in every ten. On the whole, then, I think the result I have obtained may be accepted. The rayat gets little more for his cotton than he did in the few years prior to the introduction of the current settlement. If a continuance of prices on or nearly on the scale of the last four years could be relied on, the rayat would of course be in a very much better position now than he was 30 years ago; but I do not think there is ground for such reliance.

136. It would have been useful to find the change in the price of chillies (this being an export crop) as compared with 30 years ago; but Colonel Anderson does not mention this crop in connection with prices, and Appendix N contains all the statistics I have been able to obtain, and begins only with the year 1888-89. From the data available, however, it appears that during the decade ending 1906 the price has been higher by 16 per cent. than during the preceding decades. In making the calculations I have omitted figures for 1900 and 1906 when, following bad seasons, prices were abnormally high; but, even so, it is doubtful how far the result is reliable, owing to the extraordinary variations in the price of chillies during the past decade.

137. The price of tur-dál shows an increase of 13 per cent. for the decade ending 1906 as compared with that for 1888-89 to 1896, the calculation being made in the same way as for jowári.

138. On the whole, I find the rayat is not nearly so much better off (so far as the available data show) compared with 30 years ago in the matter of prices as I should have expected. To use Colonel Anderson's expressive phrase drawn from conditions in Ireland, "Cotton is the pig which pays the rent." It is to this crop that the rayat looks to pay his assessment or rent and to yield him something over and above his necessities; but, if the conclusions I have arrived at are correct, it yields him less than 5 per cent. more than it did 30 years ago. Rice and sugarcane are so little grown that they may be neglected. It is true that the price of jowári has increased from 50 to 60 per cent., and that this crop occupies 42 per cent. of the gross cropped area. But this, I need hardly say, does not mean that 42 per cent. of his land is 50 to 60 per cent. more profitable to the rayat than it used to be. For the greater portion (by far the greater portion, I think I might say) is required for domestic use, and in respect of this portion a rise in price means nothing; some is exchanged in the local bazar for other necessities which in all probability have also risen considerably in price since 30 years ago; and only a small fraction is disposed of to traders. In other grains also there has in all probability been a considerable rise in price, but they are traded in even to a less extent than jowári.

139. The rayat, however, has benefited by the readier market which the railway has created for his produce and by the steadier prices. Produce (apart from cotton) is now more easily and promptly disposed of. The increase in the area under sesame also indicates that the rayat finds this crop more profitable than those it has supplanted.

140. Prices have, of course, a great effect on the occupation of waste land. Now from 1888 to 1896 the average prices of jowári and rice respectively were 34 and 26 per cent. higher than for the decade preceding the current settlement, and the prices of jowári, tur, chillies, and rice were 21, 13, 16 and 6 per cent. respectively higher still for 1897 to 1906 than for 1888 to 1896. Yet, as I have already pointed out, (paragraph 115), the increase in occupied area since 1888 has been surprisingly slow. It appears, then, that these high and increasing prices of food-grains did not make it worth the rayats' while to take up waste land if he possibly could for the sake of the profit to be obtained, even the abnormally high price of jowári in 1901 producing no effect. On the other hand, the average price of cotton has varied little since 1888, except for the recent exceptional years, but whenever a decided increase took place, as in 1900 and again in 1904, at once there was a striking increase in occupied area (*vide* Appendix O). These facts illustrate my remarks on the pre-eminent importance of the price of cotton.

DAILY WAGES.

141. By inquiry in many villages, I find that the agricultural labourer generally begins work about 10 a.m. and continues till dusk, with an interval for a meal, the period of actual work being from 6 to 7 hours. For this he is paid 2 local sers of jowári, worth from 2 to 3 annas according to the season of the year. Should the labourer begin work in the early morning and continue till dusk, putting in about 9 hours' work, he receives 3 sers. At harvest time these rates are as much as doubled temporarily; while in years of scarcity they decrease. These rates have been in force for very many years, according to the statements of the rayats. Wages are far more often paid in kind than in cash, but the practice of paying in cash appears to be increasing. A man generally gets 2 annas for 6 or 7, and 3 annas for 9 hours' work. At harvest time wages are always paid in grain. Plague has had no lasting effect on agricultural daily wages. There has been an increase only in so far as the price of jowári has increased; and since jowári is not imported, but is, on the contrary, the most extensively grown crop and the staple food of the táluka, the increase due to such a cause can have no adverse effects on the profits of cultivation.

142. The Mámíatdár has furnished me with a statement of agricultural daily wages expressed in cash, from which I give the following particulars:—

Year.		Wages.		
Average for—		Rs.	a.	p.
1887—1896	... ..	0	3	1
1897	... ..	0	3	1
1898	... ..	0	3	4
1899	... ..	0	3	2
1900	... ..	0	3	8
1901	... ..	0	4	0
1902	... ..	0	4	0
1903	... ..	0	4	2
1904	... ..	0	4	6
1905	... ..	0	3	10
1906	... ..	0	3	9

These figures of wages are averages for the whole year and are therefore somewhat higher than the rates I have given above. They exhibit an unmistakable increase. But it is natural that, with the increase in price of jowári, the grain in which wages are paid—which averaged 26 sers 13 chataks per rupee for the years 1888 to 1899 and 20 sers 2 chataks for the years 1900 to 1906—the cash equivalent of daily wages should increase also, and the figures are not inconsistent with what I have stated above. The increase, however, as shown by the Mámíatdár's figures is exaggerated by the fact that those for 1900 onwards are for the táluka town, while those for the preceding years are averages for the principal bazárs of the táluka. The increase was further helped by plague, which affected Ránebennur town severely, and hence the exceptional figures for 1901 to 1904.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

143. The following is a table of the crop experiments made within the limits of the táluka and recorded in the annual reports issued by the Director of Agriculture. In column 6 I have shown the incidence of assessment on gross produce calculated for a normal crop:—

Serial No.	Crop.	Crop estimate in annas.	Assessment per acre.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of gross produce.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of gross produce of 12 annas, i.e., normal crop, calculated from columns 3 and 5.	Kind of soil.	Remarks.
1	Cotton ...	12	Rs. a. p. 1 5 7	12.47	12.47	Black ...	Calculated on the result of one picking only. The combined yield of succeeding pickings would often be as much as that of the first picking.
2	Jowári ...	14 to 15	1 12 4	4.63	5.59	Black ...	Subordinate pulses not tested.
3	Jowári ...	3 to 4	0 8 10	10.15	2.96	Medium red ...	Do. Yield 7 annas according to formula; crop underestimated.
4	Jowári and kulith	14	1 12 4	7.82	9.12	Inferior black.	Grain valued very cheaply.
5	Kulith ...	8	0 8 9	8.26	5.50	Hard red.	
6	Navani (Italian millet).	8	0 7 8	11.68	7.78	Reddish brown.	
7	Gram ...	10	2 1 8	17.68	14.89	Do. ...	Incidence comparatively high because calculated on a second crop only, the gram having been preceded by Navani.
8	Wheat ...	11 to 14	1 10 11	10.09	10.51	Medium black.	Grain valued rather highly.
9	Late jowári ...	12	1 14 0	11.62	11.62	Black ...	Crop estimated at 12 annas, but yield very low compared with the formula yield.
10	Rági ...	10	0 12 5	5.64	4.70	Reddish brown.	Subordinate crop of jowári not tested. Crop underestimated.

144. Where the gradations of soil are so numerous as in Ránebennur, the assessments of individual fields neither are, nor ought to be, proportional to productivity; but the number of experiments available is obviously far too small to form a reliable basis for conclusions as to the incidence of the assessment on various qualities of soil. Besides, crop experiments are liable to many errors. However, so far as they go, they indicate a distinctly moderate pitch of assessment.

VARIATIONS IN VALUE OF LAND.

145. Appendices K, K⁽¹⁾ and M, M⁽¹⁾, supplied by the Inspector-General of Registration, furnish particulars of the sale and letting value of agricultural land. Each statement refers to two quinquennial periods, ending respectively 1895-96 and 1905-06, and the following is an abstract of them :—

Quinquennium ending	Ordinary sales. Multiple which selling price is of assessment.	Sub-lettings. Multiple which rent is of assessment.
1	2	3
1895-96 ...	19	2.61
1905-06 ...	35	3.27

(In column 3 the rent is gross rent, i.e., owner's profit or net rental plus assessment, the assessment being added to the actual rent paid, in cases where the tenant pays the assessment, for the purpose of calculating the multiple in column 3.)

146. In paragraph 187 of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907 (Report on Second Revision of Karajgi taluka), I have argued at length that small reliance can be placed on these appendices. But in this case the figures are so decisive that it may be inferred without fear of error that the selling and letting value of agricultural land has greatly increased since 1891, in spite of the appearance of plague in 1898 and subsequent years.

147. No satisfactory comparison with sale prices and rents 30 years ago is possible, owing to insufficient data. Colonel Anderson mentions 12 to 20 times the assessment as a common sale price. From the cases of lease taken from the Registration records and appended to his reports on the old Ránebennur and old Kod tálukas, I calculate that the gross rent was 2·60 times the assessment; but the cases are very few. The corresponding figures for the present time I find from the Record of Rights to be 33 and 2·9. When it is remembered that the assessments were increased 40 per cent. at revision, it appears that and has at least doubled in letting and selling value since the introduction of the current settlement.

(148. Regarding grain-rents Colonel Anderson wrote that "half of the gross produce is the ordinary rate, sometimes even a little more if the land is very favourably situated, and a little less under the opposite circumstances". At the present time rent is paid in kind in just less than one-third of the total cases of letting and is almost always one-half of the gross produce. In nine-tenths of such cases the landlord pays the assessment.)

PROPORTION OF LAND SUBLET.

149. Appendix I purports to show the extent to which land is sublet and the kinds of rent in vogue.

150. For Government occupied and Inám land combined, 23·39 per cent. of the Survey numbers are sublet; and of the Survey numbers sublet 95·88 per cent. are let for money rents and 4·11 per cent. for grain rents.

151. In the case of Government occupied land 13·59 per cent. of the Survey numbers are sublet; and of these 92·43 per cent. are sublet for money rents and 7·56 per cent. for grain rents. Of the Inám Survey numbers 43·54 per cent. are sublet; and of these 98·09 per cent. are sublet for money rents and 1·9 per cent. for grain rents. That the proportion of Inám Survey numbers sublet should be the greater is of course natural.

152. From figures given by Colonel Anderson I find that 30 years ago in the old Ránebennur táluka 18·63 per cent. of the Government occupied Survey numbers were sublet; and in the old Kod táluka 12·43. This gives a percentage of about 18 for the present Ránebennur táluka 30 years ago. It is now 13·59 according to the figures furnished by the Mámíatdár, and given in Appendix I.

153. This would argue a decrease; but I greatly mistrust the Mámíatdár's figures. How errors may easily arise is quite clear. The appendix—apparently with a view to making a comparison with 30 years ago possible—refers to whole Survey numbers, but of course a very large proportion of the Survey numbers are partly sublet. In compiling the appendix the Mámíatdár has classified such numbers according to the class of the major portion, and the chance of the resulting figures being far from an accurate indication of the proportion of land sublet is thus very great.

154. I have had prepared by the Mámíatdár in 1907 with the help of Record of Rights and its Index a statement which shows that 35,280 acres, *i. e.*, 18·5 per cent. of the total occupied land, is in the possession of non-agriculturists; *i. e.*, of people who neither cultivate themselves nor keep servants and agricultural stock for cultivating their lands for them. But I cannot rely on the figures, as I was unable to test them, and as they are altogether at variance with those given in Appendix I. However, the Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records has recently directed the preparation of a somewhat similar statement for all tálukas, and that for Ránebennur will no doubt be in your hands before this report leaves your office. I suggest that Appendix I should be remodelled or dispensed with.

155. So far as general observation may be relied on, the extent of land in the possession of non-agriculturists is not alarming, and there is no striking change for the worse.

SUMMARY.

156. The railway has steadied prices by bringing within reach a greatly increased area both of supply and demand; it has stimulated the export of the

products of the táluka; has enabled the rayat to dispose promptly of all his surplus produce, undeterred by low prices or by fear of subsequent scarcity. The rayat now grows more for export than he used to do. Roads have been improved. There has been an increase of 50 to 60 per cent. in the price of jowári during the currency of the settlement and of over 30 per cent. in the price of rice. Land has doubled in selling and letting value. There has been no increase in the cost of agricultural labour (except in so far as there has been an increase in the price of jowári and this increase does not affect the cost of cultivation). The rayats are prosperous; and there is no noteworthy or alarming extent of indebtedness. The supply of stock is sufficient, and the supply of milk and milk products has quite kept pace with the increase of population. Trade has increased. The assessment has been collected without difficulty.

157. On the other hand, there has been an increase of only 4·4 per cent. in the price of cotton, the chief export crop, and the one to which the rayat specially looks for paying his rent or assessment and for some profit over and above his bare means of livelihood. Since 1888 the increase in occupied area has been slow notwithstanding high and increasing prices of food-grains; and industrially there has been a decline.

158. Plague affected agricultural development adversely, but only temporarily in my opinion, and, apart from the loss of population, its effects seem already to have disappeared.

PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

159. Map A appended shows the existing groups and rates.

160. The táluka was entirely remeasured by Colonel Anderson, but only partially reclassified. The object of the partial re-classification was to ascertain what adjustment should be applied to the old classification rates, in order to bring them all as nearly as possible to a correct standard. The extent to which reclassification was carried out varied in the parts of the táluka settled at different times. In the 94 villages, formerly comprised in the old Ránebenur táluka "in the better class of soils, those classed by the former survey at above 10 annas, a percentage of 15 numbers in the first 100 Survey numbers and of 5 per cent. in every after 100 numbers was reclassified. In the inferior soils a much larger percentage was reclassified in the first instance, and an additional amount, or the whole, reclassified when it appeared called for. When the area of rice land in a survey number appeared as more than one-fourth in excess of the area by the former survey, it was thought necessary to reclass it." In the old Kod táluka the same method was employed, though the extent of its application differed.

161. In every case where the new classification considerably exceeded the old, the new classification was reduced by an amount not exceeding one class in order to prevent the possibility of error in the way of excess.

162. The water classification of rice and garden lands was entirely redone.

163. In this táluka as elsewhere in the district the old classification was found to be in general low in the better class soils and in proportion high in the lower class, as compared with the standards adopted in revision, and adjustments were made accordingly.

RICE LAND.

164. At first revision settlement a consolidated assessment for soil and water was applied to rice land, the maximum rate being Rs. 8 throughout the táluka.

165. The systems of soil and water classification and of assessment were precisely those described in paragraphs 218 ff. of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907 (Second Revision Settlement Report of Karajgi táluka).

GARDEN LANDS.

I.—Motasthal.

166. Motasthal was assessed precisely as described in paragraphs 227 and 228 of the report just referred to.

II.—Pátasthal.

167. For pátasthal bágáyat 2 maximum rates are in force, one of Rs. 12 in the villages settled as part of the old Ránebennur, and one of Rs. 15 in the 23 villages settled as part of the old Kod Táluka. Of these 23 villages, 20 form the southernmost corner of the present Ránebennur Táluka, 2 are on the west and one (Alalgeri) on the north.

Proposed groups.

168. In order to obtain an accurate guide to the groups to be formed, I have, as for Karajgi Táluka, compiled statistics of sales and leases from the Record of Rights, all transactions from 1896 onwards being included. I have sifted the cases as described in paragraph 237 of the Karajgi Report in order to eliminate spurious transactions.

(169. In regard to leases I may add to the remarks there made that I found a large number of cases of abnormally low rent, which, on inquiry, were found to be perfectly genuine. Apart from cases where the land has been neglected and so become overgrown with weeds, abnormally low rents are often found (1) when the land is leased to a relative, (2) when the land belongs to women or priests, (3) when the same tenant and his ancestors have been in occupation for very many years. If a person wishes to get a proper rent for his land, he must go to the village where it is situated and get offers for it from several persons; but women and priests do not do this, and as a result get poor rents. In case (3), the tenant probably could not be got rid of or the rent raised without a costly appeal to the Civil Court. Case (1) requires no explanation.)

170. These transactions are not spurious, but I have no doubt that a large proportion of them have been eliminated along with spurious transactions. I think this is justifiable on the ground that in such cases the rent is no true measure of the value of the land.

171. The accepted cases of sale for each village were divided into 2 batches, one referring to black (including brown) soil, and the other to red, black soil being taken, as the result of examination in the field, to be assessed at not less than, and red soil at less than, one anna below half the maximum rate. The cases for each village for the two classes of soil separately were then consolidated, and the total sale price expressed in multiples of the total assessment. I had thus 2 lists of the villages of the táluka in one of which the sale price of black soil was expressed in multiples of the assessment for each village separately, while the other gave precisely similar information for red soil.

172. Next, the villages in each of these two lists were arranged, so that the multiples expressing sale price in terms of assessment were in ascending order of magnitude.

173. Two lists were prepared for leases in precisely the same way, exhibiting the annual rent in multiples of the assessment.

174. The separation of the cases, I may add, for the two kinds of soil, is not needless elaboration, but a necessity; for, as will presently appear, the multiples expressing sale price and rent in terms of assessment, as also the profits of cultivation, are very different for black soil and for red, and the proportions of these kinds of soil in neighbouring villages vary greatly, so that a single consolidated statement whether for villages or groups would have been altogether misleading.

175. From the four lists thus formed—two for sales and two for leases—I proceeded as in the case of Karajgi Táluka, to form batches of contiguous villages in such a way that the sale price and rent for each batch expressed in multiples of the assessment, should differ from those of contiguous batches, but not necessarily from those of batches not contiguous. In this case, however, I found, chiefly by a trial of various small batches, the figures for individual villages showing surprising irregularity, that only three batches were indicated by the statistics, practically coinciding with the groups as they exist at present. I have, however, divided one of these batches into 3 parts and another into 2, because there are grounds on which it might be suspected that different maxima rates ought to be applied to the different parts of the same batch in

these 2 cases, and the division is useful for showing that this is not so. I give particulars below in dealing with the various groups. The statistics are as follows :—

LEASES.

(i).—Black soil.

Batch.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment per acre.	Total rent.	Rent per acre.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Profit per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A ...	2,182	3,108	1.42	8,994	4.12	2.89	2.70
B ...	2,897	4,203	1.45	11,749	4.05	2.79	2.60
C ...	1,188	1,568	1.31	4,578	3.85	2.91	2.54
D ...	4,188	4,719	1.12	15,043	3.59	3.18	2.47
E ...	1,108	1,456	1.21	4,104	3.42	2.81	2.21
F ...	2,910	3,652	1.25	10,746	3.69	2.94	2.44
Total ...	14,563	18,706	1.28	55,214	3.79	2.95	2.51

(ii).—Red soil.

Batch.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment per acre.	Total rent.	Rent per acre.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Profit per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A ...	31	12	.38	50	1.61	4.16	1.23
B ...	187	69	.36	205	1.09	2.97	.73
C ...	79	30	.37	92	1.16	3.06	.79
D ...	1,042	291	.27	1,166	1.11	4.01	.84
E ...	49	12	.24	47	.95	3.91	.71
F ...	171	55	.32	174	1.01	3.16	.69
Total ...	1,559	469	.30	1,734	1.11	3.69	.81

N.B.—In these statements of leases the rent is calculated, in cases where the tenant pays the assessment to Government, by adding the assessment to the amount actually paid by the tenant to the landlord. Thus the multiple in column 7 diminished by unity is the profit expressed in multiples of assessment. By 'rent' I always mean "gross rent" as calculated above; 'net rent' I refer to as 'profit' or 'net rent.'

SALES.

(i).—Black soil.

Name of batch.	Area sold.	Total assessment.	Total sale price.	Assessment per acre.	Sale price per acre.	Multiple sale price is of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A ...	993	1,253	52,898	1.26	53.27	42.2
B ...	1,842	2,527	82,889	1.37	44.99	32.8
C ...	576	748	28,268	1.29	49.07	37.79
D ...	2,666	2,874	86,349	1.07	32.38	30.0
E ...	654	739	21,175	1.13	32.37	28.6
F ...	1,295	1,579	50,299	1.21	38.84	31.8
Total ...	8,026	9,720	3,21,878	1.21	40.10	33.11

(ii).—Red soil.

Name of batch.	Area sold.	Total assessment.	Total sale price.	Assessment per acre.	Sale price per acre.	Multiple sale price is of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A	185	68	2,185	·36	11·81	32·1
B	227	87	2,273	·38	10·01	26·1
C	114	55	996	·30	8·73	28·4
D	1,077	307	9,115	·28	8·46	29·7
E	61	19	775	·31	12·7	40·8
F	185	65	1,968	·35	10·63	30·3
Total ...	1,849	581	17,312	·31	9·36	29·79

The batches are shown in the accompanying map marked B.

176. As a measure of the relative value of land in the different batches, I rely almost entirely on the figures for black soil, for leases, and it is the lease figures I have specially aimed at getting right.

177. I do not use the figures for red soil, because, for all the batches except D, they are too meagre to give reliable results. The total area of red soil dealt with is only about one-ninth of that of black for leases, and less than one-fourth for sales.

178. Also, as regards black soil, the area of land leased is about double that of land sold. This alone makes the lease figures the more reliable. Besides, sales are apt to be spurious, the land being finally handed over to the creditor as the last of a series of transactions between the parties. But, of all transactions, yearly leases appear to be those least likely to be vitiated, and a mass of such leases, referring to a normal year, if properly sifted, can hardly fail to give an accurate indication of the value of land. Now a very great majority of the leases included in these statements are yearly leases for 1905-06, the remainder being leases for longer periods than one year made prior to 1905, or yearly leases made in 1906-07.

179. It might be objected that, since season 1904-05 was below normal, the rents in 1905-06 would also tend to be below normal. But, as the small number of entries in the Mutation Registers giving a change of tenant or rent shows, the vagaries of individual seasons have little visible effect on rents. The same lands are usually let to the same tenants from one year to another; and at the same rents. The average rent varies only very gradually with a continuous change in the prosperity of the taluka.

180. I have said nothing of the possibility of these figures being vitiated by false information being recorded in the Record of Rights. As Superintendent of Land Records and Registration I have devoted special attention to the Record of Rights during my tours in the taluka, and I have found no cause for distrusting the figures on this ground. I may further add that the actual calculations of the rent from the information extracted from the Record of Rights, according as the owner or lessee paid the assessment, and according as the lease was for one year or more, were scrutinized by me personally.

181. In paragraphs 248 to 251 of the report on Karajgi Taluka (this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907) I have discussed at length the reliability of lease statistics collected from the Record of Rights in the way I have described, and I need not repeat the process. I may however point out that here, as in Karajgi, the multiple expressing rent in terms of assessment is much greater for red soil than for black, though the profit per acre is far less. I do not enter further into a comparison of the black and red soil figures for the various batches because of the meagreness of the latter.

182. The groups which I propose to form—there are only two—are shown in the accompanying map marked C.

183. Group I consists of batches A, B and C. Only one batch was indicated by the statistics, and I made three because it might be suspected (1) that Byádgi, the chief market town of the táluka and one which has prospered much during the current settlement ought with the villages in its immediate neighbourhood to form the highest group: and (2) that Chalgeri, Karur and the neighbouring villages, owing perhaps to inferiority of climate, ought to bear a less assessment than the more northerly villages of the group.

184. Such matters can only be decided with confidence by precise statistics; and it is sufficiently evident, I think, that batches A, B, C combine to form one group, the figures being:—

Leases.

Batch.		Multiple which, rent is of assessment—Black soil.
A	...	2.69
B	...	2.79
C	...	2.91

Byádgi does not raise batch A above the other two batches (thanks probably to the valuable device of assigning jantri class to villages) and any inferiority of climate of batch C is sufficiently compensated for by their excellent communications both road and rail and proximity to large markets (Haribar particularly).

It will be seen that this group almost coincides with Colonel Anderson's first group, the only difference being that the village Antarvalli is added to it.

185. I include Antarvalli because it is just on the border line of the existing highest group, is well off in the matter of markets, and by the construction of the Halgeri-Kupelur road is better off in the matter of communications than when Colonel Anderson wrote his report. For this village the multiples expressing rent in terms of assessment are 3.28 and 4 for black soil and red respectively.

186. This group consists of the part of the táluka "in close proximity," to quote Colonel Anderson, "to the great road from Mysore to Hubli and Poona [and now to the railway]; this on the whole, I think, also possesses the best climate for dry-crop cultivation." The villages are besides all excellently well off for markets. They do not all have precisely the same advantages, but the differences are not sufficiently great to justify the group being broken up, and, such as they are, they can be allowed for in assigning jantri class.

187. Group II consists of the remaining three batches, D, E and F.

188. Batch D is obviously homogeneous. It is true a made road runs through one part of it; but that road is unbridged and impassable after heavy rain where it is crossed by deep nalas, and the large amount of hard red soil in this batch makes the villages in it better off for road communication than they might at first sight appear. I have tried breaking it up into parts in various ways, but the statistics so obtained in no case indicated a variation in the value of land in the different parts.

189. Batches E and F practically coincide with Colonel Anderson's second group. I have divided his group into 2 batches, because I think that batch E has rather a better climate than batch F, but it is worse off in the matter of communications and markets. The relative circumstances of these batches have hardly changed since Colonel Anderson's time, and that he was correct in uniting them is shown by the statistics, of which I give those for black soil, which are sufficiently numerous:—

Batch.	Multiple which rent is of assessment.	Multiple which selling price is of assessment.
E ...	2.81	28.6
F ...	2.94	31.8

190. It remains to be shown that batch D should be in the same group with E and F.

191. As for D, I venture to think that here also, as in Karajgi, Colonel Anderson under-estimated the comparative advantages of the eastern villages. Being fairly well situated for monsoon rabi rains and getting a good share of the late rains, they form a good cotton growing region. Accordingly here, as in Karajgi, I raise the eastern villages relatively more than the western.

192. The statistics for leases are :—

Batch.	Present maximum rate.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	
		Black soil.	Red soil.
D ...	Rs. a. p. 1 10 0	3.18	4.01
E and F ...	1 12 0	2.91	3.19

If, now, the maximum rate be supposed to be made uniform (Rs. 1-12-0 in each case) the multiples obtained are :—

Batch.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	
	Black soil.	Red soil.
D ...	2.95	3.01
E and F ...	2.91	3.19

These figures, I think, sufficiently confirm the correctness of combining these 3 batches in one group.

193. The villages of this group are generally off the great main line of communication, some distance from the great markets, and dry-crop cultivation is on the whole less successful in them than in the villages of the first group.

PROPOSED RATES.

Dry-crop.

194. At First Revision Settlement, Karajgi and Ránebennur Tálukas were assessed on the same scale; but my inquiries have convinced me that Ránebennur should be assessed on a lower scale than Karajgi.

195. It is primarily the inferiority of the rainfall referred to in paragraph 77 above, that makes the difference, the result being that land here yields distinctly less than that of the same soil value in Karajgi. Also agricultural wages are higher in Ránebennur than in Karajgi if the Mámlatdárs' returns may be trusted, the average being Re. 0-3-5 in the former táluka and Re. 0-3-0 in the latter for the period 1887 to 1905. And prices are *on the whole* lower here

than there, the averages for the items common to the Appendices N of the two talukas for the period 1838-89 to 1905, being in sers and chataks per rupee :—

		Jowári.	Cleaned rice.	Tur-dál.	Gram.	Cotton.	Chillies.	Jowári Kadbi per maund of 3,200 tolas.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. a. p.
Karajgi	...	24 7	11 3	9 11	10 12	8 8	5 11	0 6 3
Ránebennur	...	24 16	10 8	9 9	11 10	8 11	6 11	0 9 4

(The higher price of 'Jowári Kadbi' for Ránebennur does not tell against me, since it is due to the inferiority of climate causing fodder scarcity more frequently in Ránebennur than in Karajgi.)

196. I have pointed out (para. 119) that the course of occupation of assessed waste during the expiring settlement corroborates my contention; but the lease statistics collected from the Record of Rights place the matter beyond doubt. They are :—

Taluka.		Multiple rent is of assessment for		
		Black soil.	Red soil.	Both kinds of soil combined.
Karajgi	...	3.42	3.80	3.47
Ránebennur	...	2.95	3.69	2.97

It is clear from these figures that the letting value of land is much lower in Ránebennur than in Karajgi.

197. But lest there be a suspicion that these figures are misleading (not that I myself have any doubt of their accuracy and reliability, except perhaps in case of those of Ránebennur for red soil owing to the statistics not being very extensive), I give the following figures from Appendix M of the two reports :—

Taluka.		Multiple rent is of assessment for	
		Years 1891-93 to 1895-96.	Years 1901-03 to 1905-06.
Karajgi	...	2.95	4.01
Ránebennur	...	2.60	3.27

These figures amply confirm those compiled from the Record of Rights, and go far to show that they do not exaggerate the difference in the letting value of land in the two talukas.

198. The causes of this difference which I have detailed in paragraph 132 point to land being really less profitable in Ránebennur than in Karajgi even for the man who cultivates his own land. It might be suspected that rents are lower here than there owing to less pressure of population on the soil. Such a cause, while it might lower rents, would not affect the profits of the man who did not let his land, and, in some cases at least, would constitute no ground for lowering the maximum rates. But I do not find that this cause has operated. The occupied area in acres per unit of agricultural population (using the population figures for 1901 given in Appendix D, and the area figures of 1903-04) is 3.27 for Karajgi and 3.42 for Ránebennur; and the average assessment per acre on occupied land is the same to within a fraction of an anna. It thus appears that though the agricultural population in proportion to occupied land is less in Ránebennur than in Karajgi, the difference is very slight.

The rather less certainty of the rainfall here (as distinct from its smaller quantity) as compared with Karajgi also doubtless operates to lower rents relatively, and it may be logically argued that this relative uncertainty, whenever it assumes serious proportions, is provided for by the new system of suspensions and remissions and so need not be allowed to affect the future maximum rates to the extent to which it has affected rents.

199. The rates I propose are :—

For Group I—Rs. 2-6-0.

For Group II—Rs. 1-14-0.

200. I propose Rs. 2-6-0 for the first group because I have proposed Rs. 2-4-0 for the group in Karajgi Táluka contiguous to it on the north, and I think that with its excellent communications and markets this group can bear a maximum rate higher by 2 annas.

201. The rate of Rs. 1-14-0 for group II is 2 annas lower than that I have proposed for the contiguous group in Karajgi, on the north on the ground that the rates should be lower here than there.

202. The resulting multiples which rent will be of assessment for black soil are shown in the following table :—

Group.	Present maximum rate.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Proposed maximum rate.	Resulting multiple rent is of assessment.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	2 0 0	2.85	2 6 0	2.40
II	1 12 0	2.93	1 14 0	2.73

The multiples in column 5, *viz.*, 2.40 and 2.73, are less than those obtained for the contiguous proposed groups in Karajgi Táluka, which are 2.66 and 2.94. To obtain multiples on precisely the same scale as those for Karajgi the maximum rates would have to be Rs. 2-2-0 and Rs. 1-12-0; but I do not feel justified in so far departing from precedent as to be rigidly guided by these lease statistics in this matter, and indeed I am not sure that such a course would be correct. (*Vide* in this connection 2nd part of paragraph 168 above.)

203. As in Karajgi, and for the same reasons, I propose that there be no increase of assessment on land of not more than 5 annas soil valuation. In making this proposal I do not allege any defect in the standard of classification employed at last settlement; but only that the assessments imposed on such land were then too high. All complaints of over-assessment made to me have been found on investigation to refer to such soil. The concession will be pre-eminently useful in a few villages of the first group which consist almost entirely of red soil and which, without this concession, I should have hesitated to retain in that group.

Rice-land.

204. In the táluka there are 967 acres classed as rice. I propose, as in Karajgi, to retain the present maximum rate of Rs. 8.

205. The inferiority of the rainfall in Ránebennur as compared with Karajgi is the only ground on which a less rate might be applied. But the assessment of rice land of the two lowest, *i.e.*, 5th and 6th, water classes is dependent directly on the dry-crop rates; and the rainfall has already been taken into account in fixing these rates. And in the case of the other four water classes, rice land is classified according to the crops which it can, as a matter of fact, produce in normal years. There is, then, no reason why the rate here should differ from that in Karajgi. I have gone into these matters fully in paragraphs 218 to 226 of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Karajgi Táluka). The statistics available indicate that the value of Rice land is much the same in the two tálukas.

GARDEN LAND.

Motasthal.

206. The method of assessing motasthal garden land employed at last settlement may be continued. Its area is 667 acres.

Pátasthal.

207. There are 754 acres in the *táluka* classed as *pátasthal* garden land. I propose, as for Karajgi, a uniform maximum rate of Rs. 12 per acre. At present the rate is Rs. 15 for 23 villages (none of which however contains any *pátasthal bágáyat*) settled as part of the old Kod *Táluka*, and Rs. 12 in the others.

208. The existing double rate is purely accidental; being due to the piecemeal manner in which the *táluka* was settled. Had Colonel Anderson settled the *táluka* as it now stands, he would have adopted a uniform rate of Rs. 12-0-0. This is shown by his remarks in his report on the old Hángal *Táluka*: "It must be noted that no amount of water alone would suffice to keep up gardens like those of Hángal and Kánara. Moisture in the atmosphere is as necessary as moisture in the soil." So to the gardens in these regions of moist atmosphere he applied a maximum rate of Rs. 15-0-0, while to those in the drier regions to the east he applied the lower rate of Rs. 12-0-0. No part of Ránebennur *Táluka* possesses a moist atmosphere in which gardens can be at their best, but some of western villages were settled as part of the moister tracts to the west, and hence the rate appropriate to such tracts came to be applied to them.

209. It may be objected to my method of dealing with rice and garden land, that if it was necessary, in addition to determining a suitable maximum rate for dry-crop land, to examine the incidence of assessment on more than one class of land (*viz.*, black soil and red soil lands) though the highest maximum rate was only Rs. 2, much more is this necessary for rice and garden with maximum rates of Rs. 8 and 12 respectively. The criticism is, in my opinion, quite legitimate. At first revision settlement, there were no data to afford a guide to the relative assessments to be placed on various classes of land below the best, so that though a suitable maximum rate may have been prescribed, the distribution of assessment within the maximum rate may have been quite unsuitable. It was to a great extent necessarily a matter of guess-work, and the guesses were not always the same. Hence, now, it is necessary—and particularly necessary in the case of wet-crop land—to employ the statistics at our disposal to determine these relative assessments. But unfortunately in Ránebennur the statistics of rice and garden lands are quite inadequate for the purpose.

Tanks.

210. There are two first and 10 second class irrigation tanks in the *táluka*. Of the latter, nine are in class $\frac{A}{1}$, that is, the total annual assessment exceeds Rs. 30 in each case, and one is in class $\frac{A}{2}$, that is, the total annual assessment does not exceed Rs. 30.

211. These second class tanks are repaired once in 30 years, or oftener, if necessary, and the rules permit; and the water-supply, which has deteriorated in the meantime, is generally restored by these repairs to its original condition. The consequence is that the supply of water from tanks recently repaired is generally sufficient, while that from tanks which have not been repaired is unsatisfactory. I think that now at revision settlement, the water classification of all lands under tanks which have been recently repaired ought to be examined and corrected where necessary, the more so as, owing to the excessive expenditure that would be involved, adequate repair is not always possible. As for tanks that have not been repaired in recent years, I think steps should be taken to overhaul them in the near future, and after repair the water-classification should be revised; or, if prompt repair is impossible, the difference of the assessment according to the recorded and according to the actual water-supply should be remitted until the tanks are repaired. Lastly the water-class of land under tanks which cannot be repaired at all by Government owing to the very excessive cost ought to be revised now also.

212. In Ránebennur, only one tank—that at Honatti—has been recently repaired, *viz.*, in 1901-02. It would require 60 years' irrigation revenue to repair the Hediya tank, and for that reason it cannot be repaired by Government. The question of repairing the tank at Karur is at present under consideration, the estimated cost somewhat exceeding the limit of 10 years'

irrigation revenue. The others have either not been inspected as yet by the Irrigation Department, or were last repaired more than 24 years ago. I propose to deal with all these tanks according to the remarks made in the preceding paragraph. The inadequacy of the water-supply from many of the tanks, which have not been recently repaired is very striking. Under such tanks, land assessed at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 an acre on which only dry crops have been grown for 5 or 6 consecutive years is not uncommon, and systematic remission of excessive assessment is very desirable.

213. Under one of the first class tanks, that at Asundi, there are 185 acres bearing consolidated assessment. The water-classification of this land also is to be examined.

214. It is important to note, in connection with this revision of water-class, that at last settlement the classification of garden land was done according to rules which have since been improved. The improved rules, which I am applying now in cases where reclassification is undertaken according to paragraphs 212 and 213 above, are much fairer. For instance, land which was all lumped together in the first water-class under the old rules, will be distributed amongst the 1st, 2nd and 3rd water-classes under the new, according to the relative quality of their water-supplies, and the assessment on much of it will thus be reduced though the actual supply of water remains the same. This will effectually prevent all over-assessment. Rs. 12 per acre will be levied only on land which has a secure perennial supply in all normal years. Such an assessment is very moderate. Under the first-class tanks Rs. 14 per acre is charged for such a water-supply alone, in addition to the soil assessment.

Inquiry directed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907, Revenue Department.

215. Land irrigated by flowing water not received from a tank or bandhara in charge of or repaired by the Irrigation Department is shown in the following table. It is all garden land:—

Serial Number.	Village.	Number of survey numbers irrigated by each separate source.	Source.	Area of irrigated land.	Rate per acre levied on the irrigated land.	Total assessment on irrigated land.	Pátasthal share of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6 *	7	8
				A. g.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Yeklaspur ...	7	Drainage	22 32	Rs. 5 in every case	114	84 0 0
2	Karur ...	1	"	1 10	" 7 ...	9	7 0 0
3	Hulikatti ...	1	"	0 16	" 5 ...	2	1 13 0
4	Aremallapur .	9	"	13 25	" 5 in 4 S. Nos. " 4-8 in 3; " 4-7 in 1; and " 3-12 in 1.	64	44 0 0
5	Halgeri ...	2	Nála ...	4 6	" 5 in both cases	21	13 0 0
		1	"	4 0	" 4-13 ...	20	13 0 0
6	Kerimallapur .	2	"	15 1	" 5 in both cases	75	55 0 0
7	Yellápur T. Honatti.	8	"	10 34	" 5 in every case	54	38 0 0
						359	255 13 0

216. In the case of the first four villages named, I found on inspection that, though the garden land specified is described in the survey records as pátasthal bágáyat, it receives the water in streamlets by drainage from higher ground, and not from any nála. In the case of the other three villages a nála flows along the side of the field. The fields which receive water by drainage generally have the better crops (even plantains being regularly grown in some of these fields), for the rayat gets all the water available without any exertion

whatever on his own part, whereas when the water is obtained from a nála the rayat now generally contents himself with getting his field watered when the nála overflows naturally and does not take the trouble to erect a 'bandh' on it, as he used to do at last settlement.

217. In all cases the water-supply is directly dependent on the rainfall and ceases with the rains, and the lands are classed for water accordingly, that is to say, all the garden land in the above table is classed as receiving no water after December, when even the late rains of which the táluka gets a good share may be regarded as finished. I have examined the crop registers of these fields for 10 years past, as well as the fields themselves, and I find that, except in years of abnormally poor rainfall, they can and do produce the crops (plantains, rice, vegetables, or at least a second crop of gram or late jowári, the area doubled cropped being generally much in excess of the area classed as garden) which their classification implies they ought to produce. In years of scanty rainfall, such as 1899-1900 and 1905-06, they only produce dry-crops.

218. In these circumstances, I do not think it is necessary to abolish any of this pásthal bágáyat. The rainfall of the táluka is not precarious. These fields get the water-supply which they are assessed as obtaining in all years of normal rainfall. When the rainfall fails they produce only dry crops; but in such an event the water share of assessment would be remitted as a matter of course.

219. There are, however, a few anomalies which I have noticed in my examination. I am having all these fields reclassified for water. This will result in the abolition of the water assessment in the case of at least 2 survey numbers of Halgeri which no longer get water, owing to the nála having been obstructed, and in a few other minor changes, which however will in no case produce an increase in the rate of assessment.

EFFECT OF PROPOSED RATES.

220. The maximum rates I have proposed cause an increase of Rs. 21,249 or 14.7 % in the total assessment of Government occupied land. There is an increase of 1.7 % in the total assessment of garden land, no change in the case of rice land, and an increase of 15.3 % on dry-crop land.

221. The compilation of this report has taken a long time owing to two others having been in preparation along with it.

222. I have finally to propose that such rates as are sanctioned be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. W. W. MACKIE,

Superintendent, Land Records and
Registration, S. D.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Rānebennur, district Dhārwar, for the years 1895 to 1905.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April.)		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1895	4.10	6	8.16	24	9.50	14	2.24	6	24.00	50	
1896	5.45	9	14.25	34	8.65	8	4.67	5	28.02	56	
1897	0.18	1	3.34	9	9.28	19	1.53	1	23.91	49	
1898	4.95	10	8.77	24	17.68	21	2.73	7	34.13	62	
1899	1.94	3	4.85	5	6.34	12	0.22	2	18.00	37	
1900	0.27	1	2.47	5	10.63	25	0.70	2	21.45	44	
1901	0.88	3	4.96	9	6.92	21	1.37	4	25.04	55	
1902	0.33	1	5.54	7	7.09	18	9.67	15	29.60	53	
1903	5.59	8	8.10	23	8.38	19	29.47	57	
1904	0.27	1	5.45	12	10.27	31	0.20	1	23.79	54	
1905	0.29	1	2.33	5	4.54	13	0.03	...	12.70	32	
Average	0.38	1	4.46	7	8.42	24	8.50	14	2.79	4	24.55	50	
Average for Hāveri	0.33	1.0	5.26	5.4	11.12	29	10.21	16.9	2.44	4.2	29.38	59.6	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the 128 villages of the Ranebennur Taluka of the Dharwar Collectorate.

Taluka.	Years.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.																	Crops.									
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.											Cereals.				Pulses.					
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Fallow.	Total.			Forest.	Others.											Total.	Forest.	Others.	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	29
Ranebennur.	1863-64	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,193	160,528	14,290	175,638	14,545	45,305	23,108	62,956	68,346	98	838	708	17,710	87,631	7,386	1,169	894	
	1864-65	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,073	157,474	17,531	175,005	14,144	45,305	21,065	62,544	76,890	641	1,517	14,797	89,595	6,813	1,651	731		
	1865-66	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,298	158,004	17,316	175,320	22,713	33,149	26,069	81,974	67,595	149	740	1,225	18,138	87,836	7,355	1,236	1,139	
	1866-67	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,183	160,852	23,587	184,439	12,398	52,992	27,570	72,870	70,325	115	583	833	17,930	80,678	8,208	2,008	1,671	
	1867-68	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,309	161,797	23,675	185,472	9,496	33,952	27,538	70,971	71,026	111	627	1,007	18,348	91,173	8,493	2,269	1,567	
	1868-69	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,446	161,765	24,907	186,672	9,020	33,952	27,594	70,475	75,603	149	603	831	21,512	88,657	7,674	950	1,247	
	1869-70	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,223	166,264	21,791	188,055	7,831	33,952	27,669	69,344	70,745	145	709	1,099	21,643	93,740	6,743	1,671	1,748	
	1870-71	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,294	167,101	20,637	187,738	8,020	33,952	27,669	69,344	71,443	81	792	1,311	20,337	94,018	7,560	2,030	2,030	
	1871-72	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,172	166,277	22,054	188,331	7,563	33,952	27,676	69,089	69,716	107	777	1,045	19,289	87,939	6,211	1,644	1,047	
	1872-73	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,111	160,344	23,386	183,730	7,833	33,952	27,347	68,990	13,700	74	610	665	16,731	80,814	6,297	1,138	1,682	
	1873-74	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,236	162,240	21,293	183,533	11,368	35,934	26,531	73,823	70,191	108	695	1,039	18,475	90,547	7,274	1,572	1,463	
	Average	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,284	165,338	23,052	188,390	8,363	33,952	27,616	73,223	64,941	93	731	1,047	14,993	81,903	6,840	2,451	1,409	
	1896-97	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,361	165,166	21,633	186,799	9,288	33,952	27,616	73,223	64,941	93	731	1,047	14,993	81,903	6,840	2,451	1,409	
	1899-00	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,284	165,166	21,633	186,799	9,288	33,952	27,616	73,223	64,941	93	731	1,047	14,993	81,903	6,840	2,451	1,409	
	1905-06	117	247,223	12	12,117	129	259,340	123	256,592	99.71	1,154	167,375	21,672	189,047	6,969	33,952	27,371	68,180	69,692	168	883	832	19,777	81,152	6,071	526	267	798

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.																									
		Pulses—continued.			Orchard and Garden produce				Drugs and Narcotics.			and			Oil-seeds.				Fibres.			Miscellaneous includ- ing roots and tubers and straws.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.		
		Math and Kuli.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit-trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.	Rafflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.					Others.	Total.
		1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Ranebennur.	1863-64	13,373	1,051	29,877	393	...	163	858	315	...	375	15,239	101	2,539	30	3,045	68	119	5,785	...	29,179	531	29,700	491	161,615	2,101	161,476
	1864-65	12,977	1,035	23,210	428	...	202	628	165	...	309	14,372	104	2,293	04	2,063	66	77	4,638	...	23,455	443	23,929	322	160,382	2,335	158,547
	1865-66	14,660	1,101	26,551	516	...	179	685	202	...	309	14,202	85	3,215	05	2,198	50	144	5,611	...	27,607	644	28,541	351	169,101	3,799	169,802
	1866-67	16,164	1,236	29,306	430	...	160	610	162	...	192	9,432	42	5,570	18	2,452	89	114	8,243	...	26,907	465	29,392	569	167,237	5,123	162,136
	1867-68	17,574	1,039	28,924	303	...	168	561	315	...	350	13,570	46	5,103	11	1,173	62	333	8,702	...	25,139	617	25,760	376	166,752	4,646	165,108
	1868-69	16,680	784	27,305	582	...	178	756	298	...	308	9,058	56	2,270	46	3,734	80	87	5,100	...	24,410	546	24,959	378	166,312	4,152	163,210
	1869-70	16,603	649	26,714	565	...	180	748	313	...	313	12,163	59	3,840	15	3,048	65	129	7,066	...	24,410	546	24,959	378	166,312	4,152	163,210
	1870-71	16,408	974	28,400	475	...	180	639	263	...	263	10,714	33	5,008	26	2,798	129	189	8,237	...	32,667	670	31,337	425	171,156	5,457	167,647
	1871-72	16,610	1,174	27,572	421	...	186	608	358	...	358	8,129	33	5,480	24	2,655	110	278	6,527	...	32,667	670	31,337	425	171,156	5,457	167,647
	1872-73	16,610	1,174	27,572	421	...	186	608	358	...	358	8,129	33	5,480	24	2,655	110	278	6,527	...	32,667	670	31,337	425	171,156	5,457	167,647
	1873-74	16,610	1,174	27,572	421	...	186	608	358	...	358	8,129	33	5,480	24	2,655	110	278	6,527	...	32,667	670	31,337	425	171,156	5,457	167,647
	1874-75	16,610	1,174	27,572	421	...	186	608	358	...	358	8,129	33	5,480	24	2,655	110	278	6,527	...	32,667	670	31,337	425	171,156	5,457	167,647
	1875-76	16,610	1,174	27,572	421	...	186	608	358	...	358	8,129	33	5,480	24	2,655	110	278	6,527	...	32,667	670	31,337	425	171,156	5,457	167,647
	Average	16,249	986	26,544	454	...	174	632	60	...	60	11,734	51	3,942	38	2,565	76	187	6,062	...	30,465	672	31,037	399	167,780	4,844	163,476
	1896-97	14,229	861	25,893	436	...	11	0.38	0.13	...	0.13	6.99	0.04	2.29	0.03	1.52	0.05	0.09	8.97	...	35,401	789	37,100	0.23	160,589	1,980	163,539
1899-00	14,511	846	23,471	371	...	182	563	3.0	...	3.0	7,124	94	3,391	176	2,327	68	123	6,686	...	30,240	161	30,399	261	158,787	3,361	158,496	
1905-06	16,574	708	22,672	371	...	47	136	544	...	122	9,738	48	1,871	168	922	37	39	3,017	...	19,528	61	19,589	261	163,146	...	163,146	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazars are held in the Ranebennur Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Byádgi ...	Saturday ...	Rice in various forms. Other grain ... Jagri ... Betelnuts and betel-leaves. Oil ... Salt ... Butter ... Clothes ... Cattle ... Miscellaneous ...	Rs. 750 2,000 350 400 400 100 250 350 500 2,000	Jowári, clean rice, cloth and betel-nuts.
				7,100	
2	Ránebennur ...	Sunday ...	Rice ... Jagri ... Clothing ... Other grains ... Oil ... Miscellaneous ...	250 75 400 550 150 850	Jowári, salt, clean rice and cloth.
				1,775	
3	Tuminkatti ...	Wednesday...	Rice ... Other grains ... Oil ... Clothing ... Jagri ... Miscellaneous ...	300 600 125 350 70 250	Cotton cloth.
				1,695	
4	Halgeri ...	Thursday ...	Rice ... Jagri ... Other grains ... Miscellaneous ...	75 115 200 70	Jagri, jowári and rice.
				460	
5	Medleri ...	Monday ...	Rice ... Jagri ... Other grains ... Oil ... Miscellaneous ...	50 60 200 40 70	Jowári and rice.
				420	

APPENDIX C—continued.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Bisalhalli ...	Friday ...	Rice	60	Rice, jowári and cloth.
			Jagri	20	
			Clothing	150	
			Other grains	70	
			Miscellaneous	40	
				340	
7	Airani ...	Friday ...	Rice	20	
			Other grains	50	
			Miscellaneous	20	
				90	
8	Honatti ...	Tuesday ...	Rice	10	Jowári.
			Jagri	10	
			Other grains	30	
			Miscellaneous	10	
				60	

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by percentages for the Rdnebnur Taluka as per Census of 1901.

Agricultural Population.								Non-agricultural Population.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural Population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1,649 1.57	87,123 35.32	1,123 1.07	521 0.50	40,415 38.46	749 0.71	14,622 13.92	15,371 14.63	55,786 53.09	28,833 27.43	5,676 5.40	14,793 14.08	49,802 46.91

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Religion and Education in the Rdnebnur Taluka.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1901.	Percentage on Total Population able to read or learning.	Religion.												
			Hindu Castes.								Musalman sects.		Christians.	Parsees.	Others.
			Brahmins.	Lingayats.	Kurbars.	Berads.	Marathas.	Raddi.	Low castes, i.e., Mahars and Mungs.	Others.	Sheikhs.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Males ...	52,858	13.81	1,048	18,144	6,902	4,041	1,547	1,841	3,112	10,852	3,885	1,879	5	...	152
Females ...	51,416	0.27	902	18,589	6,543	4,064	782	1,791	3,227	10,523	3,657	1,330	...	...	68
Total ...	104,274	7.13	1,950	36,633	13,445	8,105	2,329	3,632	6,339	21,375	7,492	2,709	5	...	210

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 117 Government Villages in the Ranebennur Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1886-87, 1900-01, 1905-06 and 1907-08.

Number of Villages.	Years.	Cattle.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.			
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.				
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
117	1886-87	...	...	...	18,161	240	42	68	1,865	90	9,779	7,470	10,688	5,267	53,120	443	23,267	10,353	8,316	2,176	21	3,306	16-60
	1900-01	...	...	...	19,887	68	30	53	1,145	70	8,467	9,881	9,911	6,468	55,960	305	21,468	10,997	9,273	2,066	58	4,553	16-67
	1905-06	...	...	...	17,562	78	109	61	802	29	5,845	8,078	6,834	5,314	44,497	237	18,297	11,907	8,784	1,887	230	4,467	18-22
	1907-08	17,715	65	151	45	936	25	5,483	8,587	4,912	5,078	42,992	227	16,180	12,166	7,193	1,354	315	4,080	18-6

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APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., in the Ranebennur Taluka of the Dhárwár District and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		Cotton Saw-gins.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Talim-khánas.	Dharam-shálag.	Temples.										
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins.							Hindu.	Musalman.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15									
117	434	8	1,460	355	73	2	1902	4,159	1902	4,552	1902	3,039	11	112	14	718	68
							1903	...	...	3,870	1903	...	...	7,285	1903	...	...	2,651
							1904	...	...	3,252	1904	...	...	5,444	1904	...	...	2,683
							1905	...	...	3,747	1905	...	...	4,161	1905	...	...	2,526
							1906	...	...	3,567	1906	...	...	3,984	1906	...	...	2,918
							Total for 5 years...	...	...	18,375	...	...	...	25,426	...	...	...	13,742
Average	...	...	3,675	...	...	...	5,085	...	...	...	2,748.4							

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the years 1897-98 and 1906-07.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	Year.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.								Private Schools.		Remarks.
							Ráneennur.				Byádgi.						
			Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
			Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
117	Ráneennur	1897-98 ...	24	1,088	3	252	1	44	1	149	1	37	27	708	Of the Ráneennur Schools, one was Anglo-Vernacular, with an average attendance of 31. Of the Ráneennur Municipal Schools, one is Anglo-Vernacular, with average attendance of 25.
117		1906-07 ...	30	1,296	2	74	4	895	1	69	2	185	1	84	23	498	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1905-06 in the Ráneennur Taluka of the Dhárwár District.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdáras.		Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdáras in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Number.		
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14
117	Dhárwár (Ráneennur)	...	7,659	2,293	913	432	1,247	2,062	102	40	375	1,250	11,551	4,827

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of water-supply in the villages of the Rānebennur Taluka of the Dhārwar Collectorate for the year 1905-06.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								For Irrigation.	Tanka.						Other sources.						Remarks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.			For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human being solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.			In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.
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
128	Rānebennur ...	210	391	202	245	62	86	161	34	11	5	86	21	18	89	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in 117 villages of the Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	23	A. g. a. 442 18 0	Rs. a. p. 574 7 6	Rs. a. p. 1 4 9	Rs. a. p. 4,853 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 15 7	8
" II— 11 to 25 "	50	709 14 0	958 18 4	1 5 8	17,516 0 0	24 11 1	19
" III— 26 to 50 "	20	226 3 0	346 2 8	1 8 6	12,006 14 0	53 1 4	35
" IV— 51 to 100 "	5	33 25 0	36 9 0	1 1 5	2,120 0 0	63 0 9	56
" V— 101 to 250 "	2	5 3 0	3 8 0	0 11 0	500 0 0	98 8 4	148
Total ...	100	1,416 23 0	1,919 8 6	1 5 8	36,995 14 0	26 1 10	19

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in 117 villages of the Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1901-02 to 1905-1906.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	4	A. g. a. 67 32 0	Rs. a. p. 46 10 8	Rs. a. p. 0 11 0	Rs. a. p. 370 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5 7 4	8
" II— 11 to 25 "	26	491 32 0	509 11 6	1 0 7	9,900 0 0	20 1 5	20
" III— 26 to 50 "	86	673 8 13½	957 5 5	1 6 9	36,040 0 0	53 8 6	33
" IV— 51 to 100 "	13	128 6 0	161 9 4	1 4 2	11,300 0 0	88 2 10	70
" V— 101 to 250 "	1	5 20 0	10 0 0	1 13 1	1,200 0 0	218 2 11	120
Total ...	100	1,366 18 13½	1,635 4 11	1 3 9	58,810 0 0	48 0 7	35

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing the Sub-lettings in 117 villages of the Rānebennur Tāluka of the Dhārwar District during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total assessments Acres Sublet.	Average rate of assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior as net rental (columnna 6-7).	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Multiple which net rental is of survey assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	70	1,023 87 8	1,600 6 8	1 9 0	2,721 1 4	933 1 4	1,811 2 8	1 12 4	1.1
„ II— 2 to 3 „ ...	18	221 87 0	340 14 8	1 8 7	901 5 5	136 12 0	764 9 5	8 7 1	2.2
„ III— 3 to 4 „ ...	4	61 80 0	85 0 0	1 6 0	391 7 0	76 0 0	815 7 0	5 1 9	3.7
„ IV— 4 to 5 „ ...	3	86 4 0	32 4 0	0 14 4	182 0 0	32 4 0	149 12 0	4 2 4	4.7
„ V— 5 to 8 „ ...	3	28 20 0	33 12 0	1 4 5	225 0 0	18 12 0	206 4 0	7 12 6	6.1
„ VI— 8 to 12 „ ...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
„ VII— 12 to 20 „ ...	1	2 32 0	4 0 0	1 6 10	78 0 0	4 0 0	74 0 0	26 6 10	18.5
„ VIII— Over 20 „ ...	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	59 0 0	59 0 0	59
Total ...	100	1,874 0 8	2,087 5 4	1 8 5	4,558 13 9	1,201 13 4	3,380 3 1	2 7 4	1.6

APPENDIX M⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing the Sub-lettings in 117 villages of the Rānebennur Tāluka of Dhārwar District during the years 1901-02 to 1905-06.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior as net rental (columnna 6-7).	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Multiple which net rental is of survey assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 3 times ...	48	749 13 0	1,373 1 4	1 11 2	2,395 11 2	628 12 4	1,666 14 10	2 8 7	1.3
„ II— 3 to 4 „ ...	25	443 22 8	579 10 8	1 4 11	1,759 11 0	323 8 0	1,436 3 0	3 3 10	2.5
„ III— 4 to 5 „ ...	16	267 28 8	348 4 0	1 4 10	1,250 0 0	98 13 9	1,151 2 3	4 9 0	3.3
„ IV— 5 to 6 „ ...	5	104 12 0	168 0 0	1 9 9	777 9 0	33 3 0	744 6 0	7 2 2	4.4
„ V— 6 to 8 „ ...	3	39 22 0	45 8 0	1 2 5	326 0 0	39 8 0	286 8 0	7 3 11	6.4
„ VI— 8 to 12 „ ...	2	7 5 0	12 3 0	1 11 4	146 0 0	12 3 0	133 13 0	18 12 6	11.2
„ VII— 12 to 20 „ ...	1	7 35 0	5 11 3	0 11 7	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	12 11 2	16.7
„ VIII— Over 20 „ ...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total ...	100	1,619 18 0	2,432 6 3	1 8 0	6,654 15 2	1,136 0 1	5,518 15 1	3 6 6	2.3

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Ránebenur Táluka from 1888 to 1906.

Years.	Seers (of 80 Tolas) and Chataks (of 5 Tolas) per rupee.							Price per maund of 3,200 Tolas.	Remarks.
	Jowári.	Clean rice.	Tur-dal.	Gram.	Cotton with seed.	Chillies.	Jagri.	Jowári kadbl.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	
1888-89 ...	36 15	...	13 6	14 13	9 1	7 2	7 8	0 5 6	
1889-90 ...	34 7	14 0	10 15	13 7	8 2	7 9	9 7	0 4 9	
1890-91 ...	31 4	13 6	11 8	13 3	8 3	6 7	7 3	0 6 0	
1891-92 ..	22 1	9 8	9 15	11 3	9 12	7 3	7 7	0 12 9	
1892-93 ...	24 5	10 7	7 11	8 11	8 6	6 10	7 7	0 14 9	
1893-94 ...	25 8	11 15	9 14	11 11	8 0	5 9	6 5	0 4 11	
1894-95 ...	26 6	10 7	10 7	14 14	8 2	7 3	7 11	0 8 5	
1895 ...	28 5	10 5	9 14	13 1	8 13	8 3	7 13	0 13 8	
1896 ...	28 7	11 0	9 15	11 6	8 11	10 6	7 7	0 8 11	
1897 ...	14 15	9 6	7 14	8 12	8 12	3 11	6 4	0 12 8	
1898 ...	26 8	9 15	8 11	9 1	11 2	3 14	6 9	0 5 2	
1899 ...	22 10	11 5	12 3	12 11	12 2	5 8	7 14	0 6 0	
1900 ...	11 8	7 13	7 10	7 11	7 0	3 5	6 3	1 3 6	
1901 ...	14 10	10 4	7 3	8 1	8 2	6 10	5 10	0 4 7	
1902 ...	20 1	11 0	9 11	12 10	8 11	12 0	8 1	0 5 11	
1903 ...	27 9	11 4	7 1	12 2	8 6	11 11	9 15	0 5 7	
1904 ...	31 0	12 3	9 12	13 12	6 0	4 8	6 8	0 5 11	
1905 ...	23 5	10 3	8 14	11 11	6 0	3 6	5 3	1 12 6	
1906 ..	12 13	7 4	7 8	7 6	5 3	4 1	6 8	1 4 11	
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	6 2	...	...	...

APPENDIX O.

PART I.

Revenue Statement for 23 Government Villages situated in the Ranabennur Taluka of the Dharwad Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1877-78.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	14,870	11,230	...	...	...	11,230	2,713	1,373	83	7,110	6,316	3,630	24,632	13,919	14,996	853	...	...
1878-79 ...	14,016	15,123	...	...	...	15,123	3,783	2,502	153	7,163	9,099	4,000	24,961	26,783	19,343	877	...	...
1879-80 ...	13,551	14,830	...	...	...	14,830	4,305	2,976	155	7,161	8,949	4,155	25,017	26,664	19,149	632	...	...
1880-81 ...	13,224	14,580	...	...	...	14,580	4,631	3,135	183	7,161	8,938	4,149	25,016	26,653	18,912	...	601	...
1881-82 ...	13,224	14,589	...	...	...	14,589	4,671	3,190	169	7,118	8,934	4,119	25,017	26,683	18,877	2,155	...	...
1882-83 ...	13,330	14,603	3,646	...	3,646	10,963	4,426	3,148	308	7,115	8,832	4,117	24,901	26,639	15,475	...	1,703	...
1883-84 ...	13,537	14,793	...	...	...	14,793	3,905	2,653	306	7,091	8,870	4,474	24,433	26,321	19,377	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	14,106	15,337	...	...	...	15,337	3,234	2,213	184	7,091	8,870	4,519	24,431	26,320	19,940	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	14,617	15,808	...	...	...	15,808	2,434	1,648	116	7,092	8,870	4,523	24,433	26,321	20,442	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	15,227	16,991	...	...	...	15,991	2,340	1,561	190	7,067	8,868	4,524	24,564	26,410	20,685	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	15,550	16,141	...	...	...	16,141	1,974	1,399	168	7,036	8,868	4,524	24,560	26,406	20,838	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	15,344	16,373	...	...	...	16,373	1,882	1,167	134	7,034	8,865	4,521	24,560	26,404	21,037	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	15,878	16,391	...	...	...	16,391	1,638	1,149	143	7,034	8,865	4,521	24,560	26,404	21,035	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	15,878	16,391	...	...	...	16,391	1,638	1,149	129	7,034	8,865	4,521	24,560	26,404	21,041	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	15,364	16,373	...	...	...	16,373	1,672	1,166	121	7,034	8,865	4,521	24,560	26,404	21,015	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	15,364	16,373	...	...	...	16,373	1,672	1,166	109	7,034	8,863	4,521	24,560	26,404	21,003	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	15,364	16,373	...	...	...	16,373	1,672	1,166	186	7,034	8,865	4,521	24,560	26,404	21,030	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	15,983	16,423	...	...	...	16,423	1,594	1,114	157	7,034	8,865	4,521	24,561	26,404	21,108	...	...	...
1895-96 ...	16,081	16,495	...	...	...	16,495	1,379	1,200	169	7,034	8,865	4,521	24,944	23,920	21,185	...	...	...
1896-97 ...	16,278	16,673	...	...	...	16,673	1,634	1,032	155	7,034	8,865	4,521	24,943	26,630	21,359	...	...	...
1897-98 ...	16,933	17,093	...	...	...	17,093	874	661	115	7,031	8,865	4,521	24,841	26,613	21,738	...	...	...
1898-99 ...	17,134	17,168	...	...	...	17,168	772	531	92	7,032	8,866	4,521	24,938	26,614	21,791	...	...	...
1899-1900 ...	17,160	17,184	...	...	...	17,184	746	565	71	7,032	8,865	4,521	24,938	26,614	21,796	...	...	...
1900-01 ...	17,160	17,184	...	...	...	17,184	743	563	701	7,032	8,865	4,521	24,938	26,614	21,816	...	...	...
1901-02 ...	17,163	17,191	...	...	...	17,191	746	566	130	7,031	8,865	4,521	24,940	26,621	21,852	...	...	...
1902-03 ...	17,163	17,180	...	...	...	17,180	746	566	195	7,030	8,861	4,520	24,938	26,616	21,915	...	...	...
1903-04 ...	17,165	17,193	...	...	...	17,193	743	562	127	7,030	8,861	4,521	24,939	26,616	21,951	...	...	...
1904-05 ...	17,160	17,207	...	...	...	17,207	716	541	243	7,030	8,861	4,521	24,934	26,609	21,991	...	...	...
1905-06 ...	17,274	17,268	...	0	0	17,247	630	492	132	7,030	8,861	4,521	24,934	26,609	21,940	17,971	...	...

NOTE.—Names of Villages:—Kotthal; Lingadhali; Nandhalli; Kuppelur; Yelbadgi; Dandghalli; Mensihal; Kusagatti; Fettepur; Malnaknashali; Bada-Basapur; San-Sangapur; Konantalli; Bilhalli; Bovidhalli; (Mahal Kuppelur); Nitpalli; Timenshalli (Mahal Kuppelur); Kuli; Harogop; Hiramagaur; Jummehalli; Agnanhalli; Alalgeri.

APPENDIX O.

PART II.

Revenue Statement for 94 villages situated in the Ránebenur Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1876-77.

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (mám).			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inán.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.	
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balances for Collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Remission from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.		Full assessment. Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.				Grand total for collection. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.								Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	111,060	87,116	...	...	...	87,116	17,768	7,302	3,066	86,799	32,797	18,454	166,321	1,37,116	1,08,625	8,850	...	...
1877-78	111,628	87,178	...	...	...	87,178	18,118	7,387	1,837	86,480	32,855	18,736	166,292	1,37,416	1,07,436	9,329	...	...
1878-79	106,725	1,18,038	...	...	...	1,18,038	26,643	12,777	1,111	86,768	47,366	20,344	166,125	1,73,203	1,39,518	8,779	...	...
1879-80	96,860	1,12,071	...	...	...	1,12,071	36,875	19,573	992	86,060	45,781	19,361	169,405	1,77,428	1,32,914	8,073	...	...
1880-81	96,621	1,11,472	...	9	9	1,11,463	39,210	20,471	1,020	85,660	45,496	19,780	169,491	1,77,428	1,32,313	445	7,469	...	
1881-82	96,828	1,12,452	...	...	...	1,12,452	37,298	19,748	1,079	85,367	45,287	20,000	169,491	1,77,464	1,33,531	10,026	...	...
1882-83	96,218	1,12,061	25,962	...	25,962	86,129	38,166	20,124	3,937	85,391	45,211	20,317	169,676	1,77,429	1,10,238	...	10,469	...	
1883-84	93,467	1,13,782	...	15	15	1,13,767	22,878	13,120	1,248	85,291	45,211	21,090	166,698	1,73,113	1,33,690	2	...	...
1884-85	100,857	1,15,444	...	...	...	1,15,444	30,088	11,343	378	85,264	45,182	22,529	166,307	1,71,471	1,36,351	531	...	...
1885-86	104,484	1,17,889	...	...	...	1,17,839	16,445	6,883	1,181	85,314	45,175	22,667	159,138	1,71,947	1,41,907	1,069	...	...
1886-87	105,895	1,18,860	...	104	104	1,18,756	14,968	7,817	1,081	84,948	45,261	23,607	155,808	1,71,969	1,43,444	1,603	...	...
1887-88	107,778	1,19,762	...	...	...	1,19,762	12,810	6,339	955	84,978	45,040	23,406	155,466	1,71,131	1,41,111	1,612	...	...
1888-89	110,298	1,21,160	...	...	...	1,21,160	10,180	4,842	941	84,837	45,036	23,381	155,345	1,71,088	1,45,492	40	...	...
1889-90	110,375	1,21,238	...	...	...	1,21,238	10,160	4,744	940	84,838	45,038	23,403	155,318	1,71,016	1,45,569	80	...	...
1890-91	110,357	1,21,240	...	10	10	1,21,230	10,045	4,785	961	84,868	45,038	23,403	155,315	1,71,006	1,45,593	...	60	...	
1891-92	110,415	1,21,230	...	...	...	1,21,230	9,941	4,671	2,109	84,931	45,036	23,408	155,287	1,70,997	1,45,771	...	...	...
1892-93	110,441	1,21,273	...	...	...	1,21,273	9,915	4,658	1,925	84,931	45,068	23,402	155,297	1,70,997	1,46,000	...	...	...
1893-94	110,469	1,21,309	...	...	...	1,21,309	9,915	4,658	840	84,903	45,030	23,402	155,288	1,70,997	1,45,551	...	...	...
1894-95	110,817	1,21,605	...	...	...	1,21,605	9,592	4,470	423	84,901	45,029	23,401	155,310	1,71,004	1,45,288	...	...	...
1895-96	111,278	1,21,835	...	...	...	1,21,835	17,756	8,258	968	84,818	44,993	23,403	163,886	1,75,086	1,46,235	...	...	...
1896-97	114,814	1,23,808	...	...	...	1,23,808	14,503	6,777	968	84,844	44,978	23,431	164,160	1,75,363	1,48,005	...	...	...
1897-98	118,664	1,25,534	...	...	...	1,25,534	9,308	4,114	892	84,965	44,996	23,425	162,827	1,74,854	1,49,841	...	...	...
1898-99	119,505	1,26,206	...	...	...	1,26,206	7,508	3,858	949	84,840	44,959	23,428	161,863	1,74,822	1,50,690	18	...	...
1899-1900	119,702	1,26,267	...	...	...	1,26,267	7,318	3,310	799	84,837	44,944	23,429	161,852	1,74,821	1,50,486	349	...	...
1900-01	119,890	1,26,342	...	...	...	1,26,342	7,189	3,241	799	84,838	44,938	23,420	161,851	1,74,821	1,50,554	121	...	...
1901-02	120,884	1,26,927	...	5	5	1,26,922	5,930	2,629	560	84,861	44,941	23,420	161,825	1,74,800	1,50,909	368	41	...	
1902-03	120,963	1,26,929	...	...	...	1,26,929	5,970	2,618	611	84,870	44,958	23,421	161,828	1,74,800	1,50,961	123	51	...
1903-04	112,217	1,27,049	...	...	...	1,27,049	5,715	2,463	716	84,883	44,955	23,450	161,815	1,74,489	1,51,215	189	...	...
1904-05	121,468	1,27,108	...	...	...	1,27,108	5,672	2,464	3,278	84,888	44,955	23,450	162,021	1,74,525	1,53,634	207	...	...
1905-06	121,936	1,27,308	...	39	39	1,27,268	5,182	2,253	2,246	84,905	44,970	23,454	162,013	1,74,528	1,52,966	1,17,336	...	...

Note—Names of villages,—

Ránebenur.
Hunshikatti.
Asundi.
Kadarnandalgi.
Ukund.
Joshiharahalli.
Sunakalbidri.
Benkankond.
Antarvalli.
Sarvand.
Mudenur.
Kskol.
Magod.
Mushur.
Maukur.
Krishtapur.
Bisalhalli.
Malkanhalli.
Devagondankatti.
Kajri.
Kolhapur.
Hullatti.
Itari.
Kandod.
Yarikuppi.

Chetra.
Timmenhalli
(Manhal Ránebenur).
Belkeri.
Bhidganhai.
Ramgondanahalli.
Lakshmajikop.
Hamanahalli.
Dombarahalli.
Kankapur.
Lakshmapur.
Nagenahalli.
Bevinahalli
(Mahal Ránebenur).
Virapur.
Aladkatti.
Nittur.
Taredhalli.
Guddguddapur.
Tirmaldev.rkop.
Chepparahalli.
Aitani.
Nadiharahalli.
Hulikatti.
Naiwagal.

Khandarayanahalli.
Chelgeri.
Karur.
Kawlet.
Kodiyal.
Woderhalli.
Maknur.
Motipar.
Kushkur.
Hodiyal.
Guddad-Honahalli.
Guddad-Bevinahalli.
Bannihatti.
Hullahalli.
Kunb.v.
Yotinahalli.
Yennihoshalli.
Guddad-Anweri.
Motebennur.
Byadgi.
Chawdadanpur.
Honatti.
Majdur.
Gudgur.
Yellapur (Taraf Honatti).

Keri-Mallapur.
Budpanhalli.
Hannapur.
Chendapur.
Nakapur.
Madapur.
Chick-Arithalli.
Hire Arithalli.
Medleri.
Konantambigi.
Somalapur.
Hirebidri.
Yeklapur.
Aremallapur.
Yellapur
(Taraf Medleri).
Kudrihal.
Hindargeri.
Hilshahalli.
Cher-Kurvatti.
Belur.
Halgeri.

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

No	Name of Village.	Number of Group	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group I.		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
1	Ranebennur ...	I	2 0	8	12 0	5,371	6,463	1 3 7	14	87	3 10 3	143	1,459	9 9 7	5,487	7,968	1 7
2	Hunehkatti ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	933	265	0 6 1	5	11	1 12 4	1	1	1 0 0	940	367	0 6
3	Asundi ...	I	2 0	8	12 0	1,738	1,571	0 14 7	12	42	3 9 4	117	568	4 12 4	1,667	2,173	1 2
4	Kadaramandalgi ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	3,611	3,669	1 0 5	8	14	2 8 4	38	69	2 1 0	3,680	3,791	1 0
5	Jolsarhalli ...	I	2 0	8	...	1,786	1,536	0 12 9	18	30	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,501	1,588	0 12
6	Benkankond ...	I	2 0	8	12 0	2,957	2,800	0 16 8	69	118	2 11 11	42	228	5 4 11	2,943	3,141	1 1
7	Sarwand ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	1,355	2,047	1 8 2	1	1	1 0 0	5	10	2 0 0	1,363	2,068	1 8
8	Kakol ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	1,426	1,164	0 12 11	8	8	1 10 6	20	59	2 0 0	1,468	1,117	0 12
9	Migod ...	I	2 0	8	...	1,593	2,054	1 5 5	8	4	1 8 4	...	...	...	1,639	2,059	1 5
10	Devargendankatti ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	510	655	1 4 8	3	7	2 6 4	3	4	1 8 4	516	660	1 4
11	Kajri ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	2,157	2,373	1 1 7	...	...	...	17	24	1 6 7	2,174	2,307	1 1
12	Itgi ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	2,646	2,818	1 7 2	1	1	1 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	2,648	2,920	1 7
13	Kamod ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	1,887	1,077	0 9 2	24	47	1 15 4	9	15	1 10 8	1,920	469	0 9
14	Kerikuppi ...	I	2 0	8	...	824	1,310	1 9 5	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	829	1,314	1 9
15	Chetra ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	626	870	0 11 1	1	2	2 0 0	2	3	1 8 0	628	876	0 11
16	Lakshmapur ...	I	2 0	8	...	260	339	1 5 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	261	337	1 5
17	Taredhalli ...	I	2 0	8	...	758	1,237	1 10 2	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	757	1,238	1 10
18	Tirnaldevarkopp ...	I	2 0	8	...	764	693	0 14 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	765	694	0 14
19	Chepradhalli ...	I	2 0	8	...	593	343	0 9 2	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	597	346	0 9
20	Hullkatti ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	664	797	0 12 8	1	3	3 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	666	742	0 12
21	Nalwagal ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	965	1,063	1 1 7	1	2	2 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	967	1,066	1 1
22	Khandarayanhalli ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	394	331	0 12 5	3	5	1 10 8	2	2	1 8 0	399	339	0 12
23	Chalgeri ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	2,401	2,361	0 16 9	86	186	2 2 7	86	51	1 6 8	2,523	2,598	1 6
24	Karur ...	I	2 0	8	12 0	1,765	1,861	0 12 6	21	49	2 5 4	31	127	4 1 7	1,918	1,827	0 12
25	Kavlot ...	I	2 0	8	...	593	420	0 11 4	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	596	424	0 11
26	Kodiyal ...	I	2 0	8	...	202	227	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	227	1 2
27	Waderhalli ...	I	2 0	8	...	534	445	0 12 4	13	21	1 9 11	...	...	...	547	468	0 12
28	Mankur ...	I	2 0	8	...	2,011	2,065	1 0 5	33	76	2 4 10	...	...	...	2,044	2,141	1 0
29	Motipur ...	I	2 0	8	...	104	54	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	54	0 8
30	Hullhalli ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	3,000	4,069	1 5 6	2	3	1 8 0	1	3	3 0 0	3,308	4,076	1 5
31	Kunbev ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	1,867	2,040	1 2 6	...	...	...	7	14	2 0 0	1,874	2,054	1 2
32	Yannihosahalli ...	I	2 0	8	...	643	1,388	1 10 3	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	648	1,387	1 10
33	Motebennur ...	I	2 0	8	2 0	3,322	4,913	1 4 7	18	36	2 0 0	2	8	4 0 0	3,842	4,957	1 4
34	Byadgi ...	I	2 0	8	12 0	2,106	2,610	1 3 10	33	60	2 3 0	47	118	2 8 2	2,126	2,608	1 3
35	Gummanhalli ...	I	2 0	8	...	361	375	1 0 7	14	28	2 0 0	...	...	...	376	408	1 0
36	Agasaahalli ...	I	2 0	8	...	572	362	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	362	0 10
37	Alalgeri ...	I	2 0	8	...	1,305	934	0 11 5	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,306	934	0 11
38	Halgeri ...	I	2 0	8	12 0	3,536	5,215	1 7 7	20	44	2 2 2	26	63	2 6 9	3,592	5,223	1 7
39	Antarvalli ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	2,759	2,573	1 4 9	3	5	1 10 8	10	17	1 11 2	2,772	2,595	1 4
39	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	61,825	66,649	1 1 9	392	876	2 3 9	575	2,821	4 14 9	62,793	72,356	1 1
	Group II.																
40	Ukkund ...	II	1 12	8	...	1,039	776	0 12 0	8	15	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,047	798	0 12
41	Sunkalldri ...	II	1 12	8	...	1,528	1,444	0 16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,529	1,446	0 16
42	Mudenus ...	II	1 12	8	...	1,215	1,532	1 4 10	4	10	2 8 0	...	...	...	1,219	1,692	1 4
43	Mushtur ...	II	1 12	8	...	1,059	1,149	1 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	1,149	1 2
44	Mankur ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	1,067	1,303	1 3 6	1	1	1 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,069	1,311	1 3
45	Krishnapur ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	286	177	0 9 11	12	26	2 2 8	3	4	1 6 4	301	27	0 11

DIX Q.

occupied land in the Ranebennur Taluka of the Dhárwár District.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
																		<i>Group I.</i>	
8	8	12 0	5,271	7,674	1 7 4	14	97	3 10 9	152	1,439	9 9 7	5,437	9,170	1 11 0	15.2	Ránebennur	1		
8	8	2 6	988	422	0 7 3	6	11	1 13 4	1	1	1 0 0	940	434	0 7 5	18.9	Hunshikatti	2		
8	8	12 0	1,728	1,860	1 1 3	12	43	3 9 4	117	558	4 12 4	1,367	2,467	1 5 3	13.6	Asundi	3		
8	8	2 6	3,011	4,393	1 8 6	6	14	2 5 4	33	81	2 7 3	3,680	4,438	1 3 8	19.7	Kadar nandagi	4		
8	8	...	1,755	1,324	1 0 4	16	30	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,901	1,854	1 0 6	13.4	Joisarhalli	5
8	8	12 0	2,857	3,325	1 3 7	43	118	2 11 11	42	223	5 4 11	2,942	3,698	1 3 11	10.7	Benkankond	6		
8	8	2 0	1,358	2,431	1 12 8	1	1	1 0 0	5	12	3 6 5	1,362	2,444	1 12 9	18.8	Sarwand	7		
8	8	2 0	1,426	1,370	0 15 4	3	5	1 10 8	29	69	3 6 1	1,458	1,444	0 15 10	18.7	Káol	8		
8	8	...	1,595	2,433	1 9 5	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	1,539	2,442	1 9 5	18.6	Mágod	9
8	8	2 8	510	789	1 8 9	3	7	3 5 4	3	5	1 10 8	516	800	1 8 10	20.1	Devargondan-katti.	10		
8	8	2 6	2,157	2,918	1 4 2	...	...	...	17	33	1 10 4	2,174	2,846	1 5 0	18.7	Kajri	11
8	8	2 0	2,616	4,334	1 11 5	1	1	1 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	2,648	4,536	1 11 5	18.7	Itgi	12		
8	8	2 6	1,697	1,279	0 10 10	24	47	1 15 4	9	18	2 0 0	1,920	1,344	0 11 2	18.7	Kandod	13		
8	8	...	826	1,556	1 14 2	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	830	1,550	1 14 1	18.7	Kerikuppi	14
8	8	2 6	825	677	0 13 2	1	2	2 0 0	2	4	2 0 0	828	683	0 13 2	18.9	Chetra	15		
8	8	...	250	399	1 9 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	251	400	1 9 6	18.7	Lakshmapur	16
8	8	...	753	1,469	1 15 1	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	757	1,470	1 15 1	18.7	Taredhalli	17
8	8	...	764	623	1 1 3	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	765	624	1 1 3	18.7	Tirmaldevarkopp.	18
8	8	...	508	407	0 10 11	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	507	409	0 11 0	18.6	Chepradhalli	19
8	8	2 6	964	675	0 14 6	1	3	3 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	966	680	0 14 6	18.3	Hulikatti	20		
8	8	2 6	965	1,262	1 4 11	1	2	2 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	967	1,265	1 5 0	19.7	Nalwagal	21		
8	8	2 6	394	393	1 0 0	3	5	1 10 8	3	4	2 0 0	399	402	1 0 1	18.6	Khandesyanhalli.	22		
8	8	2 6	2,431	2,804	1 2 8	30	136	2 2 7	36	61	1 11 6	2,523	3,031	1 3 4	17.7	Chalgeri	23		
8	8	12 0	1,765	1,610	0 14 10	21	49	2 5 4	31	127	4 1 7	1,818	1,816	1 0 0	18.6	Karur	24		
8	8	...	593	499	0 13 6	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	595	503	0 13 6	18.6	Kaviet	25
8	8	...	202	270	1 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	270	1 5 5	18.9	Kodiyal	26
8	8	...	534	528	0 15 10	13	21	1 9 11	...	...	...	547	549	1 0 1	17.8	Waderhalli	27
8	8	...	2,011	2,452	1 3 6	33	76	2 4 10	...	...	...	2,044	2,523	1 3 9	18.1	Máknur	28
8	8	...	104	64	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	64	0 9 10	18.5	Motipur	29
8	8	2 6	3,000	4,333	1 9 9	3	3	1 3 0	1	4	4 0 0	3,003	4,339	1 9 9	19.7	Hulihalli	30		
8	8	2 0	1,897	2,422	1 4 9	...	...	...	7	17	2 6 10	1,974	2,439	1 4 10	19.7	Kunbev	31
8	8	...	847	1,042	1 15 2	2	4	3 0 0	...	...	...	846	1,046	1 11 5	18.7	Yanniheshalli	32
8	8	2 6	3,323	5,334	1 3 5	19	36	2 0 0	2	9	4 3 0	3,342	5,379	1 3 6	18.6	Motebennur	33		
8	8	12 0	3,108	3,099	1 7 6	32	30	2 8 0	47	118	2 3 2	3,185	3,297	1 8 2	17.4	Byadgi	34		
8	8	...	301	445	1 3 9	14	23	2 0 0	...	...	...	375	473	1 4 2	17.4	Gummanhalli	35
8	8	...	572	430	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	430	0 12 0	18.8	Agsanhalli	36
8	8	...	1,305	1,109	0 13 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,308	1,110	0 13 7	18.7	Alalgeri	37
8	8	12 0	3,636	6,193	1 13 0	30	44	2 3 2	26	63	2 6 9	3,682	6,300	1 12 2	13.4	Halgeri	38		
8	8	2 6	2,759	4,849	1 12 1	3	5	1 10 3	10	23	2 4 10	2,772	4,877	1 12 2	36.7	Antarvilli	39		
																		Total of Group I	39
																		<i>Group II.</i>	
1 14	8	...	1,039	834	0 12 10	8	15	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,047	849	0 12 11	7.1	Ukkund	40
1 14	8	...	1,528	1,547	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,528	1,547	1 0 2	7.1	Sunkabidri	41
1 14	8	...	1,218	1,095	1 6 4	4	10	2 8 0	...	...	...	1,219	1,705	1 6 5	7.1	Madenur	42
1 14	8	...	1,080	1,231	1 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	1,231	1 2 7	7.1	Mushtur	43
1 14	8	1 14	1,067	1,402	1 3 0	1	1	1 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,069	1,404	1 5 0	7.1	Máknur	44		
1 14	8	1 14	290	190	0 10 8	12	26	2 3 8	3	4	1 5 4	301	220	0 11 8	8.3	Krishnapur	45		

		By FORMER SURVEY.															
No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	<i>Group II - continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
46	Bisalhalli ...	II	1 12	8	...	731	865	0 15 5	80	70	3 5 4	...	...	...	731	785	1
47	Malkanhalli ...	II	1 12	8	...	236	246	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	246	1
48	Kolhapur ...	II	1 12	8	...	393	368	0 15 0	26	72	3 13 4	...	...	...	419	440	3
49	Timminhalli (M. Kānebennur).	II	1 12	8	...	230	245	0 13 6	3	7	3 5 4	...	...	...	233	233	0
50	Beikeri ...	II	1 12	8	...	1,121	1,325	1 2 11	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	1,123	1,329	2
51	Ramgondahalli ...	II	1 12	8	...	687	682	1 0 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	688	684	1
52	Lakmajikopp ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	558	469	0 12 5	11	19	1 11 8	2	2	1 0 0	571	490	0
53	Hanmanhalli ...	II	1 12	8	...	413	469	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	469	1
54	Nāgenhalli ...	II	1 12	8	...	1,011	1,205	1 3 1	4	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,016	1,213	2
55	Virapur ...	II	1 12	8	...	180	220	1 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	220	1
56	Aladkatti ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	1,525	1,519	0 15 11	7	12	1 11 5	22	26	1 10 2	1,554	1,537	1
57	Nittar ...	II	1 12	8	...	1,024	1,018	0 15 10	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	1,027	1,018	0
58	Kuskur ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	1,614	1,683	1 0 8	1	3	3 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,610	1,687	6
59	Hediyal ...	II	1 12	8	12 0	1,525	1,435	0 15 1	10	26	2 8 0	7	30	4 4 7	1,543	1,490	0
60	Guddad-hoshalli.	II	1 12	8	1 12	1,368	950	0 11 1	14	27	1 14 10	2	2	1 0 0	1,384	979	0
61	Guddad-bevinhalli.	II	1 12	8	...	673	951	1 1 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	677	953	2
62	Bannihatti ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	1,083	1,388	1 4 5	4	7	1 12 0	4	9	2 4 0	1,096	1,404	2
63	Kotihal ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	1,788	1,782	0 15 10	20	42	2 1 7	1	1	1 0 0	1,604	1,606	2
64	Lingadhalli ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	1,082	1,535	1 7 2	1	1	1 0 0	3	5	1 10 8	1,086	1,541	5
65	Nandihalli ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	673	743	1 1 8	2	2	1 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	678	747	5
66	Kupelur ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	2,127	2,055	1 6 3	3	6	2 0 0	16	27	1 11 0	2,146	2,088	1
67	Yelbadgi ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	447	574	1 4 7	1	2	2 0 0	4	7	1 12 0	452	583	3
68	Dandghalli ...	II	1 12	8	...	877	791	0 14 5	12	31	2 6 2	...	...	...	690	623	0
69	Menshinhal ...	II	1 12	8	...	932	978	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	978	2
70	Kuagatti ...	II	1 12	8	...	218	260	1 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	260	2
71	Fattepur ...	II	1 12	8	...	160	94	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	94	0
72	Malnalkanhalli ...	II	1 12	8	...	644	488	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	488	0
73	Bada Basapur ...	II	1 12	8	...	318	241	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	241	0
74	Sansangapur ...	II	1 12	8	...	692	206	0 8 0	14	25	1 12 7	...	...	...	606	321	0
75	Konantalli ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	1,136	858	0 12 1	34	109	3 3 4	13	29	1 12 4	1,138	990	0
76	Bihalli ...	II	1 12	8	...	1,426	1,393	0 15 4	6	6	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,432	1,399	0
77	Bevinhalli (M. Kupelur).	II	1 12	8	1 12	300	172	0 9 2	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	301	178	0
78	Nitpalli ...	II	1 12	8	...	348	374	0 12 7	5	8	1 9 7	...	...	...	353	382	0
79	Timenhalli (M. Kupelur).	II	1 12	8	...	394	279	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	279	0
80	Kull ...	II	1 12	8	1 12	508	491	0 16 6	1	1	1 0 0	2	3	1 8 0	511	495	0
81	Harogopp ...	II	1 12	8	...	452	433	1 1 1	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	452	434	1
82	Hiremagalur ...	II	1 12	8	...	456	618	1 5 8	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	457	620	1
83	Hullatti ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	1,175	1,164	0 15 10	...	...	...	12	15	1 4 0	1,187	1,179	0
84	Shidganhal ...	III	1 10	8	...	1,137	843	0 11 10	14	28	2 9 2	...	...	...	1,151	879	0
85	Dombathalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	423	271	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	271	0
86	Kankapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	230	319	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	319	1
87	Bevinhalli (M. Kānebennur).	III	1 10	8	1 10	511	311	0 9 9	...	...	...	3	4	1 5 4	514	315	0
88	Gudgudapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	637	309	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	300	0
89	Afrani ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	2,300	2,000	0 13 11	1	2	2 0 0	20	26	1 4 10	2,321	2,026	0
90	Nadiharahalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	622	616	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	616	0
91	Yetihalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	1,521	1,874	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,524	1,847	1
92	Gudadanveri ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	934	1,019	1 0 7	1	2	2 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	936	1,023	1

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 14	8	..	781	745	1 0 0	30	70	2 5 4	...	...	...	781	815	1 1 4	6-5	Biselhalli	46
1 14	8	..	296	264	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	264	0 14 3	7-3	Malkanhalli	47
1 14	8	..	323	394	1 0 0	20	72	2 12 4	...	...	...	419	466	1 1 10	5-9	Kolhapur	48
1 14	8	..	290	262	0 14 5	3	7	2 5 4	...	...	...	293	259	0 14 8	6-7	Timminhalli (M. Banebennur).	49
1 14	8	..	1,121	1,420	1 4 3	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	1,123	1,423	1 4 3	7-2	Belkeri	50
1 14	8	..	667	781	1 1 6	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	668	783	1 1 7	7-2	Ramgondahalli	51
1 14	8	1 14	558	502	0 14 5	11	19	1 11 8	2	2	1 0 0	571	523	0 14 6	6-7	Lakmljikkopp	52	
1 14	8	..	413	502	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	502	1 3 5	7-	Hammanhalli	53
1 14	8	..	1,011	1,291	1 4 8	...	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,015	1,298	1 4 6	7-1	Nagenhalli	54
1 14	8	..	80	236	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	236	1 5 0	7-3	Virapur	55
1 14	8	1 14	1,525	1,027	1 3 2	7	12	1 11 5	22	39	1 12 4	1,554	1,678	1 1 3	7-1	Alackatti	56	
1 14	8	..	1,024	1,098	1 0 11	8	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	1,037	1,080	1 1 0	7-1	Nittur	57
1 14	8	1 14	1,614	1,803	1 1 10	1	3	3 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,616	1,807	1 1 11	7-1	Kuskur	58	
1 14	8	12 0	1,525	1,537	1 0 1	10	25	2 8 0	7	30	6 4 7	1,542	1,592	1 0 6	6-3	Hediyal	59	
1 14	8	1 14	1,368	1,018	0 11 11	14	27	1 14 10	2	2	1 0 0	1,384	1,047	0 12 1	6-9	Guddad-hosahalli	60	
1 14	8	..	878	1,020	1 2 8	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	877	1,022	1 2 8	7-2	Gudad-bevinhalli	61
1 14	8	1 14	1,058	1,497	1 6 0	4	7	1 12 0	4	10	2 8 0	1,093	1,514	1 6 1	7-3	Bannihatti	62	
1 14	8	1 14	1,733	1,683	1 0 11	20	42	2 1 7	1	1	1 0 0	1,804	1,931	1 1 2	7-	Kotihal	63	
1 14	8	1 14	1,082	1,645	1 8 9	1	1	1 0 0	3	5	1 10 8	1,086	1,651	1 9 9	7-1	Lingadhalli	64	
1 14	8	1 14	673	706	1 2 11	2	2	1 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	676	800	1 2 11	7-1	Nandihalli	65	
1 14	8	1 14	2,127	3,166	1 7 10	9	6	2 0 0	16	29	1 12 0	2,146	3,201	1 7 10	7-1	Kupelur	66	
1 14	8	1 14	447	618	1 6 0	1	2	2 0 0	4	7	1 12 0	452	624	1 6 1	7-	Yelbadgi	67	
1 14	8	..	877	347	0 16 5	12	31	2 6 2	...	...	...	890	878	0 15 9	6-3	Dandghihalli	68
1 14	8	..	932	1,048	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	1,048	1 2 0	7-2	Mansinhali	69
1 14	8	..	219	279	1 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	279	1 4 6	7-3	Kusgatti	70
1 14	8	..	169	101	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	101	0 9 7	7-4	Fattepur	71
1 14	8	..	644	523	0 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	523	0 18 0	7-2	Malnaikanhalli	72
1 14	8	..	346	258	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	258	0 12 0	7-1	Bada Basapur	73
1 14	8	..	592	817	0 8 7	14	25	1 12 7	...	...	...	606	843	0 9 0	6-5	Sansangapur	74
1 14	8	1 14	1,138	919	0-12-11	24	109	3 8 4	13	25	1 14 9	1,163	1,053	0 14 3	6-4	Konastali	75	
1 14	8	..	1,426	1,480	1 0 5	6	6	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,432	1,466	1 0 5	7-1	Bihalli	76
1 14	8	1 14	330	184	0 9 10	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	301	185	0 9 10	6-9	Bevinhalli (M. Kupelur).	77
1 14	8	..	348	294	0 13 6	5	8	1 9 7	...	...	...	353	302	0 12 8	7-1	Nitpalli	78
1 14	8	..	394	299	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	299	0 12 5	7-2	Timinhalli (M. Kupelur).	79
1 14	8	1 14	508	526	1 0 7	1	1	1 0 0	2	3	1 8 0	511	530	1 0 7	7-1	Kutti	80	
1 14	8	..	454	517	1 2 4	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	453	516	1 2 4	7-	Harogopp	81
1 14	8	..	450	602	1 7 3	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	457	604	1 7 3	7-1	Hiremagalur	82
1 14	8	1 14	1,176	1,343	1 2 3	...	...	...	12	17	1 6 8	1,187	1,360	1 2 4	15-4	Hullatti	83
1 14	8	..	1,137	972	0 13 5	14	36	2 9 2	...	...	...	1,151	1,008	0 14 0	14-3	Shidganhal	84
1 14	8	..	478	313	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	313	0 11 8	15-3	Dombanahalli	85
1 14	8	..	380	368	1 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	368	1 5 9	15-4	Kankapur	86
1 14	8	1 14	511	359	0 11 3	...	...	...	3	5	1 10 8	514	364	0 11 4	15-6	Bevinhalli (M. Banebennur).	87
1 14	8	..	637	343	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	343	0 8 1	15-3	Gudgudapur	88
1 14	8	1 14	2,300	2,308	1 0 1	1	2	2 0 0	20	30	1 8 0	2,321	2,340	1 0 2	15-4	Airani	89	
1 14	8	..	623	711	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	711	1 2 3	15-4	Nadharahalli	90
1 14	8	..	1,524	2,131	1 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,524	2,131	1 6 4	15-4	Yetinhalli	91
1 14	8	1 14	984	1,176	1 3 1	1	3	3 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	986	1,160	1 3 2	15-3	Gudadanver	92	

Group II—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
93	Honaki ...	III	1 30	8	12 0	1,880	1,830	0 13 7	19	80	4 2 4	163	1,331	8 1 6	2,072	3,001	1 7
94	Chawaddanpur ...	III	1 10	8	...	802	804	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	804	1 0
95	Maidur ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	1,159	1,029	0 14 2	...	...	...	4	8	1 4 0	1,163	1,081	0 14
96	Gudur ...	III	1 10	8	1 11	1,456	1,255	0 13 10	2	2	1 0 0	4	5	1 4 0	1,456	1,261	0 13
97	Yellapur (Tarf) Honatti.	III	1 10	8	12 0	1,192	494	0 6 8	12	28	2 2 8	11	46	4 2 11	1,216	666	0 7
98	Kerimallapur ...	III	1 10	8	12 0	418	300	0 11 6	1	8	3 0 0	24	87	3 10 0	443	390	0 14
99	Budpanhalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	1,289	478	0 5 11	20	51	2 6 10	...	...	...	1,309	627	0 6
100	Hannapur ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	1,449	584	0 6 3	19	33	1 11 9	10	16	1 9 7	1,478	633	0 6
101	Chandapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	481	462	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	462	0 15
102	Nukapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	893	380	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	893	380	0 5
103	M6dapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	779	555	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	555	0 12
104	Chick-Arlihalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	676	695	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	695	1 0
105	Hire-Arlihalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	610	513	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	513	0 13
106	Medleri ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	2,555	1,338	0 8 8	15	85	2 5 4	14	18	1 4 7	2,614	1,386	0 8
107	Konantambgi ...	III	1 10	8	...	740	654	0 14 2	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	741	655	0 14
108	Somlapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	701	506	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	505	0 11
109	Hirebidri ...	III	1 10	8	...	2,400	3,087	1 4 7	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	2,401	3,089	1 4
110	Yaklasapur ...	III	1 10	8	12 0	1,137	580	0 7 11	20	59	2 15 2	14	66	4 11 5	1,171	685	0 9
111	Aremalapur ...	III	1 10	8	12 0	1,989	1,257	0 10 3	10	19	1 14 5	12	55	4 9 4	1,991	1,331	0 10
112	Yallapur (Tarf) Medleri).	III	1 10	8	...	725	916	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	916	1 4
113	Kudrihal ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	1,267	993	0 12 4	3	6	2 0 0	6	7	1 2 9	1,295	991	0 12
114	Hadargerj ...	III	1 10	8	...	2,455	2,750	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,455	2,750	1 1
115	Hiladhalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	815	663	0 13 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	816	664	0 13
116	Chick-Kurvati ...	III	1 10	8	...	1,035	1,146	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	1,146	1 1
117	Balur ...	III	1 10	8	...	1,370	1,251	0 14 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,371	1,252	0 14
78	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	75,659	60,462	0 14 8	385	910	2 6 9	381	1,816	4 12 6	76,425	72,196	0 15
117	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,37,484	1,38,111	1 0 1	777	1,786	2 4 9	956	4,657	4 13 11	139,217	1,44,554	1 0

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
No. s.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III— continued.		
1 14	8	12 0	1,880	1,845	0 15 8	19	80	4 3 4	168	1,321	8 1 8	2,073	3,247	1 9 1	10 ²	Honati ...	93	
1 14	8	...	808	928	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	928	1 2 6	15 ⁴	Chawaddanpur ...	94
1 14	8	1 14	1,159	1,187	1 0 5	...	...	...	4	6	1 8 0	1,163	1,198	1 0 5	15 ³	Maldur ...	95
1 14	8	1 14	1,450	1,449	1 0 0	2	2	1 0 0	4	6	1 8 0	1,456	1,460	1 0 0	15 ⁴	Gudur ...	96	
1 14	8	12 0	1,192	870	0 7 8	12	26	2 2 8	11	46	1 2 11	1,215	642	0 8 8	13 ⁴	Yallapur (Tarf Honati).	97	
1 14	8	12 0	418	346	0 15 3	1	3	3 0 0	24	87	3 10 0	443	436	0 15 9	11 ⁸	Kerimallapur ...	98	
1 14	8	...	1,338	549	0 8 10	20	51	2 8 10	...	...	...	1,309	600	0 7 4	13 ⁹	Budpanalli ...	99
1 14	8	1 14	1,449	674	0 7 5	19	33	0 11 9	10	18	1 12 10	1,473	736	0 7 10	14 ⁸	Hannapur ...	100	
1 14	8	...	481	663	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	633	1 1 9	15 ⁴	Chandapur ...	101
1 14	8	...	893	381	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	893	381	0 6 10	15 ⁵	Nukapur ...	102
1 14	8	...	779	675	0 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	675	0 13 10	15 ⁴	Maddapur ...	103
1 14	8	...	676	803	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	802	1 3 0	15 ⁴	Chick-Arithalli ...	104
1 14	8	...	600	591	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	591	0 15 9	15 ⁴	Hire-Arithalli ...	105
1 14	8	1 14	2,585	1,588	0 9 6	15	25	2 5 4	14	21	1 8 0	2,614	1,594	0 11 8	15 ⁵	Medleri ...	106	
1 14	8	...	740	755	1 0 4	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	741	768	1 0 4	15 ⁴	Konantambgi ...	107
1 14	8	...	701	583	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	583	0 13 4	15 ⁴	Somlapur ...	108
1 14	8	...	2,400	3,563	1 7 9	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	2,401	3,564	1 7 9	15 ⁴	Hirebidri ...	109
1 14	8	12 0	1,137	646	0 9 1	20	59	2 15 2	14	66	4 11 5	1,171	771	0 10 6	12 ⁶	Yeklapur ...	110	
1 14	8	12 0	1,969	1,450	0 11 9	10	19	1 14 5	12	55	4 9 4	1,991	1,524	0 12 3	14 ⁵	Aremalapur ...	111	
1 14	8	...	725	1,057	1 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	1,057	1 7 4	15 ⁴	Yallapur (Tarf Medleri).	112
1 14	8	1 14	1,257	1,117	0 14 8	3	6	2 0 0	6	9	1 5 4	1,266	1,181	0 14 9	15 ³	Kudrial ...	113	
1 14	8	...	2,455	3,173	1 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,455	3,173	1 4 8	15 ⁴	Hadargeri ...	114
1 14	8	...	815	765	0 15 0	2	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	816	766	0 15 0	15 ⁴	Hiladhalli ...	115
1 14	8	...	1,035	1,323	1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	1,323	1 4 5	15 ⁴	Chick-Kurvati ...	116
1 14	8	...	1,370	1,443	1 0 10	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,371	1,444	1 0 10	15 ³	Belur ...	117
...	...	...	75,659	77,145	1 0 4	385	910	2 5 9	391	1,849	4 13 8	75,425	79,904	1 0 9	10 ⁷	Total of Group II.	78
...	...	...	187,434	1,59,280	1 2 6	777	1,786	2 4 9	956	4,737	4 15 3	139,217	1,65,903	1 8 1	14 ⁷	Grand Total	117

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

APPENDIX B.

The present report refers to the 2nd Revision Settlement of the 117 Government villages of the Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár District. These villages were not dealt with simultaneously when the current settlement was made, but in two batches as follows :—

94 were settled as part of the old Ránebennur Táluka ; and
23 as part of the old Kod Táluka.

The papers regarding the previous settlements of these two batches may be found in Government Selections Nos. CLIX and CLX respectively.

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Registration, S. D.

Below Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, S. D.'s No. 2140, dated 14th September 1908. (Ránebennur Second Revision Settlement Report.)

Accompaniment to No. 329 of 1909.

Dhárwár, 16th January 1909.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. This report follows closely on the lines of the Karajgi one, on which orders have not yet been passed by Government. I went through the salient parts of the report with Mr. Mackie last April. On the Karajgi report I commented in some detail, and I have not much to add to what I then wrote.

3. (Paragraphs 18 and 27.) It cannot be said yet that plague can be altogether ignored. We have it in Háveri now; it has been rather bad in Dhárwár; and Ránebennur may not escape. The people, however, resort more promptly to evacuation.

4. The opening of the S. M. Railway in 1885-1886 was an important event.

5. (Paragraph 48.) There is another factor which will operate to reduce the area under cotton, the high prices of food-grains now prevailing.

6. (Paragraph 86.) Chillies do not require heavy rain, but frequent showers. Consequently a good rice year in Kod Táluka is a bad one for chillies.

7. (Paragraph 98.) A project has been prepared for an extension of the Madag Right Bank Canal (Kumadvati river), whereby 8 villages to the south about Kuppelur will be able to grow monsoon irrigated crops.

8. (Paragraph 154.) The statement is not to hand yet.

9. A perusal of column 34 of Appendix Q under group I makes me think that Antarvalli should be relegated to the 2nd group; and I recommend this course. Mr. Mackie makes individual mention of this village in his paragraph 185.

10. In paragraph 202 there is no mention of group III with a present maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0 and a proposed one of Rs. 1-14-0.

11. With paragraph 203 I am in complete accord. A stronger case has been made out here than in the Karajgi report. At Mr. Mackie's suggestion I add that it will not do to give the full increase to soils of 6 annas. That should be reached gradually, I think, say, when we get to 10 annas soils. Soils of from 6 to 9 annas can get half the increase.

12. With the grouping I am on the whole inclined to agree except as to the position of Antarvalli. Rs. 2-6-0 was what I proposed for group II in Karajgi. I do not think the 1st group in this táluka can stand a higher rate, and I support this proposal, as well as the proposal to fix Rs. 1-14-0 for the 2nd group.

13. Paragraph 204 has my support (Rs. 8 maximum rate for rice).

14. I also support the Rs. 12 rate for gardens (paragraph 208).

15. (Paragraph 212.) I have no objection.

16. (Paragraph 218.) I agree. I saw one of the Ekhaspur S. Nos. *Nir-Sargi patrahs* will have to be prepared. I am issuing orders to the District Inspector to do so, after the reclassification referred to in paragraph 219.

17. The report is drawn on the lines of the Karajgi report. I repeat the commendatory remarks passed on that report.

C. HUDSON,
Collector of Dhárwár.

No. 4938 OF 1909.

From

F. G. PRATT, Esq., I. C. S.,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director,
Land Records, Poona;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

*Camp Shiggaon (Dhárwár District),
20th/27th December 1909.*

Sir,:

I have the honour to forward for consideration and submission to Government proposals for the revision settlement of the Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár District prepared by Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division.

2. The report was received in my office in January 1909, but Mr. Curtis deferred consideration of it pending the receipt of orders on Mr. Mackie's Karajgi Report.

Those orders were issued in Government Resolution No. 4746, dated 14th May 1909, and since then my review of the report has been delayed partly by considerable pressure of special work in Poona during the rains and partly by the fact that I wished first to visit the Dhárwár District and make some local enquiries.

3. *Paragraphs 75—79.*—After carefully considering the facts and arguments in these paragraphs I am unable to see how it can be said that this dry-crop táluka can be said to be so much worse off than the Karajgi Táluka in the matter of rainfall as to need on this account alone an all-round lower scale of rates. The argument seems to be based almost entirely on statistics which after all are recorded only at one centre in each táluka. And the statistics appear to me to shew that the rainfall in Ránebennur is both in amount and in distribution peculiarly well suited for dry-crops.

4. I am supported in this conclusion not only by Mr. Mackie's own general account of the rainfall of the táluka, but by what is on record in the old settlement blue book, Selection No. CLIX. The Commissioner, Southern Division, in 1878 wrote that "the Ránebennur táluka has the advantage of receiving the rains of both monsoons and the rainfall on an average of years has been sufficient and timely in a large majority of the villages".

5. Moreover, Colonel Anderson after forming his first group in this táluka specially excluded from it the villages which he placed in his 2nd group on the express ground that their rainfall being heavier was a disadvantage to them. *Vide* page 21 of Selection No. CLIX.

6. *Paragraphs 80—95.*—The account given of the crops is interesting but I would have been grateful for a much more detailed account showing, for instance, the distribution of the principal crops in each group of villages. It is true that it has not been the custom to supply such information in revision settlement reports, but I cannot see how a Settlement Officer can form sound conclusions as to the amount and the distribution of his assessment if such facts are not clearly before him.

For instance in this táluka we are told that "cotton is the pig that pays the rent," but we are not told which, if any, are the tracts and villages in which cotton predominates. We learn from Appendix B what proportion the fallow area bears to the occupied area of the táluka as a whole but look in vain for similar statistics for individual villages, and even for whole groups.

Such information could easily be compiled by a Settlement Officer from the so-called " Circle Books " and might on examination give valuable assistance in the determination of maximum rates for differential groups. A Settlement Officer who only views the statistics of a taluka as a whole will be likely to get only a bird's eye view.

7. The most noticeable feature in the crop statistics as presented to us is the considerable increase in recent years of cotton cultivation. The area under cotton in 1907-08 was roughly 50 per cent. greater than the average of the 5 years following the opening of the Southern Maratha Railway.

8. *Paragraphs 108—127.*—The revenue history of the taluka is satisfactory. The revenue has been collected regularly without difficulty and there has been a steady increase in the occupied area. The culturable land still out of occupation is now only 5,823 as compared with 26,683 in 1883-84.

9. Mr. Mackie argues that the inferior soils are over-assessed because of the slow progress in taking up the available waste land. His similar conclusion as regards Karajgi was not accepted by Government (*vide* the second clause of paragraph 3 of the orders on Karajgi) and I do not think that he has proved his case in Ránebennur. Still less can I accept his conclusion that land in Ránebennur is less profitable than land of the same soil value in Karajgi (paragraph 119).

These conclusions appear to be based upon the evidence of statistics much more than upon local enquiry and observation. The quality and quantity of the statistics appear to me to afford no sufficient basis for any such theories.

10. *Paragraphs 128—140.*—Mr. Mackie has underestimated the rise in the price of cotton, *vide* Mr. Curtis's remarks on this point in the Karajgi report.

11. *Paragraphs 143—144.*—I am unable to understand the proposition that where gradations of soil are numerous, the assessments of individual fields ought not to be proportional to their productivity.

12. Mr. Mackie appears to attach little importance to crop experiments as affording guidance to Settlement Officers. But crop experiments have been found in Sind and in other provinces exceedingly valuable. The Sind Manual writes of them " Data of the kind are not only a valuable check while proposing new settlement rates but give junior Assistants especially an insight into agricultural conditions which they could not otherwise obtain and the collection of facts brings all Assistants into close contact with the people giving them much valuable knowledge about the zamindars and haris, their ways, their habits and customs". The recent orders putting a stop to crop experiments by Revenue Officers seem likely to deprive them of much useful knowledge and experience. At the same time a working knowledge of crop outturns is becoming more than ever necessary for Revenue Officers because the collections of land revenue from year to year are now based upon estimates of the outturn of the crops in each locality.

13. *Paragraphs 145—155.*—The figures and statistics referred to in these paragraphs have very little value. Those in Appendix I are clearly worthless. The Mámlatdár showed 35,280 acres as held by agriculturists but shortly after he reported to the Collector that the correct figure was found by his Circle Inspectors to be 19,671 and Mr. Mackie informed me that he regarded both figures with equal scepticism.

14. *Paragraphs 168—193.*—Mr. Mackie's methods of grouping have been dealt with in the orders on the Karajgi Settlement Report. His methods appear to me to be open to grave objections but detailed criticism is unnecessary especially as I have submitted to Government a draft of instructions for Settlement Officers as to the method of obtaining and handling rental statistics.

15. The changes proposed by Mr. Mackie are:—

(i) to retain the old group I unchanged with the addition of one village Antarwalli out of the 2nd group,

(ii) to amalgamate the old 2nd and 3rd groups lying south and north of the central group which formerly had maximum dry-crop rates of 1-12 and 1-10 respectively.

The Collector accepts the proposed grouping but takes objection to the elevation of the village of Antarwalli to the 1st group. I will return to this point hereafter but meantime note that the alteration of group and of maximum rate would involve a two-fold increase of assessment.

16. I cannot support the proposed amalgamation of the existing second and third groups. The villages contained in these 2 groups do not seem to me to be homogeneous. They were separated by Colonel Anderson who clearly thought that the villages of group 2 in spite of their somewhat excessive rainfall were on the whole superior to the villages in group 3 where the rainfall tended to be insecure. This distinction appears to be a real distinction which should be marked by differential grouping.

17. Moreover on examining the agricultural statistics of the three existing groups I find that the fallow area in group 3 is distinctly in excess of the fallow area in the other 2 groups.

In groups 1 and 2 it is 12 per cent. of the dry-crop area while in group 3 it is 20 per cent. of the dry-crop area. This fact appears to corroborate my view that the separate grouping should be maintained.

18. I come now to the question of the new rates and of the changes which Mr. Mackie proposes to effect by means of them.

The final result obtained is a total increment of 14·7 per cent. on the assessments now current.

This may be compared with the results obtained in recent revision settlements sanctioned by Government in this district as shown below—

Hubli	22	per cent. increment.
Ron	30·8	„
Navalgund	30	„
Gadag	27·3	„

On Karajgi final orders have yet to be passed but the increase will probably be about 18½ per cent.

19. Judging by these standards alone I form the impression that the general increment proposed in this taluka is too low and this impression is confirmed when I find that the increment proposed in the villages of Group II is an increment of 7 per cent. only (*i. e.*, the existing maximum rate of 1-12 raised to 1-14).

Such an increment after a settlement of thirty years during which the revenue history of the villages has been so good and the increase in prices and the improvements in communications and markets have been so marked appears to me to be quite insignificant.

20. Further I find that this proposal is coupled with a proposal to impose an increment of 15 per cent. on the assessments in the 3rd group which according to my view ought to have a lower not a higher increment than the 2nd group villages.

A glance at the map will show that this group as a whole has benefitted less by improvements in road and railway communications than either of the other two.

21. The rental statistics contained in paragraph 175 of the report are valuable as giving evidence of what is the absolute value of the land to its occupants.

It appears from the statistics of leases of black soil that the assessments amount to the following percentages of the gross rentals in the various groups.

(Batches A, B, C)	Group 1	35 per cent.
(Batches E, F)	Group 2	34·4 per cent.
(Batch D)	Group 3	31·3 per cent.

While the red soil statistics shew that the assessment is not more than 25 per cent. of the gross rentals in group 3.

22. The volume of the statistics is not very great. It includes not much more than 10 per cent. of the whole occupied area. But they serve to shew that the incidence of the present assessments is light and is well below the standard which obtains in other parts of India.

23. A few words seem necessary here to make clear a point on which misunderstanding is not unlikely to arise owing to Mr. Mackie's use of the terms "net rents" and "profit."

It has been generally recognized that under ordinary conditions the land revenue demand may approximate to 50 per cent. of the "net assets". This is quite clearly stated in the classic resolution of the Government of India on Land Revenue Policy, dated 16th January 1902.

Now a Settlement Officer must clearly understand that for his purposes the term "net assets" means not "*net rentals*" or "*net profits*" of the landlord which remain after he has paid the land-revenue demand but gross rentals. He will be very far out in his calculations if he confuses "net assets" with net rentals or "landlord's profits."

24. My recommendations are that the dry-crop maximum rates and assessments in the first two groups should be increased by not less than 25 per cent. while the increment in the 3rd group should be pitched somewhat lower, namely at 18½ per cent. equivalent to a rise of 3 annas in the rupee.

The maximum rates would then be—

				Rs.	a.
Group 1	...	...	...	2	8
Group 2	...	...	...	2	3
Group 3	...	...	...	1	15

and the resulting assessments would still be well below the half net assets standard. They would be so even in the case of landlords and even if it be assumed that the increase of assessments would not be followed by a corresponding increase of rents. The result will be that the dry-crop assessments of the taluka will be increased by 23.5 per cent.

25. The village of Antarwalli may I think be left in the second group as suggested by the Collector. This will add 25 per cent. to its dry-crop assessments—which seems a sufficient increase.

26. I come now to the consideration of the rice rate which Mr. Mackie has dealt with in the same way as in the Karajgi report.

The practical effect of his proposals is that the assessment on the unirrigated rice—what would in Gujarát be called Akasia or rain water rice—will be increased *pari passu* with the increase in the dry-crops.

But the assessments on the much more valuable and productive irrigated rice grown on lands enjoying a water-supply classed as 4th water class or upwards will be left unchanged at exactly the same level where Colonel Anderson left them 30 years ago. Meantime the assessments on motasthal bágayat or well irrigated lands will not be exempted from increase since their assessments vary with those of the dry-crop lands.

27. I venture to submit that this special exemption is unfair in more ways than one.

It is unfair because these lands ought, like the dry-crop lands and the well irrigated lands, to make their contribution to the total increase in the revenue derived from the taluka. And it is unfair to the general tax-payer that these lands should be specially exempted from their share in the legitimate burden of the land revenue.

Lastly it may be noted that while these lands have fully shared in all the other advantages and benefits on a consideration of which the dry-crop assessments were raised, the increase in the price of rice has been markedly greater than in the case of the dry-crop staples. Mr. Monteath in his Hubli report shewed that the price of rice had risen by 40 per cent. as against 33 and 28 per cent. in the case of jowári and wheat.

28. I may note here that the question of the rice rate was very little discussed in the report on Hubli which was the first of the Dhárwár 2nd

revision settlements. But the language used at the end of paragraph 227 of that report seems to shew that Mr. Monteath was not aware that an increase in the rice maximum rate would not affect the assessments of the inferior, i.e. non-irrigated rice lands.

29. Mr. Mackie refers back to his Karajgi report and I find in paragraph 330 thereof, that the sole reason there given for exempting the irrigated rice from increase is the fact that its water-supply has in some cases deteriorated.

I submit that the proper course would be to put on the general increase, which is clearly justifiable, and then to make any revaluation of the water-supply which may prove to be necessary. Reference to paragraph 334 of the Karajgi report will show that the irrigated lands are now to get the double benefit

(i) of a special exemption from increase on account of doubts as to the correctness of their water valuation,

(ii) of a special revaluation of the water-supply in order to discover cases of deterioration and to apply the remedy of reduction of assessments.

30. I would therefore recommend that the assessments of all the rice lands both irrigated and unirrigated in each of the three groups should be increased in the same proportion as the dry-crop assessments.

If the increase is proper in the unirrigated lands, *a fortiori* it is proper in the irrigated lands—which yield much higher profits.

There need be no fear of taxing improvements since the increase would be a uniform increase on all lands improved and unimproved. There would be no special taxation of improvements as such. Mr. Mackie seems to have entirely missed this point in his remarks in paragraph 327 of his Karajgi report.

31. I make precisely the same criticisms on the proposals as regards pátasthal garden land or garden land irrigated from tanks. I see no valid reason why these lands should be guaranteed up till 1940 the same assessments which they paid in 1880. Why should the owners of the gardens at Ránebennur at the headquarters of the táluks with the railway station at their doors escape a general enhancement which will be levied on much poorer lands and in much less favoured situations?

The reduction from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 which is mentioned in paragraph 207 has no practical effect since there is no pátasthal land in the villages nominally affected by the reduction.

But everywhere else the rate is to remain at Rs. 12 and the assessments are to remain unchanged.

32. We are told that Colonel Anderson would have adopted a uniform rate of Rs. 12. The important question however seems to me to be not what Colonel Anderson would have done 30 years ago but what he would do or propose now if he were to revisit Ránebennur.

I find it impossible to believe that he would leave these assessments unchanged while raising the dry-crop assessments.

33. For the same reasons which I have recorded when discussing the rice-rates I recommend that the pátasthal assessments be increased by 25 per cent. in the 1st two groups and by 18½ per cent. in the 3rd group.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. G. PRATT,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director, Land Records.

No. 540 OF 1910.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. M. C. GIBB, LL.B., I. C. S.,
Commissioner, S. D.;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Camp Kárwár, 15th February 1910.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward papers ending with the Settlement Commissioner's No. 4938, dated 27th December 1909, containing Mr. Mackie's proposals for the 2nd Revision Settlement of the Ránebennur Táluka, Dhárwár District, with the comments of the Collector. I forward also petitions received with the Collector, Mr. Hudson's covering letter No. 622, dated 25th January 1909.

*Subject:—*Second Revision Settlement of the Ránebennur Táluka, Dhárwár District.

2. I have discussed the subject both with Mr. Hudson, the Collector and Mr. Pratt, the Settlement Commissioner.

3. I will make a few comments on some details before proceeding to state with reasons the modifications which, in consultation with Mr. Pratt, I have to make in the proposals.

Agricultural Stock.—I concur with Mr. Mackie that the increase in she-buffaloes is a sign of increased prosperity. The number of plough cattle is 17,715, the area of occupied land is for Government villages (Appendix Q) 139,127 acres. The area of occupied land in alienated villages is not given but the total area is 12,117 acres. This gives about 17 acres to each pair of plough bullocks; nearly all the land being dry-crop, Mr. Mackie's statement that the agricultural stock is sufficient may be accepted.

4. *Prices.*—Cotton is the most important crop regarded as a revenue-paying factor. Mr. Mackie's conclusion is that it has risen only 4·4 per cent.; but the accuracy of the estimate depends on the correctness of Colonel Anderson's conclusions as to the cost of transport, a very difficult factor to estimate correctly. Both Mr. Curtis and Mr. Hudson estimated the rise at 10 per cent. for the neighbouring táluka of Karajgi. Jowári which is much the most extensively cultivated crop in the táluka has, Mr. Mackie estimates, risen over 60 per cent. I do not follow Mr. Mackie's argument (para. 138) that a rise in price of jowári cannot be taken into account in fixing rates because it is only exchanged for other necessaries which also must have risen in price. I do not suppose that cotton cloth (to give an instance of one principal necessary) has risen in price in the last 30 years. Moreover it is impossible to suppose that jowári which occupies about 60,000 to 70,000 acres as against 30,000 to 40,000 occupied by cotton is never sold for payment of assessment.

5. I come now to the rating and groups for dry-crop. Since Mr. Pratt wrote his letter, I have discussed the question with him; on my pointing out that his proposals would raise the maximum rates in Ránebennur above those of adjacent groups in Karajgi, he agreed to my suggestion that for group I Mr. Mackie's proposed maximum rate of Rs. 2-6-0 might be adhered to. I concur generally with Mr. Pratt's argument that the existing three groups should be maintained. It appears to Mr. Pratt and to myself that the distribution of maximum rates fixed by Colonel Anderson may be accepted as equitable and there is no reason therefore why the same fixed percentage increase should not be put on each group. We agreed that this percentage should be 18½ that fixed for Group No. I. This gives the following maximum rates for the three groups:—

	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.
Colonel Anderson's ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
Now proposed ...	2 6 0	2 0 0	1 15 0

(1-15-9 would be the exact figure for 18½ per cent. but it is best not to deal in pies). As will be seen from the above Mr. Pratt and I agree with Mr. Hudson that Antarvali should be kept in the 2nd group.

6. *Special treatment of poor soils.*—Mr. Mackie in his para. 203 proposes, as he proposed in Karajgi, that there should be no increase of assessment on land of not more than 5 annas soil valuation. Mr. Curtis supported Mr. Mackie's proposal as to Karajgi remarking "It is a common complaint against Colonel Anderson's classers that they were much too hard on the poorer soils." I also concurred in the proposal. The present proposal has the support of the Collector. Government, as Mr. Pratt remarks, disapproved of it as regards Karajgi (para. 3, page 3 of G. R. No. 4746, dated 14th May 1909). I have always been under the impression that the general tendency everywhere of our survey system has been to somewhat overrate the poorer soils as compared with the richer though the moderation of our assessment makes the tendency of small importance. Considering however that an increase of 3 annas in the rupee will mean but a very small increase in the assessment per acre of the poorer soils, I do not think any necessity exists of resorting to the expedient suggested. It will be noted that Mr. Mackie specially has in mind "a few villages of the first group." Presumably these are those most lowly assessed now.

The following are instances:—

Village.	Average assessment dry-crop per acre now.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Hunshikatti	0	6	1
Kamdod	0	9	2
Chetra	0	11	1
Chepradhalli	0	9	2
Kavlet	0	11	4
Motipur	0	8	4
Agasanahalli	0	10	2

Will any one allege that it can make any appreciable difference in the total cost of cultivation whether 6 annas or 7 annas 6 pies are paid as the Government tax per acre?

7. In Karajgi I understand that (the old complicated jantri system being abandoned) the new rates are being worked out by rule of three. The same thing can be done in Ránebennur.

8. *Motasthal Garden : Mr. Mackie's para. 206.* The effect will be that the rates will be put on by rule of three, the assessment being raised in the same proportion as dry-crop. I concur in this proposal.

9. *Mr. Mackie's paras. 215 to 218.*—I agree that it is not necessary to abolish the special pátasthal rates dealt with in these paragraphs. Mr. Mackie appears to assume that the rates should—as in the case of rice and garden lands under tanks—remain unchanged. Mr. Pratt has not dealt specially with these lands in his report and I regret that in the limited time we had for discussion we did not touch upon it. An increase of 18½ per cent. would bring in only about Rs. 47 additional revenue and I think with the exception proposed by Mr. Mackie in his para. 219 these assessments may be left as they are.

10. *Rice lands.*—The area of rice in the táluka is only 777 acres and I should support Mr. Mackie and Mr. Hudson in proposing to retain the existing rates were it not that, if the distribution of water assessment is to be re-examined in the rice lands in the districts in which 2nd Revision Settlement has not yet been fixed, it will be just as well to do the work in Ránebennur also.

11. *Garden lands.*—There are now 956 acres of garden lands assessed at Rs. 4,737 or an average of Rs. 4-15-3 on a maximum rate of Rs. 12.

The best garden produce, the pán leaf, has risen very largely in price in the last 30 years. One of the owners of garden land in Ránebennur told me recently that he received Rs. 30 per acre spending an initial sum of Rs. 200 per acre for laying out the garden, the owner paying the assessment. This was, I believe, for some of the best garden land. The assessment per acre actually

levied by the Sávanur State for most of the garden lands below the Sávanur lake is Rs. 24; but the Sávanur State gardens have a specially good reputation.

On the other hand the existing maximum rate for garden has been maintained in Háveri, which if anything is better situated for garden than is Kánebennur. There is I think a general impression that though the present rates may be low on the best gardens they are quite high enough on the inferior ones.

12. As regards both garden and rice, Mr. Pratt and I have agreed that the present rates might be guaranteed for a short further period—say (5) five years—and that inquiry into the distribution of the water assessment should be made (*vide* this office No. 320, dated 1st February 1910) and new rates proposed after it is completed.

13. In conclusion I have only to express agreement with Mr. Hudson as to the care and industry with which Mr. Mackie has made his inquiries.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 M. C. GIBB,
 Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Second revision settlement of the Ránebennur
táluka.

No. 2235.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1911.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 540, dated 15th February 1910— Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified

Letter from A. W. W. Mackie, Esq., I.C.S., Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D., No. 2140, dated 14th September 1908, and accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 329, dated 16th January 1909.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 4988, dated 20th December 1909.

in the margin, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Ránebennur táluka of the Dhárwár district.

Letter * from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 622, dated 25th January 1909— Forwarding, with his remarks, petitions of objections against the proposed rates of revision settlement of the Ránebennur táluka, together with a statement * giving an epitome of the objections.

Memorandum * from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 387, dated 4th February 1909, to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Memorandum * from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 124, dated 12th January 1910, to the Commissioner, S. D.

Letter * from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 992, dated 17th March 1910, to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Memorandum * from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 993, dated 17th March 1910.

RESOLUTION.—The revenue history of the Ránebennur táluka shows that the assessment imposed at the first revision was very moderate. The demand has been paid by the people with the greatest ease, while in spite of epidemics of plague which are estimated to have carried off about 15,000 people at the beginning of the present century, the population has materially increased and the unoccupied land has been taken up until only a very small area of poor quality remains. During the period of the last settlement communication by road has been greatly improved and the construction of the Southern Marátha Railway through the centre of the táluka has not only increased enormously the facilities for exporting surplus produce, but has brought much outside trade to the chief bazárs.

2. In regard to prices the principal crops to be considered are jowári and cotton. The price of jowári has risen by 60 per cent. The information for cotton is not so clear, as the comparison is made between the Bombay price for cleaned cotton at the earlier, and the local price for seed cotton at the later, date. The estimated increase appears too low, for a comparison of the Bombay prices of Dhárwár-American cotton as recorded † in the annual reports of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce shows that the average mean price for the eight years ending in 1885 is Rs. 193, while for the ten years 1898 to 1908, inclusive, but excluding 1905, for which there appears to be no record, the average mean is Rs. 220, an increase of 14 per cent. If the years 1898 and 1899 are excluded and the average taken of the eight years 1900 to 1908, the average mean price is Rs. 235, an increase of 21 per cent. This takes no account of the share of the increase in the local prices due to improved communications.

3. Government concur with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, S. D., that the existing three groups should be maintained.

4. The dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-6-0 for group I recommended by the Commissioner, S. D., is sanctioned. The rates of Rs. 2 and Re. 1-15-0 proposed by the

* Not printed.

† *Vide* Statement I appended to this Resolution.

Commissioner for groups II and III give enhancements of 14 per cent. and 19 per cent. for these groups and make an inadequate allowance for the difference between them. The rates which commend themselves to Government are Rs. 2-1-0 for group II and Re. 1-14-0 for group III. These rates are sanctioned.

5. The proposal that the present maximum rate for rice should remain unaltered and that the maximum rate for garden land should be, as it now is in practice, Rs. 12 for all villages is approved; and following the orders* passed on the second revision settlements of the Hangal and Kod talukas, these rates should be guaranteed for the same period as the dry-crop rates.

6. Government approve of the proposal made in paragraph 206 of the Settlement Officer's report that the method of assessing motasthal garden land employed at the last settlement should be continued.

7. The Settlement Officer in paragraphs 211 to 213 of his report proposes that the water advantages enjoyed by lands under tanks should be re-examined. The measures he recommends should be undertaken.

8. Government concur with the Commissioner that it is not necessary to abolish the special patasthal rates dealt with in paragraphs 215 to 218 of the Settlement Officer's report, except to the extent indicated in paragraph 219 of that report.

9. Government accept the proposal made by the Commissioner that the revised rates should be worked out by rule of three.

10. The appended statement II shows the rates sanctioned by Government.

11. The revised rates should be introduced in the revenue year 1911-12, levied in and from the year 1912-13 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

12. The petitions of objections have been duly considered in connection with the settlement proposals.

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár (with the vernacular
petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land
Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
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.

* Vide Government Resolutions Nos. 9289 and 9290, dated 14th October 1910.

Statement referred to in paragraph 2 of the Resolution.

Year.	Kumpta cotton.		Dhárwár-American cotton.		Remarks
	Prices per khandi of 784 lbs.		Prices per khandi of 784 lbs.		
	Maximum prices.	Minimum prices.	Maximum prices.	Minimum prices.	
1875	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	* Figures not available.
1876	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	
1877	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	
1878	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 216	Rs. 175	† Figures are given in the statements for six months only, i.e., from 19th June to 31st December.
1879	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 245	Rs. 160	
1880	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 230	Rs. 190	
1881	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 212	Rs. 173	
1882	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 212†	Rs. 183†	
1883	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 183	Rs. 157	
1884	Rs. 173	Rs. 140	Rs. 210	Rs. 163	
1885	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 205	Rs. 184	
1898	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 177	Rs. 135	
1899	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 182	Rs. 142	
1900	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 274	Rs. 212	
1901	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 230	Rs. 184	
1902	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 225	Rs. 190	
1903	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 256	Rs. 196	
1904	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 295	Rs. 245	
1905	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	
1906	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 268	Rs. 230	
1907	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 258	Rs. 237	
1908	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. 256	Rs. 210	

II.

Statement referred to in paragraph 10 of the Resolution.

Group.	Dry-crop rate.	Rice rate.	Pátasthal garden rate.
	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.
I	2 6 0	8	12
II	2 1 0	8	12
III	1 1½ 0	8	12

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY.															
		No. of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Ranebennur	I	2 0	8	12 0	3,271	6,462	1 3 7	14	37	2 10 3	152	1,459	9 9 7	5,437	7,958	2 1
2	Hunshikatti	I	2 0	8	2 0	983	255	0 6 1	6	11	1 13 4	1	1	1 0 0	940	367	0 1
3	Asundi	I	2 0	8	12 0	1,729	1,571	0 14 7	12	43	2 9 4	117	559	4 12 4	1,867	2,172	1 1
4	Kadarmanda'gi	I	2 0	8	2 0	3,011	3,699	1 0 5	6	14	2 5 4	33	69	2 1 0	3,660	3,731	1 1
5	Joisarharahalli	I	2 0	8	...	1,785	1,536	0 14 9	16	30	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,831	1,606	0 1
6	Benkankond	I	2 0	8	12 0	2,897	2,8 0	0 15 8	43	118	2 11 11	43	223	5 4 11	2,942	3,141	1 1
7	Sarwaud	I	2 0	8	2 0	1,356	2,047	1 8 2	1	1	1 0 0	5	10	2 0 0	1,363	2,058	1 1
8	Kakol	I	2 0	8	2 0	1,426	1,154	0 12 11	3	5	1 10 8	29	56	2 0 0	1,458	1,217	0 1
9	Magod	I	2 0	8	...	1,536	2,055	1 5 5	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	1,539	2,050	1 1
10	Devargondankatti	I	2 0	8	2 0	510	655	1 4 7	3	7	2 5 4	3	4	1 5 4	516	666	1 1
11	Kajri	I	2 0	8	2 0	2,167	2,373	1 1 7	...	...	...	17	21	1 6 7	2,174	2,367	1 1
12	Itgi	I	2 0	8	2 0	2,046	3,818	1 7 1	1	1	1 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	2,046	3,920	1 1
13	Kamodod	I	2 0	8	2 0	1,837	1,077	0 9 2	24	47	1 15 4	9	15	1 10 8	1,920	1,139	0 1
14	Kerikuppi	I	2 0	8	...	820	1,310	1 9 5	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	829	1,314	1 1
15	Chetra	I	2 0	8	2 0	823	570	0 11 1	1	2	2 0 0	2	2	1 8 0	828	575	0 1
16	Lakshmapur	I	2 0	8	...	250	326	1 5 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	251	337	1 1
17	Taredhalli	I	2 0	8	...	756	1,237	1 10 2	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	757	1,233	1 1
18	Tirmal Devarkop	I	2 0	8	...	781	693	0 14 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	783	694	0 1
19	Chepamadhalli	I	2 0	8	...	598	343	0 9 2	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	597	345	0 1
20	Hulikatti	I	2 0	8	2 0	954	737	0 12 3	1	3	3 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	958	741	0 1
21	Nalwagal	I	2 0	8	2 0	965	1,063	1 1 4 7	1	2	2 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	967	1,063	1 1
22	Khandar-yanhalli	I	2 0	8	2 0	904	331	0 13 5	3	5	1 10 8	2	3	1 8 0	909	330	0 1
23	Chalgeri	I	2 0	8	2 0	2,401	2,701	0 15 9	26	156	2 2 7	56	51	1 6 8	2,529	2,700	1 1
24	Karur	I	2 0	8	12 0	1,766	1,787	0 12 6	21	49	2 5 4	31	127	4 1 7	1,818	1,567	0 1
25	Kavlet	I	2 0	8	...	593	420	0 11 4	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	595	421	0 1
26	Kodiyal	I	2 0	8	...	203	227	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	227	1 1
27	Waderhalli	I	2 0	8	...	534	445	0 13 4	13	21	1 9 10	...	...	...	547	466	0 1
28	Maknur	I	2 0	8	...	3,011	2,765	1 0 5	33	76	2 4 10	...	...	...	3,044	2,741	1 1
29	Motipur	I	2 0	8	...	104	54	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	54	0 1
30	Hulihalli	I	2 0	8	2 0	3,060	4,069	1 5 8	2	3	1 8 0	1	3	3 0 0	3,073	4,771	1 1
31	Kunbev	I	2 0	8	2 0	1,867	2,040	1 1 6	...	...	...	7	14	2 0 0	1,874	2,034	1 1
32	Yanthoshalli	I	2 0	8	...	843	1,389	1 10 4	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	845	1,392	1 1
33	Motebennur	I	2 0	8	2 0	3,922	4,913	1 4 7	19	31	2 0 0	2	9	4 0 0	3,942	4,917	1 1
34	Byadgi	I	2 0	8	12 0	2,106	2,610	1 3 10	32	80	2 8 0	47	118	2 8 2	2,185	2,618	1 1
35	Gummanhalli	I	2 0	8	...	361	375	1 0 7	14	28	2 0 0	...	...	...	375	403	1 1
36	Agasanhalli	I	2 0	8	...	572	592	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	302	0 1
37	Alulgeri	I	2 0	8	...	1,705	934	0 11 5	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,709	935	0 1
38	Halgeri	I	2 0	8	12 0	3,528	5,215	1 7 7	21	44	2 3 2	26	43	2 6 9	3,562	5,322	1 1
38	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	59,026	66,031	1 1 8	389	871	2 3 10	563	2,914	4 15 8	60,020	68,766	1 1
<i>Group II.</i>																	
39	Antarvalli	II	1 12	8	1 12	2,730	3,573	1 4 9	3	5	1 10 8	10	17	1 11 2	2,772	3,596	1 1
40	Ukkund	II	1 12	8	...	1,030	778	0 12 0	6	15	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,047	791	0 1
41	Sunkal Bidri	II	1 12	8	...	1,528	1,444	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,528	1,444	0 1
42	Mudenur	II	1 12	8	...	1,215	1,582	1 4 10	4	10	2 8 0	...	...	...	1,219	1,592	1 1
43	Mushtur	II	1 12	8	...	1,059	1,140	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	1,149	1 1
44	Mankur	II	1 12	8	1 12	1,067	1,509	1 3 8	1	1	1 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,070	1,311	1 1

APPENDIX Q.

occupied land in the Kánebenur Taluka, Dhárwár District.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group I.		
2 6	8	12 0	5,271	7,074	1 7 4	14	37	2 10 3	152	1,459	9 9 7	5,437	9,170	1 11 0	15-2	Ranebenur	1
2 6	8	2 6	933	423	0 7 3	6	11	1 13 4	1	1	1 0 0	940	434	0 7 5	18-3	Huushikatti	2
2 6	8	12 0	1,728	1,866	1 1 3	12	43	3 9 4	117	568	4 12 4	1,657	2,467	1 5 3	13-6	Asundi	3
2 6	8	2 6	2,611	4,393	1 3 6	6	14	2 5 4	33	81	2 7 3	3,650	4,488	1 3 8	12-7	Kadarmandalgi	4
2 6	8	...	1,765	1,924	1 0 4	18	30	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,801	1,854	1 0 6	18-4	Joisarharahalli	5
2 6	8	12 0	2,857	3,335	1 2 7	43	118	2 11 11	42	2-3	5 4 11	2,912	3,636	1 3 11	16-7	Benkankond	6
2 6	8	2 6	1,356	2,431	1 12 6	1	1	1 0 0	5	12	2 6 5	1,352	2,414	1 12 0	18-8	Sarwand	7
2 6	8	2 6	1,426	1,370	0 15 4	3	5	1 10 8	29	60	2 6 1	1,4-8	1,444	0 15 10	18-7	Kakol	8
2 0	8	...	1,536	2,440	1 9 5	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	1,639	2,444	1 9 5	18-7	Magod	9
2 6	8	2 6	610	778	1 8 5	3	7	2 5 4	3	5	1 10 8	516	790	1 8 6	18-6	Devargondankatti	10
2 6	8	2 6	2,157	2,818	1 4 11	...	...	...	17	28	1 10 4	2,174	2,816	1 5 0	18-7	Kajri	11
2 6	8	2 6	2,646	4,534	1 11 5	1	1	1 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	2,648	4,536	1 11 5	18-7	Iggi	12
2 6	8	2 6	1,837	1,284	0 10 11	24	47	1 15 4	9	13	2 0 0	1,830	1,349	0 11 2	18-4	Kandod	13
2 6	8	...	826	1,550	1 14 2	2	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	829	1,560	1 14 1	18-7	Kerikuppi	14
2 0	8	2 6	925	677	0 18 2	1	2	2 0 0	2	4	2 0 0	6-8	683	0 13 2	18-8	Chefra	15
2 0	8	...	250	399	1 9 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	251	403	1 9 6	18-7	Lakshmapur	16
2 0	8	...	756	1,490	1 18 1	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	757	1,470	1 15 1	18-7	Taredbali	17
2 6	8	...	764	623	1 1 3	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	765	624	1 1 3	18-7	Tirmal Devarkop	18
2 6	8	...	598	407	0 10 11	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	597	409	0 11 0	18-6	Chepradhalli	19
2 6	8	2 6	964	675	0 14 6	1	3	3 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	966	680	0 14 7	18-6	Hulikatti	20
2 6	8	2 6	905	1,292	1 4 11	1	2	2 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	907	1,265	1 5 0	18-7	Nalwagal	21
2 6	8	2 6	394	393	1 0 0	2	5	1 10 8	2	4	2 0 0	399	402	1 0 1	18-6	Khanderayanahalli	22
2 6	8	2 6	2,401	2,604	1 2 8	86	166	2 2 7	56	61	1 11 1	2,2-3	3,051	1 3 4	17-4	Chalgeri	23
2 6	8	12 0	1,766	1,640	0 14 10	21	49	2 5 4	31	127	4 1 7	1,816	1,816	1 0 0	18-6	Karur	24
2 6	8	...	593	490	0 13 6	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	595	503	0 13 6	18-6	Kavlet	25
2 6	8	...	202	270	1 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	270	1 5 5	18-9	Kodiyal	26
2 0	8	...	534	628	0 15 10	13	21	1 9 10	...	...	...	537	549	1 0 1	17-8	Waderhalli	27
2 6	8	...	2,011	2,463	1 2 6	33	76	2 4 10	...	...	...	2,044	2,628	1 3 9	18-1	Makur	28
2 0	8	...	104	64	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	64	0 9 10	18-5	Motipur	29
2 6	8	2 6	3,030	4,812	1 9 9	2	3	1 8 0	1	4	4 0 0	3,033	4,839	1 9 9	18-7	Huliballi	30
2 6	8	2 6	1,967	2,422	1 4 9	...	...	...	7	17	2 6 10	1,874	2,420	1 4 10	18-7	Kunber	31
2 6	8	...	943	1,648	1 15 3	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	945	1,652	1 15 3	18-7	Yenniborhalli	32
2 6	8	2 6	3,322	5,834	1 6 5	18	36	2 0 0	2	9	4 8 0	3,812	5,879	1 6 6	18-6	Motebennur	33
2 6	8	12 0	2,106	3,099	1 7 7	32	20	2 8 0	47	118	2 8 2	2,185	3,207	1 8 2	17-4	Byadgi	34
2 6	8	...	361	445	1 2 9	14	23	2 0 0	...	...	...	375	473	1 4 2	17-4	Gummanahalli	35
2 6	8	...	572	430	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	430	0 12 0	18-9	Agasuhalli	36
2 6	8	...	1,305	1,109	0 13 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,306	1,110	0 13 7	18-7	Ahalgeri	37
2 6	8	12 0	3,536	6,198	1 12 0	20	44	2 3 2	26	63	2 6 9	3,582	6,500	1 12 2	18-4	Halgeri	38
...	...	...	69,036	77,229	1 4 11	8-9	571	2 3 10	565	2,895	5 1 2	60,020	81,025	1 5 7	17-8	Total of Group I	38
Group II.																	
2 1	3	2 1	2,759	4,243	1 8 7	3	5	1 10 6	10	20	2 0 0	2,772	4,268	1 8 8	18-7	Antarvalli	39
2 1	8	...	1,039	924	0 14 3	9	13	1 14 0	...	...	...	1,047	929	0 14 4	18-4	Ukkund	40
2 1	8	...	1,528	1,716	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,528	1,716	1 1 11	18-8	Sunkal Bidri	41
2 1	8	...	1,315	1,879	1 8 9	4	10	2 8 0	...	...	...	1,319	1,889	1 8 10	18-7	Mudenur	42
2 1	9	...	1,059	1,364	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	1,364	1 4 7	18-7	Mushtur	43
2 1	8	2 1	1,067	1,554	1 7 4	1	1	1 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,069	1,556	1 7 3	18-7	Mankur	44

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group II—continued.</i>																		
45	Krishnapur	II	1 13	8	1 13	286	177	0 9 11	13	25	2 2 8	3	4	1 8 4	201	207	0 11	
46	Bisalhalli	II	1 13	8	...	721	695	0 15 5	20	70	2 8 4	...	...	...	721	708	1 9
47	Malkanhalli	II	1 13	8	...	296	246	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	246	1 10
48	Kolhapur	II	1 13	8	...	262	268	0 15 0	26	73	2 12 4	...	...	...	410	440	1 0
49	Timminhalli (M. Ranebennur)	II	1 13	8	...	200	245	0 15 8	3	7	2 5 4	...	...	...	201	251	0 12
50	Belkeri	II	1 13	8	...	1,121	1,225	2 2 11	3	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	1,123	1,225	1 2
51	Bamgondahalli	II	1 13	8	...	667	682	1 0 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	667	674	1 9
52	Lakmajikop	II	1 13	8	1 13	553	489	0 15 5	11	19	1 11 8	2	2	1 8 0	871	490	0 12	
53	Hannarhalli	II	1 13	8	...	413	469	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	469	1 2
54	Nagenhalli	II	1 13	8	...	1,011	1,205	2 5 1	4	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,015	1,213	1 2
55	Virapur	II	1 13	8	...	180	220	1 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	220	1 9
56	Aladkatti	II	1 13	8	1 13	1,525	1,519	0 15 11	7	12	1 11 5	22	56	1 10 2	1,524	1,527	1 9	
57	Nittur	II	1 13	8	...	1,024	1,013	0 15 10	8	5	1 10 9	...	...	...	1,027	1,018	0 12
58	Kuskur	II	1 13	8	1 13	1,614	1,633	1 0 8	1	2	2 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,616	1,637	1 0	
59	Hediyal	II	1 13	8	12 0	1,525	1,425	0 15 1	10	25	2 8 0	7	20	4 4 7	1,543	1,460	0 12	
60	Guddadhoshalli	II	1 13	8	1 13	1,368	950	0 11 1	16	27	1 14 10	2	2	1 9 0	1,384	972	0 12	
61	Gudad Bevinhalli	II	1 13	8	...	876	951	1 1 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	877	953	1 1
62	Bannihatti	II	1 13	8	1 13	1,068	1,388	1 4 5	4	7	1 12 0	4	8	2 4 0	1,069	1,404	1 9	
63	Kotihal	II	1 13	8	1 13	1,793	1,762	0 15 10	20	42	2 1 7	1	1	1 0 0	1,804	1,805	1 9	
64	Lingadhalli	II	1 13	8	1 13	1,062	1,535	1 7 2	1	1	1 0 0	8	5	1 10 8	1,066	1,541	1 9	
65	Nandhalli	II	1 13	8	1 13	673	743	1 1 8	2	2	1 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	676	747	1 1	
66	Kupalur	II	1 13	8	1 13	2,127	2,955	1 6 9	3	6	2 0 0	16	27	1 11 0	2,146	2,998	1 9	
67	Yelbadgi	II	1 13	8	1 13	447	574	1 4 7	1	2	2 0 0	4	7	1 12 0	453	583	1 9	
68	Dandghalli	II	1 13	8	...	877	791	0 14 5	13	31	2 8 2	...	...	...	880	823	0 12
69	Menshinhal	II	1 13	8	...	932	978	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	975	1 9
70	Kusgatti	II	1 13	8	...	218	260	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	260	1 9
71	Fattepur	II	1 13	8	...	169	94	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	94	0 8 11
72	Malnaikanhalli	II	1 13	8	...	614	488	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	488	0 12
73	Bada Basapur	II	1 13	8	...	245	241	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	241	0 11
74	San Sangapur	II	1 13	8	...	692	296	0 8 0	14	25	1 12 7	...	...	...	696	321	0 8
75	Konantalli	II	1 13	8	1 13	1,136	858	0 12 1	24	109	2 9 4	13	23	1 12 4	1,168	990	0 12	
76	Bilhalli	II	1 13	8	...	1,426	1,363	0 15 4	6	8	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,422	1,349	0 15
77	Bevinhalli (M. Koppalur)	II	1 13	8	1 13	290	172	0 9 2	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	291	172	0 9
78	Nispalli	II	1 13	8	...	246	274	0 12 7	5	8	1 9 7	...	...	...	253	282	0 12
79	Timmenhalli (M. Kuppalur)	II	1 13	8	...	294	270	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	279	0 11
80	Kuli	II	1 13	8	1 13	508	491	0 15 6	1	1	1 0 0	2	2	1 8 0	511	495	0 15	
81	Harogopp	II	1 13	8	...	452	463	1 1 1	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	453	464	1 1
82	Hiremagur	II	1 13	8	...	456	612	1 5 8	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	457	620	1 5 8
44	Total of Group II	...	...	...	...	38,503	40,130	1 0 8	217	555	2 4 1	93	171	1 12 5	38,643	40,265	1 0 10
<i>Group III.</i>																		
86	Mullatti	III	1 10	8	1 10	1,175	1,164	0 15 10	...	...	...	13	15	1 4 0	1,187	1,179	0 15 11
87	Shidganhal	III	1 10	8	...	1,127	842	0 11 10	14	36	2 8 2	...	...	...	1,151	875	0 15 11
88	Dombahalli	III	1 10	8	...	428	271	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	271	0 10 1
89	Kankapur	III	1 10	8	...	280	319	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	319	1 2 1
90	Bevinhalli (M. Ranebennur)	III	1 10	8	1 10	511	311	0 9 9	...	...	...	2	4	1 5 4	514	315	0 9 10

APPENDIX G—continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. Rs. a. p.				
<i>Group II—concluded.</i>																		
2 1	3	2 1	289	210	0 11 9	12	26	2 2 0	3	5	1 10 9	301	241	0 12 10	15 4	Krishnapur	45	
2 1	3	...	721	635	1 2 4	30	70	2 5 4	...	...	...	751	695	1 3 1	17 0	Bisalhalli	46
2 1	3	...	296	263	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	263	0 15 0	16 7	Malkanhalli	47
2 1	3	...	393	427	1 1 0	26	73	2 12 4	...	...	...	419	509	1 3 5	15 7	Kolhapur	48
2 1	3	...	299	291	1 0 1	8	7	2 5 4	...	...	...	293	293	1 0 3	18 3	Timminhalli (M. Hanobennur).	49
2 1	3	...	1,121	1,573	1 8 5	2	2	1 8 0	...	...	...	1,123	1,573	1 6 5	18 7	Boikeri	50
2 1	3	...	667	610	1 3 5	1	2	2 0 9	...	...	...	663	613	1 3 5	18 7	Bamgondahalli	51
2 1	3	2 1	559	557	1 0 0	11	19	1 11 6	2	2	1 0 0	571	578	1 0 2	18 0	Lakmajikop	52	
2 1	3	...	413	557	1 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	557	1 5 7	19 8	Hanamanhalli	53
2 1	3	...	1,011	1,431	1 6 8	4	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,015	1,439	1 6 6	18 6	Nagenhalli	54
2 1	3	...	187	261	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	261	1 7 2	18 6	Virepur	55
2 1	3	2 1	1,525	1,804	1 2 11	7	12	1 11 5	29	48	1 15 3	1,554	1,859	1 3 2	18 6	Aladkatti	56	
2 1	3	...	1,024	1,263	1 2 20	5	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	1,027	1,268	1 2 10	18 7	Nittur	57
2 1	3	2 1	1,614	1,999	1 3 20	1	2	8 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	1,616	2,003	1 3 10	18 7	Kuskur	58	
2 1	3	12 0	1,525	1,704	1 1 21	10	25	2 8 0	7	30	4 4 7	1,542	1,759	1 2 3	18 1	Hediyal	59	
2 1	3	2 1	1,368	1,122	0 13 2	14	27	1 14 10	2	2	1 0 0	1,364	1,157	0 13 5	18 2	Guddadhosahalli	60	
2 1	3	...	676	1,129	1 4 7	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	677	1,131	1 4 8	18 7	Gudad Bevinhalli	61
2 1	3	2 1	1,069	1,649	1 8 3	4	7	1 12 0	4	15	2 12 0	1,066	1,666	1 8 4	18 7	Bannhatti	62	
2 1	3	2 1	1,793	2,092	1 2 9	20	42	2 1 7	1	1	1 0 0	1,804	2,135	1 2 11	18 3	Kotihal	63	
2 2	3	2 2	1,063	1,223	1 11 6	1	1	1 0 0	3	6	2 0 0	1,066	1,230	1 11 6	18 8	Lingadhalli	64	
2 1	3	2 1	673	662	1 5 0	2	2	1 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	676	686	1 5 0	18 6	Nandihalli	65	
2 1	3	2 1	2,127	2,509	1 10 5	3	6	2 0 0	16	32	2 0 0	2,146	2,547	1 10 5	18 7	Kapalar	66	
2 1	3	2 1	447	652	1 6 5	1	2	2 0 0	4	9	2 0 0	452	692	1 6 6	18 7	Yelbadgi	67	
2 2	3	...	677	639	1 1 2	13	31	2 6 2	...	...	...	690	970	1 1 4	18	Dandgihalli	68
2 1	3	...	932	1,161	1 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	1,161	1 3 11	18 7	Mangalihal	69
2 1	3	...	212	309	1 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	3 9	1 6 8	18 8	Kusgatti	70
2 1	3	...	169	112	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	112	0 10 7	19 1	Fattepur	71
2 1	3	...	644	679	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	679	0 14 5	18 6	Majalakanhalli	72
2 1	3	...	346	296	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	296	0 13 8	18 7	Bada Basapur	73
2 1	3	...	592	351	0 9 6	14	25	1 12 7	...	...	...	6 6	376	0 9 11	17 1	San Sangapur	74
2 1	3	2 1	1,126	1,019	0 14 4	24	109	2 2 4	13	27	2 1 3	1,123	1,155	0 15 7	18 6	Konantalli	75	
2 1	3	...	1,426	1,619	1 2 3	6	6	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,422	1,625	1 2 3	18 7	Bijhalli	76
2 1	3	2 1	207	204	0 10 11	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	201	205	0 10 11	18 4	Bevinhalli (M. Kuppehalli).	77
2 1	3	...	349	325	0 14 11	5	8	1 9 7	...	...	...	353	333	0 15 1	18 1	Nitpalli	78
2 1	3	...	284	331	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	331	0 13 9	18 6	Timminhalli (M. Kuppehalli).	79
2 1	3	2 1	503	523	1 2 4	1	1	1 0 0	2	4	2 0 0	511	533	1 2 5	18 8	Kull	80	
2 1	3	...	452	574	1 4 4	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	453	575	1 4 4	18 8	Harogopp	81
2 1	3	...	456	734	1 9 6	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	457	736	1 9 9	18 7	Hiremagour	82
...	...	...	28,603	47,652	1 3 10	247	556	2 4 1	63	196	2 1 9	28,643	48,403	1 3 11	18 5	Total of Group II	44
<i>Group III.</i>																		
1 14	3	1 14	1,175	1,345	1 3 6	...	...	...	12	17	1 6 8	1,187	1,363	1 2 4	15 6	Halletti	83
1 14	3	...	1,137	974	0 12 8	14	35	2 9 2	...	...	...	1,151	1,010	0 14 0	15	Shidganhal	84
1 14	3	...	423	313	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	313	0 11 8	15 5	Dombahalli	85
1 14	3	...	280	269	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	269	1 5 1	15 7	Kankapur	86
1 14	3	1 14	511	380	0 11 3	...	...	...	2	5	1 10 8	514	265	0 11 4	15 9	Bevinhalli (M. Hanobennur).	87

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By FORMER SURVAY.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	<i>Group III—concluded.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
88	Gud Gudapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	687	300	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	300	0
89	Airani ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	2,300	2,000	0 13 11	1	2	2 0 0	20	26	1 4 10	2,331	2,028	0
90	Nadharahalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	622	616	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	616	0
91	Yetinhalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	1,524	1,574	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,524	1,574	1
92	Gudadanveri ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	984	1,019	1 0 7	1	2	2 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	986	1,022	1
93	Honati ...	III	1 10	8	13 0	1,280	1,600	0 13 7	19	80	4 3 4	163	1,321	6 1 8	2,073	2,001	7
94	Chawaddanpur ...	III	1 10	8	...	803	804	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	804	1
95	Maidur ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	1,189	1,029	0 14 3	...	...	...	4	5	1 4 0	1,193	1,034	0
96	Gudar ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	1,480	1,255	0 13 10	2	2	1 0 0	4	5	1 4 0	1,486	1,262	0
97	Yellapur (Tarf Honati) ...	III	1 10	8	13 0	1,192	494	0 6 6	28	26	2 2 8	11	46	4 2 11	1,218	506	0
98	Korimallapur ...	III	1 10	8	13 0	418	308	0 11 6	1	2	2 0 0	24	87	3 10 0	443	330	0
99	Bodpanhalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	1,288	476	0 5 11	20	51	2 3 10	...	...	...	1,309	537	0
100	Hanmapur ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	1,449	594	0 6 5	19	23	1 11 9	10	16	1 9 7	1,479	638	0
101	Chandapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	481	463	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	463	0
102	Nukapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	898	330	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	330	0
103	Madapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	779	536	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	535	0
104	Chick-Arlihalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	676	695	1 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	695	1
105	Hire-Arlihalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	600	512	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	512	0
106	Medleri ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	2,585	1,333	0 8 3	15	35	2 3 4	22	18	1 4 7	2,614	1,366	0
107	Konantembi ...	III	1 10	8	...	740	654	0 14 3	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	741	655	0
108	Somlapur ...	III	1 10	8	...	701	505	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	505	0
109	Hirebidri ...	III	1 10	8	...	2,400	3,067	1 4 7	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	2,401	3,069	1
110	Yaklespur ...	III	1 10	8	13 0	1,137	560	0 7 14	20	89	2 15 2	14	66	4 11 5	1,171	666	0
111	Aremalapur ...	III	1 10	8	13 0	1,969	1,257	0 10 3	10	19	1 14 5	23	55	4 9 4	1,991	1,311	0
112	Yellapur (Tarf Medleri) ...	III	1 10	8	...	725	916	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	916	1
113	Kudrihal ...	III	1 10	8	1 10	1,257	908	0 12 4	3	6	2 0 0	6	7	1 2 8	1,263	911	0
114	Hadargerri ...	III	1 10	8	...	2,455	2,750	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,455	2,750	1
115	Hiladhalli ...	III	1 10	8	...	615	603	0 13 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	615	604	0
116	Chick Kurvatti ...	III	1 10	8	...	1,035	1,146	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	1,146	1
117	Belur ...	III	1 10	8	...	1,370	1,251	0 12 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,371	1,252	0
85	Total of Group III ...	...	...	...	...	39,915	32,932	0 13 3	141	359	2 8 9	298	1,672	5 9 9	40,354	34,903	0
17	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,37,464	1,36,126	1 0 1	777	1,785	3 4 9	956	4,657	4 13 11	1,39,217	1,44,586	1

APPENDIX Q—continued

REVISION SURVEY.																	Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
18	19	21	23	24	25	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
																		<i>Group III—concluded.</i>	
114	8	—	687	367	0 8 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	687	347	0 8 1	157	God Gudapur	88		
114	8	1 14	2,308	2,312	1 0 1	1	2	2 0 0	20	30	1 8 0	2,331	2,344	1 0 2	156	Alrani	89		
114	8	—	622	712	1 2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	622	712	1 2 4	156	Nadibahalh	90		
114	8	—	1,524	2,167	1 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,524	2,167	1 6 9	156	Yetinhalh	91		
114	8	1 19	884	1,222	1 2 2	1	2	2 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	988	1,181	1 2 2	156	Gudadanveri	92		
114	8	12 0	1,680	1,860	0 15 8	19	80	4 2 4	162	1,321	8 1 8	2,072	2,251	1 9 1	93	Honati	93		
114	8	—	887	889	2 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	887	930	1 2 2	157	Chawaddenpur	94		
114	8	1 14	1,129	1,190	1 0 5	—	—	—	4	6	1 8 0	1,162	1,195	1 0 5	157	Makdur	95		
114	8	1 14	1,458	1,451	1 0 0	2	2	1 0 0	4	6	1 8 0	1,456	1,469	1 0 0	156	Gudur	96		
114	8	12 0	1,282	571	0 7 2	12	26	2 2 8	11	46	4 2 11	1,215	642	0 6 6	136	Yellapur (Tari Honati)	97		
114	8	12 0	418	287	0 12 2	1	2	2 0 0	24	87	2 10 0	442	427	0 15 9	157	Kerimallapur	98		
114	8	—	2,228	459	0 6 10	20	81	2 8 10	—	—	—	1,209	601	0 7 4	147	Budapanhalli	99		
114	8	1 14	1,449	672	0 7 5	19	23	1 11 9	10	19	1 12 10	1,478	726	0 7 10	147	Hannapur	100		
114	8	—	421	521	1 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	524	1 1 9	156	Chandapur	101		
114	8	—	882	882	0 6 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	882	882	0 6 12	157	Nukapur	102		
114	8	—	779	676	0 12 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	779	676	0 12 11	156	Madapur	103		
114	8	—	676	804	1 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	676	804	1 2 0	157	Chick-Arihalh	104		
114	8	—	600	582	0 15 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	582	0 15 9	156	Hire-Arihalh	105		
114	8	1 14	2,285	1,541	0 9 6	15	25	2 5 4	14	21	1 8 0	2,614	1,507	0 9 9	152	Medleri	106		
114	8	—	740	756	1 0 4	1	1	1 0 0	—	—	—	741	757	1 0 4	156	Konantambh	107		
114	8	—	701	824	0 12 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	701	824	0 12 4	156	Somapur	108		
114	8	—	2,402	2,229	1 7 10	1	2	2 0 0	—	—	—	2,401	2,271	1 7 10	156	Hirebidri	109		
114	8	27 0	1,127	667	0 9 1	29	22	2 12 2	14	66	4 11 5	1,171	729	0 10 2	127	Yakiaspur	110		
114	8	12 0	1,989	2,287	0 12 27	10	29	1 14 5	12	26	4 9 4	1,991	1,527	0 12 2	247	Areuhalpur	111		
114	8	—	727	1,069	1 7 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	725	1,069	1 7 4	156	Yellapur(Tari Medleri)	112		
114	8	1 14	1,257	1,119	0 14 2	2	6	2 0 0	6	8	1 5 4	1,266	1,123	0 14 4	155	Kudrihal	113		
114	8	—	2,465	2,199	1 4 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,465	2,180	1 4 9	156	Hadageri	114		
114	8	—	815	767	0 15 1	1	1	1 0 0	—	—	—	815	768	0 15 1	157	Biladhalli	115		
114	8	—	1,025	1,225	1 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,025	1,225	1 4 6	156	Chick Kurvatti	116		
114	8	—	1,270	1,448	1 0 11	1	1	1 0 0	—	—	—	1,271	1,447	1 0 11	156	Belur	117		
—	—	—	19,915	20,678	0 15 2	161	269	2 8 9	298	1,827	5 10 7	40,254	40,222	0 15 11	147	Total of Group III	33		
—	—	—	1,27,481	1,28,617	1 3 6	777	1,725	2 4 9	868	4,749	4 15 6	1,20,217	1,20,540	1 3 6	173	Grand Total	117		

F. PRATT,
Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DXXII—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

HANGAL TALUKA

OF THE

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1918

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND
REVISION SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE HANGAL TALUKA
OF THE DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.**

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MAP
of the
HANGAL TALUKA
of the
DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

Scale of 4 Miles to an Inch



REFERENCE

- Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town
- Kasba and Bazar Village
- Bazar Village
- Deserted Village
- Dist. Bungalow
- P. W. D. Rest House
- Dharmshala
- Temple
- Post Office
- Dispensary
- Metalled Roads
- Unmetalled Roads
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks
- Tanks and Canals
- Salt Pan
- Lham Village
- G. T. S. Station (Altitude)
- Tarp
- Ferry

In cases in which all the tanks in a village have not been shown on the map, the symbol T (2), T(7) etc. has been used to indicate the total number of tanks in the village. The tanks shown or indicated on the map are all first and second class irrigation tanks.

Group	No of Villages	Colour	Maximum Dry-crop rates.		
			R	A	P.
I	12		2	6	0
II	12		2	2	0
III	38		1	10	0
IV	38		1	4	0
V	2		1	2	0
VI	40		1	0	0
	142				

Reduced to 7 Scale.
Govt Photoduc. Office, Poona, 1912.

Superintendent Land Records
& Registration S. D.

No. 2640 OF 1909.

From

A. W. W. MACKIE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Southern Division;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR,

Belgaum, 28th October 1909.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Hángal Táluka of Dhárwár District, as directed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9010, dated 28th September 1906. The guaranteed period of the First Revision Settlement expired in 1907-1908.

2. The táluka consists of 142 Government and 32 inám villages. These proposals refer to the former only; the latter are not to be dealt with now, the inámdárs being unwilling to have a survey settlement introduced. The inámdár of Shringeri, however, is reported by the Mámlatdár to be willing to have his village surveyed. Of the inám villages 28 are surveyed and 4 are unsurveyed.

3. The last settlement of the 142 Government villages took place at various times as follows:—

119 villages settled as part of the old Hángal Táluka, and the Tadas Mahál of the Hubli Táluka, under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2854 of 3rd May 1877;

18 villages as part of the old Kod Táluka, under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1678 of 27th March 1879;

4 villages as part of the old Bankápur Táluka, under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1081 of 16th February 1876;
and

1 (Gázipur) under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1469 of 3rd March 1902.

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The settlement was in all the cases a First Revision Settlement. The period of guarantee was varied so as to make it expire simultaneously in all the villages.

Position, Physical Features, Soils.

4. The táluka lies in the south-west of the district, is approximately square in shape, and has an area of 299 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Bankápur Táluka, on the east by Karajgi and Kod Tálukás, on the south by Mysore, and on the west by Kánara. Except in the east the surface is uneven, being covered with wooded knolls and risings and intersected by numerous nállás, on the banks of which date-palms grow abundantly. The east is open; much of the south and west is covered with forest.

(5. The táluka is very well watered. The Várda flows across the south-east of it from south to north; and of local streams the Dharma is the largest rising in the west and flowing north-east right across the táluka to fall into the Várda. There are besides numerous nállás and a huge number of tanks.) The Várda dries up at shallow places in the hot weather; the flow in the Dharma is perennial. A good many of the tanks contain water all the year round and in

the beds of the larger nállás water can always be found by digging. Neither the rivers nor nállás (except in so far as they feed the tank) are used to any great extent for irrigation.

6. The Dharma Canal (fed by the Dharma River) traverses the táluka from near Shringeri in the west to Adur in the east, with branches to Alur, Havangi and Jekinaikankopp. The Naregall Canal leaves the Dharma River about 4 miles west of Naregall and flows eastwards, falling into a tank near Naregall village. These are important irrigation works, irrigating 7,278 and 1,208 acres respectively.

7. In the east and north-east the soil is generally black with an admixture of red; in the west and south it is red or (in rice land) reddish grey. As the survey records show the black soil is generally of full depth ($1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits) except where it is in proximity to red, when it is about half a cubit deeper than the red. Red soil varies in depth from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits.

8. The rainfall at Hángal is 33.65 inches.) From west to east the rainfall varies greatly, the west of the táluka being a purely rice and ragi and the north-east a purely dry-crop region.

POPULATION.

I.—Religion.

9. Details are given in Appendix E. Hindus comprise no less than 83 per cent. of the entire population and Musalmáns 16 per cent., the others being negligible.

10. Of the Hindus, 41 per cent. are Lingáits, who constitute over $\frac{1}{2}$ of the entire population. Practically all of them are land-holders or cultivators, the well-to-do being rural sávkárs. Bráhmans number 2,367; some are agriculturists and some merchants, but probably most are rural sávkárs who, besides holding land, advance money to agriculturists and trade in agricultural produce.

11. The Musalmáns are land-holders, generally of the poorer class, or labourers.

II.—Education.

12. In 1882-1883, as appears from the *Gazetteer*, there were, excluding private schools, 28 boys' and 1 girls' school in the táluka; but unfortunately there is no record of attendance. In 1907-1908 there were 24 boys' and 2 girls' and 15 recognized private schools (*vide* Appendix H). This gives an increase of 7 schools, but the real increase may not be even so much, for in 1882-1883 there were 36 recognized private schools in the district, and one or more of these may have been in this táluka. Unrecognized private schools existed then and exist now.

13. The numbers on the rolls of Government and recognized private schools, classified according to caste, in 1881 and 1905-1906, are shown in the following table:—

Caste.	1881.			1905-1906.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Musalmáns	112	7	119	275	34	309
Bráhmans	214	13	227	160	42	202
Other Hindus	764	60	824	1,005	140	1,145
Low castes	1	1	2	3	...	3
Total	1,091	81	1,172	1,443	216	1,659

The figures for 1881 are not very reliable, but I think that inferences as to the relative increase for the various castes may safely be drawn, and it is satisfactory to note that this table indicates a great increase in the attendance of girls as compared with boys, and in the attendance of Musalmáns, "other Hindus," and low castes, as compared with Bráhmans.

14. At the present time there is one school for every 8.3 square miles of area and every 1,703 of population. The total average attendance is only 1,447 out of a population of about 70,000.

15. It seems improbable that any great increase in the number of literates can have taken place. I have been unable to ascertain the proportion of the population able to read or learning in 1881, but in 1901 it was only 4.47. The average for the district was 6.7. These figures show that educationally this is one of the backward tálukás, and this backwardness, I may add, is a result and concomitant of its relative lack of prosperity.

16. The figures for 1896-1897 and 1907-1908 given in Appendix H show that plague, which appeared in 1899 and has now disappeared, has caused no permanent decrease in attendance. In 1905-1906, however, plague had not yet disappeared and the average attendance was only 1,172.

III.—Occupation.

17. Appendix D gives details of the population according to occupation.

18. Sixty-nine per cent. of the people are agriculturists, and of the agriculturists 77 per cent. have an interest in land, the remainder being farm servants and field labourers. Of those having an interest in land 84 per cent. are occupants who themselves cultivate and only 6 per cent. are occupants who do not cultivate. *Prima facie* these figures indicate a healthy state of affairs.

19. Of non-agriculturists 47 per cent. are craftsmen. With the exception of a few weavers they are the ordinary village craftsmen, who supply some of the purely local wants.

20. Traders, whether wholesale or retail, are the most important section of the class "others," which comprises 43 per cent. of the non-agriculturists.

21. In short, with the exception of a number of traders, the population is entirely agricultural, in the sense that non-agriculturists exist merely for the supply of some of the wants of the agriculturists. The great bulk of the agriculturists are Lingáits.

22. The density of population per square mile increased from 220 in 1881 to 260 in 1901. There is thus, considering that the táluca is predominantly a wet-crop area, no pressure of population on the soil.

Census.—Plague.

23. The figures of population since 1872 are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Population.	Number of villages to which figures in column 2 refer.	Remarks.
1872	67,390	174	} Figures taken from Census Return.
1881	65,787	175	
1891	74,506	175	
1901	77,784	174	
1906	69,659	174		Calculated with aid of birth and death statistics.

These figures illustrate in striking fashion the uncertainty and slowness of any increase of population in this region. During the 30 years 1846 to 1876 there was in the old Hángal Táluca an increase of only 9.19 per cent., the smallness of which Colonel Anderson ascribes to "the general tendency to

fever in this tract," adding that "there may too have been some loss of population by emigration into the contiguous parts of Kánara, where the population has certainly much increased in the past 30 years (1846 to 1876)." From 1872 to 1881 there was a decrease in Hángal Táluka as at present constituted, due perhaps to the famine of 1876-1877, though not because the crops were particularly bad, but because famine elsewhere induced very high prices here and may thus have compelled the poorer classes to emigrate in search of a livelihood. From 1881 to 1891 there was a satisfactory increase of 13.3 per cent. This was a period of prosperity for the táluka and a good deal of waste land was brought under cultivation (*vide* paragraph 82 below). The increase, however, is so exceptional that I suspect some of it to be due to the return of some of those who had emigrated in the preceding decade.

24. From 1891 to 1901 there was an increase of only 4.4 per cent. This meagre increase I attribute to the chronic unhealthiness of the western part of the táluka, aggravated in the closing years of the decade by plague, which not only increased the death-rate but also probably caused emigration to non-infected regions. The chief causes of this unhealthiness are the continual prevalence of fever, the average annual number of deaths from this cause for the years 1893 to 1897—before plague appeared—being no less than 1,513 out of a total death average of 2,351, and intermittent outbreaks of cholera.

25. Since 1901 there has been a great change for the worse, due to plague. From figures supplied by the Sanitary Department I find that from the beginning of 1901 till the end of 1906 deaths exceeded births by 9,120, and that even since 1891 there has been a *decrease* of population amounting to about 6.5 per cent. From 1881 to 1906, *i. e.*, during the space of 25 years, the population has increased by less than 4,000, the percentage increase being, I calculate, only 5.9 per cent.

26. The first *recorded* plague deaths occurred in 1899 and amounted to 550. The epidemic reached its height in 1902 with 2,541 deaths, since when it has gradually subsided, disappearing altogether in 1906. The disappearance of plague ended the rapid decrease of population which took place for several years, and, with luck, a steady increase may now take place; but the chronic unhealthiness of the western part of the táluka will always have an adverse effect on the natural rate of increase, and the population is at present little more than it was in 1872, 37 years ago.

Communications.

27. The táluka has five main roads. The Havanur-Yekkambi road enters it in the south-west and traverses it in a north-easterly direction *via* Alur and Adur, reaching the railway at Haveri 8 miles east of the táluka border. The Harihar-Samasgi road traverses the táluka in a (roughly speaking) east by south direction *via* Tilvalli, branching off from the Havanur-Yekkambi road in the south-east corner of the táluka. This road opens up communication with the railway at Byádgi *via* Havasbhávi in Kod Táluka. The Tadas-Gondi road traverses the táluka from south to north, opening up communication with Hubli. From this road two branches diverge, one running west into Kánara from a point about 2 miles north of Hángal, and another north-east to join the Poona-Bangalore road at Bankápur from a point about 4 miles north of Hángal. These two branch-roads together with the part of the Tadas-Gondi road connecting them are sometimes referred to as part of the Gadag-Palla road.

28. The chief function of these roads is to connect the parts of the Mallád through which they pass with the railway. A glance at the map will show that to this táluka they afford easy communication with Kánara and Mysore on the west and south and with the railway the markets on it (Hubli, Bankápur, Haveri, Byádgi, Ránebennur, Harihar) and the great lines of road communication to the east and north. The villages in the east which lie off the Havanur-Yekkambi and Harihar-Samasgi roads, and a few in the north-west corner of the táluka are the worst off in the matter of communications. The bulk of the trade of the táluka sets east and north and hence the importance of the facility of communication which the táluka enjoys in these directions.

A few small local roads shown on the map need not be enumerated in detail.

29. All the roads specified are fully metalled with the exception of 1½ miles near Gondi village of the Tadas-Gondi road. The Havanur-Yekkambi road is fully bridged except at the Várda River, and the others are partly bridged. All are passable for carts throughout the year for through communication with the Mallád and with the railway, except the Havanur-Yekkambi and Harihar-Samasgi roads during the monsoon, where they cross the Várda. Through communication on the former is maintained by means of a ferry, but on the latter is blocked.

30. Thirty years ago the part of the Havanur-Yekkambi road from Alur to the Várda River did not exist, and the part of the Tadas-Gondi road north of the point where it diverges from the Gadag-Palla road was still under construction. The rest of the roads, though they existed then, were unmetalled and impassable in the monsoon. The important roads of the táluka are thus not only more numerous than at last settlement but with one exception afford both local and through communication all the year round instead of only in the fair season.

31. What the táluka now requires is a number of local roads, especially in the east, so as to bring every village within easy reach of a main road.

Markets.

32. For retail trade there are 13 bázár towns within the limits of the táluka—a list of them showing retail sales is given in Appendix C—and these, supplemented by others near the borders, such as Bankápur, Kaginelli and Chikkbasur, bring every village within 3 or 4 miles of one, generally of several bázár towns.

33. Alur is easily the chief one, judging by value of weekly sales, and next in importance come Bommanhalli, Tilvalli and Hángal.

34. It is impossible to ascertain accurately the value of the weekly sales, and the figures given in Appendix C are only approximate. Rice is naturally the chief article of sale except in the north-east of the táluka where jowári predominates. Ragi, betel-nuts, betel-leaves and chillies are also sold to a fair extent. These are all products of the táluka. Of imported articles the chief are oil, cloth and (at Alur) cattle.

Trade.

35. The trade *foci* of the south of Dhárwár District and the country to the west lie, by force of circumstances, east of Hángal Táluka on the railway, at such places as Byádgi, Haveri and Ránebennur, and consequently the trade of Hángal is almost purely local, consisting of the export of the surplus produce of the táluka, chiefly rice, betel-nuts and (from the east) cotton and jowári, and the import of certain commodities for local consumption, such as oils, cloth, pulses and sugar. The chief centres are Alur, Bommanhalli and Chikkavsi, but particularly the first named, where there are about 40 traders working with an estimated total capital of Rs. 40,000.

36. Rice, chiefly in the form of cleaned rice, is bought by local traders from the rayats of the neighbouring villages and is exported to the north-east of Dhárwár, to Bijápur, Byádgi, Bangalore and other places, in compliance with orders received by post. Sometimes traders come from these places to buy personally, and a few petty local traders take rice to sell in the bázárs of the neighbouring parts of the district to the east.

37. Garden produce, chiefly betel-nuts, is disposed of by local traders to merchants of Byádgi.

38. Cotton and jowári are grown only in the eastern part of the táluka. The north-east corner of the táluka in fact differs in a striking way from the rest of it, and is unmistakably a continuation without change of the cotton-

jowári region stretching far to the east. Cotton is sold direct to traders from Hubli, Karajgi, Savanur and other places, or to petty local dealers of Alur, Sangur, Devihosur, etc., who export it to Hubli. Some rayats take their own cotton to Hubli for sale, generally by road. The jowári trade is much less important. This crop is bought up in the bázárs by local traders, chiefly of Alur, who dispose of it to dealers from Sirsi and other places in the Mallád.

39. Chillies and sugarcane are also exported, chiefly to Byádgi.

40. Imported articles, already mentioned in paragraph 35, come almost wholly from Byádgi. Apart from the ordinary articles of trade, Alur enjoys some importance as a centre for supplying the neighbouring parts of the Mallád with cattle. Dealers bring cattle from Navalgund, Hubli and other places, and sell them in Alur to local land-holders and also to dealers from Sirsi. The cattle are practically all of the local breeds, described compendiously in the vernacular as "jawári."

41. The trade of the táluka has developed but little since last settlement. The railway has diverted to itself the rice and cotton trade which used to go coastwards by road, and has steadied prices and made easy the prompt disposal of surplus produce. But 30 years ago as now the surplus produce of the táluka was regularly exported, and there has been no change in the articles of export. Also, two routes of the immense cotton trade, which went to the coast until the opening of the railway, passed through this táluka, and thus created a great demand for fodder during the fair season, and the extinction of this demand in 1886 probably lowered the value of surplus fodder and of much of the poorer dry-crop land of the táluka.

Industries.

42. There are no manufactures of any importance whatever. The 92 cotton and 28 woollen looms (*vide* Appendix G) produce coarse cotton cloth and ordinary coarse blankets or kámblis respectively. There are 6 oil-presses—3 or 4 of them at Tilvalli—used for the manufacture of castor oil, and a factory for cleaning rice at Shirmápur, where an average of 10 coolies are engaged for two months annually.

43. At last settlement the state of affairs was much the same. The oil-pressing industry has declined—twenty years ago there were 9 presses in Tilvalli—and doubtless also cotton weaving, before the advance of imported articles, but even 30 years ago neither of these industries was of any importance. Then, as now, cleaning rice was a domestic industry in every western village.

RAINFALL.

I.—General Character.

44. This táluka, like the rest of the district, enjoys three distinct and mutually supplementary periods of rainfall. At the end of April and during May showers fall and enable the cultivators to prepare their lands for sowing. These preliminary showers usher in the south-west monsoon rains which continue till towards the end of September. Then in October, November and December supplementary rain falls, brought by the late or north-east monsoon. Throughout this táluka, however, the south-west rains vastly predominate, both in quantity and agricultural importance, the late rains supplying only 2·27 out of a total of 33·65 inches.

45. The west of the táluka is almost entirely dependent on the south-west rains which there are very heavy. Superior dry-crop cultivation is consequently quite impossible, and this is a purely rice region with the inferior grain ragi as the staple dry-crop. Towards the east the south-west rains rapidly diminish, while the late rains, though never comparable in amount with the south-west, become of some importance. Consequently, superior dry-crop cultivation becomes possible, and half way across the táluka, more particularly in the south, cotton and jowári begin to appear in competition with rice. Still farther east rice becomes less and cotton and jowári more frequent, until in the north-east a typical superior dry-crop region is reached.

46. The change in the character of cultivation is exceedingly rapid, a distance of only 4 or 5 miles separating pure dry-crop country on the east and pure rice country on the west from a middle region in which rice and superior dry-crops appear in about equal proportions; and this fact explains the large number of groups into which, as will appear, it is necessary to divide the táluka.

II.—Distribution within the Táluka.

47. In dealing with the precise distribution of the rainfall within the táluka, it is not possible here to follow the method I adopted for Karajgi, and by collating the rainfall statistics of this and neighbouring tálukas to define in a convincing way the tracts of equal and similar rainfall; for the forest in the west powerfully affects the rainfall in its neighbourhood, and thus introduces local irregularity.

48. In east of the táluka, however, the belts of equal rainfall run about parallel to those of Karajgi, that is to say, nearly parallel to the Poona-Bangalore road, which here runs from north-west to south-east. But if the táluka be supposed divided into such belts beginning from the east and proceeding westwards, then it is clear that the northern ends of these belts, being the farther west, approach the thickly forested region of heavy rainfall before the southern, and consequently, as soon as this begins to occur, the belts of equal rainfall approximate more and more to a north and south direction, that is to say, as one proceeds from east to west the belts of equal rainfall swing round with the motion that would be imparted by a right-hand screw.

49. That the distribution of the rainfall is such as I have said (whether the explanation of the cause be right or wrong) may be corroborated in several ways. In paragraph 81 of this office No. 1602, dated 1st July 1907 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Karajgi Táluka), I have shown that at Haveri (8 miles east of this táluka) the belts of equal rainfall run roughly north-west to south-east parallel to the Poona-Bangalore road. Now the rainfall at Hángal is nearly equal to that at Shikárpur in Mysore, so that the belt of equal rainfall at Hángal would pass through Shikárpur (*vide* map a), and thus would be much more directly north and south than those at Haveri.

50. The distribution of crops within the táluka is the best corroboration. I have divided the táluka into batches of villages (*vide* map b), and any one who knows this region will admit that the percentage of superior dry-crops (jowári and cotton being the typical ones) to total area sown is higher in batches A, B and C, that is, there is less moisture there than elsewhere. Here, then, the lines of equal rainfall have such a direction that they cut off this corner by itself, *i. e.*, they run north-west to south-east. Now the areas under ragi, jowári and cotton for batches D, E, F, G and H (*vide* map b) are :—

Batch.	Ragi.	Jowári.	Cotton.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
D ...	693	2,481	602
E ...	843	2,302	749
F ...	1,496	2,544	810
G ...	1,141	1,419	35
H ...	942	722	1

A comparison of the areas under jowári and cotton as compared with that under ragi in each of these batches makes it evident that batches D and E have a decidedly better dry-crop climate than in batch F, and that batch F in turn has a decidedly better dry-crop climate than batches G and H, which are fairly equal in this respect. That is to say, the rainfall belt which includes D runs east of F and includes E; while the belt to the west of D, which includes G,

runs west of F. A glance at the map will show that this means that in the west the belts run far more directly north and south than in the east.

51. The figures in the above table do not of course show the total areas under superior and inferior dry-crop cultivation in the various batches, but only under certain crops typical of these two kinds of cultivation.

Water-supply.

52. In Appendix J the water-supply is classified according to the nature of the source.

53. Drinking water is plentiful. Two streams traverse the táluka, and tanks and nállás are very numerous. Failing one or other of these sources the people have recourse to wells.

54. There are 852 wells and 1,149 tanks used primarily for irrigation. This is essentially a wet-crop tract, and the area cultivated with the help of irrigation is very great, as the following figures from Appendix B show :—

Average	
Gross cropped area.	Irrigated area.
Acres. 100,680	Acres. 36,468

The Dharma and Naregall Canals (with the tanks dependent on them) irrigate 7,278 and 1,208 acres respectively.

55. Water cannot be obtained by pát (water-channel) from either the Tungabhadra or Kumadvati by direct flow, but they sometimes overflow the land on their banks, some of which bears consolidated water and soil assessment in consequence. There are 56 acres, all garden scattered over 11 villages, for which water is obtained from the rivers and nállás by means of budkis or basket lifts, or a contrivance called "yát." There are also 376 acres irrigated by direct flow from nállás.

Cultivation and Crops.

56. Details of cultivation and crops for the years 1893-1894 to 1907-1908 are given in Appendix B.

57. The average areas under the chief crops for the 12 years 1893-1894 to 1907-1908 (omitting 1896-1897 1899-1900 and 1905-1906 as exceptional), as given in Appendix B, are :—

	Paddy.	Jowári.	Coarse grains.	Math and kulith.	Garden produce.	Condi-ments and spices.	Cotton.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres ...	42,689	17,378	13,647	4,769	1,101	2,018	7,445
Percentage on gross area cropped ...	42.4	17.26	13.55	4.74	1.09	2.0	7.39

Paddy is easily first in point of area, this being chiefly a wet-crop táluka. Jowári and cotton are confined to the eastern half of the táluka. The cotton is nearly all "Kumta." Of coarse grains ragi and "rala" (or Italian millet) are the chief. Math (kidney bean) is a minor crop; but kulith (horse-gram) is extensively grown. The area under garden produce is very small, but the

crops—betel-nut, betel-leaves, cocoanuts, vegetables—are, of course, very valuable. “Condiments and spices” may be taken as equivalent to chillies.

58. Second crops are grown only to a small extent, the average area being 5,812 acres. They are chiefly pulses, *viz.*, gram, green-gram (mug), black-gram (udid) and pávte, sown after rice.

59. Figures supplied by the Mámlatdár for the 4 years ending 1888-1839, corresponding to those in paragraph 57, are :—

	Paddy.	Jowári.	Coarse grains.	Math and kulith.	Garden produce.	Condiments and spices.	Cotton.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average acres ...	Acres. 42,699	Acres. 17,534	Acres. 13,387	Acres. 4,497	Acres. 1,429	Acres. 1,067	Acres. 7,803
Percentage on gross area cropped ...	41·61	17·08	13·4	4·38	1·39	1·91	7·60

A comparison makes it clear that there has been no noteworthy change in the relative areas under the various crops.

60. The great bulk of the kharif sowings takes place in June and July. The specific periods (known as ‘malis’) of the monsoon in which sowings take place need not be detailed for each crop, but ragi and rice are sown as soon as sufficient rain has fallen, and jowári in July; and these three crops are reaped in the order named. The only important rabi crop is cotton, which is generally sown late in August.

61. In the east of the táluka, the dry-crop rotation both for black and for red soil is much the same as that described for Ránebennur in paragraph 92 of this office No. 2140, dated 14th September 1908 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Ránebennur Táluka).

62. In the west all the dry-crop land is rather hard red and known as ‘hakkal.’ The rotation on it is generally ragi followed by kulith or gurellu (niger seed).

63. Many different names for varieties of paddy are in use, and I suspect that in different villages different names are current for the same variety. Rotation is fairly common, but not universal. Probably the most extensively grown variety is “mulbhátta” or (“dodbhátta,”) and the commonest rotation this variety followed by “karedaddi.” I understand from the rayats that the object of this rotation is to enable the field to be cleared of the noxious weed known as “myeri” grass. In the early stages of growth some of this grass is indistinguishable from “mulbhátta” and some from “karedaddi.” Consequently when “mulbhátta” is grown only part of the grass can be distinguished and removed, and in the following year “karedaddi” is sown to enable the rest to be removed. “Yeddabhátta” is another fairly common variety of paddy, and in lands with a poor water-supply “sannabhátta” is frequent. Paddy is drilled, not transplanted.

64. Except in the north-east, where it is good, cultivation is only moderately clean, specially in the dry-crop land in the west of the táluka. In the pure dry-crop region in the north-east, black soil is manured every two years, jowári being manured but not cotton; red soil is considered to require at least some manure every year, and if, as often happens, sufficient is not available for manuring in the regular way, the seed is mixed with manure before sowing. Elsewhere, rice and sugarcane are invariably well manured; and dry-crop land is manured for ragi or jowári or chillies, but not always for other crops, the supply of manure not being sufficient. The manure consists of farm-yard refuse dried in the sun.

Fallow.

65. The enormous area of fallow—41,450 acres out of a total occupied area of 136,38 acres—requires remark. Unfortunately details of the classification of this fallow are not available, since my inquiries shew the fallow return (Agricultural Return No. 2) to be altogether wrong.

66. I may say in the first place that occupants of their own accord very often leave small portions of their land fallow for various reasons (*e. g.*, because the portions cannot be conveniently cultivated, because they are required for grazing) and all these small portions make a considerable aggregate. Quarrels amongst co-sharers also account for a good deal of fallow. Even in a prosperous taluka like Karajgi about one-ninth of the occupied land lies uncultivated.

67. One cause of the exceptionally large area in Hángal is undoubtedly the fact that in the extreme west of the taluka there is some true fallow, necessary owing to the poverty of the soil and the lack of manure; but this cause accounts for only a small proportion of the total.

68. Another cause is lack of rayats. I found a good deal of land lying fallow simply because the owners could not find tenants. Comparing this taluka with Kod, which adjoins it, I find that for both the occupied area per unit of agricultural population (using 1901 figures) is almost the same, *viz.*, 2.5 acres for Hángal and 2.6 for Kod. Now the percentage of rice area on the gross cropped area is 42.4 in Hángal and 15.36 in Kod; thus Hángal is far more a wet-crop area than Kod, and if the population of Kod be regarded as about sufficient for the occupied area, it follows that the population of Hángal is very deficient, since wet-crop land requires far more labour for its cultivation than dry-crop.

It may be pointed out also that, as may be seen from column 14 of Appendix B, the area of fallow has increased since 1893. This is doubtless due to the decrease of population, amounting to 6.5 per cent. between 1891 and 1906. It is at first sight a somewhat surprising fact that in the same period the occupied area increased by 1,478 acres, but it is to be remembered that the east of the taluka has in spite of plague been fairly prosperous, and that it is not a matter of surprise that there should have been an increase of occupied area in that region as in the contiguous talukas of the east.

69. A result and concomitant of the deficiency of population is a deficiency of agricultural stock. Six acres of rice land or 8 to 16 acres of dry-crop are sufficient for a plough pair, so that for the taluka as a whole, even allowing for a normal area of fallow equal to 30 per cent. of the occupied area—and as the figures in Appendix B from 1893-1894 to 1895-1896 show this is an over-estimate—the average occupied area per plough pair ought not to exceed 12 acres, whereas, in fact, it is 13.2 acres. It seems clear, therefore, that the supply of stock is inadequate for the occupied area. The bases of this calculation are not perfectly secure, but the result is confirmed by a comparison with the neighbouring taluka of Kod, where the average occupied area per plough pair is 13.6 acres. Now, as I have just pointed out, Hángal is far more a wet-crop taluka than Kod, and therefore one would expect the average occupied area per plough pair to be much lower here than there, whereas they are about equal.

70. It is certain also that some land is kept fallow for grazing. A very large proportion, probably the majority of the survey numbers which contain rice land, contain also dry-crop, and the rayat grazes his cattle on the dry-crop portions. In fact, nearly all fallow land is more or less used for grazing, though I think that only a small proportion of the total is really necessary for this purpose, and that the rest is so used only because it is the best purpose it can be put to under existing circumstances; for the taluka has over 30 square miles of forest and 8,500 acres of other land open to grazing.

71. The great bulk of the fallow is dry-crop land. Rice land yields more profit than dry-crop, and hence is more fully cultivated; there are 46,209 acres classed as rice in the taluka, and the average area under that crop is 42,689

acres. Also, the area of fallow is very much greater in the west than in the east, as is clearly shown by the following figures :—

Batch (vide Map 5).	Fallow area (1905-1907).	Net cropped area (1905-1907).
	Acres.	Acres.
A + B + C ...	3,205	22,099
D + E ...	4,814	17,739
F ...	5,040	14,064
G + H ...	10,324	16,746
J ...	8,925	15,277
	82,308	87,925

72. As regards the customary fallows in the west my inquiries of the rayats revealed no very regular practice, and an examination of the crop registers yielded no result, owing to various parts of the same survey number being left fallow from year to year and owing to the occurrence of other than true fallow.

Agricultural Stock.

73. Appendix F gives particulars of agricultural stock for the years 1886-1887, 1900-1901, 1905-1906 and 1907-1908. The first named year has been selected because it is the earliest for which statistics exist in the required form. Ordinarily a comparison with 1907-1908 would have been sufficient, but, as the taluka has undergone certain vicissitudes in the interval, figures for the intermediate years 1900-1901 and 1905-1906 are found useful.

74. Between 1886-1887 and 1900-1901, if the figures can be trusted, the total number of cattle remained nearly stationary. The most striking variation in detail is the fall by 50 per cent. in the number of oxen for "other purposes," due in all probability to the transfer of the export and import trade of this and neighbouring tracts from the road to the railway which was opened in 1885. Fewer animals suffice to take the commodities the short distance to or from the railway. The number of carts did not decline simultaneously, because the rayats found it both convenient and profitable to carry their own produce the comparatively short journey to rail or market.

75. The increase in the number of she-buffaloes as contrasted with the decrease in cows may also be noted—a sign of prosperity, inasmuch as she-buffaloes are more costly to keep than cows, but are preferred as milch cattle by the rayats. He-buffaloes, on the contrary, decreased in number.

76. Between 1900-1901 and 1905-1906 there was apparently only a small decrease in total number of cattle (63,330 to 62,049), followed by a huge decrease in the following two years. But the figures are misleading, I think, though it is true there was rinderpest during these two years.

77. A considerable decrease would be expected between 1900-1901 and 1905-1906, simultaneously with the decrease in population and occupied area, and it is practically certain that the figures for that year are swollen by the inclusion of cattle which had been sent to the "mallad" for grazing, from the "desh" country to the east, owing to the deficiency of rain in 1905 and the failure of the early rains in 1906. By 1907-1908 these cattle had returned to their own villages, and the figures for that year give probably a fairly accurate indication of the present state of affairs.

78. It appears that since 1900-1901 there has been a decrease of cattle under all heads, the total decrease being 14.18 per cent. This result is, of course, natural, seeing that, besides some rinderpest, there has been a decrease in population and occupied area, and several distinctly poor seasons since 1900, and is but another sign of the misfortunes from which the taluka has suffered. The decrease in the number of carts, if the figures are accurate, is probably due to the same cause. The variations in the number of large ploughs appear to

be mainly due to the inaccuracy of the figures. I have already attempted to show (paragraph 69) that the supply of plough cattle is at present inadequate for the cultivation of the occupied land. At the same time I may add that during my tours in the taluka for 3 consecutive years I did not once receive a spontaneous complaint about lack of stock, and in only one or two cases of fallow out of a large number enquired into was lack of stock alleged as a cause. It may therefore be concluded that the supply of stock is about sufficient for the land which the existing population can cultivate.

79. In the west the cattle are practically all of the local breeds, described compendiously by the rayats as "jawári." In the east imported cattle, brought chiefly from Mysore, are found, and form about 15 per cent. of the whole number in that region.

Revenue History.

80. The figures (taken from Appendix O) of Government occupied and unoccupied cultivable area for the year 1879-1880 and for certain subsequent years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Occupied Government cultivable land.	Unoccupied cultivable land.
1	2	3
	Acres.	Acres.
1879-1880	80,171	10,106
1882-1883	78,239	9,409
1890-1891	83,201	4,630
1894-1895	83,202	4,643
1898-1899	84,823	3,867
1899-1900	84,817	3,904
1900-1901	84,822	3,948
1901-1902	84,895	3,870
1902-1903	84,841	3,901
1903-1904	84,827	4,016
1904-1905	84,761	4,111
1905-1906	84,879	4,233
1906-1907	84,627	4,165
1907-1908	84,708	4,109

The area of occupied cultivable land decreased very rapidly from 1879-1880 to 1882-1883. In 1883-1884 the tide turned, and there was a continuous increase upto 1890-1891, rapid at first, slowing off towards the end. Between 1890-1891 and 1894-1895 no appreciable increase took place. From 1894-1895 to 1898-1899 there was a continuous and fairly rapid increase. From 1898-1899 to 1907-1903 there was a decrease every year, except in 1900-1901, 1901-1902 and 1907-1908, when slight increases took place.

81. The course of events may with fair confidence be traced as follows. The rapidity with which land was resigned between 1879 and 1882 suggests that much of it was not regularly, if at all, cultivated, and was probably under grass. Finding the assessment largely increased—46 per cent.—the rayats retained only such land they could fully cultivate or found it profitable to keep under grass and resigned the remainder.

82. It thus came to pass that in 1882-1883, in spite of the transfer of 2,855 acres of unoccupied Government waste to forest, there was an area of 9,409 acres still left. But the population was steadily increasing, land was rising in value, and the railway was opened in 1885-1886. Hence land began to be taken up once more, the increase being fairly rapid upto 1888-1889 and then slow till 1894-1895. It is to be noted, however, that the increase in occupied area by no means kept pace with the increase in population, the latter increasing by 13.3 per cent. between 1881 and 1891 and the former by only 6.3 per cent. between 1882-1883 and 1891-1892.

83. The average assessment per acre of the land taken up between 1882-1883 and 1894-1895 was Rs. 1-8-7, while the land still waste in the latter year bore an average assessment of Rs. 1-3-5 per acre. It was therefore in general, as would be expected, the best of the waste land that was taken up.

84. Next followed an increase in the rate of occupation of waste land from 1895-1896 to 1898-1899. This was caused by the conversion of 1,225 acres of forest into assessed waste land in 1895-1896.

85. Thereafter there has in general been an annual decrease, the total occupied area being 84,708 acres in 1907-1908 as against 84,823 in 1898-1899. This decrease I attribute to the decrease in population, amounting to about 10,585 or 13.4 per cent. between 1898 and 1906, accompanied by poor seasons. The decreases generally took the form of absolute relinquishment or of forfeiture for non-payment of land revenue, and, as is shown by the following figures (supplied by the Mámílatdár), of forfeitures and relinquishments in Government villages between 1898-1899 and 1906-1907 inclusive, were almost entirely confined to the western half of the táluka :—

Batch (vide Map b).	Area for- feited or relinquished.
	Acres.
A + B + C ...	22
D + E ...	50
F ...	20
G + H + I ...	400

86. The trivial increase in 1900-1901 was due to a mistake in survey. The increases in 1901-1902 and 1907-1908, remarkable in the midst of a succession of decreases, were probably due to the high prices of cotton and other crops prevailing in 1900 and 1906.

In the matter of revenue collections, there were outstandings at the end of every year from 1879-1880 to 1889-1890 except 1887-1888; but the total for the eleven years was only Rs. 3,630, or an average of Rs. 330 per annum. Of this total amount Rs. 276 were remitted, the balance being ultimately collected.

For 1890-1891 to 1894-1895 there were no outstandings.

88. From 1895-1896 to 1904-1905 there were outstandings every year, amounting in all to Rs. 8,720, or an average of Rs. 872 per annum. Of these outstandings the amount of Rs. 637 shown in column 18 was finally remitted, the land being forfeited except in the case of Rs. 39, which were remitted on account of deficiency of water-supply for irrigation. The balance of Rs. 8,083 has now been collected, with the exception of Rs. 484 for the year 1904-1905.

89. In 1905-1906, 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 there were large outstandings, the aggregate for the 3 years being Rs. 135,493.

90. Of the total outstandings (Rs. 104,524) at the end of 1905-1906, Rs. 70,622 were authorized suspensions, and Rs. 33,902 were unauthorized arrears. Of the suspensions Rs. 6,183 and of the unauthorized arrears Rs. 3,793 were still outstanding at the end of 1908-1909. In 1905-1906 Rs. 20,534 were remitted.

91. At the end of 1906-1907 Rs. 16,550 of that year's revenue remained outstanding. Of that amount Rs. 9,703 were suspensions and Rs. 6,847 were unauthorized arrears. Of the former Rs. 1,061 and of the latter Rs. 5,794 are still outstanding. In this year Rs. 13,556 were remitted.

92. The amount of Rs. 14,419 outstanding at the end of 1907-1908 consisted of unauthorized arrears, and of that amount Rs. 7,928 are still in arrears. In this year Rs. 101 were remitted.

93. In the matter of coercive processes the Mámílatdár can furnish me with figures only for 1893-1894 onwards, from which I take the following information :—

Period.	Total number of notices.	Number of cases of fine.	Number of cases of distraint.	Number of cases of forfeiture and sale of land.
1	2	3	4	5
6 years (1893-1894 to 1898-1899) ...	1,738	22	10	21
8 years (1898-1899 to 1907-1908, omitting 1904-1905 for which figures are not available) ...	4,518	3	2	28

These figures, especially when compared with those for, say, Ránebennur (*vide* paragraph 125 of this office No. 2140, dated 14th September 1908), indicate that there has been some difficulty in collecting the revenue. Of the 14 years covered by the figures only 5 are without cases of forfeiture and sale.

94. It thus appears that upto about 1893-1899 the taluka made fair progress, the area of occupied land gradually increasing, but that since that year a great change for the worse has taken place. The population decreased rapidly up to 1906, and the occupied area decreased also to some extent. Considering the tenacity with which owners cling to their land, even a small decrease in occupied area is very significant. Since 1895-1896 there have been outstandings every year, the average being Rs. 11,093 per annum, and of recent years (*vide* paragraphs 90 to 92) unauthorized arrears have been heavy and difficult of collection. Coercive measures appear, in the circumstances, to have been used very sparingly, but have been found far more necessary here than in the neighbouring talukás of Karajgi and Ránebennur.

95. The remissions shown in column 4 against 1882-1883 were made under the orders of Government in accordance with the usual practice at the introduction of revision settlements.

Prices.

96. As a measure of prices just prior to the introduction of the current settlement I take averages for the period 1868 to 1876. Up to 1867, as Colonel Anderson points out, the influence of the American war was still apparent in the high range of prices, and for that reason I choose 1868 as the earliest year from which to reckon. The figures for the years 1868 to 1873 are taken from the list forming Appendix A to Colonel Anderson's report, regarding which he writes: "After careful examination and inquiry and collation with other price-lists, this list is, I think, in the main, trustworthy." Some of the items he modifies as obviously inaccurate, but none of them refer to the years 1868 to 1873. The figures for 1874 to 1876 I take from paragraph 42 of his report. These figures he obtained by taking "the average of different statements for each of recent years, so as to reduce the chance of material error as much as possible."

97. The average prices so found are these, in sers of 80 tolás per rupee:—

Jowári.	Rice in husk.	Ragi.	Jágrí.
34	33	49	8

They are, I think, as accurate a statement as we can get of the range of prices during the last years of the original settlement. Colonel Anderson also gives figures for wheat, linseed, betel-nuts and cocoanuts; but since no recent figures are available for comparison with them, I have omitted them. Betel-nuts ought, I think, to be included in the taluka price register.

98. Regarding the calculation of the present average prices for comparison with these, I may say that the average price obtained in the taluka for agricultural produce during any period ought, strictly speaking, to be calculated from prices and outturn combined; or rather, in the matter of food-crops from prices and surplus produce combined, for the proportion of the outturn of food-crops required by the rayats for domestic use must clearly be left out of account. But this method, though theoretically correct, must be abandoned, inasmuch as reliable valuations of the outturn from year to year are not available, far less

reliable figures of surplus produce; and calculations must therefore be made from prices alone.

99. Now, in calculating average prices from statistics of prices alone, years of exceptionally high prices due to causes which also produced an abnormally poor outturn locally must be left out of account; for while the exceptionally high price in any year, taken account of by itself, would imply a gain for the rayat, taken in conjunction with the poor outturn it almost invariably means a loss. This statement may be disputed on the ground that the high price may balance the deficiency of saleable produce; but how improbable this is may be seen from the following facts. If the outturn of a purely export crop is half the normal, the price must be 100 per cent. higher than normal if the rayat is not to suffer loss. And in the case of food crops, the improbability of the increase in price balancing poorness of outturn is very much greater. For, suppose the normal outturn of a field to be 0, and that a poor year come in which the outturn decreases by 33·3 per cent., *i. e.*, is $\frac{2}{3}$ 0—an easily possible occurrence. Suppose also that for domestic consumption the rayat requires $\frac{1}{2}$ 0. Then in normal years he has a surplus of $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 for sale, whereas in the aforesaid poor year he has a surplus of only $\frac{1}{6}$ 0; or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the surplus in a normal year. Hence when the outturn decreases by only 33·3 per cent. the rayat can escape a loss only if prices increase by 200 per cent. ! Thus, in such circumstances, an increase in price of even 100 per cent. which, taken account of by itself in calculating average prices would imply an enormous gain for the rayat, really means a great loss for him. No wonder that the rayat always prefers a satisfactory crop and normal prices to a poor crop and accompanying high prices, a preference by the way which in itself shows that high prices seldom or never balance deficiency of produce. Exceptionally high prices accompanying abnormally poor years must therefore be omitted if the result is not to be altogether misleading.

100. For similar reasons, years of exceptionally low prices due to causes which also produced abnormally good crops locally ought to be omitted; for while the low price by itself implies a loss for the rayat when it is taken in conjunction with the good outturn, there is generally a gain for him. This is shown by the fact that the better his crop, the more pleased the rayat. Besides, the railway has steadied prices, so that an abundant harvest does not lower, nor a poor harvest raise, them to the same extent as formerly. However, as there appear to be no bumper years amongst those to be dealt with, I leave the omission of such years out of account, and confine myself to the omission of abnormally poor years. This course is obviously favourable to the rayat. It might of course be objected that I ought to apply the same process to the prices for 1868 to 1876 with which present prices are to be compared, and the fact that this is not done also probably influences the comparison in the rayat's favour.

101. As a measure of the prices of food crops at the present time, I take figures for the decade 1898 to 1907, omitting, however, for the reasons just stated, those of 1900, 1901 and 1906 for jowári and nágli, and those of 1900, 1901, 1906 and 1907 for rice. The seasons 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1905-06 were abnormally poor for all three crops, and the season 1906-07 for rice. These abnormal years may appear strangely numerous in so short a period; but it is well-known that the past decade has on the whole been a distinctly unfavourable one. The price of jágri does not appear to be very sensitive to the vagaries of the seasons locally, and I have therefore made no omissions in the case of that crop.

102. The prices so obtained are:—

Name of crop.	Price in sers and chstaka per rupee.	
	1	2
	S.	C.
Jowári	19	12
Rice (cleaned)	12	9
Nágli	27	6
Jágri	6	9

Compared with prices just prior to the introduction of the current settlement, these figures show increases of 72 per cent. for jowári, 31 for rice, 79 for nágli and 22 for jágri. I find from figures given in the price registers that the average ratio of the price of rice in husk to cleaned rice, expressed in

weight per rupee, is very nearly 2 to 1, and I have used this ratio in making the calculation of increase in price for rice.

103. Appendix N contains all available figures of price for the period of the current settlement, and begins only at 1888-89. The following table shows the variations in prices of jowári, rice, nágli and jágri since 1868, so far as figures are available:—

Name of Crop.	Percentage increase of price for 1888-89 to 1897 over that for period 1868 to 1876.	Percentage increase of price for decade 1898 to 1907 over that for 1889-90 to 1897.
1	2	3
Jowári	38.42	24
Cleaned rice	32.66	—1
Nágli	50.77	19
Jágri	14.29	7

Notes.—1. The sign (—) signifies a decrease.

2. Prices for 1897 for jowári and nágli have been omitted, these crops in 1896-97 being exceptionally poor and prices abnormally high.

These figures, so far as they go, indicate a steady increase in price since 1868, except in the case of rice, the average price of which has remained almost stationary for the past 20 years.

104. For tur dal and gram, Colonel Anderson gives no figures. Those in Appendix N indicate increases of 27.3 and 19.5 per cent. respectively for the decade ending 1907 as compared with the preceding 10 years. In making the calculations I have omitted figures for 1897, 1900, 1901, 1906 and 1907 for the reasons explained in paragraph 99 above. These crops are unimportant for the discussion of prices, as they occupy only a small fraction of the total cropped area, and are generally wholly required for domestic consumption.

105. No figures are available for cotton which is of some importance in the matter of prices occupying an area of 6,577 acres; but for the neighbouring talukas of Karajgi and Ranebennur I found an increase of about 5 per cent. as compared with the years just previous to the current settlement; and this may be accepted for Hángal also.

106. In the matter of prices it is the export crops that are the most important. In so far as agricultural produce is required for domestic consumption a rise in price means nothing for the rayat. The same remark applies to the produce he sells in the local bazár in order to buy ordinary articles of livelihood, for my inquiries show that the prices of these articles (including even imported ones, such as oil and cloth) have increased more or less in the same ratio as those of agricultural produce. For paying his assessment or rent and having something over the rayat very generally relies on the crops he grows wholly or partly for sale to dealers; and these are rice, betel-nuts, sugarcane, jowári, cotton, chillies, and, to a very small extent, ragi.

107. Now, as regards wet crop land, I find that the prices of rice and jagri have increased 31 and 22 per cent. respectively since Colonel Anderson wrote his report. No figures are available for betel-nuts unfortunately.

108. As for dry-crops, the price of jowári has increased by 72, of cotton by 5, and of nágli by 79 per cent. For chillies, no figures are available, but I have no doubt that here as in Kod, the price has increased enormously during the past 30 years (*vide* para. 98 of this office No. 2641, dated 28th October 1909). The crop is, however, of very little importance for this taluka, occupying only 2,018 acres, or 2 per cent., of the gross cropped area.

109. It is important to note that these increases in prices of dry-crops do not affect the whole taluka equally. Jowári and cotton are export crops and are grown chiefly in the east, so that this region has benefited by the increase in price of these 2 crops; while the west is hardly affected. On the other hand, nágli is grown in the west and not in the east, and there has been a great rise in price; but, again, this crop is so little exported and is so generally wholly required for domestic consumption and for the provision of ordinary necessities that the rise in price can hardly mean anything to rayats in general. It is thus clear that, so far as dry-crop land is concerned, the east of the taluka has

benefited considerably, and the west hardly at all. Thus a consideration of prices alone indicates the possibility of a considerable increase of assessment on dry-crop land in the east, but not in the west, and this is in fact what I propose.

Daily wages.

110. By inquiry in many villages I find that the general rate of agricultural wages is 3 annas for a full day's work, beginning about 7 A. M. and ending at dusk, with an interval of 2 hours in the middle of the day. If, however, as is a common practice, work does not begin till 10 or 11 A. M. the pay is 2 annas. Except at harvest time wages appear to be more commonly paid in cash than in kind. The ordinary rate of wages in kind is 3 'Dhárwár' sers (value, 3 annas) for a full day's work; but at harvest this rate is as much as doubled. These rates have been in force for very many years according to the statements of the rayats.

111. The Mámlatdár has furnished me with a statement of wages from which I give the following particulars:—

Years.		Wages.		
1		2		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1888-89 to 1892-93	...	0	3	0
1893-94 to 1897	...	0	3	3
1898 and 1899	...	0	3	6
1900 to 1903	...	0	3	0
1904 and 1905	...	0	4	0
1906 and 1907	...	0	3	0

These figures are sufficiently consistent with the results of my own inquiries, as stated in the preceding paragraph. It is to be remembered that they are averages for the whole year and therefore are a little higher than the rates in force at other than harvest time. There have been oscillations; but no increase on the whole is indicated. The exceptional figures for 1904 and 1905 are ascribed to plague, and to the increased demand for labour on account of the Mámlatdár's Kacheri having been in course of construction during these years.

Crop Experiments.

112. The following is a table of the crop experiments made within the limits of the taluka and recorded in the annual reports issued by the Director of Agriculture. In column 6 I have shown the incidence of assessment on gross produce calculated for a normal crop:—

Serial No.	Crop.	Total cat. rate in annas.	Assessment per acre.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of gross produce.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of gross produce of 12 annas, i. e., normal crop, calculated from Columns 3 and 5.	Kind of soil.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gram	6	Rs. a. p. 3 0 6	33.14	16.57	Brown ...	Only one crop of 2, the other being rice taken into account.
2	Linseed	12	2 9 2	23.39	23.39	Black ...	Do.
3	Ragi	8	0 5 10	4.81	3.20	Hard red .	
4	Rice	10	4 3 11	9.92	8.26	Black ...	Test area below the prescribed minimum.
5	Rice	10	3 11 8	9.33	7.77	Red.	

The experiments number only 5, and are of course far too few to furnish a reliable basis for general conclusion as to incidence of assessment within the táluka. However, so far as they go, they indicate a distinctly moderate pitch of assessment.

Variations in value of land.

113. Appendices K and M, supplied by the Inspector-General of Registration, furnish particulars of the selling and letting value of agricultural land for the two quinquennia ending 1895-96 and 1905-06.

114. In paragraph 187 of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Karajgi Táluka), I have argued at length that small reliance can be placed on these appendices. These arguments applied to cases in which the statistics referred to only one kind of land, and here the inclusion of several kinds of land (rice, dry-crop and garden) without distinction makes them still more (in my opinion, quite) useless. Consequently I need not refer to them further than to state that they indicate an increase in the value of land during the decade covered by them.

115. No satisfactory comparison with sale prices and rents 30 years ago is possible, owing to insufficient data. Regarding the old Hángal Táluka and old Tadas Mahál Colonel Anderson writes :—"Sales at 20 to 30 times the assessment may be freely met with, and some at much higher proportions." Such a statement may have been true of the area dealt with by him as a whole; but not, I think, of that part of it now included in the Hángal Táluka; for, from the list of cases given by him at the end of his report, I find that the average sale price of rice land was 10·43 times the assessment. The cases of garden and dry-crop land are too few to be of any use.

116. Regarding leases he does not state any general conclusion, but merely works out in detail four instances taken from the list appended to his report. From that list, taking all the cases together, and omitting four cases of very low rents, I find that the average rent of rice land was 2·03 times the assessment. The statistics for garden and dry-crop land are too meagre to be of any use.

117. I find from the Record-of-Rights that at the present day the selling and letting value of rice land are 2·41 and 25·16 times the assessment respectively. These figures indicate a rise of at least 40 per cent. in the value of rice land during the past 30 years.

118. Regarding grain rents Colonel Anderson wrote in his report of the old Hángal Táluka :—"Here, as everywhere in this part of the country, the ordinary terms of sub-letting on grain rents or share of the produce are half the gross produce, the owner of the land paying the Government demand. But special circumstances will modify these terms a little either way." At the present time rent is paid in kind in just more than two-fifths of the total cases of letting and is nearly always one-half of the gross produce. Almost invariably the landlord pays the assessment.

Proportion of land sublet.

119. Appendix I purports to show the extent to which land is sublet and the kinds of rent in vogue.

120. For Government occupied and inám land combined 36·71 per cent. of the survey numbers are sublet.

121. For Government occupied land 27·88 per cent. and for inám land 53·23 per cent. of the survey numbers are sublet. That the proportion of inám survey numbers sublet should be the greater is of course natural.

122. At the time of last settlement, Colonel Anderson states that in the old Hángal Táluka 27·6 per cent. of the Government occupied survey numbers were sublet.

123. From these figures it would appear that the proportion of Government occupied land sublet is the same as at last settlement. However, I do not think the figures in Appendix I are reliable; for the appendix refers to whole survey numbers, while of course a very large proportion of the survey

numbers are partly sublet, and the Mámíatdár in compiling the appendix has classified partly let survey numbers according to the class of the major portion. The chance of the resulting figures being far from an accurate indication of the proportion of land sublet is thus great.

124. This appendix will doubtless be modified at some future time, as exact information about subletting and rents is now available from the Record-of-Rights. Also, a statement is now prepared annually from the Record-of-Rights showing the area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists respectively. The figures for Hángal are :—

		Area.	Assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.
Land held by agriculturists	...	100,999	179,537
Land held by non-agriculturists	...	19,344	35,321

I have taken some trouble to secure accuracy—the figures given above are very different from those originally supplied by the Mámíatdár—and I think this statement is fairly reliable. The more correct classification which the Sub-Registrars will make in the future will no doubt improve the statistics as time goes on.

125. These figures indicate that only 16 per cent. of the occupied land in Government villages is in the hands of non-agriculturists. I suspect that this is an under-estimate ; but, so far as I have observed, the extent of land in the hands of non-agriculturists is not alarming, and there is no striking change for the worse. (One cause of this may be that the greater part of the táluka presents little attraction to the non-agriculturist from outside who wishes to invest money in land.)

126. So far as my inquiries—and they have been extensive—into exceptionally high rents have shown, rack-renting is very rare. (Here, as elsewhere in the south of Dhárwár District, the rural sávkárs probably form the most important section of the non-agriculturists. These men are very often of the same caste (Lingáyat) as their tenants, live amongst them, know their circumstances, and treat them fairly. A good many of these sávkárs cultivate some land themselves, by means of their servants, the land so cultivated being generally valuable garden land which requires great care and expense for its proper management.)

Summary.

127. The railway has steadied prices by bringing within reach a greatly increased area both of supply and demand. The rayat can now dispose promptly of all his surplus produce, undeterred by low prices or by fear of subsequent scarcity. Prices of rice and jagri “wet” crops have increased by over 30 and 20 per cent. respectively ; prices of jowári and nágli by over 70 per cent. and cotton by 5 per cent. The letting value of rice land has increased by at least 40 per cent. No data are available for dry-crop land. Road communication has been greatly extended and improved. There has been no increase in the cost of agricultural labour. There is no noteworthy extent of indebtedness.

128. On the other hand, there has been difficulty in collecting the revenue ; and since 1898-99 outstandings have been somewhat heavy. Since 1899 there has been a great decrease in population, and the population is now little more than it was 37 years ago. The supply of agricultural stock is inadequate for the cultivation of the occupied area. The average fallow area amounts to 41,450 acres in a total occupied area of 136,318 acres. The occupied area is less than it was in 1895-99.

129. It is important to note that these statements do not have an equal bearing on all parts of the táluka. I have already pointed out (para. 109) that the rise in prices of dry-crops greatly benefits the east, but hardly at all the

west, that the fallow area increases from east to west (para. 71), that forfeitures and relinquishments have occurred of recent years almost exclusively in the west, (para. 85) and that the west of the táluka is unhealthy. I may add here that the condition of the people is good in the east and middle of the táluka, but less satisfactory along the western border. In fact the east has in every way been far more prosperous and fortunate than the west.

130. It is thus clear that now at second revision settlement, the west of the táluka must be dealt with far more leniently than the east.

Present Settlement.

131. Map A appended shows the existing groups and rates.

132. The táluka was entirely re-measured by Colonel Anderson, but only partially reclassified. The procedure adopted was very similar to that described in paragraphs 160, 161 of this office No. 2140, dated 14th September 1908 (Report on Second Revision of Ránebennur Táluka). In this táluka as elsewhere in the district the old classification was found to be in general too low for the better and too high for the poorer soils. The water classification of rice and garden land was entirely re-done.

(b).—RICE LAND.

133. As elsewhere in the district, at first revision settlement a consolidated assessment for soil and water was levied on rice land, the maximum rate being Rs. 8 except in the lowest or farthest west group where it was Rs. 7 and in five villages (Yettinhalli, Kervadi, Kalgudi, Halibail and Hulgaddi) to the south-west of Tilwalli, which were settled as part of the old Kod Táluka, where it was Rs. 7-8.

134. The systems of soil and water classification and of assessment were precisely those described in paragraph 218 of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907 (Second Revision Settlement Report of Karajgi Táluka).

(c).—GARDEN LANDS:

I.—Mo'asthal.

135. Motasthal was assessed precisely as described in paragraphs 227 and 228 of the report just referred to.

II.—Pd'asthal.

136. A maximum rate of Rs. 15 was adopted.

Remarks on existing grouping.

137. The expansion of the southern half of group III (*vide* map a) so as to be wider than groups I and II and the northern end of group III combined demands remark. Colonel Anderson nowhere explains it. I think it is certainly due to the villages of this part of the táluka having been settled at different times. Roughly speaking, the villages west of a north and south line through Tilvalli were settled as part of the old Hángal and those east of it as part of the old Kod Táluka. Had all these villages been settled simultaneously it is very probable, I think, that the grouping here would have been different.

138. At one point in its length, group IV narrows almost to vanishing. This is apparently due to Colonel Anderson's desire (unexpressed and unexplained, unfortunately) to include in group III Alur, an important market town with excellent communications, which by position belongs, strictly speaking, to group IV. I do not object to this, nor to his explicitly including Hángal in group IV instead of group III, to which its position would assign it. Both villages are large market towns, uncommonly well off in the matter of communications, and lie just on the geographical borders of the groups in which they have been included.

139. The groups in the west run more directly north and south than those in the east. My remarks in paragraphs 48 to 50 above on the distribution of the rainfall will show that I think this is as it ought to be.

Proposed Dry-crop Groups.

140. In order to confirm my grouping, which I base on the usual considerations, I have as hitherto compiled statistics of sales and leases of dry-crop land from the Record-of-Rights and Mutation Register (compiled in 1905 and subsequent years), all recorded transactions from 1896 onwards being included. A very large majority of the cases of sub-letting are yearly leases for 1905 and subsequent years, and these transactions, more than any others, furnish a reliable measure of the value of land.

141. I made inquiries as usual in order to find out beyond what limits abnormally low or abnormally high rents could safely be regarded as spurious. The result was a surprise, inasmuch as I found that in a large proportion of the cases dry-crop land was let for merely the assessment or even less. To place this result beyond doubt, I made far more extensive and minute inquiries than usual into individual cases, besides interviewing all the chief land-holders.

142. I found that in the north-east of the táluka rents of dry-crop land were satisfactory and equal to those in the adjoining villages of Karajgi Táluka. Here a rent of less than twice the assessment may fairly be regarded as spurious, or, if genuine, then as one of the cases described in paragraph 169 of this office No. 2140, dated 14th September 1908 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Rálebennur táluka); but towards the west rents gradually diminish till ultimately rents equal to or less than the assessment become exceedingly common.

143. These low rents I attribute chiefly to the scarcity of rayats and stock in proportion to the occupied area. A great deal of land must of necessity lie fallow—the average is 41,450 out of a total occupied area of 136,318 acres—and naturally rice land is cultivated in preference to dry-crop, so that, if poor dry-crop land is to be let at all, the owner must be content with a very small rent. The necessity in the extreme west of customary fallows, owing to lack of manure and the pooriness of the soil, is another cause. I have besides noticed a good many cases in the west of the táluka in which the tenant rented both rice and dry-crop (“hakkal”) land from the same landlord, paying a good rent for the former, but only the assessment or less for the latter, which he generally used merely for grazing purposes.

144. It may seem hardly credible that land should be let at less than the assessment, since this implies a loss to the owner. But I sometimes found that the owner, not knowing the separate assessment on the various pieces of land held by him, was unaware of the loss in the particular case and was content that taking all his land into consideration he made some profit. Others again were aware of the loss, and pointed out that the same tenant cultivated rice land for them at a satisfactory profit, and merely used the “hakkal” land for grazing. Generally, however, I could find no such explanation, and the lessor would state that some years he made a profit and some not, or that he hoped to make a profit in the future.

145. As the minimum genuine rent expressed in multiples of assessment thus differed greatly for different parts of the táluka I was at a loss how to proceed with the operation of eliminating spurious cases from the statistics. Hitherto I had had no difficulty in finding a single limit which was sufficiently true of the whole táluka, but this is obviously not so here. I thought of taking a minimum multiple of 2 for rent expressed in terms of assessment for the eastern villages, and 1 for the western, and intermediate multiples for the villages in between. But as this would unduly complicate the statistics and perhaps render them of suspicious reliability owing to the difficulty of verifying the accuracy of the various limits I have preferred to abandon the attempt to get minutely accurate figures for each batch and have adopted only 2 limits. These are:—2 for the three batches A, B, C, forming the north-east corner of the táluka, and 1·3 for the other batches, all rents which are lower multiples of assessment than these being rejected. The multiple 2 is sufficiently correct for batches A, B, C; while 1·3 is too low for the most easterly of the batches to which it is applied, and too high for the most westerly. But it will be found, I think, that this inaccuracy hardly affects the utility of the statistics for con-

firming the grouping and rates which I propose. The maximum limit I fixed at 6; but rents of over 4 times the assessment are rare, and a lower or higher maximum limit would make very little difference.

146. I must also note that the work of compiling statistics is complicated by the fact that at first revision settlement no attempt was made to separate rice and dry-crop land comprised in the same occupancy into separate survey numbers. The consequence is that everywhere except in the east, mixed survey numbers are so common that they cannot be altogether neglected if a sufficient mass of statistics to yield reliable results is to be obtained. However, I excluded from the statistics all survey numbers in which the area of dry-crop land did not exceed 10 times the area of rice or 15 times the area of garden land, as well as all cases of sub-letting in which the rate of assessment gave rise to suspicion that an appreciable amount of rice or garden land was included, and I think that in this way the error still remaining owing to the inclusion of small pieces of rice and garden land was made very small.

147. The resulting statistics for each village are shown in Appendix S. They exhibit great variations from village to village, owing chiefly to the meagreness of the statistics in each particular case. It is only when masses of statistics are formed that true and reliable results are obtained, and I accordingly combined the figures for various batches of villages, the result being shown in the following table. These batches were formed on considerations of climate, markets and communications, in order to show clearly how and why I change the existing grouping. I have already referred to most of them in the section on rainfall, and I explain them in detail below:—

Batch.	Total area sub-let.	Assessment.	Total rent on land sub-let.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
A ..	1,448	2,397	7,438	3.10
B ...	501	824	2,254	2.73
C ...	903	1,109	3,327	3.00
D ...	949	856	2,022	2.36
E ...	1,833	1,456	3,580	2.45
F ...	2,082	1,777	3,776	2.13
G ...	1,227	722	1,620	2.24
H ...	693	418	839	2.01
I ...	930	404	788	1.95
	10,561	9,963	25,636	2.57

N. B.—In this statement the rent is calculated, in cases where the tenant pays the assessment to Government, by adding the assessment to the amount actually paid by the tenant to the landlord. Thus the multiple in column 5 diminished by unity is the profit expressed in multiples of assessment. By "rent" I always mean "gross rent" as calculated above; "net rent" I refer to as "profit" or "net rent."

148. The figures for sales, of which I make no use as being too unreliable, are shown in Appendix S.

149. These statistics comprise figures for all qualities of dry-crop land. As the multiple which rent is of assessment, is different for superior and for inferior soil, it inevitably follows that the multiple which rent is of assessment in any village or batch, depends not only on the letting value of land in that village or batch, but also on the proportions of superior and inferior soil contained in it. Hence in order to obtain figures dependent solely on the value of land, I have hitherto separated the figures for superior and inferior soils. In this connection I may refer to paragraph 174 of this office No. 2140, dated 14th September 1908 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Ránebennur Táluka). Government have, however, disapproved of this practice in paragraph 4 of their orders on my Report on the Second Revision of Karajgi Táluka (Government Resolution No. 4746, dated 14th May 1909), and I have accordingly discontinued it.

150. In connection with these rents there arises the important question whether they are paid in full in bad as well as in good years, and, if not, whether the landlord ultimately recovers the full amount. It is not easy to get exact information on the latter point, but the conclusion my inquiries lead to is that, though the rent is not paid up punctually in bad years, yet generally the landlord ultimately recovers the recorded rent. But if arrears remain outstanding for a long time the landlord sometimes finds it necessary to strike them off; or again, the tenant may die or be changed. Thus very generally, but not always, the landlord recovers the full amount. It is obvious that the exceptions will generally happen in the case of the more insecure-cropping land.

151. The groups which I propose to form are shown in the map marked *c*.

152. Group I coincides with batch A. It consists of the existing highest group with batch B cut off. This excision of batch B may seem surprising, considering its good communications; but I think it is fully justified on the ground of inferiority of climate. Good communications are no doubt an advantage, but superiority of climate is a far greater advantage—it matters little to the rayat how easily he can market his produce, if his fields cannot produce the produce. Now, it is no exaggeration to say that the climate changes for the worse, so far as dry-crop cultivation is concerned, with every mile to the west. So rapid is the change that in the north of the táluka there are 5 different dry-crop maximum rates with a distance of 8 miles, and that so many changes of rate are necessary is amply confirmed by the statistics of leases given in paragraph 147 above. Now, in the north-east corner of the táluka the line of equal rainfall is parallel to that in Karajgi Táluka, that is, nearly parallel to the Poona-Bangalore road, and cuts off batch B from the existing highest group. It is true batch B is fortunate in having a made-road running through it; but this advantage is far outweighed by its inferiority in climate and the fact that the Varda is unbridged and that most of the cotton from this region goes northward makes the advantage of proximity to the Havanur-Yekkambi road of less value than might at first sight appear.

153. My contention is confirmed by the lease statistics which are:—

Batch.	Multiple which rent is of assessment.
1	2
A ...	3.10
B ...	2.73

These figures show that land in batch B is of decidedly lower letting value than in batch A.

“These villages,” to quote Colonel Anderson, “are very well situated for the best dry-crop cultivation, both cotton and jowári thriving well.”

154. Group II consists of batches B and C. They lie in the same rainfall belt, and the lease statistics for the two on the supposition that the maximum rate is Rs. 2 for both (the necessary calculations being made for batch C), are:—

Batch.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
1	2
B ...	2.73
C ...	2.62

These figures show that the letting value of land is sufficiently equal in the two to justify their inclusion in one group.

155. The inclusion of Chikk-hullál in this group might be criticised on the ground of its being separated from the rest of it by the river Varda. But this village is itself a market town, it lies wholly within this climate belt, it is not far from the main road, and has the physical characteristics (flat, rich soil) of superior dry-crop tracts.

156. Here "the climate begins to be somewhat overmoist for the best dry-crop cultivation."

Group III.

157. Group III consists of batches D and E.

158. It will thus be seen that I have cut off batch F from Colonel Anderson's third group. I have already justified this in paragraph 50 above, where I have shown that batches D and E lie in the same climatic belt, while batch F lies in a different and inferior belt.

I confirm this conclusion by a reference to the figures for leases. They are:—

Batch.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
1	2
D ...	2.36
E ...	2.45
F ...	2.13

These figures confirm my change of grouping.

I may also refer to my criticism of the existing third group in paragraph 137 above.

159. This group has a still more moist climate than the preceding one. Strictly speaking some of the villages at its southern end project, partly at least, into the rainfall belt in which Group II lies, but they are badly off for communications, and the numerous nállás and tanks maintain an excessive supply of moisture.

Group IV.

160. Group IV consists of batch F.

161. If the lines of equal rainfall remained the same here as in the groups so far dealt with, this group would have continued to the north-west so as to include batch G. But I have already shown (paragraph 50) that the distribution of rainfall changes here, owing to the immediate neighbourhood of forest, the rainfall belt which includes G passing west of F. That this is correct, that is to say, that batch G belongs to a region of heavier rainfall, and therefore to a lower group, than batch F is confirmed by the lease statistics which are:—

Batch.	Existing maximum rate.	Multiple which rent is of assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	
F ...	1 8 0	2.13
G ...	1 4 0	2.25

The multiples are not very different; but it is to be noted that the maximum rate of G is lower than that of F, and therefore these two batches are properly assigned to different groups.

Group V.

162. Group V consists of batches G and H.

163. This group coincides with Colonel Anderson's fourth group, except that I have added the village Girsinkop, which seems clearly to belong to this group.

I have already shown (paragraph 50) that these two batches belong to the same climatic belt.

The lease statistics are:—

Batch.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Existing maximum rate.
G ...	2.25	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0
H ...	2.01	1 4 0

These statistics indicate that batch G is somewhat superior to batch H on the whole, and such is in fact the case. If map *b* be referred to, it will be seen that batch G extends more to the east than batch H, and thus includes villages which are superior for dry-crop cultivation to any in batch H. Had I been making proposals for an original settlement I should very probably have made the grouping slightly different here, by including some of the most easterly villages of batch G in my fourth group; but as will presently be seen, this would involve an increase of 20 per cent. in maximum rate in these villages (Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0), and I do not think such an increase is expedient.

164. In this group the climate has become so moist that ragi is the common dry-crop grain. This group is excellently well off for communications as compared with those so far dealt with, but this advantage does not nearly balance the inferiority of climate. Besides, dry-crop grains are hardly exported at all, and the rayats dispose of what little surplus they have in the nearest local market, so that the roads are not so great a benefit to dry-crop lands as might *prima facie* appear.

Group VI.

165. Group VI consists of batch I.

166. This group coincides with Colonel Anderson's lowest group except that I have cut off the village Girsinkop.

I tried dividing this group into two, by a line cutting off the south-west corner; but the lease statistics gave no indication of a variation in the value of land in the two parts; and I have therefore kept the group intact.

Here superior dry-crop cultivation is quite impossible. Ragi and kulith are, as a rule, the only dry-crop grains, and dry-crop land, unless very freely manured, requires frequent fallow.

Proposed Dry-crop Rates.

167. In paragraphs 129 and 130 I have endeavoured to show that for many reasons the west of the taluka must be treated far more leniently than the east. I may now add that this conclusion is confirmed by the difference in letting value of land in these two regions and that my proposals take the general form of an increase of assessment in the east but none in the west.

168. For group I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0.

169. This rate is the same as that already proposed by me for the neighbouring group on the east in Karajgi. This group lies in the same rainfall belt as the neighbouring Karajgi group, and some of its villages, particularly those at its northern end, are better off in the matter of proximity to road and rail communications than some of the villages of the latter.

That the rate should be the same as in the neighbouring Karajgi villages is amply confirmed by the statistics which are :—

Multiple which rent is of assessment.		
For this group.	For neighbouring Karajgi villages.	Remarks.
3.10	3.01	The present maximum rate is same in both cases, <i>viz.</i> , Rs. 2.

The multiple which rent is of assessment, calculated on a Rs. 2-4 maximum rate, is 2.76.

My proposal involves an increase in maximum rate for all villages from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4-0.

170. For group II, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2.

171. The multiple which rent is of assessment on a Rs. 2 maximum rate is 2.67 (as calculated from figures in paragraph 147 above). Thus a maximum rate of Rs. 2 produces nearly the same incidence of assessment on rent here as a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0 in the highest group.

My proposal involves an increase of maximum rate from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2 in 12 villages and no change in 4 villages.

172. For group III, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0.

173. This involves an increase of 2 annas (from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-10-0) in every village, except in Hospeth where the rate is increased from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-10-0.

This group lies between the higher groups to the east in which I propose a general increase of 4 annas and the lower groups to the west in which I propose no increase at all, and partakes of the characteristics of both.

For group IV, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0.

This involves no increase except in the 3 villages at the south-west corner where the rate is increased from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0.

With this group the region where no increase of assessment is allowable is reached. Here rent is a multiple of only 2.13 times the assessment. This figure I regard as very approximately correct. Consequently, no increase of assessment seems possible.

174. For group V, I propose a rate of Rs. 1-4-0.

This involves no increase except in the two detached villages, Halibail and Hulgaddi where the rate is increased from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0, and in Girsinkop where it is increased from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0.

Here the multiple expressing rent in terms of assessment is 2.16; and no increase of assessment seems possible.

175. For group VI, I propose a maximum rate of Re. 1.

This involves no increase in any village. The multiple expressing rent in terms of assessment is 1.95.

Proposed Rice Groups and Rates.

176. In the Government villages of this taluka there are 40,395 acres classed as rice. I have collected lease statistics which are given in some detail in Appendix T. The majority of survey numbers which contain rice land contain also dry-crop land, and this vitiates these statistics to a certain extent, for if only pure rice survey numbers were dealt with, the statistics would be very meagre. However, in order to eliminate as far as conveniently possible any error arising from this cause I have excluded from consideration altogether all survey numbers in which the rice area does not exceed one quarter of the dry-crop area, and from the remaining survey numbers have accepted

only cases in which the rate of assessment on the leased land exceeds the maximum dry-crop rate of the village, except for rice land of 6th water-class. An exception is necessary in the case of rice land of 6th water-class because such land is assessed at dry-crop rates. With these precautions I think it may be taken that the disturbance caused by the inclusion of dry-crop land is very small. These statistics I shall use to confirm my grouping.

177. A great deal of the rice land is let for grain rents, and I have converted these rents into money at the price for rice given in paragraph 102 above, *viz.*, the average price for the decade 1898 to 1907. This price is Rs. 7.4 per her of paddy—a her being 120 sers.

178. I propose to keep the existing rice rates quite unchanged (*vide* paragraph 133) except in the village of Girsinkop, where I raise the rate from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8; that is to say, I propose to form batches A to H, with the exception of the 5 villages to the south-west of Tilvalli (Yettinhalli, Kervádi, Kalgudi, Halibail and Hulgaddi), into one group, under a maximum rate of Rs. 8, these 5 villages into a second group under a maximum rate of Rs. 7.8 and batch I into a third group under a maximum rate of Rs. 7. A reference to the position of Girsinkop on the map will show, I think, that the proper rate for it is Rs. 8.

179. Though my proposed groups and rates practically coincide with the existing ones, I think some justification of them necessary; for though climate hardly counts at all in the formation of groups for rice land (since the rainfall has already been taken account of in fixing the water-class of the land), yet there remain the considerations of markets, communications and husbandry. Now batches D, G and H (*vide* map *b*) are better off for markets and communications than the others; and apparently the rates might equitably be higher there than elsewhere. The statistics of rent for the various batches are as follows:—

Batch.	Area of leased land.		Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.	
A	196		1,164	2,421	2.07
B	6		22	40	1.81
C	118		458	1,018	2.22
D	603		1,531	3,963	2.58
E	161		387	713	1.84
F	615		2,040	4,101	2.01
G	1,913		6,388	17,586	2.75
H	209		463	867	1.87
I	2,952		8,342	18,764	2.24

N. B.—In this statement the rent is calculated, in cases where the tenant pays the assessment to Government, by adding the assessment to the amount actually paid by the tenant to the landlord. By "rent" I always mean "gross rent" as thus calculated; "net rent," *i. e.*, gross rent *minus* the assessment, I refer to as profit or "net rent."

180. Now the multiples for D and G are certainly higher than for A, B, C, E, F and H in the same group with which I propose to include them, and at first sight an increase of rate in these two batches might seem justified. But, on analysing the individual cases of lease in order to ascertain with certainty the cause of the higher letting value of rice land in these two batches, I found that it was simply due to their containing a higher proportion of land under the canals (Dharma and Naregal), or under tanks fed by the canals. The chief land-holders of the taluka were unanimous in stating that, of the rice land in the taluka, that under tanks fed by the canals is most profitable, next that under the canals themselves, third *longo intervallo* that under other tanks, and last, unirrigated rice land. The lease statistics amply corroborate this statement, and in order to show this I have in Appendix T given for each village the statistics for land under the canals and tanks fed by them respectively. A perusal of this appendix will show that in batches D and G the multiple rent is of assessment is raised above the others simply by the large proportion of the leases that refer to land under the canals or tanks fed by them. Otherwise,

throughout batches A to H the letting value of rice land is pretty much the same, and accordingly I propose to retain all these batches in one group, with the exception of the five villages already specified in paragraph 178. (I have not excluded these villages from the batches A to H in the statistical table in paragraph 179 above, because their inclusion makes no practical difference and avoids confusion).

181. In further justification of forming this large area into only one group I may say that I think the advantages of markets and communications enjoyed by batches D, G and H are balanced by other advantages enjoyed by the most easterly batches. For batches G and H lie in a region where rice is the chief crop, and where the large wholesale rice markets lie, and the consequence is that rice must there be sold wholesale to dealers. On the other hand, farther east, the proportion of land under rice is much smaller, and thus the rayat who grows rice can easily dispose of it by retail in the local bazárs only a few miles farther east, and thus gets a higher price than the rayat in the west who sells his crop to dealers. Besides, the retail sale price of rice rises towards the east. Thus at Háveri the price is about 10 per cent. higher than at Hángal.

182. Group II consists of the five villages, named in the margin. These villages were assessed as part of the old Kod Táluka under a maximum rate of Rs. 7-8-0 and in general condition they are more akin to the adjoining villages of Kod than to those of Hángal. Accordingly since I retain the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 in the adjoining villages of Kod (*vide* para. 143 of this office No. 2641, dated 28th October 1909), I retain that rate here also. No increase of assessment is desirable.

1. Yettinhalli.
2. Kervadi.
3. Kalgudi.
4. Hulibail.
5. Hulgaddi.

183. Group III consists of batch I.

184. Colonel Anderson fixed a lower rate for this part of the táluka because in his own words "the rice lands in these villages are not less productive than in groups farther to the east—in fact as regards rainfall, the lands solely dependent on it are somewhat better off, as the rainfall is more certain—but this group comprises the least healthy part of the táluka and therefore some reduction is just." I may say that, in my opinion, rice land in this group is not actually as productive as that in the others, owing to the cultivation not being so good in these unhealthy parts. Consequently, I follow Colonel Anderson in forming this batch into a separate group assessed at a lower rate than the rest of the táluka.

185. By my proposals the rate is raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 in Girsinkop, and is kept unchanged everywhere else.

Remarks on method of assessing rice land.

186. At present rice land is assessed under combined rates for soil and water, by means of jantris, which show the rate per acre for any anna value soil and any water-supply. The following is an extract from one of these jantris, in use in this táluka:—

Water-class,	Soil annas.				
	16	15½	12	9	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	8 0 0	7 14 0	6 12 0	5 4 0	4 4 0
1½	7 0 0	6 14 0	5 14 0	4 6 0	3 8 0
2	6 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	3 18 0	2 14 0
2½	5 0 0	4 14 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	2 6 0
3	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 9 0	2 11 0	2 2 0
3½	3 8 0	3 7 0	2 15 0	2 4 0	1 12 0
4	3 0 0	2 15 0	2 7 0	1 14 0	1 6 0

This jantri is of Rs. 8 maximum rate, and the figure in the square in the same line with the water-class and vertically below the soil annas of the field, is the rate per acre. Thus Rs. 3-13-0 is the rate for a field of 9 annas soil value and second water class. For a description of the water-classes I may refer to paragraph 219 of this office No. 1609, dated 1st July 1907 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Karajgi Táluka).

187. It is obvious that these jantris are in no proper sense of the word ready-reckoners. The rate per acre for any combination of soil and water is just what the framer of the jantri fixed it as. Different officers framed very different jantris for the same maximum rate,—I could give instances did space permit showing differences up to 60 per cent. in corresponding rates,—and *all* could not be right. Also, it is obvious that Government fixed only one rate, *viz.*, that on 16 annas soil of first water-class, and had no control over the distribution of the lower rates.

188. For these reasons, I think the existing jantris ought now to be carefully tested, and amended where necessary. Colonel Anderson doubtless had a good knowledge of the land he was dealing with; but he did not have the data now at our disposal. The test might take the form of careful crop experiments on properly selected fields.

Another way is by an analysis of the lease statistics and the following table shows the result of an attempt I have made at such an analysis:—

Water-class.				Multiple rent is of assessment for land of water-class shown in column 1 and soil of anna value.			
				13½ to 16	10½ to 13	10 and below.	All soils combined.
1				2	3	4	5
1	...	...	...	1.97	1.84	.....	1.96
2	...	...	...	2.07	2.28	3.21	2.17
3	...	...	...	2.36	2.85	2.89	2.72
4	...	...	...	2.17	3.00	3.01	2.82
Total				2.10	2.62	3.43	2.41

N.B.—1. Each water-class given in column 1 includes half a class below it, thus water-class 2 includes also water-class 2½ and so on.

2. Land of water-class below 4½ is omitted because in order to avoid taxing improvements made at owner's expense, the assessment of such land depends on the dry-crop rates.

189. An examination of this statement, more particularly of column 5 and the line of totals, shows that the higher water-classes (1 to 2½) and the better soils (13½ to 16 annas) are more heavily assessed than the lower water-classes and poorer soils. In other words, rice land of 13 annas and less soil value and water-class 3 to 4½ is comparatively lightly assessed.

190. The reason of this is not far to seek. Rice land of the first and second water-classes is highly assessed because it is capable of producing sugarcane one year in three. But the cultivation of sugarcane is a matter of considerable expense, and great many of the rayats do not care to undertake it. The consequence is that while there is an area of 14,222 acres of rice land of water-class 1 to 2½ in the táluka, the average area under sugarcane is only 698 acres, and a good deal of this is on garden land. Thus much of the land assessed as capable of producing sugarcane is not used for that crop at all, but only for rice, with or without an after-crop. The consequence is of course that the assessment bears heavily on it, as shown by the figures in the above table.

191. If such land were made full use of it would be very profitable indeed. Even under present circumstances, however, it is to be noted that as may be seen from these figures considered along with the jantri in paragraph 186 above the *profit* per acre is quite equal to that on land of the lower water-classes, so that, in so far as these figures are of value as a test, it may be concluded that the existing jantri used in this táluka is fairly satisfactory.

192. In some districts where land bears a consolidated soil and water-rate the Survey Department estimated the anna value of the soil and water separately, added them together, and calculated the rate of assessment from the sum. This method is very convenient in practice, but—I speak from much experience—gives altogether inaccurate results. It assumes that any particular supply of water is of the same value to whatever quality of soil it may be applied. But to take one case by way of example, a first-class water-supply is generally of very different value according as it is applied to 16 annas soil or 8 annas soil. Again a certain water-supply (say the third) may, when applied to 16 annas soil, have half the value of a first-class water-supply applied to the same soil—I refer to the value assigned to the water-supply alone, not to water and soil combined—but it would seldom occur that the same water-supply (*i.e.*, third class) applied to an 8 annas soil would have half the value of a first-class water-supply also applied to an 8 annas soil.

193. Hence, as against this method of working out the assessments I think the general form of jantri used by Colonel Anderson is the correct one. Colonel Anderson did not consider the relative values of the various water-classes, considered alone, doubtless because he knew that these values changed according to the soil they were applied to. Instead, he considered the value of each water-class combined with each class of soil, and in this I think he acted rightly. I have accordingly followed the same practice in my analysis in paragraph 188 above.

194. In order not further to burden this report, I have relegated to Appendix 'T' a somewhat detailed analysis of the leases of rice land. The figures are often irregular; but it is to be remembered that regularity can only be looked for when statistics are massed; not when they are split up. It will be noticed that rents in kind exceed cash rents. (The rents in kind referred to are rents consisting of a specified measure of grain, not rents expressed as a share of produce). This is a feature which inquiry in almost any village cannot fail to reveal. One great cause is that for rice land cash rents very often do not represent the real value of the land, because people who cannot look after their land—absentee landlords, women, priests, minors, etc.—always take cash rents. Now it is just such people who get low rents. On the other hand land-owners who are on the spot to supervise their land generally take their rents in kind, and such people of course get high rents. Also if the water-supply of the land is defective and the crop in consequence somewhat uncertain, a fixed grain rent is obviously unsuitable, and in such cases also the rents are generally fixed in cash, and of course are low.

195. In compiling this Appendix I included all cases of grain rents, such rents being, as I have just explained, very generally a satisfactory indication of the value of the land; but, as a result of inquiry into a good many particular cases, I excluded money rents which did not exceed 1.5 times the assessment. The excluded cases were such as I have mentioned in paragraph 189 of this office No. 2140, dated 14th September 1908 (Report on Second Revision Settlement of Ránebennur Táluka); and in addition cases in which the water-supply was very defective. I also excluded a very few cases in which the rent exceeded six times the assessment. A reference to the total figures for the táluka in Appendix T will confirm my statement that money rents are poorer than grain rents. Had all cases of money rents been included, the difference would of course have been still greater.

196. Finally, I may refer to an anomaly which has occurred in the assessment of rice land in the tálukas of Dhárwár District so far settled in second revision. Rice land of the lowest water-class is assessed at dry-crop rates and therefore, before second revision, some rice land was assessed at the same rate as dry-crop land of the same soil value. At second revision settlement the assessment on the dry-crop land was raised while that on the rice land was lowered or kept unchanged. It is thus obvious that at the present moment there is in these tálukas rice land which bears a lower assessment than dry-crop land of the same soil value in the same village. I have referred only to rice land of the lowest water-class, but the same anomaly also results in the case of some rice land of water-class 5 or 5½. The

anomaly could be avoided by an order to the effect that the assessment of rice land of the 5th and 6th water-classes (which depends on the dry-crop maximum rate) should depend on the dry-crop maximum rate fixed at second revision settlement in the same way as it depended on the rate fixed at first revision.

GARDEN LAND.

I.—Motasthal.

197. The method of assessing motasthal garden land employed at last settlement may be continued. Its area is 80 acres.

II.—Pátasthal.

198. For pátasthal garden land I propose to retain the present maximum rate of Rs. 15.

199. The garden land of the táluka is naturally very fertile, but is on the whole not in good condition, and is not made the most of. The standard of cultivation is far from uniform. Very generally in any village where there is a fair area of garden land it is found that a few fields are in very good condition, a few are quite neglected, and the others exhibit various degrees of cultivation between these two extremes.

200. The seasons of poor rainfall through which the táluka has lately passed, combined with lack of capital and the dislocation and diminution of the population caused by plague, appear to be the chief cause of this state of affairs. To keep a garden in good order, especially during a succession of poor seasons, is a matter of considerable expense, to repair the results of neglect is still more expensive, and at the same time no class of land is more adversely affected by a low standard of cultivation. Well cultivated gardens are in consequence generally found to be the property of men of substance who can afford the necessary outlay; and such gardens yield a splendid profit. But if an owner has no resources, he cannot tide over a bad season by, for instance, watering with well water; and he is still less able to restore his garden to good condition once it has deteriorated. Also, while plague was at its height, a good many gardens were neglected, and suffered greatly in consequence.

201. However, the present state of affairs is abnormal; and the process of recovery has begun and is plainly visible not only in the gardens themselves but in the gradually increasing rents at which they let as their condition is improved. I have toured in the táluka in three successive seasons and have noticed an improvement, even during that short period. I have also gone into a good many cases of subletting and may quote an example or two. Survey No. 92 of Halekoti, assessed at Rs. 8, was let for Rs. 28 in 1904-05, but the two bad years 1905-06 and 1906-07 so damaged the garden that in 1907-08 the rent was only Rs. 12, to rise to Rs. 16 in the following year. Again Survey No. 113 in the same village, assessed at Rs. 13 was let for Rs. 15, the rent to rise each year by Rs. 4 for seven years.

202. As the degree of cultivation varies through all stages from neglect to unremitting care, rents vary in a corresponding degree. A garden that has been lying fallow may let for nothing at all for several years, and after that for a gradually increasing amount. Genuine rents of only once the assessment or less are numerous. On the other hand gardens in good condition easily bring four times the assessment as gross rent and those in middling condition twice the assessment. The lease statistics taken from the Record-of-Rights yield an average rent of 1.52 times the assessment, all cases being included however, low the rent.

203. The crops grown are of a superior kind, supári, cocoanuts, betel-leaves, plantains and sugarcane being the chief.

204. There are 1,067 acres of pátasthal garden land in the táluka and only 8 acres lie waste.

205. The north-east corner of the táluka comprising the two highest proposed groups is no better off in the matter of climate than the south-west corner of Karajgi Táluka, for which a rate of Rs. 12 has been sanctioned. On

the other hand the garden cultivation here is quite up to the standard of the rest of the táluka, and none of it lies waste, so that there is no necessity for reducing the rate.

Tanks.

206. Though a good many tálukas of Dhárwár District have already come under Second revision, no decision has been arrived at as to the extent to which inquiry should be made into the water-supply of lands irrigated by tanks and nalas. As the matter is of importance in the west of the district, it is desirable to deal with it now. So far, the only action taken, except in Karajgi, has been to assess for water land brought under irrigation since last settlement.

207. In this táluka pát lands are irrigated by—

(1) Second class irrigation tanks and nalas, of which there are 485 irrigating 30,485 acres. Under this head should also be included the Dharma and Naregal canals, irrigating 9,042 acres.

(2) Other nalas, as detailed in paragraph 212 below.

(3) One man tanks, numbering 201 and irrigating 1,447 acres.

(4) Inámdár's tanks, numbering 146 and irrigating 1,599 acres.

(5) Pót—Kharab tanks.

208. Paragraph 4 of the notes appended to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. A.-1003, dated 10th March 1903, contemplates a reclassification for water of all pátasthal lands in each táluka as it comes under revision settlement. This would be a big undertaking in Hángal, where the irrigated area amounts to about 40,000 acres; and I doubt whether all this reclassification is necessary.

209. I think inquiry is unnecessary in the case of land under second class irrigation tanks and nalas. These irrigation works are repaired periodically by Government, and if the water-supply has deteriorated it is restored to its original condition once in 30 years or oftener if the rules as to expenditure admit. This system of continual repair ensures a very generally adequate supply of water to the rayat for the assessment he pays. Of course, if, as happened in Karajgi and Ránebennur Tálukas, the Irrigation Engineer finds that the expenditure admissible will not permit him to repair a tank adequately or even not at all, the water-supply should be reclassified as a matter of course. However, the Executive Engineer, Dhárwár Irrigation, informs me there is no such case in Hángal.

210. As for case (2), a special inquiry has been made as directed in Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907 (*vide* para. 212 ff below).

211. In cases (3) to (5), inquiry seems necessary. It would result in a reduction of the water-share of assessment on land the water-supply of which had deteriorated, while presumably no increase of assessment could be levied on account of improved water-supply, brought about by the land-owner. Unfairness would result; for a man who had kept his tank in good repair would obtain no reduction of assessment, while a man who had neglected his tank would obtain a reduction, and might the very next year execute the necessary repairs, and thus obtain, say, as good a water-supply as the other for a much less rate or even for no rate at all. This unfairness might be avoided by granting the reduction in the shape of a remission in all cases in which the water-supply had deteriorated through the neglect of the owner to carry out ordinary repairs to his tank; for then if, at any future time the tank was repaired and the water-supply consequently improved, Government could increase the assessment as much as was necessary, subject to the maximum limit of that imposable on the water-class as it stood before the reduction.

Inquiry in accordance with paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907, Revenue Department.

212. Land classified as under pátasthal irrigation, the water being received from nalas not in charge of or repaired by the Irrigation Department, is shown in the following table. It is all rice land, with the exception of 8 gunthas of garden:—

Statement showing rice lands in Hángal Táluka getting water from nalas, rivers and streams.

Serial No.	Village.	Number of Survey Numbers irrigated by each separate source.	Source.	Area of irrigated land.	Rate per acre levied on the irrigated land.	Water class.	Total assessment on irrigated land.	Pátasthal share of assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A. S.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Halekoti	1	Nala	3 20	1 12 0	0 4 6	3 0 0	1 0 0	
2	Statenballi	1	Do.	5 0	2 11 0	0 3 6	12 0 0	7 0 0	
3	Algond	2	Do.	18 2	2 14 0 in every case	0 3 0	70 0 0	43 0 0	
4	Savaagi	11	Do.	41 3	5 2 0 in 3 Survey numbers 5 6 0 in 1 5 4 0 in 1 4 11 0 in 1 4 8 0 in 1 4 4 0 in 2 3 8 0 in 1 2 11 0 in 1	0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 3 0	...	...
		26	Nala and tank	96 23	5 10 0 in 4 5 2 0 in 4 4 10 0 in 1 4 2 0 in 2 4 4 0 in 4 4 0 0 in 1 3 15 0 in 1 2 11 0 in 1 2 6 0 in 1	0 3 0 0 3 0 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 3 0	613 0 0	368 0 0	* Including garden land measuring 8 gunthas.
5	Vasen	6	Nala	9 4	3 5 0 in 5 2 10 0 in 1	0 3 6 0 4 0	47 0 0	23 0 0	
		2	Nala and tank	6 26	2 5 0 in 1 2 9 0 in 1	0 3 6 0 4 0			
6	Nidsangi	17	Nala	90 26	2 0 0 in 1 2 15 0 in 1 2 5 0 in 2 2 3 0 in 4 2 3 0 in 2 2 0 0 in 4 1 13 0 in 1 1 12 0 in 1	0 3 6 0 3 6 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0	202 0 0	86 0 0	
7	Kallagudi	1	Stream	1 18	2 1 0	0 4 6	3 0 0	1 0 0	
8	Upphunshi	2	Nala and tank	5 18	2 3 0 in both cases	0 3 6	17 0 0	0 0	
9	Bhingsapur	1	Stream	0 14	2 0 0	0 4 6	0 11 2	0 1 9	
10	Lakmapur	6	River Varda	18 23	3 5 0 in 1 Survey numbers 3 4 0 in 1 2 3 0 in 1 2 1 0 in 2 2 15 0 in 1 2 9 0 in 1 2 1 0 in 1	0 3 6 0 3 6 0 3 6 0 3 6 0 3 6 0 4 0 0 4 6	56 0 0	27 0 0	
11	Maranbid	5	Nala and stream.	10 12	2 4 0 in 1 2 2 1 in 1 2 1 0 in 2 2 10 0 in 1	0 3 6 0 3 6 0 3 6 0 4 0	23 0 0	12 0 0	
12	Makarvalli	1	Do.	10 2	2 7 0	0 3 6	35 0 0	18 0 0	
13	Basapur	1	Do.	12 10	4 4 0	0 2 6	23 0 0	29 0 0	
14	Kanchi-nagur	2	Nala	7 12	2 2 0 in one and 2 1 0 in the other	0 3 6 0 3 6	23 0 0	12 0 0	
15	Balanbid	3	Stream	10 26	2 15 0 in 1 Survey number 2 12 0 in 1 2 7 0 in 1	0 3 6 0 4 0 0 4 0	30 0 0	14 0 0	
16	Thivalli	1	Do.	1 35	4 0 0	0 3 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	
17	Basapur	1	River Varda	1 21	2 12 0 in 1 2 4 0 in 1	0 4 0 0 4 6	5 0 0	1 0 0	
18	Somapur	25	Drainage and Varda river.	26 22	2 15 0 in 2 2 16 0 in 1 2 13 0 in 1 2 12 0 in 2 2 3 0 in 1 2 4 0 in 2 2 3 0 in 2 2 2 0 in 1 1 9 0 in 2 1 13 0 in 1	0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 6 0 4 6 0 4 6 0 4 6 0 5 0 0 5 0	74 0 0	25 0 0	
							1,239 0 6	674 0 0	

In this statement survey numbers dependent on the same source or sources are grouped under one serial No.

213. I was accidentally prevented from visiting the fields in the villages of Algond, Nidsangi and Kallagudi; all the others I have inspected. In the case of land watered by the Varda I could find no trace of pats, so that in this case the water-share of assessment is not strictly speaking, pátasthal. Whenever during the rains the river rises beyond a certain point, the conformation of the ground enables the water to over-flow these lands to such a depth as makes rice cultivation possible.

214. Nearly all the land in this table is classed as having a sure water-supply within certain limits. This is shown by the water-classes entered in column 7, rice land of from 1st to 4th water-class having an assured water

supply varying from that sufficient to produce sugarcane down to that sufficient for one certain rice crop. A water-supply below the 4th indicates that a good monsoon is necessary for the production of a satisfactory rice crop. I may refer to Survey and Settlement Manual, Vol. II, Part II, pages 13 and 14.

215. As regards rice land of from 1st to 4th water-class (which may be described as secure-cropping rice land) I found on examining the fields that very generally they enjoy the water-supply which they are assessed as having, and produce the corresponding crops. Such of these fields as are aided by tanks or are irrigated by the Varda are to some extent independent of the vagaries of the local rainfall. Where the water-supply is drawn from purely local nala, it is dependent on the rainfall, and varies and ceases with the rains. But the rainfall is not precarious, and these fields get the water-supply they are assessed as obtaining in all normal years, that is to say, very generally. Should the rain fail, the water-share of assessment is remitted as a matter of course. In these circumstances I do not think it necessary to abolish any of this pátasthal assessment.

216. As regards rice land of water-classes below the 4th—what may be called insecure-cropping rice land—reference to the statement will show that such land of water-class 4½ occurs in nine fields, and of water-class five in two fields, there being none of lower water-class. I have verified that each one of these fields regularly produces rice, with the exception of one in Somápur which lies fallow, and which is being reclassified; and I therefore think it is unnecessary to abolish, the pátasthal share of assessment. For these lands also remissions are given as a matter of course if the rains fail. I may add that the fact that the rice crop on such land is not quite secure is fully taken account of in assessing it, rice land of 6th water-class being assessed at dry-crop rates, and rice land of 5th water-class approximately as if it were dry-crop land with 1½ classes added to its soil value. The assessment on such land is thus kept specially low.

217. During my inspection I noticed certain anomalies. A few fields were found unoccupied, some (especially in Savasgi) lying fallow, apparently through failure of the water-supply, and one or two in which the area under rice is regularly less than the area classed as rice land. Doubtless a good many variations have taken place during the past 30 years, and I am having the water classification of all these fields re-examined with a view to the reduction of the assessment where necessary.

218. Under Government Resolution No. 3422, dated 1st April 1908, Revenue Department, this inquiry ought strictly speaking, to extend to all pátasthal land the water for which is not received from a tank or bandhára in charge of or repaired by the Irrigation Department. But owing to the large number of 'one-man' tanks, Inámdárs' tanks and Pot-kharab tanks in the táluka, personal inspection was quite impossible, and I therefore confined myself to nalas, the water-supply from which is more apt to be precarious than from tanks, and which are more subject to change by the lapse of time. But even in regard to nalas, I think it might be accepted without inquiry that in a táluka with a secure rainfall equal to that of Hángal, no abolition of pátasthal assessment is necessary except in cases where circumstances have changed since the land was last classified, and that therefore no special inquiry by the Sub-Divisional Officer into the case of each nala is necessary, the usual re-classification of the water-supply at re-settlement being sufficient.

Effect of proposed rates.

219. The maximum rates I have proposed cause an increase of Rs. 3,338, or 2·4 per cent. in the total assessment of Government occupied land. There is an increase of 6·5 per cent. for dry-crop, an increase of '04 per cent. for rice, and no change for garden land.

220. I have finally to propose that such rates as are sanctioned be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. W. W. MACKIE,

Superintendent, Land Records and

Registration, Southern Division.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Hungal, District, Dhárwad for the years 1895—1907.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Aste Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains 22nd October to 31st December.		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1895	...	...	3.91	7	19.04	39	7.40	18	3.40	7	33.75	71	
1896	0.05	...	0.75	3	34.35	54	7.01	17	1.50	3	43.66	77	
1897	0.60	1	5.57	9	25.01	46	7.71	22	0.62	1	39.51	79	
1898	0.20	1	5.30	13	18.12	44	13.93	28	2.50	4	40.05	90	
1899	1.05	1	2.64	4	13.30	29	5.25	14	1.33	2	23.57	50	
1900	0.40	1	3.61	4	25.83	42	5.23	15	1.37	2	36.44	64	
1901	1.83	2	3.11	6	22.03	37	5.90	11	0.93	2	33.80	58	
1902	1.20	3	1.28	5	19.02	30	9.00	21	9.70	12	40.20	71	
1903	...	...	6.55	9	17.10	28	3.70	9	2.55	4	29.90	50	
1904	0.01	...	3.45	7	20.75	35	3.51	9	1.00	4	28.75	55	
1905	...	...	3.58	6	9.99	29	6.54	15	0.71	2	20.90	52	
1906	1.87	2	1.34	2	11.66	27	10.49	20	3.76	2	29.12	58	
1907	0.35	1	0.82	2	21.68	31	14.96	25	...	...	37.81	59	
Average	0.58	1	3.22	6	19.84	36	7.74	17	2.27	3	33.65	64	

Details of cultivation and crops in the 170 villages

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied area													
		Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agriculture							
		Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Hingal.	1893-94	141	169,303	33	28,281	174	191,583	170	189,139	98.2	86,977	82,834	37,531	134,343	
	1894-95	141	169,303	33	28,281	174	191,583	170	189,139	98.2	82,379	83,487	36,719	124,526	
	1895-96	141	169,303	33	28,281	174	191,583	170	189,139	98.2	86,961	83,503	36,701	131,167	
	1896-98	141	169,303	33	28,281	174	191,583	170	189,139	98.2	86,848	84,768	42,963	136,594	
	1897-99	142	164,458	32	27,131	174	191,589	170	189,139	98.2	89,327	6,461	48,641	136,949	
	1900-01	142	164,458	32	27,131	174	191,589	170	189,139	98.2	87,003	87,390	42,508	136,686	
	1901-02	142	164,458	32	27,131	174	191,590	170	189,139	98.2	89,831	88,355	40,323	136,964	
	1902-08	142	164,457	32	27,131	174	191,618	170	189,108	98.2	89,500	87,308	40,123	136,931	
	1903-04	142	164,458	32	27,131	174	191,590	170	189,149	98.2	86,810	84,405	42,968	136,968	
	1904-05	142	164,455	32	27,131	174	191,61	170	189,166	98.2	87,716	83,181	47,087	136,903	
	1906-07	142	164,464	32	27,131	174	191,615	170	189,166	98.2	23,485	79,812	89,556	136,823	
	1907-08	142	164,464	32	27,131	174	191,615	170	189,166	98.2	87,137	86,406	43,334	136,867	
	Average	142	164,038	32	27,514	174	191,598	170	189,146	98.2	36,448	68,399	41,460	126,319	
	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped column 83.														
	1896-97	141	169,303	33	28,281	174	191,589	170	189,139	98.2	86,793	81,948	47,398	136,133	
	1899-1900	142	164,458	32	27,131	174	191,599	170	189,139	98.2	8,748	86,982	44,189	139,107	
1900-06	142	164,464	32	27,131	174	191,615	170	189,166	98.2	10,017	63,315	43,438	136,770		

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.												
		Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane.
		Mug and Udid.	Math and Kullth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.		
													29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Hingal.	1893-94	3,385	4,095	672	13,114	655	...	824	1,170	5	...	5	2,436	1,000
	1894-95	2,115	4,093	359	10,930	618	...	514	1,132	2	...	2	2,430	1,008
	1895-96	3,693	4,270	607	13,681	829	...	478	1,307	4	...	4	2,459	701
	1896-98	5,006	5,064	825	15,702	801	...	468	1,237	2	...	2	1,641	640
	1898-99	3,816	4,617	570	13,324	665	...	487	1,153	1	1	2	1,944	343
	1900-01	3,044	4,182	494	11,400	681	...	484	1,165	...	1	1	1,971	156
	1901-02	4,133	4,576	432	12,191	740	...	401	1,141	...	1	1	2,220	366
	1902-08	3,551	6,108	281	12,624	615	...	394	1,009	...	1	1	1,700	384
	1903-04	3,935	5,990	354	13,254	618	...	412	1,030	...	1	1	1,458	918
	1904-05	3,628	5,720	372	13,228	613	...	410	1,023	...	...	...	1,866	420
	1906-07	2,106	4,363	392	9,526	513	...	362	875	...	...	...	2,417	391
	1907-08	3,965	4,145	389	11,812	519	...	390	909	1	...	1	1,764	1,074
	Average	3,531	4,769	469	12,563	656	...	445	1,101	1	1	2	2,019	628
	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped column 83.	3.30	4.74	4.47	12.48	6.65	...	4.44	1.09	...	...	...	3.0	6.68
	1896-97	5,077	4,577	607	15,473	918	...	538	1,486	2	...	2	1,318	1,549
	1899-1900	1,940	4,680	177	9,244	378	...	483	851	...	1	1	1,862	999
1900-06	662	3,608	135	7,294	373	...	429	661	...	1	1	1,894	930	
1906-08	1,744	4,979	261	9,817	506	...	407	912	...	...	...	2,212	668	

B.

of the Hángol Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Unoccupied Area.				Crops.									Years.	Táluka.	
Statistics are available.				Cereals.						Pulses.					
Area unoccupied.				Jowári.	Bájrí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	1	2	
Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.												
	Forest.	Others.													
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
10,408	21,165	22,328	53,891	17,944	2	43,143	44	13,892	2	74,726	3,014	2,048	1893-94	...	...
10,089	21,165	22,351	53,895	18,974	4	40,495	130	14,241	6	78,849	3,193	1,190	1894-95	...	...
10,469	19,768	22,783	53,969	18,480	10	40,940	167	13,061	3	73,411	2,815	2,193	1895-96	...	...
8,969	19,842	22,734	51,546	16,085	4	42,615	90	13,739	5	73,108	3,356	2,451	1896-98	...	...
8,652	19,842	22,686	51,190	17,814	8	43,949	68	13,880	4	74,108	2,606	1,715	1898-99	...	...
8,798	19,842	22,618	51,353	18,591	24	41,791	101	15,007	2	75,516	2,045	1,035	1900-01	...	...
8,721	19,832	22,622	51,175	19,340	23	42,663	72	14,992	41	77,347	1,938	1,065	1901-02	...	...
8,130	19,832	22,275	51,337	16,312	5	43,986	55	13,069	2	73,910	2,022	607	1502-03	...	...
8,085	19,832	22,314	51,181	15,419	4	44,019	54	12,047	...	71,643	2,053	888	1903-04	...	...
8,114	19,813	22,337	51,264	15,129	6	43,668	68	9,133	...	68,003	2,167	1,355	1904-05	...	...
8,180	19,813	22,350	51,348	16,923	35	42,703	26	15,038	...	76,710	2,317	445	1906-07	...	...
8,124	19,813	22,361	51,298	14,984	10	42,913	37	15,493	1	73,433	2,068	1,245	1907-08	...	...
8,829	20,047	22,834	51,829	17,373	12	42,689	77	13,647	8	73,808	2,434	1,358	Average	...	...
...	...	...	...	17,26	01	42.4	07	13.55	...	73.30	2.42	1.35	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped column 63.	...	...
9,503	19,718	22,725	52,006	15,337	1	39,051	124	13,044	1	66,558	2,076	2,936	1896-97	...	...
8,697	19,842	22,093	51,222	13,152	1	41,041	92	12,873	...	72,159	2,088	189	1899-1900	Sown ...	...
...	...	...	...	18,001	...	5,442	90	11,366	...	34,989	2,802	87	1900	Matured ...	...
8,241	19,813	22,341	51,295	19,063	4	42,323	322	10,397	...	73,609	2,522	411	1905-06	...	...

Crops—continued.

Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Dednet area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.	Years.	Táluka.
Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor oil-seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.						
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	1	2
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
626	603	1,031	43	533	2,841	...	7,417	579	7,996	107	103,464	6,763	96,711	1893-94	...
527	370	951	47	362	2,267	...	7,302	546	7,848	97	99,500	5,744	95,816	1894-95	...
676	530	786	62	359	1,833	...	7,640	605	8,245	95	102,636	7,173	95,463	1895-96	...
467	1,079	680	167	383	2,732	...	6,780	566	7,346	59	102,717	9,108	93,611	1896-99	...
493	666	696	67	460	2,261	...	6,639	549	7,208	55	100,823	6,584	94,308	1893-99	...
494	432	554	77	264	1,321	...	6,723	544	7,267	56	99,383	5,000	94,333	1900-01	...
467	772	713	149	448	2,366	...	6,682	653	7,314	69	103,441	6,805	96,636	1901-02	...
648	598	582	80	507	2,503	...	8,297	692	8,989	59	101,679	4,771	96,808	1903-03	...
531	639	646	86	489	2,444	...	8,089	496	8,585	39	99,346	5,241	94,005	1903-04	...
410	656	870	37	483	2,105	...	6,088	519	6,606	50	96,034	5,169	90,865	1904-05	...
377	284	259	6	735	1,658	...	7,716	635	8,353	44	99,994	2,737	97,247	1906-07	...
409	1,074	439	27	723	2,072	...	7,901	521	8,512	35	100,217	6,674	93,543	1907-08	...
608	690	669	71	479	2,416	...	7,445	567	8,002	64	100,680	5,812	94,868	Average	...
5	06	06	07	48	2.30	...	7.39	56	7.96	06	100	...	...	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped column 63.	...
261	1,618	665	117	249	2,910	...	8,587	429	9,016	73	96,495	9,745	86,740	1896-97	...
412	28	522	37	290	1,329	...	6,690	422	7,112	47	92,064	6.27	92,727	1899-1900	Sown ...
400	10	515	30	250	1,205	...	6,000	300	6,300	47	59,311	...	...	1900	Matured ...
235	203	351	61	353	1,193	...	7,173	622	7,794	24	95,137	1,805	93,332	1905-06	...

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Hangal Tálaka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Alur	... Tuesday ...	Rice	Rs. 1,000	Rice, cattle, betelnut, jowári, jaggary, butter, wheat, oil, chillies, pulses.
			Rice in husk	500	
			Jowári	150	
			Chillies	100	
			Pulses	100	
			Betelnuts and cocoanuts	100	
			Wheat	100	
			Cattle	500	
			Jaggary	30	
			Clothes	100	
			Oil	500	
Butter	150				
Salt	25				
Miscellaneous	50				
				3,405	
2	Bommanhalli...	Saturday ...	Rice	500	Rice, Jowári.
			Jowári	75	
			Clothes	50	
			Miscellaneous	75	
3	Tilwalli	Thursday ...	Rice	400	Rice, castor-oil, miscellaneous.
			Castor-oil	100	
			Clothes	40	
			Miscellaneous	50	
4	Hangal	Friday ...	Rice	250	Rice, jowári, cloth.
			Jowari	100	
			Ragi	50	
			Clothes	100	
			Miscellaneous	50	
5	Chik-kunshi ...	Monday ...	Rice	400	Rice.
			Ragi	25	
			Miscellaneous	75	
6	Kapparsikop ...	Wednesday... ..	Rice	300	Rice, cloth.
			Cloth	100	
			Miscellaneous	50	

APPENDIX C—continued.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
7	Naregal ...	Friday ...	Jowári 200 Rice 75 Chillies 75 Butter 50 Miscellaneous 40	440	Jowári, rice, chillies.
8	Belgal ...	Monday ...	Jowári 100 Butter 100 Rice 100 Miscellaneous 30	330	Jowári, butter, rice.
9	Samasgi ...	Sunday ...	Rice 200 Sheep and goats 50 Miscellaneous 30	280	Rice.
10	Chik-hulal ...	Thursday ...	Rice 100 Jowári 75 Ragi 40 Miscellaneous 20	235	Rice.
11	Adur ...	Saturday ...	Jowári 40 Wheat 20 Rice 25 Clothes 25 Miscellaneous 50	150	Jowári.
12	Kusnur ...	Sunday ...	Rice 50 Jowári 25 Ragi 40 Miscellaneous 35	150	Rice.
13	Sheshgeri ...	Friday ...	Rice 30 Jowári 25 Ragi 25 Miscellaneous 25	105	Rice.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of population according to occupation by percentages for the Hangal Taluka, as per census of 1901.

Agricultural population.									Non-agricultural population.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2,382	85,667	3,174	1,056	42,229	527	12,007	12,624	54,853	11,838	2,465	10,751	25,054
2.92	44.64	3.97	1.32	52.85	0.66	15.14	15.80	68.65	14.81	3.09	13.45	81.93

APPENDIX E.

Detail of population according to religion and education in the Hangal Taluka.

Sex.	As per imperial census of 1901.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu castes.							Musalman sects.		Christians.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmins.	Marathas.	Lingayats.	Berads.	Kurubs.	Kabbers.	Others.	Sheikh.	Others.			
Males	39,726	8.55	1,166	1,938	12,695	2,509	2,207	2,240	10,173	4,450	1,819	13	...	516
Females	38,058	0.21	1,201	2,284	13,419	2,382	1,659	1,982	8,625	4,434	1,604	6	...	562
Total	77,784	4.47	2,367	4,222	26,114	4,891	3,866	4,122	18,798	8,884	3,423	19	...	1,078

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the Villages in the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the years 1886-87, 1900-01 and 1905-06, 1907-08.

No. of villages.	Taluka and years.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle.)	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	<i>Hangal.</i>																			
152	1886-87	18,473	5,028	...	24	1,056	81	13,689	6,273	15,187	4,173	62,950	464	2,730	3,233	10,329	210	9	3,617	3.70
152	1900-01	20,029	3,025	23	13	538	30	12,620	6,879	16,054	4,919	63,380	388	3,523	6,956	10,610	16	6	4,163	3.02
152	1905-06	20,219	2,553	15	23	483	24	12,369	6,465	14,872	5,118	62,049	382	2,971	9,501	9,949	13	16	4,244	3.20
152	1907-08	18,703	2,033	5	9	271	17	10,347	6,518	12,846	4,355	54,409	346	3,436	7,529	9,253	79	106	4,067	3.02

APPENDIX G.

Statement of shops, Looms, Temples, &c., in the Hangal Táluka of the Dhárwár District and average Births, deaths and vaccination.

No. of villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Looms.		Cotton engines.		• Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Talukhanas.	Dharmshahs.	Temples.	
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Muslim.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
141	167	6	92	28	1	}	1902 ... 2,213	1902 ... 5,197	1902 ... 1,901	10	65	5	406	84
							1903 ... 2,191	1903 ... 4,153	1903 ... 1,701					
							1904 ... 2,170	1904 ... 3,379	1904 ... 1,788					
							1905 ... 2,748	1905 ... 11,344	1905 ... 1,901					
							1906 ... 2,649	1906 ... 2,039	1906 ... 2,094					
							Total ... 11,969	17,112	9,385					
Average ... 2,394	3,422	1,877												

APPENDIX H.

* Statement of schools together with their average attendance in the year 1896-97 1905-06 and 1907-08.

No. of villages.	Táluka and year.	Government schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private School.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Hangal 1896-97 ...	23	1,154	1	42	...	..	...	...	16	256	
	Hangal 1905-06 ...	24	977	2	39	...	...	...	...	10	156	
	Hangal 1907-08 ...	24	1,056	2	58	...	...	...	...	15	338	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and subtenants, &c., in the year 1905-06 in the Hangal Táluka of the Dhárwár District.

No. of village.	Táluka.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by subtenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by subtenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Param-pok numbers.	Total number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
141	Hangal ...	5,397	1,564	1,593	824	2,180	2,396	484	322	439	1,203	11,196	5,106

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, Budhis, Tank, and other sources of water-supply in the villages of the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate for the years 1905-06.

Number of villages.	Talukas.	Wells, Budhis and the like.								For irrigation.	Tanks.						Other sources.						Remarks.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.			For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.			In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or indisrepair.	Other causes.
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
170	Hangal	35	817	147	246	40	495	406	39	120	1,029	28	41	6	51	19	8	17	8	8	8	26	19	...	...

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the Villages of the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1891 to 1895.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	43	898 4 0	1,109 8 6	2 12 7	6,008 0 0	15 1 3	5
„ II— 11 to 25 „	41	305 30 8	594 0 0	1 15 1	9,737 0 0	31 13 6	16
„ III— 26 to 50 „	14	86 6 0	151 12 4	1 12 2	5,028 0 0	58 5 10	33
„ IV— 51 to 100 „	2	21 3 0	10 0 0	0 7 7	900 0 0	42 11 3	90
„ V—101 to 250 „ ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	811 3 8	1,805 5 10	2 4 10	21,868 0 0	26 11 5	12

APPENDIX K⁽²⁾.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the Villages of the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, during the years 1901 to 1905.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	33	323 18 8	669 5 4	2 0 7	3,786 0 0	11 6 0	6
„ II— 11 to 25 „	42	294 26 0	522 3 4	1 12 4	8,993 0 0	30 8 4	17
„ III— 26 to 50 „	16	64 21 8	172 7 0	2 10 9	6,401 0 0	99 2 11	37
„ IV— 51 to 100 „	5	17 25 0	24 8 0	1 6 3	1,515 0 0	65 15 4	62
„ V—101 to 250 „	2	8 25 0	10 0 0	1 2 7	1,300 0 0	150 11 7	130
Total ...	100	713 26 0	1,398 7 8	1 15 4	21,945 0 0	30 11 10	16

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing the sub-lettings in the Villages of the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwār District during the years 1891 to 1895.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total Assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior holder as net rental (columns 6-7).	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Multiplication of net rental of Survey Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	57	387 27 8	998 9 4	2 9 3	1,755 11 4	818 9 4	639 7 0	2 6 9	120
„ II— 2 to 3 „ ...	16	58 9 4	238 3 0	3 0 8	944 0 0	279 15 0	684 1 0	7 12 1	24
„ III— 3 to 4 „ ...	11	87 15 8	220 0 0	2 3 8	957 1 8	214 0 0	743 1 8	8 8 1	30
„ IV— 4 to 5 „ ...	9	84 20 8	72 14 8	2 1 10	873 4 0	49 6 8	323 13 4	9 6 2	44
„ V— 5 to 6 „ ...	5	82 33 0	48 11 2	1 7 9	363 8 0	48 11 2	314 12 10	9 9 5	60
„ VI— 8 to 12 „ ...	2	8 24 0	5 12 0	0 10 8	65 4 7	0 12 0	64 8 7	7 8 1	100
„ VII— 12 to 20 „ ...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ VIII— over 20 „ ...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	639 9 12	1,614 2 2	2 8 5	4,458 13 2	1,391 6 2	3,069 12 0	4 12 10	120

APPENDIX M⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing the sub-lettings in the Villages of the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwār District during the years 1901 to 1905.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Total Assessment paid by the superior holder.	Total sum received by the superior holder as net rental (columns 6-7).	Average rate per acre of net rental.	Multiplication of net rental of Survey Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	36	329 3 0	763 12 0	2 5 2	1,029 13 8	186 8 0	843 5 8	2 9 0	120
„ II— 2 to 3 „ ...	29	234 3 8	505 4 0	2 2 6	1,328 0 0	75 8 0	1,252 8 0	5 5 7	24
„ III— 3 to 4 „ ...	17	108 20 0	232 6 8	2 2 3	839 0 0	28 0 0	816 0 0	7 8 4	30
„ IV— 4 to 5 „ ...	9	63 30 0	202 0 0	3 2 8	901 0 0	11 0 0	890 0 0	13 15 4	44
„ V— 5 to 8 „ ...	5	26 10 0	56 12 0	2 2 7	314 0 0	2 0 0	312 0 0	11 14 2	50
„ VI— 8 to 12 „ ...	2	4 20 0	12 8 0	2 12 5	105 0 0	.....	106 0 0	23 5 4	80
„ VII— 12 to 20 „ ...	1	5 37 0	6 0 0	1 0 2	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	12 10 6	120
„ VIII— over 20 „ ...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	99	772 3 8	1,778 10 8	2 4 10	4,591 13 8	298 0 0	4,293 13 8	5 9 0	24

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Hangal Taluka from 1898-99 to 1907.

Years.	Sers (of 80 Tolas) and Chhataks (of 5 Tolas) per rupee.						Price per maund of 8,200 Tolas.		Remarks.
	Jowári.	Clean rice.	Nágli.	Tur-dál.	Gram.	Jégri.	Dry-grass.	Rice Straw.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1888-89 ...	31 4	...	41 15	14 7	15 11	7 1	0 6 9	0 5 1	
1889-90 ...	28 7	16 2	35 12	10 10	13 10	8 5	0 5 0	0 4 8	
1890-91 ...	28 4	14 13	36 9	11 5	13 4	6 11	0 6 4	0 5 3	
1891-92 ...	21 0	10 14	27 3	9 15	11 4	6 14	0 10 3	0 9 9	
1892-93 ...	21 15	12 2	27 7	8 3	10 3	6 15	0 8 8	0 8 8	
1893-94 ...	22 2	11 6	28 7	10 9	12 3	6 2	0 7 3	0 6 7	
1894-95 \ ...	23 9	11 15	34 14	11 0	12 0	7 9	0 8 3	0 7 3	
1895 ...	22 15	11 10	31 14	9 11	11 9	7 11	0 10 4	0 7 8	
1896 ...	22 0	12 4	28 10	8 8	10 7	7 5	0 11 3	0 7 2	
1897 ...	13 1	10 9	17 15	6 14	6 13	5 12	0 8 2	0 6 11	
1898 ...	18 10	12 13	26 8	8 9	8 11	6 2	0 5 5	0 5 10	
1899 ...	21 2	12 9	28 5	10 7	11 0	6 15	0 9 10	0 10 8	
1900 ...	10 6	8 3	13 7	6 13	8 1	6 7	1 12 5	1 13 11	
1901 ...	12 15	10 11	15 12	6 4	8 2	6 0	1 9 7	1 3 2	
1902 ...	18 5	13 5	27 11	8 7	9 12	8 0	1 9 7	1 3 2	
1903 ...	22 4	15 0	28 14	7 7	9 11	7 13	1 9 7	1 3 2	
1904 ...	24 2	13 0	32 11	7 7	11 5	6 12	2 6 5	1 4 5	
1905 ...	18 14	10 10	25 5	7 6	11 3	5 8	1 9 7	1 3 2	
1906 ...	11 14	7 14	16 15	6 14	7 15	6 1	1 9 7	...	
1907 ...	15 3	9 1	22 5	6 8	7 10	6 1	1 4 10	1 2 11	

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 119 Villages situated in the Hangal Taluka of the Dharwad Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1878-79.

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land (the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam.))			Total Land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 4, 9 and 12.	Grand Total of 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
1878-79	66,407	109,753	...	...	...	109,753	6,618	6,872	1,606	26,178	64,530	26,983	101,206	180,658	126,681	679	...
1879-80	65,994	108,894	...	...	...	108,894	7,148	7,457	1,719	26,297	61,209	27,126	101,426	177,960	137,783	225	...
1880-81	65,698	108,354	...	...	...	108,354	7,547	8,161	1,302	26,198	60,541	26,914	101,426	177,066	137,070	186	69
1881-82	65,391	107,923	...	...	...	107,923	7,870	8,671	982	26,166	60,463	26,907	101,426	177,067	135,812	2,126	69
1882-83	64,804	106,928	60,423	...	60,423	66,506	6,978	8,218	1,017	26,151	60,418	27,299	98,938	175,864	74,821	26	...
1883-84	64,455	106,261	...	...	...	106,261	6,315	6,862	1,454	26,198	60,398	27,282	98,968	176,511	137,067	104	69
1884-85	64,210	106,503	...	...	...	106,503	4,898	5,077	806	26,170	60,384	30,904	98,978	175,564	141,212	29	26
1885-86	63,818	110,459	...	...	...	110,459	3,994	4,734	1,313	26,161	60,367	30,915	98,971	175,580	142,697	20	20
1886-87	67,235	111,044	...	...	...	111,044	3,074	4,148	967	27,884	60,367	31,109	98,198	176,559	148,120	48	47
1887-88	67,740	111,701	...	...	...	111,701	3,065	3,528	923	27,689	60,329	31,100	98,694	176,556	148,724	...	...
1888-89	66,166	112,236	...	...	...	112,236	3,702	3,045	1,398	27,663	60,236	31,066	98,721	176,567	144,700	29	28
1889-90	66,246	112,376	...	...	...	112,376	3,670	3,992	1,021	27,804	60,167	31,077	98,722	175,555	144,464	3	...
1890-91	68,510	112,782	...	...	...	112,782	2,433	2,647	926	27,773	60,148	31,057	98,716	175,554	144,646	...	...
1891-92	68,457	112,719	...	...	...	112,719	2,430	2,664	1,023	27,775	60,147	31,057	98,712	175,519	144,797	...	...
1892-93	68,477	112,718	...	...	...	112,718	2,473	2,696	992	27,767	60,108	31,008	98,712	175,519	144,718	...	...
1893-94	66,489	112,737	...	...	...	112,737	2,469	4,656	880	27,765	60,129	31,059	98,718	177,523	144,865	...	...
1894-95	66,511	112,794	...	...	...	112,794	2,446	2,640	992	27,765	60,184	31,056	98,712	175,906	144,832	...	...
1895-96	66,664	113,830	...	...	...	113,830	3,008	2,673	1,063	27,756	60,209	31,061	99,626	176,312	145,448	24	24
1896-97	69,069	113,489	...	...	...	113,489	2,781	2,484	1,091	27,778	60,166	31,010	99,627	176,129	146,690	70	4
1897-98	69,514	113,852	...	...	...	113,812	2,580	2,151	778	27,797	60,173	31,013	99,571	176,136	145,609	23	23
1898-99	69,666	113,949	...	...	...	113,949	2,112	2,006	896	27,992	60,169	31,016	99,571	176,118	146,961	1,493	...
1899-00	69,655	113,907	...	...	...	113,907	2,155	2,133	404	27,753	60,070	30,997	99,563	176,110	146,808	1,408	92
1900-01	69,673	113,720	...	...	...	113,720	2,286	2,359	898	27,705	61,048	31,008	99,564	176,127	146,594	697	86
1901-02	69,906	113,854	...	...	...	113,854	2,249	2,819	986	27,710	60,055	31,008	99,565	176,228	146,848	1,023	69
1902-03	69,582	113,705	...	39	39	113,666	2,249	2,337	953	27,735	60,109	31,014	99,566	176,151	146,638	327	219
1903-04	69,586	114,789	...	39	39	114,750	2,346	2,801	1,689	27,688	60,090	30,862	99,565	177,870	147,291	1,106	206
1904-05	69,520	114,756	...	39	39	114,717	2,441	2,695	2,064	27,633	60,146	30,792	99,594	177,587	147,613	1,806	...
1905-06	69,446	114,640	...	17,927	17,927	96,713	2,542	2,983	2,005	27,613	60,118	30,832	99,601	177,641	129,520	78,412	...
1906-07	69,329	114,884	...	9,164	9,164	105,226	2,546	2,883	1,385	27,700	58,314	31,225	99,576	178,680	137,810	12,979	412
1907-08	69,304	114,212	...	177	177	114,035	2,596	3,029	1,767	27,665	60,189	31,188	99,565	177,480	146,990	12,603	...

Alur.
Jigalikop.
Kanchingalur.
Hullatti.
Venkatapur.
Gadigendyellapur.
Kulmiyellapur.
Murallikop.
Mudur.
Surieshvar.
Nidshingi.
Waginaikankop.
Hangal.
Nagarvalli.
Bhirmapur.
Gavrapur.
Dolleshvar.
Girankop.
Malligur.
Satenhalli.
Baichvalli.
Ramtirtha.
Hugtikop.
Arleshvar.
Aktivalli.
Kuntanbosahalli.
Sansaci.
Nandikopp.
Nagavangi.
Karigudri.

Algod.
Maharajpet.
Hirur.
Balihalli.
Haralikop.
Mantagi.
Kamanahalli.
Hirekanagi.
Chikkari.
Hoshalli.
Chikkanaji.
Kapparakop.
Shivalli.
Shirgod.
Chikkanshi.
Kyanur.
Konankop.
Hirekannahi.
Gondi.
Kondoji.
Makarvalli.
Honkan.
Mavakop.
Dyamankop.
Gadiyemkanhalli.
Basapur.
Nitrankop.
Kavalkop.
Dasharthkop.
Bommanhalli.

Talrikop.
Salval.
Yelval.
Yelvatti.
Nellikop.
Hansmasagar.
Chennapur.
Yellur.
Timmapur.
Hasanabadi.
Walageri.
Masankatti.
Hospyati.
Ramapur.
Gundur.
Jangundikop.
Adur.
Sankrikop.
Kodiyellapur.
Jakkanaikankop.
Kudla.
Shigitalli.
Balambid.
Chennapur.
Kalvevellapur.
Hotanahalli.
Aranganuppi.
Naregal.
Partwarkop.

Kalvekkalapur.
Somapur.
Vasan.
Kanneshvar.
Virapur.
Chaudrageri.
Kurbankop.
Shirmapur.
Hombli.
Mavanbid.
Harlapur.
Haravi.
Hadergeri.
Lakmapur.
Basapur.
Chikkulial.
Domnal.
Sommasagar.
Hirebasur.
Havmapur.
Waradi.
Nellibid.
Gopapur.
Singapur.
Obapur.
Yettinalli.
Shadgruppi.
Bhinsapur.
Niralgi.
Havangi.

APPENDIX Oth.

Revenue Statement for 18 villages situated in the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate into which the Surrey Settlement was introduced in 1879-80.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assess-ment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auc-tion sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assess-ment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total of collec-tions. 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	19
1879-80	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1879-80	10,714	17,776	...	...	...	17,776	2,691	2,734	700	5,233	11,956	4,128	18,641	32,466	22,604	21	...	
1880-81	10,369	17,340	...	...	...	17,340	3,016	3,169	781	5,236	11,788	4,419	18,640	32,297	22,530	69	...	
1881-82	10,283	17,269	...	...	...	17,269	3,189	3,283	655	5,223	11,738	4,398	18,644	32,264	22,853	371	...	
1882-83	10,078	17,085	8,070	...	6,070	17,965	3,054	3,300	645	5,179	11,628	4,335	18,311	31,963	16,145	69	...	
1883-84	10,323	17,254	...	...	...	17,254	2,609	3,060	215	5,183	11,928	4,335	18,314	31,962	21,804	...	...
1884-85	10,337	17,313	...	...	...	17,313	2,775	2,901	631	5,168	11,638	4,816	18,315	31,962	22,840	...	...
1885-86	10,676	17,639	...	...	...	17,639	2,456	2,696	397	5,183	11,629	4,816	18,315	31,963	22,652	...	...
1886-87	10,859	17,898	...	...	...	17,898	2,286	2,517	793	5,135	11,549	4,709	18,330	31,964	23,400	...	...
1887-88	10,911	17,967	...	...	...	17,967	2,234	2,448	793	5,135	11,549	4,709	18,260	31,964	23,169	...	...
1888-89	11,103	18,241	...	...	...	18,241	2,042	2,174	652	5,136	11,549	4,780	18,350	31,964	23,473	...	...
1889-90	11,127	18,261	...	...	...	18,261	2,018	2,153	742	5,136	11,549	4,709	18,380	31,964	23,713	...	...
1890-91	11,127	18,264	...	...	...	18,264	2,016	2,128	725	5,136	11,549	4,709	18,378	31,961	23,718	...	...
1891-92	11,127	18,264	...	...	...	18,264	2,016	2,128	838	5,136	11,549	4,709	18,278	31,961	23,931	...	...
1892-93	11,127	18,264	...	...	...	18,264	2,016	2,128	841	5,136	11,549	4,709	18,278	31,961	23,634	...	...
1893-94	11,127	18,264	...	...	...	18,264	2,016	2,128	852	5,136	11,549	4,709	18,278	31,961	23,945	...	...
1894-95	11,127	18,264	...	...	...	18,264	2,016	2,128	783	5,136	11,549	4,709	18,278	31,961	23,775	...	...
1895-96	11,366	18,569	...	...	...	18,569	1,697	2,032	526	5,128	11,524	4,633	18,381	32,145	23,768	...	...
1896-97	11,419	18,609	...	...	...	18,600	1,628	1,993	497	5,135	11,552	4,711	18,382	32,145	23,808	...	...
1897-98	11,574	18,596	...	...	...	18,596	1,799	1,968	184	5,135	11,552	4,711	18,303	32,116	23,491	...	...
1898-99	11,556	18,585	...	...	...	18,585	1,617	1,709	173	5,135	11,552	4,711	18,306	32,116	23,719	...	...
1899-1900	11,591	18,912	...	...	...	18,843	1,612	1,722	109	5,136	11,552	4,711	18,309	32,116	23,661	367	...	
1900-01	11,648	18,979	...	...	...	18,999	1,625	1,625	154	5,136	11,552	4,711	18,307	32,116	23,804	38	...	
1901-02	11,689	19,017	...	...	...	19,017	1,494	1,547	199	5,136	11,552	4,711	18,307	32,116	23,897	...	...
1902-03	11,678	18,979	...	...	...	18,979	1,494	1,565	187	5,133	11,552	4,711	18,307	32,116	23,877	26	...	
1903-04	11,680	18,929	...	...	...	18,929	1,312	1,635	395	5,135	11,552	4,711	18,307	32,116	24,085	34	...	
1904-05	11,680	18,929	...	...	...	18,929	1,512	1,635	411	5,135	11,552	4,711	18,307	32,116	24,051	165	...	
1905-06	11,653	18,914	...	1,544	1,544	17,370	1,633	1,679	474	5,118	11,516	4,701	18,308	32,109	23,545	20,902	...	
1906-07	11,717	18,695	...	2,352	2,352	16,343	1,461	1,878	390	5,135	11,538	4,711	18,313	32,102	21,705	1,763	...	
1907-08	11,828	19,160	...	...	...	19,160	1,358	1,414	317	5,133	11,538	4,711	18,313	32,102	24,178	1,623	...	

Tilvalli.
Bhalrapur.
Yettanahalli.
Halgudi.
Kalgudi.

Hallball.
Kirwadi.
Byatnal.
Karekyatanhalli.
Multhali.

Guddadmatthalli.
Tavargop.
Byagvadi.
Horur.
Uppunishi.

Kalkeri.
Tumarikop.
Kusnur.

APPENDIX O⁽⁶⁾.

Revenue Statement for 4 villages situated in the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced 187-79.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79 ...	3,523	4,653	...	...	...	4,653	199	468	89	1,919	4,376	1,815	5,641	9,407	6,827	69	...
1879-80 ...	3,463	4,387	...	...	...	4,387	273	790	56	1,924	4,265	1,713	5,659	9,442	6,156	...	...
1880-81 ...	3,474	4,426	...	...	...	4,426	280	751	81	1,924	4,265	1,713	5,659	9,442	6,190	102	...
1881-82 ...	3,410	4,155	...	...	...	4,155	325	1,022	113	1,924	4,265	1,713	5,659	9,442	5,986	202	...
1882-83 ...	3,357	3,999	1,711	...	1,711	2,178	377	1,325	76	1,896	4,212	1,657	5,630	9,427	3,911	...	...
1883-84 ...	3,414	4,037	...	...	...	4,037	319	1,200	26	1,902	4,215	1,689	5,635	9,481	5,742	...	...
1884-85 ...	3,386	4,030	...	...	...	4,030	338	1,236	23	1,895	4,161	1,778	5,629	9,427	5,928	...	...
1885-86 ...	3,433	4,152	...	...	...	4,152	301	1,114	27	1,895	4,161	1,773	5,629	9,427	5,982	...	...
1886-87 ...	3,478	4,275	...	...	...	4,275	254	989	23	1,907	4,161	1,772	5,639	9,424	6,069	...	...
1887-88 ...	3,486	4,286	...	...	...	4,286	246	977	23	1,907	4,161	1,772	5,639	9,424	6,061	...	...
1888-89 ...	3,530	4,383	...	...	...	4,383	203	830	21	1,877	4,161	1,772	5,609	9,424	6,176	...	...
1889-90 ...	3,547	4,408	...	...	...	4,408	198	873	20	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,609	9,424	6,187	...	...
1890-91 ...	3,584	4,417	...	...	...	4,417	181	864	22	1,861	4,143	1,759	5,609	9,424	6,198	...	...
1891-92 ...	3,564	4,417	...	...	...	4,417	181	864	28	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,609	9,424	6,214	...	...
1892-93 ...	3,564	4,417	...	...	...	4,417	181	864	33	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,609	9,424	6,209	...	...
1893-94 ...	3,534	4,417	...	...	...	4,417	181	864	44	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,609	9,424	6,220	...	...
1894-95 ...	3,564	4,417	...	...	...	4,417	181	864	40	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,609	9,424	6,216	...	...
1895-96 ...	3,584	4,417	...	...	...	4,417	181	864	22	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,609	9,424	6,199	...	...
1896-97 ...	3,564	4,417	...	...	...	4,417	181	864	66	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,609	9,424	6,242	...	...
1897-98 ...	3,580	4,493	...	...	...	4,493	164	788	14	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,608	9,424	6,287	...	...
1898-99 ...	3,601	4,581	...	...	...	4,581	137	646	15	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,602	9,370	6,386	...	...
1899-1900 ...	3,601	4,581	...	...	...	4,581	137	646	23	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,602	9,370	6,368	2	...
1900-01 ...	3,601	4,581	...	...	...	4,581	137	646	25	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,602	9,370	6,366	26	...
1901-02 ...	3,601	4,581	...	...	...	4,581	137	646	72	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,602	9,370	6,418	26	...
1902-03 ...	3,581	4,555	...	...	...	4,555	158	672	25	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,602	9,370	6,340	...	...
1903-04 ...	3,581	4,555	...	...	...	4,555	158	672	29	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,602	9,370	6,344	7	...
1904-05 ...	3,581	4,555	...	...	...	4,555	158	672	47	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,602	9,370	6,362	120	...
1905-06 ...	3,581	4,555	...	1,102	1,102	3,453	158	672	51	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,602	9,370	5,264	5,210	...
1906-07 ...	3,581	4,555	...	2,040	2,040	2,515	158	672	89	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,602	9,369	4,334	1,809	...
1907-08 ...	3,581	4,555	...	...	...	4,555	88	672	42	1,864	4,143	1,759	5,602	9,369	6,357	294	...

Badamgatti.

Belwath.

Beigal.

Kadshathballi.

APPENDIX O⁽⁴⁾.

Revenue Statement for 1 Village situated in the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1901-02.

1880-18

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land, Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment Total of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Per- manent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1901-02 ...	968	1,275	...	...	...	1,275	...	...	...	54	103	20	1,020	1,278	1,295	110	...	
1902-03 ...	964	*869	...	...	...	869	...	...	...	54	*70	20	1,018	939	889	100	...	
1903-04 ...	964	869	...	...	...	869	...	...	...	54	70	20	1,018	939	889	100	...	
1904-05 ...	964	869	...	...	...	869	...	...	...	4	70	20	1,018	939	889	100	...	
1905-06 ...	964	869	...	...	...	869	...	...	...	54	70	20	1,018	939	889	889	...	
1906-07 ...	964	869	...	195	195	869	...	...	...	54	70	20	1,018	939	694	694	...	
1907-08 ...	964	869	...	...	...	869	...	...	...	54	70	20	1,018	939	889	800	...	

* Assessment reduced according to revision.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Area.	
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Group I.																
1	Nirigi (M. Adur) ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	1,589	2,275	1 7 11	76	377	5 1 6	...	...	...	1,068
2	Harvi ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	638	1,063	1 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	685
3	Hadargeri ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	306	533	1 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
4	Kudla ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	680	1,107	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	680
5	Naregal ...	I	2 0	8 0	15 0	3,034	3,433	1 11 0	406	2,736	6 11 11	186 0	2,036	14 11 11	2,578	
6	Gopapur ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	178	314	1 13 8	18	125	7 15 1	...	...	...	196
7	Vardi ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	580	1,000	1 11 1	30	189	6 4 10	...	...	...	630
8	Harlapur ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	289	406	1 6 6	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	280
9	Total of Group I ...	...	...	...	...	6,390	10,249	1 9 8	829	3,431	6 7 9	186 0	2,036	14 11 11	7,087
Group II.																
9	Kodiyellapur ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	533	694	1 10 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	533
10	Chikhullal ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	429	406	0 15 3	16	34	2 3 0	...	...	...	445
11	Bhingapur ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	513	907	1 13 4	33	147	4 7 3	...	...	...	546
12	Bhigihalli ...	I	2 0	8 0	...	455	734	1 9 5	20	78	3 0 0	...	...	...	458
13	Valageri ...	II	1 13	8 0	15 0	329	537	0 19 4	142	483	3 0 9	0 13	2	10 0 0	971	
14	Ramapur ...	II	1 13	8 0	...	181	80	0 9 9	14	28	1 10 3	...	...	...	148
15	Masankatti ...	II	1 13	8 0	15 0	733	686	0 13 4	95	276	3 14 6	1 0	1	1 0 0	839	
16	Maranbid ...	II	1 13	8 0	15 0	1,213	1,098	0 14 6	63	348	2 15 10	2 0	3	1 8 0	1,306	
17	Bhingapur ...	II	1 13	8 0	...	397	350	1 0 7	24	47	1 15 4	...	...	...	351
18	Chandrageri ...	II	1 13	8 0	...	517	606	1 3 10	16	30	1 3 8	...	...	...	535
19	Hombli ...	II	1 13	8 0	15 0	364	300	0 13 6	23	46	2 0 0	6 0	7	1 2 3	413	
20	Kalvikallapur ...	II	1 13	8 0	...	451	650	1 7 7	4	10	2 8 0	...	...	...	466
21	Nellibid ...	II	1 13	8 0	15 0	546	411	0 12 1	190	1,190	6 4 3	1 0	7	7 0 0	736	
22	Jekinaikankop ...	II	1 13	8 0	...	360	373	0 12 3	87	263	3 0 4	...	...	...	467
23	Sankrikop ...	II	1 13	8 0	...	659	749	1 4 7	47	119	2 3 6	...	...	...	706
24	Adur ...	II	1 13	8 0	15 0	1,281	1,616	1 4 3	233	968	4 0 11	13 0	75	8 4 0	1,531	
16	Total of Group II ...	...	...	...	...	9,379	10,191	1 1 5	1,041	3,930	3 13 3	23 12	96	4 3 6	10,441
Group III.																
25	Badangatti ...	III	1 8	8 0	...	371	138	0 5 11	137	378	2 13 3	...	...	...	508
26	Belvatti ...	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	739	463	0 10 7	198	606	4 3 10	16 0	165	8 11 0	906	
27	Belagal ...	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	1,010	636	0 9 11	248	910	3 10 9	26 0	216	8 10 3	1,262	
28	Kurabankop ...	III	1 8	8 0	...	162	167	1 0 4	3	8	2 0 0	...	...	...	161
29	Kadshettihalli ...	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	753	633	0 13 4	69	302	2 4 9	7 0	10	1 8 10	834	
30	Kenachalnogur ...	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	870	636	0 13 3	292	973	2 7 9	9 0	14	1 8 11	1,271	
31	Chinnapur (M. Nid- shingi) ...	III	1 8	8 0	...	26	9	0 5 6	29	64	2 3 4	...	...	...	54
32	Kalviyellapur ...	III	1 8	8 0	...	269	385	1 0 11	112	263	2 5 7	...	...	...	381
33	Balambid ...	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	1,385	1,333	0 13 0	483	1,566	3 3 4	1 0	3	2 0 0	2,304	
34	Lakmapur ...	III	1 8	8 0	...	683	333	1 3 3	52	126	2 6 0	...	...	...	736
35	Tumrikop ...	III	1 8	8 0	...	407	478	1 2 9	13	31	2 9 4	...	...	...	411
36	Herur ...	III	1 8	8 0	...	810	973	1 3 3	73	214	2 14 11	...	...	...	881
37	Tavargop ...	III	1 8	8 0	...	416	341	0 10 3	129	392	3 0 7	...	...	...	547
38	Kalkeri ...	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	531	335	0 10 1	173	536	3 0 11	11 0	70	6 5 10	714	
39	Uphunabi ...	III	1 8	8 0	...	1,399	973	0 8 10	239	1,680	6 13 1	...	...	...	1,636
40	Byagwadi ...	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	516	346	0 16 3	193	532	2 11 6	3 0	14	4 10 3	714	
41	Godadmatihalli ...	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	503	370	0 8 5	131	466	3 12 3	1 0	6	3 0 9	624	

Q.

occupied land in the Hángal Táluka of Dhárwad District.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 4	0 0	—	1,550	2,673	1 10 11	78	377	5 1 0	—	—	—	1,628	3,049	1 13 4	10 70	Nkigi	1	
3 4	0 0	—	685	1,195	1 14 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	685	1,195	1 14 1	13-63	Harvi	2	
3 4	0 0	—	305	521	1 9 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	305	521	1 9 3	13-56	Hadargedi	3	
3 4	0 0	—	650	1,245	1 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	650	1,245	1 13 3	13-47	Kodla	4	
3 4	0 0	15 0	2,634	3,923	1 14 5	406	2,723	6 11 11	132 0	2,634	14 11 11	2,573	3,825	3 5 7	5 23	Naregal	5	
3 4	0 0	—	173	368	1 13 4	13	135	7 15 1	—	—	—	173	370	2 7 0	9-26	Gopapur	6	
3 4	0 0	—	590	1,135	1 14 6	30	139	6 4 10	—	—	—	590	1,214	2 1 11	10-21	Vardi	7	
3 4	0 0	—	380	427	1 9 4	1	3	2 0 0	—	—	—	380	450	1 9 4	13-50	Harjapur	8	
—	—	—	9,390	11,330	1 13 1	529	3,431	6 7 9	132 0	3,034	14 11 11	7,027	14,908	3 0 0	5-15	Total of Group I	8	
Group II.																		
3 0	0 0	—	323	394	1 10 7	1	1	1 0 0	—	—	—	323	325	1 10 7	—	Kodiyalapur	9	
3 0	0 0	—	429	408	0 15 3	16	24	2 3 0	—	—	—	445	443	0 15 11	—	Chikhallal	10	
3 0	0 0	—	512	807	1 12 4	33	147	4 7 3	—	—	—	545	1,054	1 14 11	—	Shingapur	11	
3 0	0 0	—	450	734	1 9 5	26	73	3 0 0	—	—	—	423	822	1 12 8	—	Shigballi	12	
3 0	0 0	15 0	829	614	0 11 10	142	433	3 0 9	0 12	3 10 0 0	—	971	1,080	1 1 3	7-91	Valgeri	13	
3 0	0 0	—	121	91	0 11 1	14	38	1 10 2	—	—	—	146	114	0 12 7	10-28	Ramapur	14	
3 0	0 0	15 0	723	647	0 14 1	85	274	2 14 0	1 0	1 1 0 0	—	829	924	1 1 20	9-51	Masanhatti	15	
3 0	0 0	15 0	1,213	1,264	1 0 7	63	249	2 12 10	2 0	3 1 0 0	—	1,298	1,508	1 3 7	11-44	Maranbidi	16	
3 0	0 0	—	327	400	1 3 0	24	47	1 15 4	—	—	—	321	447	1 3 10	13-50	Shingapur	17	
3 0	0 0	—	517	683	1 3 5	15	39	1 3 3	—	—	—	526	734	1 5 11	13-45	Chandrageri	18	
3 0	0 0	15 0	384	343	0 14 10	28	45	3 0 0	6 0	7 1 2 8	—	413	396	0 15 4	12-18	Hombli	19	
3 0	0 0	—	461	677	1 9 3	4	10	2 3 0	—	—	—	465	737	1 11 1	14-6	Kalvikallapur	20	
3 0	0 0	15 0	544	470	0 13 10	130	1,190	6 4 3	1 0	7 7 0 0	—	736	1,067	2 4 2	3-69	Nalibidi	21	
3 0	0 0	—	309	313	0 12 10	67	288	3 0 4	—	—	—	447	573	1 4 7	7-23	Jekinskanhop	22	
3 0	0 0	—	650	348	1 4 9	47	119	2 6 5	—	—	—	708	875	1 5 11	13-23	Bankrihop	23	
3 0	0 0	15 0	1,201	1,844	1 7 0	231	905	4 0 11	12 0	75 6 4 0	—	1,531	2,395	1 14 2	5-53	Adur	24	
—	—	—	9,379	11,227	1 3 2	1,041	3,320	3 12 3	23 12	93 4 3 0	—	10,442	15,283	1 7 5	7-20	Total of Group II	1	
Group III.																		
1 10	0 0	—	371	150	0 6 8	127	273	2 12 2	—	—	—	405	423	1 0 8	2-23	Badangatti	2	
1 10	0 0	15 0	720	633	0 11 6	136	305	4 3 10	12 0	155 0 11 0	—	908	1,494	1 9 4	2-77	Bolvaiki	2	
1 10	0 0	15 0	1,010	973	0 10 9	245	610	3 10 8	25 0	216 8 10 3	—	1,293	1,504	1 6 6	2-97	Bolagal	3	
1 10	0 0	—	123	170	1 1 11	3	6	2 0 0	—	—	—	125	176	1 3 2	7-26	Kumbankop	3	
1 10	0 0	15 0	763	668	0 14 6	85	302	2 4 9	7 0	10 1 0 10	—	813	800	1 0 10	6-27	Kadabottihalli	3	
1 10	0 0	15 0	870	722	0 12 3	263	973	2 7 2	9 0	14 1 0 11	—	1,271	1,709	1 5 6	9-30	Kanchanogiar	3	
1 10	0 0	—	26	10	0 6 2	29	64	2 3 4	—	—	—	35	76	1 6 6	1-37	Chinnapur (M. Nid-shingi.)	3	
1 10	0 0	—	300	330	1 3 5	112	263	2 3 7	—	—	—	251	573	1 0 0	4-38	Kalivallapur	4	
1 10	0 0	15 0	1,228	1,750	0 14 11	485	1,555	2 3 4	1 0	2 2 0 0	—	1,260	2,315	1 0 5	4-31	Bahambidi	4	
1 10	0 0	—	623	623	1 4 11	32	125	2 0 8	—	—	—	736	1,017	1 6 2	7-28	Lakmapur	4	
1 10	0 0	—	407	415	1 4 4	12	21	2 3 4	—	—	—	419	540	1 5 0	6-28	Tankrihop	4	
1 10	0 0	—	610	1,024	1 4 10	73	214	2 14 11	—	—	—	628	1,265	1 0 11	6-22	Horur	4	
1 10	0 0	—	415	380	0 14 1	120	293	3 0 7	—	—	—	447	701	1 8 2	3-28	Tavargop	4	
1 10	0 0	15 0	631	363	0 10 11	173	336	3 0 11	11 0	70 0 5 10	—	714	389	1 6 6	3-01	Kalkeni	4	
1 10	0 0	—	1,360	637	0 9 7	263	1,520	6 12 1	—	—	—	1,628	2,457	1 0 1	3-06	Uphunshi	4	
1 10	0 0	15 0	419	375	0 11 7	121	222	2 11 6	3 0	24 4 20 3	—	714	611	1 4 5	3-23	Byagwadi	4	
1 10	0 0	15 0	663	390	0 9 8	121	445	8 12 2	1 0	0 0 0 0	—	624	783	1 3 5	3-11	Gudamattihalli	4	

BY FORMER SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III.—contd.</i>																	
42	Multhalli	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	347	210	0 9 8	138	497	3 5 7	1 0	8	6 0 0	486	675	1 6 4
43	Somsagar	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	308	178	0 9 3	151	539	3 9 1	3 0	31	10 8 4	497	749	1 10 4
44	Domihal	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	237	143	0 7 11	79	190	2 8 4	7 0	80	7 3 3	373	391	1 0 8
45	Hirebasur	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	362	154	0 6 10	190	694	3 5 5	3 0	26	8 0 0	565	612	1 7 4
46	Hospet	IV	1 4	8 0	...	237	116	0 8 3	95	227	2 7 6	...	...	...	333	243	1 1 4
23	Total of Group III	...	...	...	...	12,665	9,760	0 13 2	3,329	11,123	3 5 6	57 0	300	6 14 4	16,281	21,499	1 8 1
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
47	Virapur	III	1 8	8 0	...	464	581	1 3 2	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	460	566	1 8 5
48	Havangi	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	1,630	1,124	0 11 9	983	3,304	3 7 0	21 0	254	12 1 6	2,483	4,532	1 12 8
49	Basapur (M. Nid- shingi).	III	1 8	8 0	...	110	81	0 11 9	124	493	3 7 9	...	...	...	384	513	2 8 2
50	Somapur	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	476	632	1 5 4	29	60	2 1 1	1 0	2	3 0 0	505	606	1 8 0
51	Alur	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	346	269	0 12 5	165	547	2 15 4	86 0	1,523	15 0 7	619	2,139	3 7 8
52	Yettinhalli (M. Adur).	III	1 8	8 0	...	695	454	0 12 3	148	536	3 10 9	...	...	...	758	979	1 5 8
53	Waan	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	643	689	1 0 8	45	115	2 9 2	1 0	1	1 8 0	689	785	1 3 5
54	Kusnur	III	1 8	8 0	...	1,293	1,343	0 15 5	389	1,374	3 6 8	...	...	...	1,682	2,017	1 8 11
55	Kanneshwar	III	1 8	8 0	...	323	354	1 1 6	96	304	3 8 7	...	...	...	409	688	1 9 6
56	Sadaguppi	III	1 8	8 0	...	618	496	0 12 10	148	436	3 0 9	...	...	...	761	939	1 3 7
57	Karekyatanhalli	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	331	398	1 0 4	199	673	3 6 1	8 0	51	6 6 0	588	1,112	1 14 8
58	Arahanguppi	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	374	583	0 15 8	203	711	3 8 0	2 0	13	6 8 0	779	1,230	1 10 8
59	Byatnal	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	394	439	1 1 9	131	513	4 3 10	3 0	5	1 10 8	616	836	1 13 6
60	Tilwalli	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	431	551	1 4 5	371	1,637	5 3 6	25 0	383	15 5 1	837	2,071	3 7 9
61	Honkan	III	1 8	8 0	15 0	415	433	1 0 4	308	1,161	3 12 3	5 0	80	6 0 0	730	1,617	2 3 6
62	Pariwarkop	III	1 8	8 0	...	20	15	0 10 5	23	55	2 6 3	...	...	...	43	68	1 0 4
63	Bhalrapur	III	1 8	8 0	...	5	7	1 6 5	23	113	4 14 7	...	...	...	29	130	4 4 7
64	Yettinhalli (M. TH- walli).	IV	1 4	7 8	...	92	79	0 13 9	91	301	3 11 5	...	...	...	173	330	2 3 2
65	Kirwadi	IV	1 4	7 8	15 0	462	277	0 9 7	243	1,191	4 10 4	9 0	47	5 14 0	712	1,456	3 0 8
66	Kalgudi	IV	1 4	7 8	...	61	51	0 13 5	66	210	3 2 11	...	...	...	127	361	2 0 11
20	Total of Group IV	...	...	...	...	9,351	8,690	0 15 0	3,730	18,817	3 11 5	163 0	3,109	13 8 7	19,184	24,616	1 14 0
<i>Group V.</i>																	
67	Bomanhalli	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	89	53	0 10 5	137	411	3 0 0	1 0	5	5 0 0	337	474	2 1 5
68	Nellikop	IV	1 4	8 0	...	221	132	0 9 7	141	389	2 12 2	...	...	...	362	521	1 7 0
69	Yelvatti	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	136	89	0 10 6	396	1,358	3 6 9	7 0	84	12 9 0	539	1,523	2 13 4
70	Talrikop	IV	1 4	8 0	...	122	78	0 10 3	60	184	2 10 10	...	...	...	172	312	1 3 9
71	Jangundikop	IV	1 4	8 0	...	187	65	0 7 7	69	157	1 15 9	...	...	...	206	302	0 15 9
72	Yellur	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	250	197	0 12 7	218	633	3 0 9	2 0	15	7 3 0	470	877	1 13 10
73	Nitgankop	IV	1 4	8 0	...	327	247	0 7 2	135	357	2 10 4	...	...	...	462	604	1 4 11
74	Gundur	IV	1 4	8 0	...	77	28	0 5 10	63	148	2 4 2	...	...	...	140	171	1 8 7
75	Negwanagi	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	508	261	0 8 3	207	553	2 10 9	2 0	14	7 0 0	717	929	1 2 1
76	Alagod	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	333	232	0 11 2	145	409	2 13 2	6 0	69	11 3 0	484	710	1 7 6
77	Maharaj Peth	IV	1 4	8 0	...	28	21	0 12 0	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	31	25	0 12 11
78	Karigudri	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	623	407	0 10 5	331	1,393	4 6 7	22 0	323	14 3 9	936	2,018	2 1 6
79	Nandikop	IV	1 4	8 0	...	68	46	0 11 1	35	122	2 7 9	...	...	...	103	163	1 10 1
80	Savangi	IV	1 4	8 0	...	121	118	0 15 7	307	1,183	1 7 5	...	...	...	923	1,301	1 6 3
81	Malligur	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	333	233	0 11 2	123	420	3 4 6	0 13	2	3 3 8	461	656	1 6 9
82	Arleshwar	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	314	259	0 12 2	504	1,660	3 1 2	4 0	36	3 0 0	822	2,145	2 9 9
83	Akkivalli	IV	1 4	8 0	...	210	116	0 8 10	231	583	2 9 5	...	...	...	441	714	1 9 10
84	Kuntanhoshalli	IV	1 4	8 0	...	334	260	0 12 5	203	725	2 7 9	...	...	...	542	985	1 13 1

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
<i>Group III.—contd.</i>																	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 10	8 0	15 0	347	229	0 10 6	188	463	3 5 7	1 0	8	6 0 0	486	699	1 6 11	2-65	Multhalli	42
1 10	8 0	15 0	308	187	0 9 10	151	539	3 9 1	3 0	21	10 5 4	457	757	1 10 6	1-83	Somsagar	43
1 10	8 0	15 0	287	155	0 8 8	79	109	2 8 4	7 0	50	7 2 3	373	474	1 1 4	3-32	Domuhal	44
1 10	8 0	15 0	362	107	0 7 5	190	634	3 5 5	3 0	21	8 0 0	555	823	1 7 9	1-60	Hirebasur	45
1 10	8 0	...	227	151	0 10 8	96	227	2 7 6	...	...	...	323	388	1 8	9-91	Hospet	46
...	...	...	12,665	10,691	0 13 3	3,329	11,123	3 5 6	67 0	600	6 14 4	16,281	22,324	1 5 11	3-91	Total of Group III	22
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
1 8	8 0	...	464	581	1 3 2	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	490	595	1 3 5	...	Virapur	47
1 8	8 0	15 0	1,530	1,124	0 11 9	932	3,374	3 7 0	21 0	254	12 1 6	2,463	4,593	1 13 6	...	Havangi	48
1 8	8 0	...	110	81	0 11 9	134	432	3 7 9	...	...	...	234	513	2 3 1	...	Basapur (M. Nid-shingli).	49
1 8	8 0	15 0	475	633	1 5 4	29	60	2 1 1	1 0	2	2 0 0	505	695	1 6 0	...	Somapur	50
1 8	8 0	15 0	346	269	0 12 5	155	547	2 15 4	88 0	1,323	15 0 7	619	2,139	3 7 3	...	Alur	51
1 8	8 0	...	595	551	0 12 3	143	525	3 10 9	...	...	...	738	979	1 5 3	...	Yettinhalvi (M. Adur	52
1 8	8 0	15 0	649	609	1 0 8	45	116	2 9 3	1 0	1	1 0 0	639	788	1 2 3	...	Wasan	53
1 8	8 0	...	1,393	1,349	0 15 5	339	1,374	3 8 6	...	...	...	1,632	17	1 8 11	...	Kunur	54
1 8	8 0	...	523	354	1 1 6	86	304	3 8 7	...	...	...	409	658	1 9 3	...	Katneshwar	55
1 8	8 0	...	618	493	0 12 10	143	430	3 0 9	...	...	...	761	932	1 3 7	...	Sadaguppi	56
1 8	8 0	15 0	381	388	1 0 4	199	673	3 6 1	8 0	51	6 6 0	533	1,112	1 14 3	...	Kar-kyatanhalli	57
1 8	8 0	15 0	574	556	0 15 6	203	711	3 6 0	2 0	13	6 8 0	779	1,390	1 10 2	...	Arhanguppi	58
1 8	8 0	15 0	304	488	1 1 9	121	618	4 3 10	3 0	5	1 10 8	518	966	1 13 6	...	Dyatabal	59
1 8	8 0	15 0	491	551	1 4 5	371	1,937	5 3 6	25 0	383	15 5 1	827	2,371	2 7 7	...	Tilwalli	60
1 8	8 0	15 0	415	426	1 0 4	203	1,161	3 12 3	5 0	30	6 0 0	738	1,617	2 3 6	...	Honkan	61
1 8	8 0	...	20	13	0 10 5	23	55	2 6 3	...	...	...	43	68	1 9 4	...	Pariwarkop	62
1 8	8 0	...	5	7	1 6 5	23	113	4 14 7	...	...	...	28	120	4 4 7	...	Bhairapur	63
1 8	7 8	...	92	95	1 0 6	81	301	3 11 5	...	...	...	173	396	2 4 8	4-21	Yettinhalvi (M. Til-walli).	64
1 8	7 8	15 0	463	332	0 11 6	243	1,181	4 10 6	8 0	47	5 16 0	713	1,610	2 1 11	3-79	Kirwadi	65
1 8	7 8	...	61	61	1 0 0	66	310	3 2 11	...	...	...	137	271	2 2 2	3-83	Kalgudi	66
...	...	...	9,252	8,771	0 15 3	3,79	15,617	3 11 5	162 0	2,169	13 3 7	13,134	24,697	1 14 1	0-33	Total of Group IV	30
<i>Group V.</i>																	
1 4	8 0	15 0	80	58	0 10 5	137	411	3 0 0	1 0	5	5 0 0	227	474	2 1 5	...	Bomanhalli	67
1 4	8 0	...	221	182	0 9 7	141	399	2 12 2	...	...	...	382	521	1 7 0	...	Nellikop	68
1 4	8 0	15 0	136	89	0 10 6	396	1,365	3 6 9	7 0	84	12 0 0	539	1,523	2 13 4	...	Yelvatti	69
1 4	8 0	...	132	79	0 10 3	50	134	2 10 10	...	...	...	172	213	1 3 9	...	Talkerikop	70
1 4	8 0	...	187	85	0 7 7	69	137	1 15 9	...	...	...	206	202	0 15 6	...	Jangundikop	71
1 4	8 0	15 0	660	107	0 12 7	216	665	3 0 9	2 0	13	7 2 0	470	877	1 12 10	...	Yellur	72
1 4	8 0	...	327	247	0 7	135	367	2 10 4	...	...	...	463	604	1 4 11	...	Nitgankop	73
1 4	8 0	...	77	29	0 5 10	63	143	2 4 2	...	...	...	140	171	1 3 7	...	Gundur	74
1 4	8 0	15 0	609	261	0 8 3	307	533	2 10 9	2 0	14	7 0 0	717	839	1 2 1	...	Negwanagi	75
1 4	8 0	15 0	323	638	0 11 2	146	403	2 13 2	6 0	69	11 2 0	484	710	1 7 6	...	Alagud	76
1 4	8 0	...	36	21	0 12 0	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	31	25	0 12 11	...	Maharaj Peth	77
1 4	8 0	15 0	623	477	0 10 8	291	1,234	4 6 7	23 0	323	14 8 9	936	2,018	2 1 6	...	Karigudri	78
1 4	8 0	...	96	49	0 11 1	35	122	3 7 9	...	...	...	103	169	1 10 1	...	Nandikop	79
2 4	8 0	...	121	119	0 15 7	607	1,168	1 7 8	...	...	...	929	1,301	1 6 5	...	Savangi	80
1 4	8 0	15 0	333	233	0 11 2	129	420	3 4 6	0 13	2	9 3 6	461	656	1 6 0	...	Malligur	31
1 4	8 0	15 0	314	359	0 12 2	504	1,450	3 1 2	4 0	35	9 0 0	522	2,145	2 9 9	...	Arleshwar	32
1 4	8 0	...	210	116	0 8 10	221	593	2 9 5	...	...	...	441	714	1 9 10	...	Akkivalli	33
1 4	8 0	...	334	260	0 12 5	209	725	3 7 9	...	...	...	542	985	1 12 1	...	Kuntanhosballi	34

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMS SURVAY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group V.—continued.			Ra. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
85	Hotanahalli ...	IV	1 4	8 0	...	475	140	0 4 9	133	415	3 1 11	...	...	...	608	555	0
86	Hangal ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	1,173	616	0 8 5	768	2,450	3 1 7	69	913	12 8 6	2,000	3,977	0
87	Shirmapur ...	IV	1 4	8 0	...	256	145	0 9 1	285	46	1 13 5	...	...	...	291	101	0
88	Sureshwar ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	772	478	0 9 11	275	1,108	4 0 8	4	83	12 4 0	1,061	1,639	1
89	Jiglikop ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	824	211	0 10 5	199	549	2 12 6	10	66	6 8 0	633	634	1
90	Shirmapur (M. Adur).	IV	1 4	8 0	...	16	11	0 11 0	112	420	3 11 11	...	...	...	123	431	0
91	Dolleshwar ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	369	185	0 8 0	262	1,054	4 3 1	8	110	13 13 0	629	1,361	1
92	Dyamankop ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	128	43	0 5 7	62	148	2 15 6	2	14	7 0 0	177	206	1
93	Mavakop ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	160	90	0 9 0	74	195	2 10 2	1	1	1 0 0	235	236	1
94	Hanamasagar...	IV	1 4	8 0	...	103	49	0 7 7	33	67	1 12 8	...	...	...	141	116	0
95	Kondoji ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	626	225	0 5 9	333	753	2 5 7	1	8	8 0 0	960	1,016	1
96	Mudur ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	633	369	0 9 4	657	1,474	2 10 4	21	237	11 4 7	1,218	2,090	1
97	Makarwalli ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	622	490	0 8 9	297	1,185	3 15 10	11	136	12 5 10	1,200	1,811	1
98	Gondi ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	421	228	0 10 9	406	1,283	3 2 2	11	109	9 14 7	844	1,660	1
99	Hirekanshi ...	IV	1 4	8 0	15 0	770	460	0 10 0	479	1,472	3 7 8	11	119	10 18 1	1,190	2,021	1
100	Obapur ...	IV	1 4	8 0	...	181	53	0 6 6	33	60	2 5 10	...	...	...	164	133	0
101	Haliball ...	V	1 2	7 8	...	332	97	0 4 8	143	383	2 10 10	...	...	...	475	480	1
102	Hulgaddi ...	V	1 2	7 8	15 0	331	229	0 9 7	120	339	2 15 10	2	16	8 0 0	603	604	1
103	Girasankop ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	322	111	0 5 6	91	214	2 10 11	...	...	...	413	356	0
37	Total of Group V ...	...	...	...	...	12,515	7,356	0 9 5	6,078	24,406	3 0 4	198-18	2,334	12 0 8	20,768	31,895	1
Group VI.																	
104	Chinapur (M. Adur)...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	300	212	0 10 9	174	435	2 12 7	...	...	...	524	727	1
105	Yehwal ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	192	68	0 5 8	291	669	2 4 10	...	...	...	493	737	1
106	Kavalkop ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	61	37	0 9 8	91	226	2 6 6	...	...	...	156	263	1
107	Hanamasagar...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	18	11	0 9 9	112	334	2 15 9	...	...	...	130	348	1
108	Kulmiyellapur ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	49	20	0 6 6	61	120	2 1 1	...	...	...	110	148	1
109	Bailwal ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	75	34	0 7 3	201	476	2 5 10	...	...	...	276	609	1
110	Nidashingi ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	165	114	0 11 1	358	1,375	3 13 5	28	373	12 5 2	551	1,902	3
111	Murankop ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	6	3	0 8 0	5	7	1 6 5	...	...	...	11	10	0
112	Yenkatapur ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	61	21	0 7 4	130	276	2 2 0	...	...	...	191	304	1
113	Waginaiankop ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	102	63	0 10 10	110	359	3 4 3	2	27	12 8 0	214	456	2
114	Hullatti ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	263	107	0 6 9	304	1,414	3 14 2	24	330	13 13 0	641	1,951	2
115	Godigondyellapur ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	40	18	0 7 2	95	215	2 4 3	...	...	...	135	233	1
116	Basapur (M. Adur) ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	114	120	1 0 10	17	48	2 12 2	...	...	...	131	168	1
117	Dasharathkop ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	88	28	0 11 3	82	155	1 14 3	...	...	...	120	183	1
118	Hosanabad ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	122	77	0 10 3	122	339	2 15 1	4	60	15 0 0	346	490	2
119	Timmapur ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	14	6	0 6 1	30	59	1 10 3	...	...	...	73	73	1
120	Baichwalli ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	337	212	0 10 1	280	874	3 1 11	1	8	8 0 0	618	1,094	1
121	Gasipur ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	553	181	0 5 3	410	679	1 10 6	1	9	9 0 0	264	899	1
122	Ramatirth ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	364	113	0 5 0	378	1,121	2 15 5	9	123	13 10 8	751	1,357	1
123	Satenhalli ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	374	231	0 9 5	174	331	2 3 0	...	...	...	543	603	1
124	Nagarwalli ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	418	116	0 4 5	270	652	2 6 8	5	37	7 6 5	698	805	1
125	Hulgankop ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	303	89	0 4 9	122	163	1 4 1	9	2	8 14 3	425	244	0
126	Kapparsaikop ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	177	78	0 7 1	127	509	2 9 4	...	...	...	374	597	1
127	Chikkanaji ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	315	117	0 5 11	398	1,071	2 10 7	8	42	14 0 0	716	1,230	1
128	Hoshalli ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	421	105	0 8 3	174	380	2 1 1	...	...	...	596	625	0
129	Chikkeri ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	97	39	0 6 5	81	213	2 10 1	...	...	...	178	252	1
130	Shivalli ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	70	48	0 9 10	31	109	3 6 3	...	...	...	101	122	1

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group V.—continued.		
1 4	8 0	...	475	140	0 4 9	133	415	3 1 11	...	...	...	603	555	0 14 7	...	Hotenhalli ...	85
1 4	8 0	15 0	1,173	615	0 8 5	753	2,450	3 1 7	69	012	13 8 6	2,000	3,977	1 15 10	...	Hangal ...	86	
1 4	8 0	...	268	145	0 9 1	26	45	1 13 5	...	...	...	281	191	0 10 11	...	Shirmapur ...	87
1 4	8 0	15 0	772	478	0 9 11	275	1,108	4 0 6	4	53	13 4 0	1,051	1,639	1 8 11	...	Surleshwar ...	88	
1 4	8 0	15 0	324	211	0 11 5	199	549	2 12 6	10	65	6 8 0	532	625	1 8 9	...	Jiglikop ...	89	
1 4	8 0	...	16	11	0 11 0	113	42	3 11 1	...	...	...	123	431	3 5 11	...	Shirmapur(M. Adur)...	90
1 4	8 0	15 0	309	185	0 8 0	252	1,059	4 8 1	8	110	13 12 0	629	1,351	2 2 4	...	Dolleshwar ...	91	
1 4	8 0	15 0	123	43	0 5 7	82	143	2 13 6	2	14	7 0 0	177	205	1 2 6	...	Dyanankop ...	92	
1 4	8 0	15 0	160	90	0 9 0	74	195	2 10 2	1	1	1 0 0	235	285	1 3 6	...	Mavakop ...	93	
1 4	8 0	...	103	49	0 7 7	89	67	1 12 3	...	...	...	141	116	0 13 2	...	Hanamagar ...	94
1 4	8 0	15 0	620	225	0 5 9	333	781	2 5 7	1	8	8 0 0	980	1,016	1 0 11	...	Kondoji ...	95	
1 4	8 0	15 0	638	369	0 9 4	537	1,374	2 10 4	21	237	11 4 7	1,313	2,050	1 11 5	...	Mudur ...	96	
1 4	8 0	15 0	602	490	0 8 9	397	1,185	3 15 10	11	136	12 5 10	1,200	1,811	1 8 2	...	Makarwalli ...	97	
1 4	8 0	15 0	424	388	0 10 10	409	1,243	3 3 2	11	109	9 14 7	844	1,030	1 16 10	...	Gondi ...	98	
1 4	8 0	15 0	770	480	0 10 0	409	1,422	3 7 8	11	119	10 13 1	1,190	2,021	1 11 2	...	Hirekanshi ...	99	
1 4	8 0	...	131	53	0 6 6	33	80	2 5 10	...	...	...	164	133	0 13 0	...	Obapur ...	100
1 4	7 6	...	332	108	0 5 2	143	383	2 10 10	...	...	...	475	491	1 0 6	2'39	Halibail ...	101
1 4	7 6	15 0	391	254	0 10 8	120	359	2 15 10	3	16	8 0 0	503	629	1 4 0	4'18	Hulgaddi ...	102	
1 4	8 0	...	322	130	0 6 11	91	279	3 3 1	...	...	...	413	363	0 14 10	7'89	Girsankop ...	103
...	...	...	12,315	7,230	0 8 3	3,078	24,440	3 0 5	195-13	2,334	12 0 3	20,788	33,904	1 10 2	0'29	Total of Group V ...	37
Group VI.																		
1 0	7 0	...	309	342	0 10 9	174	435	2 12 7	...	...	...	534	727	1 5 9	...	Chinapur (M. Adur)...	104
1 0	7 0	...	192	69	0 5 8	291	609	2 4 10	...	...	...	433	737	1 8 5	..	Yeliwal ...	105
1 0	7 0	...	61	37	0 9 8	94	225	2 6 6	...	...	...	155	203	1 11 2	...	Kavalkop ...	106
1 0	7 0	...	18	11	0 9 9	112	334	2 15 9	...	...	...	130	345	2 10 6	...	Hanamasagar...	107
1 0	7 0	...	40	30	0 6 6	61	136	2 1 1	...	...	...	110	146	1 5 3	...	Kulmiyellapur ...	108
1 0	7 0	...	75	34	0 7 3	201	475	2 5 10	...	...	...	276	509	1 13 6	...	Bellwal ...	109
1 0	7 0	15 0	165	114	0 11 1	353	1,375	3 13 5	23	373	18 5 2	551	1,802	3 6 1	..	Nidashingi ...	110	
1 0	7 0	...	0	3	0 6 0	6	7	1 6 5	...	...	...	11	10	0 14 7	...	Murankop ...	111
1 0	7 0	...	61	28	0 7 4	131	270	2 2 0	...	...	...	191	304	1 9 6	...	Venkatapur ...	112
1 0	7 0	15 0	102	69	0 10 10	111	359	3 4 3	2	27	13 8 0	214	455	2 2 0	-	Waginankop ...	113	
1 0	7 0	15 0	253	107	0 6 9	364	1,414	3 14 2	24	331	13 12 0	641	1,351	2 14 2	...	Hullatti ...	114	
1 0	7 0	...	40	18	0 7 2	95	215	2 4 3	...	...	...	185	233	1 11 6	...	Gadigondyellapur ...	115
1 0	7 0	...	114	120	1 0 10	17	48	2 13 2	...	...	...	181	168	1 4 6	...	Basapur (M. Adur)...	116
1 0	7 0	...	86	23	0 11 3	89	155	1 14 8	...	...	...	120	183	1 3 5	...	Dasharathkop ...	117
1 0	7 0	15 0	122	77	0 10 3	122	359	2 15 1	4	60	15 0 0	249	496	2 0 0	...	Hosanabad ...	118	
1 0	7 0	...	37	14	0 6 1	36	59	1 10 3	...	...	...	73	73	1 0 0	...	Timmapur ...	119
1 0	7 0	15 0	337	212	0 11 1	210	874	3 1 11	1	8	8 0 0	619	1,094	1 5 10	...	Balehalli ...	120	
1 0	7 0	15 0	653	181	0 5 3	410	679	1 10 6	1	9	9 0 0	964	869	1 4 11	...	Gazipur ...	121	
1 0	7 0	15 0	364	113	0 5 0	378	1,121	2 15 5	9	123	13 10 3	751	1,357	1 12 11	...	Ramatirth ...	122	
1 0	7 0	...	374	221	0 9 5	174	331	2 3 0	...	...	...	548	603	1 1 7	...	Satenhalli ...	123
1 0	7 0	15 0	418	116	0 4 5	270	652	2 6 8	5	37	7 8 5	633	805	1 2 7	...	Nagarwalli ...	124	
1 0	7 0	15 0	303	80	0 4 9	122	153	1 4 1	0 9	2	8 14 3	425	244	0 9 2	...	Hullgankop ...	125	
1 0	7 0	...	177	73	0 7 1	197	509	3 0 4	...	...	...	374	587	1 9 1	...	Kayparahikop ...	126
1 0	7 0	15 0	315	117	0 5 11	393	1,071	2 10 7	3	43	14 0 0	716	1,380	1 11 6	...	Chikkonaji ...	127	
1 0	7 0	...	421	165	0 6 3	174	360	2 1 1	...	...	...	535	535	0 14 1	...	Hoshalli ...	128
1 0	7 0	...	97	39	0 6 5	81	213	2 10 1	...	...	...	173	252	1 6 8	...	Chikkeri ...	129
1 0	7 0	...	70	43	0 9 10	21	109	3 8 3	...	...	...	101	162	1 8 1	...	Shivalli ...	130

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group VI.— continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
131	Gawarapur ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	137	71	0 8 4	94	264	2 12 11	...	...	...	321	338	2 2 2
132	Hirur ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	723	330	0 7 0	760	2,029	4 0 0	5	56	11 2 2	1,518	2,425	3 4 2
133	Gadyankannahalli ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	703	231	0 5 3	176	452	2 9 1	1	9	9 0 0	880	693	0 12 2
134	Shiragod ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	747	260	0 6 0	632	1,422	2 4 9	20	203	10 2 5	1,306	1,935	1 6 2
135	Chikanahi ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	394	198	0 8 0	372	1,167	2 2 2	3	28	11 0 0	769	1,296	1 11 2
136	Hirekanaji ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	274	123	0 7 6	419	677	2 5 4	2	18	9 0 0	695	1,123	1 9 2
137	Kamanhalli ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	115	74	0 10 4	188	349	2 8 6	...	...	...	263	423	1 10 2
138	Mantagi ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	146	139	0 15 3	411	968	2 5 8	2	21	15 8 0	859	1,138	2 0 2
139	Baliballi ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	299	118	0 6 4	240	626	2 9 9	2	14	7 0 0	641	788	1 11 2
140	Hurikop ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	247	86	0 5 7	133	417	3 2 2	...	...	...	380	503	1 7 2
141	Kyasnur ...	VI	1 0	7 0	...	261	136	0 7 9	192	453	2 5 9	...	...	...	473	549	1 8 2
142	Konankop ...	VI	1 0	7 0	15 0	103	52	0 9 1	172	601	2 7 4	2	12	6 0 0	277	624	2 2 2
39	Total of Group VI ...	...	...	...	...	9,321	4,207	0 7 3	8,506	23,489	2 12 2	114-9	1,367	12 2 8	17,941-9	20,063	1 9 2
142	Total of the Taluka ...	...	...	...	...	59,722	60,268	0 13 6	25,203	80,166	3 2 11	719	8,561	11 14 6	65,644	153,979	1 10 2

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 0	7 0	...	137	71	0 8 4	94	304	3 12 11	...	...	...	331	335	1 7 2	...	Gawarapur ...	131
1 0	7 0	15 0	753	330	0 7 0	760	3,039	4 0 0	5	56	11 3 2	1,519	3,425	2 4 1	...	Hirur ...	132
1 0	7 0	15 0	703	231	0 5 3	176	452	2 9 1	1	9	9 0 0	990	662	0 12 7	...	Gadyankanhalli ...	133
1 0	7 0	15 0	747	260	0 6 0	623	1,453	2 4 9	30	308	10 2 5	1,399	1,935	1 6 2	...	Shiragod ...	134
1 0	7 0	15 0	394	199	0 8 0	373	1,167	3 3 2	3	33	11 0 0	769	1,366	1 13 1	...	Chikanahi ...	135
1 0	7 0	15 0	274	128	0 7 6	419	977	2 5 4	2	18	9 0 0	695	1,123	1 9 10	...	Hirekanaji ...	136
1 0	7 0	...	115	74	0 10 4	139	349	2 6 6	...	...	...	253	433	1 10 9	...	Kamanhalli ...	137
1 0	7 0	15 0	146	139	0 15 3	411	968	2 5 8	2	31	15 8 0	559	1,128	2 0 7	...	Mantagi ...	138
1 0	7 0	15 0	399	118	0 6 4	240	626	2 9 9	2	14	7 0 0	541	759	1 6 5	...	Balhalli ...	139
1 0	7 0	...	247	86	0 5 7	183	417	3 2 2	...	...	...	380	506	1 5 2	...	Hurkop ...	140
1 0	7 0	...	281	136	0 7 9	192	453	3 5 9	...	...	...	473	669	1 3 11	...	Kyanur ...	141
1 0	7 0	15 0	169	52	0 8 1	172	511	3 7 4	2	12	6 0 0	277	665	2 6 5	...	Konankop ...	142
...	...	...	9,321	4,307	0 7 3	3,506	23,469	3 12 3	114 9	1,367	12 2 8	17,941.9	29,063	1 9 10	...	Total of Group VI ...	39
...	...	...	59,723	53,556	0 14 4	25,203	80,200	3 3 11	719 0	8,561	11 14 6	65,644	1,48,317	1 10 7	240	Total of the Taluk...	142

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D.

HA'NGAL TA'LUKA.

APPENDIX B.

The present report refers to the second Revision Settlement of the 142 Government villages of the Hángal Táluka of the Dhárwár District. These villages were not dealt with simultaneously when the current settlement was made, but in four batches as follows:—

119 were settled as part of the old Hángal Táluka and the old Tadas Mahál of the Hubli Táluka;

18 as part of the old Kod Táluka;

4 as part of the old Bankápur Táluka; and

1 (Gazipur) by itself.

The papers regarding the previous settlements of the first 3 batches may be found in Government Selections Nos. CLVI, CLX, and CLV respectively. Those of Gazipur are printed below.

W. GREER,
Acting Superintendent, Land Records,
and Registration, S. D.

No. 1032 of 1901.

FROM

J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esquire,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF DHA'RWAR.

Belgaum, 9th August 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, through you, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of the village of Gazipur of the Hángal Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. The village under report was first granted by the Emperor Akbar of Delhi to one Ahmad-shah Kadri, the Emperor's priest, about 300 years ago.
History. When the Nawab, of the Savanur State in the Dhárwár District, was restored by the Peshvas, he called for the holder of the village in question, took as his family priest, and issued another "sanad" in lieu of one already given by the Delhi Emperor. At the time of the adjudication of inám "Jahagirs" in the Southern Marátha Country by the Inám Commission, the village was settled to be continuable as inám during the lifetime of Badesaheb and his wife Shahajad-Bibi subject to the payment of Rs. 400 to Government as "Judi." After the death of Badesaheb, the village was held by his wife Shahajad-Bibi and after the death of the latter, it was again decided that the village should be inám during the *lifetime* of her daughter Jamalbibí; Jamalbibí died on the 11th September 1898 and consequently the village lapsed on that date to Government.

3. The village under report was originally settled in the year 1860-61; but after it lapsed to Government, Government directed a fresh survey and revision of assessment, through the agency of the Land Records staff in their Resolution No. 3040, dated 2nd May 1899, Revenue Department.

4. The remeasurement was carried out according to the partial system in the field season of 1899-1900 with the result that 154 survey numbers with an area of 1150 acres have now become 174 survey numbers including pót numbers with an area of 1,172 acres.

5. In one number only was there a large difference in area, *vis.*, 14 per cent. The difference was caused by an error in calculation at the previous survey.

6. After the completion of the measuring work, partial reclassification was carried out to the following extent:—

46. Survey numbers for soil and water.

94. Survey numbers for water only.

7. A superior test in both measurement and classification work was taken by myself and found satisfactory.

8. The area by revision survey is contrasted below under all heads with that recorded by the original survey :—

Description.	By original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop ...	524	562	38	...
Garden ...	5	2	...	3
Rice ...	491	455	...	36
Unarable unassessed ...	130	133	3	...
Total ...	1,150	1,152	41	39

9. The village under report is inhabited and its total population according to the Imperial Census of 1891 is 352. It is situated on the western boundary of the táluka and adjoins Government villages on the east and south.

10. These Government villages are described in detail in paragraph 53, page 22 of the Report on the old Hángal Táluka included in Government Selection CLVI and a reference to the report alluded to will show that the village under report falls naturally into the 6th group with a maximum rice rate of Rs. 7 and a dry-crop rate of Re. 1. These rates were fixed as far back as 1876-77.

11. The original and proposed rates are shown below :—

Village.	Old Rates.		Revision Rates.		Remarks.
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Gasipur ...	0 10 6	6 0 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	

12. The result of the proposed rates, is given below with the assessment of the original settlement :—

	Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Percentage decrease.
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
By original Survey ...	0 10 6	6 0 0	520	142	441	1,101	5	32	966	1,275	} 30.4
By Revision Survey...	1 0 0	7 0 0	558	197	410	682	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	964	838	

These figures are exclusively of inám land shown in Appendix Q¹.

From the above it will be seen that though the maximum rates are higher in the revision than in the original settlement there is a decrease of assessment of no less than 30.4 per cent.

This decrease is mainly due to the fact that at the original survey the village being an inám one to make the assessment of the village approximate to the uamul assessment, a

special high jantri was used in calculating the assessment of rice lands, now that the village has become a Government one the ordinary jantri as used for the other Government villages of the taluka has been made use of with a very lowering effect; as an example the following is given :—

	Soil.	Water.	Area.	Assessment.
	A. p.	A. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
Original survey with only Rs. 6 maximum rate ...	12 0	4 6	1	2 7 6
Revision survey with only Rs. 7 maximum rate ...	12 0	4 6	1	1 12 0

A further cause of decrease has been caused by continuous deficiency of water in the village tank, thereby a lowering of water rates on rice and garden lands. This deficiency has been caused as follows. About 13 years ago a patel in the adjoining village of Onikeri, Mundgod Mahál, Yellápur Taluka, Kánara District, diverted the course of the water canal which watered most of the Gazipur lands to his own lands in Onikeri. At first no steps were taken by the Gazipur villagers, but 12 years ago a rayat of Onikeri filed a suit against the patel in the Mámlatdár's Court but owing to his not being able to bring sufficient evidence the suit was thrown out.

Besides this the inámdár never collected his full rate of Rs. 1,275 but he gave kind of remission of Rs. 200 which brought his rents only to Rs. 1,075 and this gives the present proposed rates only a real decrease of 17·4 per cent.

13. This village of Gazipur being held in inám both by a Mahomedan and also by a female for some years does not show the same state of well-being that the adjoining Government villages do and I consider a decrease in the assessment for a few years should help to bring it into line with the other villages so I have no scruples in proposing this decrease to Government.

14. According to Government orders I have consulted the Collector of the district on these proposals.

15. I recommend that the rates now suggested should run up to the year 1906-07 when there will be a re-revision of all the villages of the Hángal Taluka.

16. Appendices F, J, O, Q, Q¹ accompany.

17. A map of the Hángal Taluka is forwarded showing the position of Gazipur among the group of the 6th class coloured brown.

I have the honour, etc., etc.,
(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Superintendent, Land Records
and Agriculture, S. D.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of Gazipur Government Villages in the Hángal Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate during the year 1900.

N ^o . of Villages.	Táluka or Village.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young stock.		Small.				Large (i. e., of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.								Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Hángal Táluka. Gazipur	120	26	...	...	2	...	63	21	91	27	360	...	2	53	73	...	...	38	13

Previous figures at original survey unobtainable.

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Superintendent, Land Records
and Agriculture, Southern Division.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in Gazipur Government village of the Hāngal Tāluka of the Dhārwar Collectorate for the year 1960.

Number of Villages.	Village.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								REMARKS.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
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
1	Gazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Previous figures at original Survey unobtainable.

Number.	Details.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4
	<i>Wells.</i>		
1	In disuse	...	10
		...	10
	<i>Tanks.</i>		
1	For irrigation	...	21
2	For drinking supply of human beings	...	1
		...	22

APPENDIX Q.

Revenue statement for Gazipur Village situated in the Hāngal Tāluka of the Dhārwar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1861-62.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inām).			Total land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and inām.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.	
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assess-ment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assess-ment.	Collecti-ona, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collec-tions—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1870-71 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	20	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,014	24	...	*This amount has not been entered under the head of "Remissions" in the Ināmdār's accounts. He used to collect Rs. 994 only and hence the difference, between the Survey assessment and the collections made by the Ināmdār is shown in column 5 as "Remissions".	
1871-72 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	20	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,014	26	...		
1872-73 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	20	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,014	65	...		
1873-74 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	20	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,014	65	...		
1874-75 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	40	51	103	...	1,020	1,378	1,094	63	...		
1875-76 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	36	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,080	5	...		
1876-77 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	34	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,098	...	...
1877-78 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	...	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	994	...	...
1878-79 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	28	51	103	...	1,020	1,378	1,092	7	...		
1879-80 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	24	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,018	...	...
1880-81 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	24	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,018	...	...
1881-82 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	6	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,030	...	...
1882-83 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	16	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,010	...	...
1883-84 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	16	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,010	...	...
1884-85 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	16	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,010	...	...
1885-86 ...	654	1194	...	200	200	994	312	81	16	54	108	...	1,020	1,378	1,010	...	...
1886-87		No accounts kept by the Ināmdār for these years.
1887-88 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	968	1375	1,375	54	108	20	1,020	1,378	1,295		† On account of famine.
1889-1900 ...	961	1275	...	...	...	1,275	...	...	...	54	108	20	1,020	1,378	1,295	†1,197	...

Previous figures at original Settlement unobtainable.

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Superintendent, Land Records
and Agriculture, S. D.

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land in the village of Gazipur, taluka Hángal, district Dhárwár.

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Gazipur	VI	Rs. a. p. 0 10' 0	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Acres. 530	Rs. 143	Rs. a. p. 0 4 4	Acres. 441	Rs. 1,101	Rs. a. p. 2 7 11	Acres. 5	Rs. 32	Rs. a. p. 6 6 5	Acres. 906	Rs. 1,388	Rs. a. p. 1 1 1

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Revision Survey.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	Gazipur	VI	Rs. 1	Rs. 7	Rs. 6	Acres. 553	Rs. 197	Rs. a. p. 0 5 8	Acres. 410	Rs. 682	Rs. a. p. 1 10 7	Acres. 1 1/2	Rs. 9	Rs. a. p. 6 3 4	Acres. 904	Rs. 838	Rs. a. p. 0 14	

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing Area of Villages for settlement, with details in the village of Gazipur, taluka Hángal, district Dhárwár.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.						By Revision Survey.						Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.							
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Gazipur	Hángal	Rs. 1,149	Rs. 129	1,020	Acres. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,151	Rs. 123	996	Acres. ...	Rs. ...	353	Inam area assessment		

No. 6297.

Comp Dhárwár, 15th August 1901.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D., with an expression of concurrence in the proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division.

(Signed) M. O. GIBB,
Collector.

No. 3020 of 1901.

Belgaum, 31st August 1901.

Forwarded with compliments to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

*Proposals for the Revision
Settlement of the village of
Gasipur, Hángal Táluka.

2. The undersigned supports the proposals* of the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, which are concurred in by the Collector.

(Signed) A. CUMINE,
Commissioner, S. D.

No. A.-625 of 1902.

Poona, 5th January 1902.

Submitted to Government.

The undersigned agrees with the Superintendent, Southern Division's proposals which are supported by the Collector of Dhárwár and the Commissioner, S. D.

(Signed) FRED. YOUNG,
Acting Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment, Dhárwár: Revision Settlement of the village of
Gasipur, táluka Hángal.*

No. 1469.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1902.

Memorandum from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.-625, dated 5th February 1902, submitting with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the village of Gasipur, táluka Hángal, district Dhárwár.

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., No. 1039, dated 9th August 1901.

Memorandum from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 6297, dated 15th August 1901.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3020, dated 31st August 1901.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., which are supported by the Collector of Dhárwár, the Commissioner, S. D., and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, are sanctioned. The rates should be introduced this year and guaranteed, so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the táluka previously settled.

P. J. MEAD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

B 1360—17

APPENDIX S.

Hängal Dry-crop Lease statements. (The villages are arranged in order of batches of A, B, C, &c.)

1.	Name of Village.	Arca.	Assessment.			Rent.			Multiple.
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
		A. g.						Acres.	
A	Nirlgi	369 13	601	1	0	2,075	7	0	3.45
	Harui	210 5	379	8	0	1,455	4	0	3.84
	Hadrgeri	255 2	389	0	0	1,109	0	0	2.85
	Kudla	151 11	246	8	0	710	0	0	2.88
	Naregal	295 38	499	4	0	1,332	0	0	2.73
	Gopapur	21 0	36	8	0	75	0	0	2.08
	Wardi	91 30	156	8	0	417	0	0	2.67
	Hurlapur	48 18	88	5	0	234	0	0	2.66
B	Kodiyellapur	111 35	184	12	0	554	0	0	2.99
	Chikhullal	64 4	75	4	0	269	0	0	3.57
	Shingapur	141 8	259	4	0	666	0	0	2.57
	Shighihalli	184 4	304	14	0	765	11	0	2.51
C	Valgeri	67 30	55	10	0	125	6	0	2.23
	Masankatti	68 34	62	11	0	174	0	0	2.76
	Maranbid	307 10	351	0	0	1,154	0	0	3.28
	Bhingapur	51 1	61	8	0	161	1	0	2.64
	Chandrgeri	27 13	36	8	0	88	0	0	2.44
	Hombli	76 9	75	9	0	200	0	0	2.66
	Kalviyellapur	30 16	45	0	0	132	4	0	2.93
	Nellibid	23 37	19	8	0	69	0	0	3.63
	Jekinaikankop	14 34	10	8	0	32	0	0	3.20
	Sankrikop	89 20	144	15	0	426	8	0	2.94
Adur	146 24	246	4	0	765	0	0	3.11	
D	Badmgatti	47 0	23	0	0	44	0	0	1.91
	Belvatti	56 0	36	0	0	68	0	0	1.83
	Blgal	40 0	34	0	0	54	0	0	1.59
	Kurbankop	39 0	39	0	0	76	0	0	1.94
	Kadshettihalli	96 0	81	0	0	158	0	0	1.89
	Kanohineglur	156 0	154	0	0	333	0	0	2.16
	Chennapur (M. Adúr)	66 0	47	0	0	91	0	0	1.93
	Kalviyellapur	36 0	36	0	0	61	0	0	1.69
	Balambid	371 0	380	0	0	1,071	0	0	2.81
	E	Lakmapur (M. Adúr)	103 0	125	0	0	264	0	0	2.11
Tumrikop		194 0	225	0	0	513	0	0	2.28
Herur		456 0	510	0	0	1,399	0	0	2.74
Tawarkop		83 0	72	0	0	158	0	0	2.12
Kalkeri		105 0	71	0	0	209	0	0	2.94
Uphunghi		411 0	224	0	0	485	0	0	2.16
Byagwadi		98 0	45	0	0	126	0	0	2.80
Gudamattihalli		124 0	69	0	0	156	0	0	2.26
Multhalli		83 0	45	0	0	104	0	0	2.31
Somsagar		89 0	33	0	0	94	0	0	2.85
Domanhal		56 0	22	0	0	48	0	0	1.95
Hirebasur		31 0	15	0	0	34	0	0	2.26
F		Virapur	88 0	99	0	0	206	0	0	2.07
	Havangi	243 0	132	0	0	278	0	0	2.10
	Basapur (M. Adúr)	39 0	40	0	0	54	0	0	1.35
	Somapur	105 0	151	0	0	314	0	0	2.08
	Alur	103 0	83	0	0	188	0	0	2.26
	Wasan	163 0	191	0	0	362	0	0	1.89
	Kusnur	130 0	159	0	0	316	0	0	1.93
	Kanneshvar	18 0	22	0	0	68	0	0	3.09
	Shadaguppi	135 0	139	0	0	295	0	0	2.12
	Karekyatanhalli	23 0	24	0	0	38	0	0	1.53
	Arahangeri	152 0	147	0	0	401	0	0	2.72
	Byatanhal	6 0	8	0	0	12	0	0	1.50
	Titwalli	66 0	98	0	0	189	0	0	1.93
Yettinhalli (M. Adúr)	261 0	147	0	0	318	0	0	2.16	
Kirwadi	202 0	134	0	0	310	0	0	2.31	

APPENDIX S—continued.

1	Name of Village.	Area.		Assessment.			Rent.			Multiple.
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
										Acres.
D	Hallibail	65	0	27	0	0	61	0	0	2.26
	Hulgaddi	216	0	123	0	0	254	0	0	2.06
	Kalgadi	37	0	33	0	0	44	0	0	1.33
	Pariwarkop	27	0	17	0	0	54	0	0	3.17
	Bhairapur	3	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	4.66
	Hospet	42	0	26	0	0	63	0	0	2.42
	Bamanhalli	16	0	9	0	0	29	0	0	3.22
	Nellikop	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3.00
	Yelwatti	18	0	7	0	0	16	0	0	2.28
	Tilkerikop	30	0	25	0	0	35	0	0	1.40
G	Yellur	49	0	39	0	0	68	0	0	1.74
	Gundur	6	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2.00
	Negwangi	3	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	2.00
	Algod	11	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	2.00
	Karegudri	53	0	20	0	0	46	0	0	2.30
	Nandikop	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3.00
	Sawasgi	17	0	16	0	0	24	0	0	1.50
	Malligeri	44	0	29	0	0	50	0	0	1.72
	Arleshwar	43	0	29	0	0	77	0	0	2.65
	Akkwalli	111	0	53	0	0	98	0	0	1.85
H	Kuntanahossarhalli	28	0	26	0	0	49	0	0	1.88
	Hotanhalli	85	0	29	0	0	73	0	0	2.51
	Hanagai	375	0	244	0	0	647	0	0	2.65
	Shirmapur	5	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	3.33
	Surleswar	159	0	96	0	0	175	0	0	1.82
	Jalikap	15	0	11	0	0	30	0	0	2.72
	Dolleshwar	157	0	78	0	0	174	0	0	2.23
	Hanmapur	37	0	14	0	0	36	0	0	2.57
	Kondoji	74	0	21	0	0	50	0	0	2.38
	Mudur	103	0	86	0	0	164	0	0	1.91
H	Markarwalli	152	0	73	0	0	136	0	0	1.86
	Honkan	59	0	61	0	0	153	0	0	2.50
	Gondi	47	0	38	0	0	71	0	0	1.87
	Hirekanshi	147	0	99	0	0	171	0	0	1.72
	Obapur	74	0	26	0	0	58	0	0	2.23
J	Yeliwal	10	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	3.00
	Kulmiyellapur	0	10	0	1	4	0	4	0	3.00
	Bailwal	11	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	1.60
	Nidshing	4	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	3.50
	Venktapur	10	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1.33
	Hallatti	30	0	9	0	0	19	0	0	2.11
	Basapur (M. Nidshing)	1	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	1.50
	Dasharathkop	1	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	2.00
	Hasanabad	18	0	9	0	0	16	0	0	1.77
	Gazipur	19	0	8	0	0	21	0	0	2.62
J	Ramateerth	62	0	21	0	0	34	0	0	1.61
	Satenhalli	34	0	21	0	0	33	0	0	1.57
	Nagarwalli	38	0	10	0	0	31	0	0	3.10
	Hulginkop	111	0	32	0	0	61	0	0	1.90
	Kapparshikop	19	0	7	0	0	14	0	0	2.0
	Chikkanagi	1	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	6.0
	Hoshalli	111	0	45	0	0	81	0	0	1.80
	Chikkeri	10	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	3.5
	Hirur	110	0	43	0	0	78	0	0	1.81
	Girisankop	85	0	31	0	0	59	0	0	1.90
J	Gadyenkanhalli	53	0	19	0	0	33	0	0	1.83
	Shiragod	74	0	62	0	0	124	0	0	2.0
	Chikkarshi	30	0	22	0	0	48	0	0	2.09
	Hirekanaji	8	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	1.66
	Kamanhalli	8	0	18	0	0	38	0	0	2.11
	Mantgi	38	0	15	0	0	35	0	0	2.33
	Balihalli	3	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	1.33
	Harikop	30	0	11	0	0	17	0	0	1.54
	Kysnur	1	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1.50

APPENDIX S—continued.

Hánga! "Dry crop" sales. (The villages come in order of batches, A, B, C, &c., villages for which no statistics are available are omitted.)

	Name of Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Selling Price.	Multiple.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
A	Niralgi ...	156 9	263 4 0	8,160 0 0	31-00
	Hurvi ...	28 20	49 0 0	1,900 0 0	38-77
	Hadrgeri ...	44 30	50 5 0	1,450 0 0	29-00
	Kudla ...	51 9	83 5 0	2,000 0 0	24-00
	Naregal ...	68 2	101 5 0	2,750 0 0	27-22
	Gopapur ...	11 12	23 0 0	300 0 0	13-00
	Varadi ...	70 39	130 12 0	2,622 0 0	20-00
	Total ...	431 11	700 15 0	19,182 0 0	27-36
B	Chikhullal ...	18 26	12 5 0	250 0 0	20-88
	Shingapur ...	9 17	17 4 0	320 0 0	18-80
	Shigihalli ...	5 31	9 8 0	300 0 0	31-50
	Total ...	33 34	39 1 0	870 0 0	22-30
C	Walgeri ...	34 35	30 4 0	520 0 0	17-63
	Ramapur ...	3 7	3 8 0	121 0 0	34-56
	Masankatti ...	9 22	11 0 0	272 0 0	24-72
	Maranbid ...	75 5	62 2 0	1,819 0 0	29-66
	Bhingapur ...	7 19	4 0 0	100 0 0	25-00
	Chandrgeri ...	14 18	21 0 0	300 0 0	14-30
	Hombli ...	9 6	2 8 0	80 0 0	32-00
	Kalvikallapur ...	24 8	38 1 0	1,104 0 0	29-00
	Nellibid ...	52 31	57 14 0	1,264 0 0	21-78
	Jekenaikankop ...	16 16	10 0 0	300 0 0	30-00
	Sankrekop ...	61 6	96 4 0	2,228 0 0	23-21
Adúr ...	9 30	24 13 0	760 0 0	30-40	
	Total ...	318 3	361 6 0	8,277 0 0	24-59
D	Belgal ...	39 3	22 0 0	400 0 0	18-2
	Kadshettihalli ...	23 31	22 0 0	748 0 0	34-00
	Kanchineglur ...	17 4	24 0 0	900 0 0	37-50
	Kalviyellapur ...	3 37	3 8 0	64 0 0	28-20
	Balambid ...	68 24	76 8 0	1,948 0 0	25-63
	Total ...	152 19	148 0 0	4,060 0 0	27-43
E	Tumrikop ...	11 17	13 13 0	280 0 0	20-00
	Herur ...	21 11	26 8 0	398 0 0	15-31
	Tawarkop ...	21 24	15 0 0	300 0 0	20-00
	Kalkeri ...	17 14	9 8 0	150 0 0	16-64
	Uphunshi ...	19 27	16 0 0	200 0 0	12-50
	Gudadmattikatti ...	5 5	4 6 0	72 0 0	18-00
	Total ...	96 18	85 3 0	1,400 0 0	16-47
F	Virapur ...	25 3	17 0 0	496 0 0	29-17
	Havangi ...	94 3	94 1 0	1,823 0 0	19-40
	Basapur (M. Adúr) ...	7 8	6 8 0	150 0 0	25-00
	Somapur ...	59 0	84 6 0	2,388 0 0	28-48
	Wasan ...	32 14	35 8 0	896 0 0	25-03
	Kusnur ...	14 1	12 11 0	200 0 0	15-40
	Kanneshwar ...	3 36	4 8 0	150 0 0	33-30
	Tilwalli ...	1 2	0 8 0	20 0 0	40-00
	Yettinhalli (M. Adúr) ...	47 33	32 1 0	600 0 0	18-75
Kirwadi ...	10 33	7 0 0	100 0 0	14-20	
Hulgadi ...	10 0	6 0 0	72 0 0	12-00	
	Total ...	305 18	300 3 0	6,895 0 0	22-98

APPENDIX S—concluded.

	Name of Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Selling Price.	Multiple.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.
G	Bomanhalli ...	2 26	2 0 0	29 0 0	14.50
	Nellikop ...	8 27	5 0 0	100 0 0	20.00
	Nitagankop ...	14 4	13 4 0	200 0 0	15.40
	Negwangi ...	20 38	16 0 0	400 0 0	25.00
	Kargudri ...	24 11	15 0 0	220 0 0	14.66
	Nandikop ...	4 85	2 8 0	35 0 0	14.00
	Sawsgi ...	42 30	36 8 0	670 0 0	19.61
	Malligeri ...	30 2	19 0 0	310 0 0	16.32
	Arleshwar ...	6 11	6 8 0	100 0 0	15.10
	Kuntanhalli ...	6 33	3 8 0	64 0 0	18.28
	Hotanhalli ...	12 30	4 0 0	64 0 0	16.00
	Hangal ...	35 14	10 8 0	348 0 0	34.80
	Jalikop ...	19 11	14 0 0	200 0 0	14.30
	Shirmapur (M. Adúr)...	6 13	2 11 0	48 0 0	18.00
	Total ...	235 5	150 6 0	2,788 0 0	18.58
H	Dyamankop ...	13 27	3 12 0	40 0 0	14.50
	Kondoji ...	7 22	2 10 0	100 0 0	33.33
	Mudur ...	1 38	1 8 0	40 0 0	26.60
	Makrwalli ...	34 23	10 0 0	100 0 0	10.00
	Honkan ...	17 2	16 2 0	490 0 0	30.62
	Hirekanshi ...	7 16	4 12 0	115 0 0	23.00
	Total ...	82 8	39 0 0	885 0 0	22.70
I	Hullatti ...	12 32	4 12 0	100 0 0	20.00
	Basapur (M. Nidshingi).	3 11	2 8 0	44 0 0	17.60
	Satenhalli ...	14 21	5 0 0	200 0 0	40.00
	Hoshalli ...	20 33	12 8 0	200 0 0	16.66
	Hirur ...	3 38	2 0 0	32 0 0	16.00
	Gadyenkanahalli ...	35 35	12 0 0	500 0 0	41.66
	Chikkanji ...	23 16	15 5 0	200 0 0	13.33
Mantgi ...	1 33	1 0 0	16 0 0	16.00	
	Total ...	116 19	55 1 0	1,292 0 0	23.53

APPENDIX T.

HANGAL TALUKA.

Villagewar statement for Leases of Rice Land (villages for which no statistics are available are omitted)

1	Names of Villages.	For total area for which statistics are available.				Only for land under canal and tanks fed by canal (already included in columns 8 to 6).		
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs.	A. g.
A	Niralgi	25	148	268	1.87	...	...	...
	Naregal	163	970	2,057	2.12	970	2,057	2.12
	Gopapur	8	51	96	1.88	51	96	1.88
B	Shingapur	4	18	34	1.89	...	...	...
	Shighalli	2	4	6	1.50	...	...	...
C	Valgeri	9	27	52	1.93	...	...	...
	Maranbid	8	26	47	1.81	...	...	...
	Hombli	8	9	46	5.11	...	...	...
	Nellibid	38	213	365	1.71	213	365	1.71
	Sankrikop	13	26	78	3.00	...	...	...
	Adur	42	157	430	2.74	157	430	2.74
D	Badamgatti	34	98	152	1.55	...	...	...
	Belwatti	22	70	80	1.14	...	...	...
	Kurbankop	53	173	558	3.22	...	...	...
	Kudshettihalli	9	20	29	1.45	...	...	...
	Kenchineglur	104	255	463	1.81	255	463	1.81
	Chennapur (M. Adur)	41	82	209	2.54	82	209	2.54
	Kalviyellapur	88	206	641	3.11	206	641	3.11
	Balambid	252	627	1,831	2.92	538	1,612	2.99
E	Lakmapur	16	25	48	1.92	...	...	...
	Herur	63	131	290	2.21	...	...	...
	Tawarkop	12	38	42	1.11	...	...	...
	Upphansi	35	81	127	1.56	...	...	...
	Byagwadi	2	5	12	2.40	...	...	...
	Multhalli	10	38	65	1.71	...	...	...
	Somsagar	4	15	26	1.73	...	...	...
	Hirebasur	19	54	103	1.91	...	...	...
F	Havangi	220	730	1,673	2.14	140	193	1.28
	Alur	124	326	750	2.30	...	...	...
	Yattinhalli	34	119	243	2.04	...	...	...
	Kusnur	30	63	123	1.95	...	...	...
	Kauneshwar	11	32	50	1.56	...	...	...
	Shadguppi	17	68	143	2.10	...	...	...
	Karekyatanhalli	5	18	32	1.77	...	...	...
	Arshanguppi	73	247	440	1.78	...	...	...
	Byatanhal	21	68	93	1.36	...	...	...
	Tilwalli	80	319	554	1.73	...	...	...
D	Hospet	26	52	96	1.84	...	...	...
D	Bammanhalli	53	134	237	1.76	...	...	...
	Nellikop	48	162	242	1.49	...	...	...
	Yalwatti	76	311	491	1.57	...	...	...
	Yellur	29	83	139	1.55	...	...	...
	Nitgankop	25	51	92	1.80	...	...	...
	Gundur	8	13	21	1.61	...	...	...

APPENDIX T—continued.

1	Names of Villages.	For total area for which statistics are available.				Only for land under canal and tanks fed by canal (already included in columns 3 to 6).			
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs.	A. g.	
G	Negwangi	10	25	54	2.16	...	...	...
	Algod	8	6	10	1.66	...	...	...
	Kargudri	42	196	304	1.55	...	...	...
	Mandikop	8	30	41	1.38	...	...	...
	Arleshwar	149	514	1,778	3.45	514	1,778	3.45	
	Akkiwalli	336	682	2,737	4.01	682	2,737	4.01	
	Kuntanhoshalli	36	81	132	1.63	...	...	...
	Hotanhalli	51	126	482	3.64	76	332	4.37	
	Hangal	384	1,007	2,233	2.11	113	297	2.62	
	Shirmapur	93	337	860	2.54	337	860	2.54	
	Surleshwar	361	1,358	4,096	3.01	1,358	4,096	3.01	
H	Dolleshwar	175	1,220	3,541	2.90	1,220	3,541	2.90	
	Girshinkop	9	15	19	1.26	...	...	...
	Hanmapur	15	22	53	2.41	...	...	...
	Mudur	123	260	492	1.89	...	...	...
	Makarwalli	3	5	10	2.0	...	...	...
	Honkan	21	36	68	1.89	...	...	...
	Gondi	34	114	182	1.59	...	...	...
	Obapur	13	26	62	2.38	...	...	...
	J	Channapur (M. Nidsangi.)	31	55	102	1.85
		Yeliwal	204	541	1,313	2.42
		Kawalkop	110	316	574	1.81
Hanamsagar		67	183	278	1.51	...	...	...
Kulmiyellapur		22	38	96	1.47	...	...	...
Bailwal		214	466	933	2.00	...	...	...
Nidsangi		145	353	668	1.80	...	...	...
Venktapur		79	109	205	1.14	...	...	...
Wajinaikankop		18	43	67	1.57	...	...	...
Hullatti		68	233	497	2.97	...	...	...
Gadigondellapur		44	131	272	1.14	...	...	...
Basapur (M. Nidsangi).		16	23	43	1.81	...	...	...
Dasharathkop		40	146	247	1.58	...	...	...
Hasanabod		77	259	358	1.38	...	...	...
Baichwal		25	71	130	1.83	...	...	...
Gasipur		115	211	662	1.03	...	...	...
Ramteerth		100	204	448	2.19	...	...	...
Satenhalli		31	56	101	1.80	...	...	...
Nagarwalli		16	52	108	2.07	...	...	...
Hulginkop		26	31	70	1.60	...	...	...
Kaparahikop		88	208	501	2.12	...	...	...
Chikkañji	189	532	1,252	2.35	...	...	...
Hoshalli	61	146	430	2.94	...	...	...
Chikkeri	72	123	332	2.66	...	...	...
Gavarapur	78	222	535	2.40	222	535	2.40		
Hirur	432	1,859	4,449	2.39	1,859	4,449	2.39		
Gadyenkanhalli	9	26	67	2.57	...	...	...
Shirgod	128	333	830	2.49	...	...	...
Chikkansi	57	194	353	1.81	...	...	...
Hirekanji	66	195	649	3.32	...	...	...
Kamanhalli	73	229	554	2.41	...	...	...
Mantgi	101	362	794	2.19	...	...	...
Balihalli	61	148	320	2.16	...	...	...
Haralkop	11	37	89	2.40	...	...	...
Kyasnur	69	192	418	2.17	...	...	...

APPENDIX T—continued.

CONSOLIDATED RICE STATEMENT OF HANGAL TALUKA.

For batches A, B, C, D, E and F.

Class I (13½ to 16 soil annas).

Cases where rent is paid in cash only.				Cases where rent is paid in kind only, or cash and kind combined.		
Water class.	Total assessment.	Total rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Total assessment.	Total rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1	985	2,055	2.08	204	319	1.56
2	1,098	2,230	2.03	275	450	1.64
3	343	649	1.89	117	254	1.17
4	101	228	2.23	40	77	1.92
5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Class II (i. e., 10½ to 13 soil annas).

1	11	18	1.63	.....	.....	.....
2	358	740	2.06	275	551	2.
3	457	1,085	2.39	454	1,110	2.44
4	434	1,164	2.67	165	528	3.62
5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Class III (i. e., 10 soil annas and below).

1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	7	2.33	.....	.....	.....
3	20	66	3.30	55	164	2.93
4	81	171	2.11	112	332	2.96
5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX T—continued.

CONSOLIDATED RICE STATEMENT OF HÁNGAL TA'LUKA.

For batches G. and H.

Class I (13½ to 16 soil annas).

Cases where rent is paid in cash only.				Cases where rent is paid in kind only, or cash and kind combined.		
Water class.	Total assessment.	Total rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Total assessment.	Total rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1	...	.....	.....	241	296	1·22
2	273	307	1·12	1,250	3,332	2·66
3	114	215	1·88	439	1,234	2·81
4	90	161	1·78	41	68	1·66
5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Class II (i. e., 10½ to 13 soil annas).

1	...	.....	.....	46	81	1·76
2	104	186	1·78	1,301	3,366	2·47
3	340	680	2·00	1,373	4,773	3·47
4	307	604	1·96	558	2,264	4·06
5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Class III (i. e., 10 soil annas and below).

1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	...	.....	.....	27	89	3·29
3	8	22	2·75	75	335	4·46
4	67	157	2·34	58	321	5·53
5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX T—continued.

CONSOLIDATED RICE STATEMENT OF HANGAL TALUKA.

For batch J.

Class I (13½ to 16 soil annas).

Cases where rent is paid in cash only.				Cases where rent is paid in kind only, or cash and kind combined.		
Water class.	Total assessment.	Total rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.	Total assessment.	Total Rent.	Multiple rent is of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1	121	211	1·74	837	1,838	2·24
2	224	441	1·96	1,729	3,723	2·15
3	298	606	2·03	490	1,063	2·16
4	152	265	1·74	807	502	1·63
5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Class II (i. e., 10½ to 13 soil annas).

1	9	15	1·64	51	126	2·47
2	456	869	1·90	693	1,708	2·46
3	534	1,175	2·20	762	1,972	2·53
4	604	1,253	2·07	633	1,815	2·86
5	14	43	3·07	13	68	5·07

Class III (i. e., 10 soil annas and below).

1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	47	92	1·19	56	186	3·23
3	48	148	3·08	21	56	2·68
4	76	137	1·80	123	729	5·92
5	10	24	2·4	12	15	1·25

N. B.—1. In the above statements each water class from first to fourth includes that half a class below it. Thus water class 2 includes water class 2½. Water-class 5 includes water classes 5, 5½ and 6.

2. In preparing Appendix T one village Hospeth has been wrongly included in batch G instead of in batch D. The error makes no appreciable difference.

*Below Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division's
No. 2640 of 28th October 1909 (Hángal Second Revision Settlement Report).*

No. 9505 of 1909.

Dhárwár, 16th December 1909.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

2. (*Paragraph 24.*) I doubt if there was any emigration on account of plague. The population figures shew that the táluka as a whole cannot be described as prosperous. There was plague again in Hángal itself in the rains of 1908, and in the rains of 1909 the large village of Tilvalli was infected.

3. On page 6, line 6, for "south-east" should be read "south-west." Communications have improved considerably. A road from Adur to somewhere near Dyamankop, *i. e.*, running parallel to the Poona-Bangalore road, would be a great improvement, if it could be constructed, which is unlikely.

4. The concluding remark in paragraph 41 merits attention.

5. I agree generally with the remarks about the rainfall.

6. (*Paragraph 63.*) There seem to be 2 weeds.

7. The remarks on the large area of fallow are interesting. The decrease in the number of cattle is to be noted (paragraph 78).

8. Systematic efforts are now being made to clear the accounts of unauthorized arrears. Inámdárs and their sharers are chiefly responsible.

9. The remarks on prices, if somewhat elaborate, seem sound enough. I am rather inclined to think that wages must have risen somewhat. In my opinion good grounds have been given for the conclusion reached in paragraph 130.

10. In paragraph 138, line 8, 'III' is an obvious mistake for 'V.' The remarks in paragraphs 143 and 144 shew that the cultivators cling too tenaciously to the poor lands in the west. It will be interesting to see if the lowering of the grazing fee will cause relinquishments.

11. As to the grouping and rates generally, I have no remarks to make, as Mr. Mackie's proposals were after detailed consideration approved by me before his report was written. We specially discussed the position of Jangundikop and Gudur, and of Arleshwar, Sirmápur and Hotanhalli. Hospeth has twice as much rice as dry crop, and so the increase is only 10 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. When the Bankápur orders are decided on, it will be possible to apply a further test. The 3 villages in group IV in the south-west corner are raised by only about 4 per cent. I entirely approve of all the proposals under these heads.

12. *Rice groups and rates.*—I am in entire agreement with Mr. Mackie's proposals, for which, in my opinion, he has given very good reasons.

13. With the remarks contained in paragraph 186 and those that follows the Settlement Commissioner is in a better position to deal. I doubt if crop experiments (paragraph 188) will answer. Mr. Mackie is compelled to note in paragraph 191 that the existing *jantri*—call it ready reckoner or what you please—is "fairly satisfactory."

14. Paragraph 196 calls for some comment. What Mr. Mackie refers to was done on purpose. The anomaly so called was adopted in order to be fair after orders had been passed on the Hubli report; so I am unable to support the proposal. The proposal looks like an afterthought, the effect of which was not weighed when the rent statistics were being discussed.

15. I agree about the treatment of the insignificant area of motasthal.

16. In the remarks about gardens, I am also in agreement. The Settlement Officer in this connection was no "bird of passage;" and I can confidently recommend his proposals for adoption.

17. The reclassification of pásthal lands was discussed by us. Mr. Mackie states in paragraph 211 that "in cases (3) to (5) enquiry seems necessary." Case (3) relates to one-man tanks, numbering 201 and irrigating 1,450 acres. The system is to repair tanks once in 30 years to the extent necessary, subject to the limit of 10 years' irrigation revenue which is taken to be equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the assessment. Government in 1895 decided not to repair these tanks any more (Government Resolution No. 34-W. L.-419 of 5th March 1895). I do not think they were repaired in former years. I accordingly suggest as a fair compromise that at this settlement half the water rate should be reduced without enquiry. The other half can go next time. This is, I think, quite in keeping with the spirit of Government policy in recent years; and all enquiry will be avoided. The granting of annual remissions would throw a strain on the Revenue Department out of all proportion to the importance of the question. This suggestion would fit inámdárs' and pôt kharáb tanks as well; the former irrigate 1,600 acres—nothing is said about the latter. On second thoughts I must add, however, that in the case of inámdár tanks a paper enquiry will be necessary to see what the original assessment was and what the sanad says. Probably in many cases no reduction would be necessary. There are no complaints and there would not be much harm in dropping the matter. I respectfully note in this connection that Government Resolution No. 571 of 19th January 1909—Ahmednagar one—does not seem to be consistent.

18. I share the views expressed as to lands to which Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907, Revenue Department (paragraph 212 *et seq.*) may be held to apply, though Hángal is not in the precarious tract. This pásthal assessment may be retained.

19. Mr. Mackie has brought his usual thoroughness into play in the preparation of this careful and, in my humble opinion, excellent report, for which he is, I think, entitled to much credit. It might have been shorter; that it is not, is due to the fact that nothing has been taken for granted.

C. HUDSON,
Collector of Dhárwár.

Through the Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records, Poona.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Dhárwár.

Second revision settlement of the Hangal
táluka.

No. 9289.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1910.

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D., No. 2840, dated 28th October 1909—Submitting his report on the second revision settlement of the Hangal táluka of the Dhárwár District.

Memorandum from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 9505, dated 16th December 1909—Submitting the report; and making remarks.

Letter* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 100-S.S., dated 25th February 1910—Forwarding the papers; discussing the grouping and the rain rice assessments proposed by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration; suggesting a revision of the Superintendent's proposals by a full-time Settlement Officer; and making remarks.

Letter* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1021, dated 18th March 1910—Submitting the papers to Government; suggesting that the proposals for the revision settlement should be postponed pending enquiry by a full-time officer; commenting at the same time on the proposals as to grouping and rates; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—On the fullest consideration of all the circumstances Government are not disposed to direct that further enquiry should be made by a full-time officer or that a reclassification should be made of the water advantages. Under the law as it stands it is not permissible to make any drastic changes in the distribution of assessments, while with regard to the water classification the rice crop rating introduced by Colonel Anderson has stood the best test of all, the test of time. At the last revision he took a large enhancement which has been followed by no untoward results whatever. The original settlement was distinguished as usual by its extremely low assessments and very wisely, because the country was so imperfectly developed. But the usual result followed. There was an enormous increase in the occupation of land. Thus, in the old Hangal táluka which comprised the bulk of the present Hangal táluka the Government occupied area increased from 54,000 to 125,000 acres, or, in other words, was far more than doubled. There occurred simultaneously a heavy rise of prices with great development of communications. These facts were held by the Government of Bombay to justify the heavy enhancement of 46 per cent. and their proceedings were approved without reserve by the Secretary of State. There were, of course, the usual measures providing for gradual levy of the enhancement. But even with these it may be taken for granted that unless the assessments were generally sound, grave consequences would have shown themselves in the shape of diminished occupation and difficulties of recovery. Instead of that, the occupied area is found to be diminished only very slightly in the first three years of the settlement from 80,000 to 78,000 acres, that it then recovered and advanced to 84,800 and now stands at 84,700, while the unoccupied area amounts to only 4,100 acres. Government attach, as they have always attached, great significance to the figures of occupied area which in the present instance show conclusively that the large enhancements of 1878 were borne with perfect ease. There might be reason to doubt the soundness of this conclusion if there had occurred during the currency of the settlement a uniformly large increase of population; but the increase of population received a check, while cattle have actually suffered a diminution. As regards recovery, there are no outstandings worth mention till 1905-06 when, under the operation of the new rules, suspensions and remissions began to be given. The years were peculiar in being bad for rice. The leniency shown was no doubt judicious and accounts partly for the exiguous amount of

* Not printed.

severe coercive process comprising in eight years only three cases of fine, two of distraint and twenty-eight of forfeiture. Considering the severe strain which the taluka has undergone owing to plague and rinderpest in these years, the results are nothing less than remarkable.

2. It is only in the first water class that the rents fall below the standard multiple of twice the assessment and there only when the statistics available for comparison are comparatively meagre. The figures therefore do not indicate any over-assessment such as cannot easily be corrected by remissions or reductions as individual cases of hardship are brought to light. It must be remembered too that a system of annual remissions based on the sufficiency or deficiency of the water-supply has now been introduced, the result of which must surely be to correct to a great extent any over-assessment.

3. The principal change proposed by the Settlement Officer is to break up the present Group III into two groups. The minor changes are (1) the reduction of four villages from Group I to Group II, (2) the transfer of four villages from old Group IV and adding one of them to new Group III, and the other three to new Group IV, (3) the absorption of the present Group V consisting of two villages only, in a new Group V comprising villages in the existing Group IV and (4) adding one village from Group VI to the new Group V. Mr. Mackie says he has based his proposals on the usual considerations and supports them by reference to the rent statistics which have been collected by batches of villages and by an examination of the varying climatic conditions prevailing in the different batches. The Collector approves of the grouping. Government are however satisfied that the changes are proposed on insufficient grounds, and are pleased to direct that no departure should be made from the existing grouping.

4. The net result of Mr. Mackie's proposals is an enhancement of 2·4 per cent. Now the increase in prices as given in paragraph 103 of the report is for jowári 38, for rice 33, for nágli 51. These are the staple crops of the dry and wet land. Prices have always been taken as one of the principal guiding factors in estimating the increase, if any, which it is right to take at a revision. The figures quoted might be expected to justify a very heavy increase. Mr. Mackie, however, very properly considers other factors and among these, again very rightly, the value of land as estimated by its rental. But even these justify a much larger increase than he has taken. According to the figures in paragraph 147 relating to dry crop, the average multiple of the assessment represented by the rental is 2·57. There is no reason why in the absence of special circumstances Government should take less than half the rental, or, in other words, why the multiple should exceed two. When prices have risen so enormously, it is necessary to show very special circumstances indeed to justify Government taking less than its full share of the assets. It may be admitted that there are some such circumstances to be taken into account, such as a check to population and diminution of cattle. While not condemning root and branch the statistics relating to cattle, Government are disposed to regard the Dhárwár figures generally with suspicion, because in the statements recently obtained for the Presidency as a whole the cattle in this district are almost alone in showing no recovery; and in fact a considerable decrease since the last great famine—a state of things which is by no means fully accounted for by the severity of recent epidemics of rinderpest. Allowing however both these factors their full weight, there is no obvious reason why Government should take less than an increase of 12½ per cent. on the dry crop. Applying this percentage to the figures of paragraph 147, the following results are obtained :—

			Rs.
(1) Existing assessment	...	...	9,963
(2) Add 12½ per cent.	...	...	1,245
(3) Total	...	...	11,208
(4) Existing rent.	...	...	25,636
(5) Multiple (4) is of (3)	...	...	2·29

The general conclusion Government would draw is that having regard to the extremely handsome rise in prices no risk of over-assessment would be run by taking a slightly larger share of the assets than appears to be taken at present;

and the increase on dry crop should be about double what Mr. Mackie proposes. To obtain this increase the rating should be—

			Rs. a. p.
Group I	...	...	2 6 0
Group II	...	...	2 2 0
Group III	...	...	1 10 0
Group IV	...	...	1 4 0
Group V	...	...	1 2 0
Group VI	...	...	1 0 0

5. Government approve of the Settlement Officer's proposal that the rice rates should remain unchanged, and of his suggestion that though the rice rates are not to be changed the assessments in the two lowest water-classes which are treated as dry crop land should be enhanced or reduced according as an enhancement or reduction of the dry crop rate is approved for the village in which they are situated. This is eminently fair, as the lands in question are often cultivated with dry crop; they are generally as far as soil is concerned equal to dry crop land of good quality, and if they are cultivated with rice the difference between the rice rate and the dry crop rate is so great that a small increase in the dry crop rate is comparatively inappreciable. As the grouping proposed for Girsinkop has not been approved, no change should be made in the rice rate for that village.

6. The lands under the Dharna canal and the tanks supplied by it seem, from an examination of the Settlement Officer's statistics, to be considerably under-assessed. There is, however, an easy method of dealing with these lands by the exercise of the power reserved by paragraph 2 of the notification prescribed in Appendix I under rule 90 (1) of the Land Revenue Code. When the improvements now in progress are completed, an examination of the area benefited should be made by the Sub-Divisional Officer and proposals submitted for an enhancement of the assessment proportioned to the improvement in the water-supply due to the canal. The percentage should be separately specified for each survey number, *e. g.*—

			Rs.
Assessment of survey number	...	...	10
Improvement in water-supply due to canal, 20 per cent.	...	...	2
Revised assessment	...	...	12

7. Government approve of the Settlement Officer's proposals that no change should be made in the pátasthal rating or in the treatment of motasthal garden.

8. The revised rates should be introduced this year (1910-11), levied in and from the year 1911-12 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

P. B. HAIGH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of
Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
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.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals in Government

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														Total
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group I.																	
1	Nirigi (M., Adur)	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,569	2,375	1 7 11	74	337	5 1 6	...	...	...	1,908	2,752	...
2	Harvi	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	635	1,068	1 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	1,068	...
3	Hadargeri	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	895	552	1 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	552	...
4	Kudla	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	690	1,107	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	1,107	...
5	Naregal	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,034	3,438	1 11 0	408	2,739	6 11 11	139 0	2,785	14 11 11	2,578	6,206	...
6	Gopapur	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	178	314	1 12 3	18	125	6 15 1	...	...	...	196	459	...
7	Vardi	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	560	1,000	1 11 1	20	189	6 4 10	...	...	...	630	1,189	...
8	Harlapur	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	289	408	1 6 8	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	290	408	...
9	Kodiyallapur	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	532	894	1 10 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	533	895	...
10	Chibhallal	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	429	408	0 15 3	16	34	2 2 0	...	...	...	445	422	...
11	Shingapur	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	512	907	1 12 4	38	147	4 7 3	...	...	...	545	1,054	...
12	Shigihalli	I	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	458	724	1 9 5	26	78	3 0 0	...	...	...	482	802	...
12	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	8,319	12,172	1 9 4	635	3,691	6 1 7	139 0	2,085	14 11 11	9,002	16,869	...
Group II.																	
13	Valageri	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	829	587	0 10 4	148	433	3 0 9	0 12	3	10 0 0	971	873	...
14	Ranapur	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	131	83	0 9 9	14	23	1 10 3	...	...	...	145	103	...
15	Masankatti	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	738	586	0 12 4	95	276	2 14 6	1 0	1	1 0 0	830	846	...
16	Maranbid	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,213	1,098	0 14 8	83	248	2 15 10	2 0	3	1 8 0	1,208	1,349	...
17	Bhingapur	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	337	350	1 0 7	24	47	1 15 4	...	...	...	361	397	...
18	Chandrageri	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	517	608	1 2 10	18	39	2 2 3	...	...	...	535	647	...
19	Hombli	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	384	300	0 12 6	28	46	2 0 0	8 0	7	1 2 8	413	263	...
20	Kalvikallapur	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	461	663	1 7 7	4	10	2 8 0	...	...	...	465	660	...
21	Nellibid	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	545	411	0 12 1	190	1,190	6 4 3	1 0	7	7 0 0	736	1,908	...
22	Jekinaikankop	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	360	275	0 12 2	87	263	2 0 4	...	...	...	447	366	...
23	Bankrikop	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	659	749	1 4 7	47	119	2 8 6	...	...	...	706	868	...
24	Adur	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,281	1,616	1 4 2	338	988	4 0 11	12 0	75	6 4 0	1,581	2,657	...
24	Total of Group II	...	...	...	...	7,450	7,268	0 15 7	965	3,660	3 12 8	22 12	96	4 4 10	8,427	11,024	...
Group III.																	
25	Baamgatti	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	371	139	0 5 11	137	378	2 12 2	...	...	...	508	518	...
26	Belvatti	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	729	453	0 10 7	193	806	4 2 10	16 0	155	9 11 0	938	1,464	...
27	Belagal	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,010	626	0 9 11	245	910	3 10 9	25 0	219	8 10 3	1,229	1,783	...
28	Karabankop	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	152	167	1 0 6	3	6	2 0 0	...	...	...	155	163	...
29	Kadshettihalli	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	763	633	0 13 4	89	203	2 4 9	7 0	10	1 6 10	853	946	...
30	Kanchinegiur	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	570	666	0 12 3	292	973	2 7 9	9 0	14	1 8 11	1,271	1,653	...
31	Chionapur (M. Nid-shingil)	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	26	9	0 5 6	39	64	2 3 4	...	...	...	55	73	...
32	Kodiyallapur	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	369	235	1 0 11	112	263	2 5 7	...	...	...	381	545	...
33	Bainabid	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,836	1,823	0 13 9	468	1,555	3 8 4	1 0	2	2 0 0	2,304	3,180	...
34	Lakmapur	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	663	823	1 3 3	52	125	2 6 6	...	...	...	735	948	...
35	Tankrikop	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	407	478	1 3 9	12	31	2 9 4	...	...	...	419	509	...
36	Heur	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	610	978	1 3 3	73	214	2 14 11	...	...	...	683	1,197	...
37	Tavargop	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	428	341	0 10 6	129	392	2 0 7	...	...	...	647	733	...
38	Kalera	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	531	335	0 10 1	172	626	3 0 11	12 0	70	6 5 10	714	991	...
39	Uplunabi	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,399	773	0 8 10	239	1,630	6 12 1	...	...	...	1,638	2,408	...
40	Byanahalli	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	519	346	0 10 8	192	327	2 11 6	3 0	24	4 20 8	714	893	...
41	Gudamatthihalli	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	502	276	0 8 8	121	455	2 12 3	1 0	8	6 0 0	624	739	...

APPENDIX Q.

occupied land in the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwár District.

By ENVISION SURVEY.																Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.				
2 6 0	8 0 0	...	1,589	2,820	1 12 5	74	377	5 1 6	...	...	...	1,603	3,197	1 14 9	16-17	Nirigi (M. Adur)	1
2 6 0	8 0 0	...	635	1,261	1 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	1,261	1 15 9	16-74	Harvi	2
2 6 0	8 0 0	...	395	655	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	655	1 10 6	18-06	Hadargeri	3
2 6 0	9 0 0	...	680	1,315	1 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	1,315	1 15 7	18-79	Kudla	4
2 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	2,084	4,077	2 0 1	406	2,738	6 11 11	139 0	2,035	14 11 11	2,578	8,850	2 6 11	7-94	Naregal	5	
2 6 0	8 0 0	...	178	373	2 1 6	18	126	6 15 1	...	...	...	196	498	2 8 9	13-44	Gopapur	6
2 6 0	8 0 0	...	590	1,187	2 0 2	80	189	6 4 10	...	...	...	630	1,376	2 3 6	15-73	Vardi	7
2 6 0	8 0 0	...	282	452	1 10 5	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	290	484	1 10 8	16-03	Hariapur	8
2 6 0	8 0 0	...	522	1,050	1 15 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	533	1,051	1 15 7	18-76	Kodiyallapur	9
2 6 0	8 0 0	...	429	485	1 2 1	16	34	2 2 0	...	...	...	445	519	1 2 8	17-42	Chikhullai	10
2 8 0	8 0 0	...	512	1,077	2 1 8	33	147	4 7 3	...	...	...	545	1,224	2 5 11	16-13	Shingapur	11
2 6 0	8 0 0	...	486	860	1 14 2	20	78	3 0 0	...	...	...	493	933	1 15 2	16-06	Shighthalli	12
...	...	...	8,919	16,612	1 14 1	608	3,661	6 1 7	139 0	2,035	14 11 11	9,069	21,368	2 5 9	13-07	Total of Group I	22
Group II.																		
2 2 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	829	654	0 12 7	142	483	3 0 3	0 12	8	10 0 0	971	1,000	1 2 0	12-02	Valageri	13	
2 2 0	8 0 0	...	121	99	0 11 11	14	23	1 10 3	...	...	...	145	121	0 12 4	17-48	Ranapur	14
2 2 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	733	890	0 15 1	95	276	2 14 6	1 0	1	1 0 0	829	967	1 2 8	14-71	Masankatti	15	
2 2 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,212	1,339	1 1 8	83	242	2 15 10	2 0	3	1 8 0	1,208	1,589	1 3 7	17-79	Maranbid	16	
2 2 0	8 0 0	...	337	487	1 4 3	24	47	1 15 4	...	...	...	361	474	1 5 0	16-4	Bhingapur	17
2 2 0	8 0 0	...	517	741	1 6 11	12	39	2 2 8	...	...	...	535	730	1 7 3	20-58	Chandrageri	18
2 2 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	384	366	0 15 3	33	46	2 0 0	6 0	7	1 2 8	413	419	1 0 3	18-7	Hombli	19	
2 2 0	8 0 0	...	461	629	1 12 9	4	10	2 8 0	...	...	...	485	629	1 12 10	21-29	Kalvikallapur	20
2 2 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	545	601	0 14 8	190	1,190	6 4 3	1 0	7	7 0 0	736	1,898	2 4 11	5-8	Nellbid	21	
2 2 0	8 0 0	...	369	338	0 14 10	67	263	3 0 4	...	...	...	447	596	1 5 4	11-19	Jekinalkanhop	22
2 2 0	8 0 0	...	659	912	1 6 2	47	119	2 8 6	...	...	...	706	1,032	1 7 5	18-69	Sankrikop	23
2 2 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,291	1,909	1 8 7	289	965	4 0 11	12 0	75	6 4 0	1,631	3,010	1 15 5	13-29	Adur	24	
...	...	...	7,450	8,629	1 2 0	965	3,660	3 12 8	22 12	96	4 4 10	9,437	12,515	1 7 11	14-43	Total of Group II	25
Group III.																		
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	371	181	0 6 6	137	378	2 12 2	...	...	...	508	589	1 0 9	2-23	Badamgatti	26
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	729	526	0 11 7	192	806	4 2 16	16 0	155	9 11 0	938	1,489	1 8 5	3-12	Balvatti	26	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,010	685	0 10 10	246	910	3 10 9	25 0	216	8 10 3	1,233	1,811	1 6 7	3-37	Belagal	27	
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	162	172	1 2 1	8	6	2 0 0	...	...	...	155	178	1 2 4	9-2	Kurabankop	28
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	722	662	0 14 7	69	202	2 4 9	7 0	10	1 6 10	853	904	1 0 11	6-28	Kadabettihalli	29	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	870	728	0 12 4	362	972	2 7 3	9 0	14	1 9 11	1,371	1,715	1 5 7	3-76	Kanchineglur	30	
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	26	10	0 6 2	29	64	2 2 4	...	...	...	65	74	1 5 6	1-37	Chinnapur (M. Nid- abingi).	31
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	209	312	1 2 7	112	263	2 5 7	...	...	...	381	525	1 6 2	4-22	Kalviyallapur	32
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,585	1,775	0 15 1	463	1,555	3 2 4	1 0	2	2 0 0	2,369	3,332	1 6 6	4-78	Balambid	33	
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	653	900	1 5 1	52	125	2 6 6	...	...	...	725	1,025	1 6 4	8-12	Lakmapur	34
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	407	523	1 4 7	12	31	2 9 4	...	...	...	419	554	1 5 2	8-24	Tumrikop	35
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	910	1,064	1 5 0	78	214	2 14 11	...	...	...	883	1,278	1 7 2	7-67	Herur	36
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	412	378	0 14 2	129	322	3 0 7	...	...	...	547	765	1 6 5	4-36	Tavargop	37
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	531	366	0 11 0	172	622	3 0 11	11 0	70	6 5 10	714	962	1 5 7	2-33	Kalberi	38	
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	1,299	945	0 9 3	229	1,630	6 12 1	...	...	...	1,639	2,476	1 2 2	8-00	Uphumahi	39
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	619	278	0 11 2	192	622	2 11 6	2 0	14	4 10 8	714	914	1 4 6	3-03	Byagwadi	40	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	502	302	0 9 2	261	465	3 12 2	1 0	8	8 0 0	624	765	1 2 7	3-52	Gudamattihalli	41	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—contd</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. S.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
43	Multhalli	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	347	210	0 9 3	188	463	2 5 7	1 0	6	6 0 0	486	673	1 3 9
43	Somsagar	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	303	178	0 9 3	161	589	3 6 1	8 0	31	10 3 4	467	748	1 10
44	Domnhal	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	287	142	0 7 11	79	199	2 8 4	7 0	50	7 3 3	373	391	1 0
45	Hirehasur	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	363	154	0 6 10	190	634	3 5 5	8 0	34	8 0 0	658	813	1 7
46	Virapur	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	484	591	1 3 2	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	490	596	1 3
47	Havangi	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,530	1,124	0 11 9	932	3,204	3 7 0	21 0	254	13 1 6	1,488	4,683	1 13
48	Basapur (M. Nid- shingi).	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	110	81	0 11 9	124	432	3 7 9	...	...	...	284	518	2 3
49	Somasapur	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	475	623	1 5 4	20	60	2 1 1	1 0	2	2 0 0	303	606	1 0
50	Alur	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	345	269	0 12 5	185	547	2 15 4	89 0	1,823	15 0 7	619	2,139	2 7
51	Yettinhalli (M. Adur.)	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	595	454	0 12 3	148	525	3 10 9	...	...	...	738	979	1 8
52	Wasan	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	643	669	1 0 8	45	116	2 9 3	1 0	1	1 0 0	689	768	1 3
53	Kunur	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,293	1,243	0 15 5	850	1,874	3 8 6	...	...	...	1,663	3,617	1 10
54	Kanneshwar	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	323	354	1 1 6	85	304	3 8 7	...	...	...	409	688	1 3
55	Shadaguppi	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	618	498	0 12 10	143	436	3 0 9	...	...	...	761	983	1 3
56	Karekystanhalli	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	381	338	1 0 4	199	673	3 6 1	8 0	51	6 6 0	568	1,113	1 16
57	Arshanguppi	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	674	556	0 15 6	203	711	3 8 0	2 0	13	6 8 0	779	1,360	1 10
58	Eyatnhal	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	394	438	1 1 9	121	513	4 8 10	8 0	5	1 10 3	518	966	1 15
59	Tilwahi	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	431	551	1 4 5	371	1,937	5 5 6	25 0	353	15 5 1	637	2,971	3 7
60	Honkan	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	415	426	1 0 4	309	1,161	3 12 3	5 0	30	6 0 0	738	1,617	2 3
61	Pariwarkop	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	20	18	0 10 5	21	55	2 6 3	...	...	...	48	68	1 2
62	Bhairapur	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	5	7	1 6 5	23	113	4 14 7	...	...	...	29	120	4 4
63	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	21,275	17,927	0 13 6	6,568	23,061	3 8 3	241 0	2,662	11 0 9	26,070	43,660	1 9 10
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
64	Hospet	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	227	116	0 8 2	96	237	2 7 6	...	...	...	333	353	1 1 6
64	Yettinhalli (M. Til- valli).	IV	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	92	79	0 13 9	81	301	3 11 5	...	...	...	173	380	2 3 2
65	Kirwadi	IV	1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	462	277	0 9 7	248	1,131	4 10 6	8 0	47	5 14 0	713	1,455	3 0 8
66	Kalgudi	IV	1 4 0	7 8 0	...	61	51	0 13 5	66	210	2 2 11	...	...	...	127	261	2 0 2
67	Bomanhalli	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	69	58	0 10 5	137	411	3 0 0	1 0	5	5 0 0	237	474	2 1 5
68	Nellikop	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	221	132	0 9 7	141	389	2 12 2	...	...	...	363	531	1 7 0
69	Yelvatti	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	138	89	0 10 6	396	1,355	3 6 9	7 0	84	12 0 0	539	1,528	2 13 3
70	Talakerikop	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	123	78	0 10 3	50	134	2 10 10	...	...	...	172	313	1 3 9
71	Jangundikop	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	137	65	0 7 7	66	137	1 15 9	...	...	...	206	208	0 15 2
72	Yellur	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	250	197	0 13 7	215	655	3 0 9	2 0	15	7 8 0	470	877	1 13 10
73	Nitgankop	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	327	247	0 7 2	135	357	2 10 4	...	...	...	462	604	1 4 11
74	Gundur	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	77	28	0 5 10	63	143	2 4 2	...	...	...	140	171	1 3 7
75	Negwanagi	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	803	281	0 8 2	207	563	2 10 9	2 0	14	7 0 0	717	623	1 2 1
76	Alagod	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	333	233	0 11 2	145	409	2 13 2	8 0	69	11 3 0	484	710	1 7 4
77	Maharaj Peth	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	23	21	0 12 0	2	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	21	25	0 12 11
78	Karigudri	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	633	407	0 10 5	291	1,283	4 6 7	23 0	329	14 8 9	986	2,018	2 1 8
79	Nandikop	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	68	46	0 11 1	35	123	3 7 9	...	...	...	108	169	1 10 1
80	Savangi	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	121	118	0 15 7	807	1,183	1 7 5	...	...	...	225	1,301	1 8 3
81	Malliggar	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	333	233	0 11 2	136	420	3 4 6	0 18	3	9 3 8	461	666	1 6 9
82	Arieswar	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	314	230	0 13 2	604	1,850	3 1 2	4 0	26	9 0 0	332	2,145	2 9 8
83	Akhiwalli	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	210	116	0 8 10	231	593	2 9 5	...	...	...	441	714	1 9 10
84	Kuntanhoshalli	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	334	260	0 12 7	206	725	3 7 9	...	...	...	543	985	1 13 1
85	Hotanahalli	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	475	140	0 4 2	133	415	3 1 11	...	...	...	608	555	0 14 7
86	Hangal	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,173	615	0 8 5	758	2,450	3 1 7	69 0	913	13 3 6	2,000	3,977	1 15 10
87	Shirmayur	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	266	145	0 9 1	85	46	1 13 5	...	...	...	291	191	0 10 11

APPENDIX Q—continued.

By Revision Survey																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	347	230	0 10 7	158	462	3 5 7	1 0	8	6 0 0	498	668	1 7 0	3 85	Multhalli	42	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	308	189	0 10 0	151	559	3 9 1	3 0	31	10 5 4	457	759	1 10 7	2 15	Somsagar	43	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	287	155	0 8 8	79	199	2 8 4	7 0	50	7 2 3	373	404	1 1 4	3 32	Domnal	44	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	362	168	0 7 5	190	634	3 5 5	3 0	24	8 0 0	555	826	1 7 9	1 73	Hirebasur	45	
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	484	635	1 5 0	6	14	3 5 4	...	...	...	490	649	1 5 2	9 08	Virapur	46
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,550	1,399	0 12 10	922	3,304	3 7 0	21 0	254	13 1 6	2,483	4,687	1 14 2	2 29	Havangi	47	
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	110	89	0 12 11	124	432	3 7 9	...	...	...	234	521	2 3 7	1 66	Basapur (M. Nidshingi).	48
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	478	692	1 7 4	29	60	2 1 1	1 0	2	3 0 0	505	754	1 7 11	8 49	Somapur	49	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	346	394	0 13 7	185	547	2 15 4	83 0	1,323	16 0 7	619	2,164	3 7 11	1 17	Alur	50	
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	595	497	0 13 4	143	525	3 10 9	...	...	...	788	1,023	1 6 2	4 39	Yettinhalli (M. Adur).	51
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	643	732	1 2 3	45	116	2 9 3	1 0	1	1 0 0	689	919	1 3 9	8 02	Wasan	52	
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	1,343	1,359	1 0 10	389	1,374	3 3 6	...	...	...	1,682	2,733	1 10 0	4 43	Kurnur	53
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	323	387	1 3 2	86	304	3 3 7	...	...	...	409	601	1 11 0	5 02	Kanneshwar	54
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	618	548	0 14 1	143	436	3 0 9	...	...	...	761	979	1 4 7	5 04	Shadaguppi	55
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	381	424	1 1 10	199	673	3 6 1	6 0	51	6 6 0	538	1,148	1 15 3	3 24	Karekyatanhalli	56	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	574	608	1 0 11	203	711	3 8 0	2 6	13	6 8 0	779	1,332	1 11 4	4 06	Arshanguppi	57	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	394	479	1 3 6	121	513	4 2 10	3 0	5	1 10 8	513	997	1 14 10	4 29	Bytnhal	58	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	481	603	1 6 5	371	1,337	5 3 6	25 0	393	15 5 1	927	2,923	3 8 7	1 81	Tilwadi	59	
1 10 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	415	465	1 2 0	308	1,161	3 12 3	5 0	30	6 0 0	723	1,657	2 4 5	2 47	Honkan	60	
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	29	14	0 11 2	23	55	2 6 3	...	...	...	43	69	1 9 8	1 47	Pariwarkop	61
1 10 0	8 0 0	...	5	8	1 9 7	23	113	4 14 7	...	...	...	28	131	4 5 2	'88	Bhalrapur	62
...	...	...	21,275	19,008	0 14 9	6,863	23,061	3 3 3	241 0	2,662	11 0 9	23,079	45,328	1 9 10	3 94	Total of Group III	39
<i>Group IV.</i>																		
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	227	116	0 8 2	96	237	2 7 6	...	...	...	323	353	1 1 6	...	Hospet	63
1 4 0	7 8 0	...	92	79	0 13 9	81	301	3 11 5	...	...	...	173	359	2 3 2	...	Yettinhalli (M. Tilwadi).	64
1 4 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	462	277	0 9 7	243	1,151	4 10 6	8 0	47	5 14 0	713	1,455	2 0 8	...	Kirwadi	65	
1 4 0	7 8 0	...	61	51	0 13 5	68	210	3 2 11	...	...	...	127	261	2 0 11	...	Kalgaddi	66
1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	89	53	0 10 5	137	411	3 0 0	1 0	5	5 0 0	237	474	2 1 5	...	Bomanhalli	67	
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	221	132	0 9 7	141	389	2 12 2	...	...	...	362	531	1 7 0	...	Nilikop	68
1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	136	89	0 10 6	397	1,355	3 6 9	7 0	64	13 9 0	539	1,528	2 13 4	...	Yelvatti	69	
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	123	78	0 10 3	50	134	2 10 10	...	...	...	172	212	1 3 9	...	Talkerikop	70
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	137	65	0 7 7	69	137	1 15 9	...	...	...	209	202	0 15 8	...	Jangundikop	71
1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	250	197	0 12 7	219	665	3 0 9	2 0	15	7 8 0	470	877	1 13 10	...	Yellur	72	
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	327	247	0 7 2	135	357	3 10 4	...	...	...	463	604	1 4 11	...	Nityankop	73
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	77	28	0 5 10	63	148	2 4 2	...	...	...	140	171	1 8 7	...	Gundur	74
1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	508	261	0 8 3	307	553	2 10 9	2 0	14	7 0 0	717	923	1 2 1	...	Negwanagi	75	
1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	333	232	0 11 2	145	409	2 13 2	6 0	69	11 8 0	484	710	1 7 6	...	Alagod	76	
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	26	31	0 12 0	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	31	25	0 12 11	...	Maharaj Peth	77
1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	623	407	0 10 5	391	1,233	4 6 7	22 0	328	14 8 9	986	2,018	2 1 6	...	Karigudri	78	
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	68	48	0 11 1	38	122	3 7 9	...	...	...	103	168	1 10 1	...	Nandikop	79
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	121	118	0 15 7	397	1,133	1 7 5	...	...	...	923	1,301	1 6 5	...	Savangi	80
1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	333	233	0 11 2	123	426	3 4 6	9 13	3	9 3 8	461	656	1 6 9	...	Malliggar	81	
1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	314	259	0 13 3	504	1,920	3 1 2	4 0	26	9 0 0	822	2,145	2 9 9	...	Ariseshwar	82	
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	210	116	0 3 10	231	598	2 9 5	...	...	...	441	714	1 9 10	...	Akkiwadi	83
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	334	280	0 12 5	203	735	3 7 9	...	...	...	542	825	1 12 1	...	Kuntanbhalli	84
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	475	140	0 4 9	133	415	3 1 11	...	...	...	603	555	0 14 7	...	Hotanbhalli	85
1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	1,173	613	0 9 5	759	3,450	3 1 7	69 0	312	13 3 6	2,070	3,977	1 15 10	...	Hangal	86	
1 4 0	8 0 0	...	256	145	0 9 1	28	46	1 13 5	...	...	...	231	191	0 10 11	...	Shirmapur	87

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
88	Sureshwar ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	772	478	0 9 11	275	1,103	4 0 8	4 0	58	13 4 0	1,051	1,639	1 8 11
89	Jiglkop ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	324	211	0 10 5	199	540	2 13 6	10 0	65	6 8 0	533	625	1 8 9
90	Shirmapur (M. Adur) ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	16	11	0 11 0	112	420	3 11 11	...	...	...	129	431	3 5 11
91	Dollashwar ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	369	185	0 8 0	232	1,056	4 3 1	8 0	110	13 12 0	629	1,351	2 2 4
92	Dyamankop ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	123	43	0 5 7	52	148	2 13 6	2 0	14	7 0 0	177	205	1 2 6
93	Mavakop ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	160	90	0 9 0	74	195	2 10 2	1 0	1	1 0 0	235	236	1 3 6
94	Hanamasagar ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	103	40	0 7 7	39	67	1 12 3	...	...	...	141	116	0 13 2
95	Kondoji ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	226	225	0 5 9	333	783	2 5 7	1 0	8	8 0 0	960	1,018	1 0 11
96	Mudur ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	635	369	0 9 4	557	1,474	2 10 4	21 0	237	11 4 7	1,213	2,080	1 11 5
97	Makarwalli ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	692	490	0 8 9	207	1,185	3 15 10	11 0	138	12 5 10	1,200	1,811	1 8 2
98	Gondi ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	424	288	0 10 9	407	1,238	3 2 2	11 0	103	9 14 7	844	1,680	1 15 10
99	Hirekanahl ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	770	480	0 10 0	409	1,422	3 7 8	11 0	119	10 18 1	1,120	2,021	1 11 2
100	Obapur ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	181	58	0 6 6	33	80	2 5 10	...	...	...	164	133	0 13 0
38	Total of Group IV ...	...	...	...	...	12,322	7,242	0 9 5	8,210	25,298	3 1 4	201 13	2,385	11 12 3	23,733	34,905	1 10 11
	<i>Group V.</i>																
101	Hallball ...	V	1 2 0	7 8 0	...	392	97	0 4 8	143	383	2 10 10	...	...	...	475	460	1 0 2
102	Hulgaddi ...	V	1 2 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	391	229	0 9 7	120	359	2 15 10	2 0	16	8 0 0	503	634	1 3 3
3	Total of Group V ...	...	...	...	...	713	326	0 7 4	263	742	2 13 2	2 0	16	8 0 0	978	1,094	1 1 9
	<i>Group VI.</i>																
103	Gimsinkop ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	322	111	0 5 6	91	244	2 10 11	...	...	...	413	355	0 13 9
104	Chlnapur (M. Adur) ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	360	242	0 10 9	174	435	2 12 7	...	...	...	584	727	1 5 9
105	Yaliwal ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	192	68	0 5 3	201	639	2 4 10	...	...	...	463	737	1 8 6
106	Kavalkop ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	61	37	0 8 8	94	223	2 6 6	...	...	...	155	263	1 11 2
107	Hanamasagar ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	18	11	0 9 9	112	334	2 15 9	...	...	...	130	345	2 10 6
108	Kulmiyellapur ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	49	23	0 6 6	61	126	2 1 1	...	...	...	110	146	1 5 3
109	Bailwal ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	75	34	0 7 3	201	475	2 5 10	...	...	...	276	509	1 13 6
110	Nidashingi ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	165	114	0 11 1	358	1,375	3 13 5	28 0	378	13 5 2	531	1,862	2 5 1
111	Murankop ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	6	3	0 6 0	5	7	1 6 6	...	...	...	11	10	0 14 7
112	Yenkatapur ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	61	28	0 7 4	130	273	2 2 0	...	...	...	191	304	1 9 6
113	Waginankop ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	162	49	0 10 10	110	359	3 4 3	2 0	27	13 8 0	214	455	2 2 0
114	Hullatti ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	253	107	0 6 9	364	1,414	3 14 2	24 0	330	13 12 0	641	1,851	2 14 2
115	Gadigondyellapur ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	40	18	0 7 2	95	215	2 4 3	...	...	...	135	233	1 11 6
116	Basapur (M. Adur) ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	114	120	1 0 10	17	48	2 13 2	...	...	...	131	168	1 4 6
117	Dashrathkop ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	39	28	0 11 3	82	155	1 14 3	...	...	...	129	183	1 6 5
118	Hasanabad ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	123	77	0 10 3	122	359	2 15 1	4 0	60	15 0 0	248	496	2 0 0
119	Timmapur ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	37	14	0 6 1	36	59	1 10 3	...	...	...	73	75	1 0 0
120	Balohwalli ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	337	212	0 11 1	230	874	3 1 11	1 0	6	8 0 0	619	1,094	1 5 10
121	Gasipur ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	553	191	0 5 3	410	679	1 10 6	1 0	9	9 0 0	964	869	1 4 11
122	Ramatirth ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	364	113	0 5 0	378	1,121	2 15 5	9 0	123	13 10 8	751	1,357	1 13 11
123	Satenhalli ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	374	221	0 9 5	174	331	2 3 0	...	...	...	545	602	1 1 7
124	Nagarwalli ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	418	116	0 4 5	270	652	2 6 8	5 0	37	7 6 5	638	805	1 2 7
125	Hulligankop ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	303	89	0 4 9	132	153	1 4 1	0 9	2	8 14 3	435	244	0 9 2
126	Kapparehikop ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	177	78	0 7 1	197	509	2 9 4	...	...	...	374	587	1 9 1
127	Chikkanji ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	315	117	0 5 11	398	1,071	2 10 7	3 0	42	14 0 0	716	1,330	1 11 6
128	Hoshalli ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	421	165	0 6 3	174	360	2 1 1	...	...	...	595	625	0 14 1
129	Chikkeri ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	97	39	0 6 5	81	218	2 10 1	...	...	...	178	212	1 6 8
130	Shivalli ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	70	43	0 9 10	31	109	3 8 3	...	...	...	101	152	1 8 1

APPENDIX Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																Group IV—contd.		
4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	779	478	0 9 11	275	1,108	4 0 6	4 0	68	13 4 0	1,051	1,639	1 8 11	...	Sureshwar	98	
4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	324	211	0 10 5	199	540	3 12 6	10 0	65	6 8 0	538	825	1 9 9	...	Jigllkop	99	
4 0	8 0 0	...	18	11	0 11 0	112	420	3 11 11	...	...	...	128	491	3 5 11	...	Shirmapur (M. Adur)	90
4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	369	185	0 8 0	252	1,056	4 3 1	8 0	110	13 12 0	629	1,361	2 2 4	...	Dolleshwar	91	
4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	123	48	0 5 7	52	148	2 13 6	2 0	14	7 0 0	177	205	1 2 6	...	Dyamankop	92	
4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	120	90	0 9 0	74	195	2 10 2	1 0	1	1 0 0	235	280	1 3 6	...	Mavakop	93	
4 0	8 0 0	...	103	49	0 7 7	38	67	1 12 3	...	...	...	141	116	0 13 2	...	Hannamasagar	94
4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	696	235	0 5 9	339	783	2 5 7	1 0	9	8 0 0	860	1,016	1 0 11	...	Kondoji	95	
4 4	8 0 0	16 0 0	685	369	0 9 4	557	1,474	2 10 4	21 0	237	11 4 7	1,318	2,080	1 11 5	...	Mudur	96	
4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	692	450	0 8 9	297	1,185	3 15 10	11 0	186	12 5 10	1,200	1,811	1 8 2	...	Makarwalli	97	
4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	424	288	0 10 9	409	1,233	3 2 2	11 0	109	9 14 7	844	1,650	1 15 10	...	Gondi	98	
4 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	770	480	0 10 0	409	1,423	3 7 8	11 0	119	10 13 1	1,190	2,021	1 11 2	...	Hirakanshi	99	
4 0	8 0 0	...	131	53	0 6 6	83	80	2 5 10	...	...	...	164	133	0 13 0	...	Obapur	100
...	...	...	12,322	7,212	0 9 5	8,210	25,298	3 1 4	201 13	2,365	11 12 2	20,733	34,906	1 10 11	...	Total of Group IV	38
																Group V.		
2 0	7 8 0	...	533	97	0 4 8	143	363	2 10 10	...	...	...	475	490	1 0 2	...	Halball	101
2 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	381	223	0 9 7	120	359	2 15 10	2 0	16	9 0 0	509	604	1 3 3	...	Hulgaddi	102	
...	...	...	713	320	0 7 4	263	742	2 13 2	2 0	16	8 0 0	978	1,084	1 1 9	...	Total of Group V	2
																Group VI.		
0 0	7 0 0	...	322	111	0 5 6	91	244	2 10 11	...	...	...	413	355	0 13 9	...	Girasinkop	103
0 0	7 0 0	...	320	212	0 10 9	174	455	2 12 7	...	...	...	534	727	1 5 9	...	Chinapur (M. Adur)	104
0 0	7 0 0	...	192	66	0 5 8	201	669	2 4 10	...	...	...	483	737	1 6 5	...	Yellwal	105
0 0	7 0 0	...	61	37	0 9 3	94	223	2 6 6	...	...	...	155	203	1 11 2	...	Kavakop	106
0 0	7 0 0	...	18	11	0 9 9	112	334	2 15 9	...	...	...	130	346	2 10 0	...	Hannamasagar	107
0 0	7 0 0	...	40	20	0 6 6	61	126	2 1 1	...	...	...	117	146	1 5 3	...	Kulmiyellapur	108
0 0	7 0 0	...	75	34	0 7 3	201	475	2 5 10	...	...	...	276	509	1 13 6	...	Bellwal	109
0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	105	114	0 11 1	255	1,375	2 12 5	22 0	373	13 5 2	551	1,832	3 6 1	...	Nidashingi	110	
0 0	7 0 0	...	6	3	0 8 0	5	7	1 6 5	...	...	...	11	10	0 14 7	...	Murankop	111
0 0	7 0 0	...	61	23	0 7 4	130	276	2 2 0	...	...	...	101	304	1 9 6	...	Yenkatapur	112
0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	102	69	0 10 10	110	353	3 4 3	2 0	27	13 8 0	214	455	2 3 0	...	Waginankop	113	
0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	233	107	0 6 9	304	1,414	3 14 2	24 0	380	13 12 0	641	1,951	2 14 2	...	Hullatti	114	
0 0	7 0 0	...	40	18	0 7 2	95	215	2 4 3	...	...	...	135	233	1 11 6	...	Gadigrondyellapur	115
0 0	7 0 0	...	114	120	1 0 10	17	48	2 13 2	...	...	...	131	168	1 4 6	...	Basapur (M. Adur)	116
0 0	7 0 0	...	38	28	0 11 3	63	155	1 14 3	...	...	...	120	163	1 8 5	...	Dasharathkop	117
0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	123	77	0 10 3	122	353	2 15 1	4 0	60	15 0 0	243	408	2 0 0	...	Hoanabad	118	
0 0	7 0 0	...	37	14	0 6 1	36	59	1 10 3	...	...	...	73	73	1 0 0	...	Tunmapur	119
0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	337	212	0 11 1	290	874	3 1 11	1 0	8	8 0 0	618	1,094	1 5 10	...	Baichwalli	120	
0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	553	181	0 5 3	410	679	1 10 6	1 0	9	9 0 0	964	869	1 4 11	...	Garipur	121	
0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	364	113	0 5 0	378	1,121	2 15 5	9 0	123	13 10 6	711	1,377	1 12 11	...	Ramatirth	122	
0 0	7 0 0	...	374	221	0 9 5	174	381	2 3 0	...	...	...	543	602	1 1 7	...	Satenhalli	123
0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	418	116	0 4 5	370	652	2 6 6	5 0	37	7 8 5	693	905	1 2 7	...	Nagarwalli	124	
0 0	7 0 0	18 0 0	303	69	0 4 9	123	153	1 4 1	0 9	2	8 14 3	425	244	0 9 2	...	Hullgankop	125	
0 0	7 0 0	...	177	78	0 7 1	197	207	2 9 4	...	...	...	374	567	1 9 1	...	Kapparshikop	126
0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	315	117	0 5 11	398	1,071	2 10 7	3 0	42	14 0 0	716	1,230	1 11 6	...	Chikkanafl	127	
0 0	7 0 0	...	421	165	0 6 3	174	360	2 1 1	...	...	...	595	223	0 14 1	...	Hoeballi	128
0 0	7 0 0	...	97	30	0 6 5	51	213	2 10 1	...	...	...	178	252	1 6 8	...	Chikkeri	129
0 0	7 0 0	...	70	43	0 9 10	21	169	3 8 3	...	...	...	101	152	1 8 1	...	Shivalli	130

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMS SURVEX.														
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group VI—contd.</i>		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.
181	Gawarapur ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	137	71	0 8 4	94	264	2 12 11	...	...	...	231	335
132	Hirur ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	753	330	0 7 0	760	3,039	4 0 0	5 0	56	11 3 2	1,518	3,425
133	Gadyenkanhalli ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	703	281	0 5 3	176	452	2 9 1	1 0	9	9 0 0	880	692
134	Shiragod ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	747	280	0 6 0	632	1,453	2 4 9	20 0	208	10 2 5	1,399	1,935
135	Chikanehi ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	394	169	0 8 0	372	1,167	3 2 2	3 0	33	11 0 0	769	1,398
136	Hirekanaji ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	274	128	0 7 6	419	977	2 5 4	2 0	18	9 0 0	695	1,123
137	Kamanballi ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	115	74	0 10 4	138	349	2 8 6	...	...	...	253	423
138	Mantagi ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	148	139	0 15 3	411	969	2 5 8	2 0	81	15 8 0	559	1,138
139	Ballhalli ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	299	118	0 6 4	240	626	2 9 9	2 0	14	7 0 0	541	758
140	Hurikop ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	247	86	0 5 7	133	417	3 2 2	...	...	...	380	503
141	Kyasnur ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	281	136	0 7 9	193	453	2 5 9	...	...	...	473	589
142	Konankop ...	VI	1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	103	52	0 8 1	172	601	3 7 4	3 0	12	6 0 0	277	605
40	Total of Group VI ...	...	...	...	...	9,643	4,318	0 7 2	8,697	23,713	2 12 3	114 9	1,387	12 2 3	19,354-9	29,418
142	Total of the Taluka ...	...	...	...	...	59,722	50,263	0 13 6	25,293	80,165	3 2 11	719 0	8,561	11 14 6	85,644	1,36,979

APPENDIX Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.		
1 0 0	7 0 0	...	137	71	0 8 4	94	264	2 12 11	...	...	...	231	335	1 7 2	...	Group VI—contd.
1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	753	330	0 7 0	700	2,039	4 0 0	5 0	56	11 3 2	1,518	3,425	2 4 1	...	Gawarapur
1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	703	281	0 5 3	176	452	2 9 1	1 0	9	9 0 0	680	692	0 12 7	...	Hirur
1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	747	280	0 6 0	632	1,452	2 4 9	20 0	203	10 2 5	1,399	1,835	1 6 2	...	Gadyenkanhalli
1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	964	198	0 8 0	372	1,167	3 2 2	3 0	38	11 0 0	700	1,398	1 12 1	...	Shiragod
1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	274	128	0 7 6	419	977	2 5 4	2 0	19	9 0 0	608	1,122	1 9 10	...	Chiknshi
1 0 0	7 0 0	...	115	74	0 10 4	139	349	2 8 8	...	...	...	253	423	1 10 9	...	Hirekanaji
1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	146	139	0 15 3	411	968	2 5 8	2 0	31	15 8 0	559	1,132	2 0 7	...	Kamanhalli
1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	209	112	0 6 4	240	626	2 9 9	2 0	14	7 0 0	541	752	1 6 5	...	Mantagi
1 0 0	7 0 0	...	247	60	0 5 7	133	417	3 2 2	...	...	...	360	503	2 5 2	...	Balihalli
1 0 0	7 0 0	...	221	130	0 7 9	192	453	2 5 9	...	...	...	472	589	1 8 11	...	Hurikop
1 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	108	52	0 8 1	172	601	3 7 4	2 0	12	6 0 0	277	665	2 6 5	...	Kyanur
...	...	...	9,643	4,312	0 7 2	6,597	23,712	2 12 2	114 9	1,397	12 2 8	19,254-0	29,419	1 9 8	...	Konankop
...	...	...	69,722	55,992	0 15 0	25,208	80,185	3 2 11	719 0	3,581	11 14 5	85,644	1,44,712	1 11 0	4'18	Total of Group VI
...	...	...	69,722	55,992	0 15 0	25,208	80,185	3 2 11	719 0	3,581	11 14 5	85,644	1,44,712	1 11 0	4'18	Total of the Taluka.

F. PRATT,
Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records