

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCVI—NEW SERIES.

112

PAPERS.

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 361 VILLAGES

OF THE OLD

SIRSI TALUKA

OF THE

KÁNARA COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1902.

X723.2313151R

D2

9871

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE OLD SIRSI TALUKA OF THE
KANARA COLLECTORATE.**

	Paras.	Pages.		Paras.	Pages.
Letter No. 920, dated 18th July 1900, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., to the Collector of Kanara, submitting proposals for the Revision Survey Settlement of the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate	..	1-14	Appendix F.—Agricultural stock	...	20
CONTENTS.			Do. G.—Shops, looms and temples; births, deaths and vaccination, ...	...	ib.
Introduction	1	...	Do. H.—Schools with their average attendance	...	21
Constitution of the Taluka	2	...	Do. I.—Proportion of Government occupied and Inam lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants	...	ib.
Changes and transfer of villages	3-4	...	Do. J.—Sources of water-supply	...	22
Expiry of current leases	5	...	Do. K.—Ordinary sales	...	23
Boundaries, aspect and climate	6	...	Do. K(1).—Sales by Courts	...	ib.
Roads and Railways	7	...	Do. L.—Simple mortgages	...	24
Tolls and carts	8	...	Do. L(1).—Mortgages with possession	...	ib.
Rainfall	9	...	Do. M.—Statement showing sub-lettings	...	25
Crops	10	...	Do. N.—Prices as furnished by the Mamlatdar	...	26
Total area	11	...	Do. N(1).—Prices as furnished by the Director of Agriculture	...	27
Cultivation and crops	12	...	Do. O(1), O(2).—Revenue statements for villages settled on different dates	...	28-38
Chief owners of lands and their condition	13	...	Do. Q.—Effect of settlement proposals on Government occupied land	...	39-57
Forests	14	...	Do. Q(1).—Area of villages for settlement with details	...	58-63
Markets	15	...	Do. R.—Correspondence relating to the original survey settlement of the taluka	...	64-168
Fairs	16	...	Memorandum No 5955, dated 31st October 1900, from the Collector of Kanara forwarding, with his remarks, the above correspondence to the Commissioner, Southern Division	...	169-171
Population according to occupation	17	...	Letter No. A.—1804, dated 6th May 1901, from the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, forwarding, with his remarks, the above correspondence to the Commissioner, Southern Division	...	172-174
Agricultural Stock	18	...	Endorsement, No. 2645, dated 3rd August, 1901, from the Commissioner, S. D., submitting, with his remarks, the above correspondence for the orders of Government	...	174
Births and deaths, shops, &c.	19	...	Government Resolution No. 5101, dated 24th July 1902, passing orders on the above correspondence	...	175
Schools	20	...			
Proportion of land cultivated by occupants, &c.	21	...			
Sources of water-supply	22	...			
Sales, mortgages and sub-lettings	23	...			
Prices	24	...			
Revenue History	25	...			
Contents of Appendices Q, Q(1) & R.	26	...			
Coercive processes	27	...			
Old grouping and rating	28-30	...			
Revision settlement proposals and guarantee	31-33	...			
Change in limits of certain villages	34	...			
Coloured map showing groups	35	...			
Delay in submission of the Report	36	...			
APPENDICES.					
Appendix A.—Rainfall	...	15-16			
Do. B.—Details of cultivation and crops	...	17			
Do. B(1).—Crop Experiments	...	18			
Do. C.—Weekly Bazars	...	19			
Do. D.—Population according to occupation	...	19			
Do. E.—Population according to religion and education.	...	20			

Villages lapsed to Forest painted purple viz. Group No II Nos 210, 212, 213, 234, 280, 281 and 289
 Villages to the East, North and South of the red line are respectively transferred to Mundgod Mahal, Yellapur Taluka and Siddapur Taluka.

MAP
 of the
 OLD SIRSI TALUKA
 comprising the present
 SIRSI TALUKA AND PART OF THE YELLAPUR TALUKA
 MUNDGOD MAHÁL AND SIDDÁPUR TALUKA
 of the
 KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Scale of Miles



Groups	Numbers of Villages	Total No of Villages	Rice Maximum Rate	Colors
I	1 to 70	70	5-0	
II	71 to 91	21	4-12	
III	92 to 207	116	4-8	
IV	208 to 344	137	4-0	
V	345 to 361	17	3-8	
		361		



From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KA'NARA.

Belgaum, 18th July 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of the old Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

2. The táluka formerly contained 356 villages. The villages were settled in different batches between the years 1869 and 1888 as follows:—

- A. 64 now 64 villages were originally settled in 1869 (G. R. No. 1275, dated 19th March 1872.)
- B. 39 „ 39 villages were originally settled in 1872 (G. R. No. 2711, dated 13th May 1873.)
- C. 29 „ 29 villages were originally settled in 1877 (G. R. No. 2454, dated 13th May 1878.)
- D. 13 „ 13 villages were originally settled in 1879 (G. R. No. 2485, dated 12th May 1880.)
- E. 56 „ 62 villages were originally settled in 1881 (G. R. No. 5175, dated 8th September 1881.)
- F. 13 „ 13 villages were originally settled in 1883 (G. R. No. 4024, dated 25th May 1883.)
- G. 21 „ 20 villages were originally settled in 1884 (G. R. No. 4674, dated 10th June 1884.)
- H. 21 „ 21 villages were originally settled in 1886 (G. R. No. 5829, dated 18th July 1885.)
- I. 28 „ 28 villages were originally settled in 1886 (G. R. No. 2867, dated 15th April 1886.)
- J. 46 „ 46 villages were originally settled in 1887 (G. R. No. 3154, dated 20th May 1887.)
- K. 26 „ 26 villages were originally settled in 1888 (G. R. No. 2601, dated 28th April 1888.)

356 now 361

3. At the time of the settlement of the batch of villages in 1881, marked E, one village named Bethuleebhágee, which originally consisted of a parent village with 7 majares (hamlets) was treated as one village, but by Government Resolution No. 5175, dated 8th September 1881, this village was split up into 7 independent villages, omitting altogether the parent village; thus, this one village became 7 villages and the total villages settled that year were really 62 and not 56 as formerly shown. Of the batch of 21 villages settled in 1884, marked G, two villages, Bhumanhalli and its majara Kadva, were formerly treated as separate villages, but by Government Resolution No. 4674, dated 10th June 1884, these two villages were amalgamated into one, thus reducing that batch of villages to 20. These corrections bring the total villages to be resettled to 361 instead of 356.

Of these 361 villages, 7 villages (3 in the Yellápur Táluka and 4 in the Mundgod Petha) have entirely lapsed to forests.

4. Out of the 361 villages to be settled, 33 were transferred to Siddápur Táluka, 50 to Yellápur Táluka and 18 to Mundgod Petha, by Government Resolution No. 8193, dated the 8th November 1893, Revenue Department,

thus reducing the number of villages in the *present* Sirsi Táluka to 260 ; but the whole 361 villages have to be treated for settlement. The villages thus transferred to other tálukas are shown separately in Q Statements.

5. The leases of all of the 361 villages referred to expired in 1898-99 ; for these, I now submit proposals for resettlement. It will be noted that the leases in these villages have not all been running for the usual period of 30 years. The reason of this is, that the unhealthiness of the climate permitted the work of original survey and assessment to progress very slowly, and the measurement and classification work in the field could only be carried on in the 3 or 4 less unhealthy months of the year ; therefore, as each batch of villages was completed, the settlement of that batch was introduced, and the result has been varying periods of leases of 10 to 30 years' duration.

6. The Sirsi Táluka is bounded on the north by the Yellápur Táluka and the Mundgod Petha of the Kánara District ; on the east by the Hángal Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate and the Sorab Táluka of the Mysore territory ; on the south by the Siddápur Táluka, Kánara District, and on the south-west and west by the Kumta and Ankola Tálukas of the Kánara District.

As regards the aspect and climate of the táluka, I cannot do better than quote the Gazetteer of Kánara, pages 243 and 244 :—

“The east of the sub-division, though here and there crossed by low hills, for Kánara is comparatively level. Near the centre the surface is broken by frequent ranges of hills, which become steeper towards the Sahyádris in the west. The neighbourhood of the Sahyádris and the country as far east as the middle of the sub-division is covered with trees. Further east, except some scattered evergreen patches, the forest becomes gradually thinner and the trees more stunted. Especially near the Sahyádris is a large area of unusually rich garden land in deep moist valleys between hills covered by evergreen forests.

“During the hot weather and the rains the air is cool, pleasant, and fairly healthy, but between October and March it is very feverish. The rainfall is much heavier in the west than in the east. At Sirsi, which is about the centre of the sub-division, during the ten years ending 1879, the rainfall varied from 64·82 inches in 1871 to 110·12 inches in 1874 and averaged 83·85 inches.

“There are many mountain torrents, some of which last throughout the year, but, except the Warda, which flows along the south-east border, and the Tadri, which has its source near Sirsi, there are no rivers of any size. Villages are well supplied with ponds and wells, and scarcity either of drinking water or of water for the fields is unknown.

“In the centre of the sub-division the soil is red and grows darker towards the east ; the soil in the villages is a rich loam.”

7. The chief road in the táluka is the Hubli-Kumta road ; it enters at the north-east of the táluka through the village lands of Surgar, and, going through the town of Sirsi, leaves the táluka at Devimani by the Devimani Ghát. It is a metalled road and good even in the rainy season.

Five miles from its entrance to the táluka a road branches off for Harihar and Háveri. This latter place is the nearest railway station to the táluka, distant 28 miles from the frontier, Budangod (Dásankop), and 50 miles from the town of Sirsi. It is a good road the whole way to the station, but the river Warda is unbridged, 8 miles from Háveri.

Between Sirsi and Devimani there are several branch Local Fund fair weather roads ; 3 miles from Sirsi one road starts due west towards the Wadi Ghát. Carts can travel for about 14 miles on this road, beyond this in the direction of Wadi Ghát it is only a bullock track, but a branch of it turns due south through Manjuguni and joins the Kumta road at Kursi. It is by this road that the villages in the west are able to send their produce to Kumta.

At about 8 and 10 miles, respectively, from Sirsi on the Hubli-Kumta road, two short Local Fund roads, of 4 or 5 miles each, branch off southwards into the Siddápur Táluka.

The Yellápur-Siddápur road runs due north and south of the táluka, entering at Chikoti on the Bedti nála in the north, passes through the town of Sirsi, goes south to Siddápur *via* Tyagli. About 7 miles from its entrance into the táluka, at the village of Umachgi, a Local Fund road branches off due east through Bhartanhalli into the Mundgod Petha; at Hulgol further south, a branch Local Fund road goes south-west to Hulekal; and south of Sirsi two small Local Fund roads leave the main road and pass south-west into the Siddápur Táluka.

Another road leaves Sirsi for Sorab in Mysore *via* Banvasi in the south-east, and Banvasi is also connected with the north by a road from Badangod (Dasankop), which opens out all the eastern rice villages.

There still remains one more Local Fund road from Sirsi to Mensi and Kodangada through Hulekal in the north-west, with a short branch road to Jalisar from Báligada.

Now-a-days to most villages cart tracks have been made from one or other of these made-roads, and it is only villages in the extreme west that are unable to bring their produce to markets by carts. At the same time, except for the Hubli-Kumta road, all the above-mentioned are only fair weather roads.

Formerly a large proportion of produce was bought from villagers at their own doors by itinerant traders; this practice still prevails in some villages, but since roads and cart tracks have become more numerous, not to such a great extent as formerly.

No railway passes through the táluka; but the Southern Marátha Railway runs nearly parallel on the east at a distance of 50 or 60 miles. The nearest station is Háveri, 50 miles away, but the most important is Hubli, distant about 60 miles. In former years $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the betel-nut trade was sent to Kumta and $\frac{1}{4}$ th by road through Hubli to Sholápur, Bársi, &c. At the present time only about $\frac{7}{10}$ th is sent to Kumta, $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Hubli Railway Station and $\frac{1}{10}$ th to Háveri. Formerly all the cardamoms were sent to Kumta, now only $\frac{1}{4}$ th is sent to Kumta and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths is sent to Háveri. It will be seen from the above that the railway, though not very close, is fairly made use of. Besides this, in olden times, for five months of the year, the trade in betel-nut and spices was entirely closed on account of "phatemars" not sailing during the monsoon; whereas now, if there happens to be a rise in prices, the above-mentioned products in Bombay or elsewhere, merchants can meet the rise by forwarding their goods, which, with little delay and difficulty, can pick up the railway at Hubli.

8. There are three toll-bars in the táluka at Nilekani, Yekambi and Unnachvalli. The sale-proceeds of the three together realized—

	Rs.
In 1897-98	12,000
" 1898-99	9,000
" 1899-1900	13,600

I give the number of carts that passed daily each toll-bar for the year, 1898-99, as plague interfered with traffic in 1899-1900—

Toll-bar.	Carts from Kumta and Siddápur to Sirsi.	Carts from Sirsi to Kumta and Siddápur.
Nilekani, 1898-99...	10,718	11,028
	Carts from Hubli and Southern Dharwár Districts to Sirsi.	Carts from Sirsi to Hubli and Southern Dharwár Districts.
Yekambi, 1898-99	7,395	7,483
	Carts from Banvasi and Mysore Frontier to Sirsi.	Carts from Sirsi to Banvasi and Mysore Frontier.
Unnachvalli, 1898-99	4,028	3,206
Total	22,141	21,717

Appendix A.—Rainfall.

9. The Gazetteer gives the average rainfall at Sirsi for 10 years, *viz.*, from 1870 to 1879, as 84 inches.

Appendix A contains rainfall statistics for the town of Sirsi for 11 years from 1886 to 1896, a later period than that given in the Gazetteer. The lowest rainfall was in 1886, only 77 inches, and the highest, nearly 137, in 1896. The average for this later period is 100 inches, and when compared with the earlier period ending 1879, gives a yearly average increase of 16 inches. The eastern part of the taluka requires a full monsoon for its rice land, whereas the centre and west do rather better as regards rice with a scantier fall. The reason of the latter is that the rice lands in the centre and west are slightly water-logged, and with less rain give a better crop than with a heavy monsoon. At the same time the garden lands require a fairly full monsoon, and especially require rain late in the season in November, so as to carry on moisture until the April thunderstorms commence. All the better gardens are in deep shady dells where they obtain inherent moisture from their position, and they are also protected from drying winds by tree-clad rising ground on each side of them, which helps to increase their shade.

10. This appendix has been supplied by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The following statement shows the proportion of the different kinds of crops grown to the total culturable area :—

Kind of Crop.	Per cent.
Cereals (rice only)	72·3
Coarse grains	1·9
Pulses	1·3
Orchard and garden produce	5·1
Condiments and spices	17·
Sugarcane	1·9
Oil-seeds	0·5
Total	100·

The above figures are for the year 1892-93, when all the 361 villages belonged to the old Sirsi Taluka, and these are the latest figures available for all the villages together. The percentages of the 260 villages of the present Sirsi Taluka are almost identical and have been given for the year 1896-97 in the lower portion of this Appendix B.

11. The total area of the 361 villages under report is 438,098 acres, or nearly 685 square miles ; this is made up as follows :—

	Acres.	Per cent.
(1) Forest	354,879	or 81·0
(2) Occupied land	60,909	or 13·9
(3) Government arable assessed waste	12,360	or 2·8
(4) Land not available for cultivation	9,919	or 2·3
(5) Inám... ..	31	or ...
Total	438,098	or 100·

Government occupied land is classified as under :—

	Acres.	Per cent.
Dry-crops	21,121	or 34·7
Rice	32,485	or 53·3
Garden	7,303	or 12·0
Total	60,909	or 100·

Of the occupied land, 24,419 acres are yearly left as fallow. This absorbs the whole of the dry-crop land, together with a portion of rice land, leaving only 36,483 acres as yearly cultivated.

Of the arable waste, over 600 acres is at present under cultivation ; these are disforested lands, which have been temporarily given out for cultivation, awaiting the finality of the Forest Settlement of the taluka.

12. The chief cultivation in the táluka is to be found in the rice lands and gardens. The tract enclosed by the Harihar-Sirsi road (which enters the táluka at Badangod) and the Sirsi-Banvasi road may be considered the rice land portion of the táluka, and the remainder of the táluka garden and rice, the former predominating.

The rice lands are good; there is plenty of water, more especially to the west. Sugar-cane is grown fairly extensively, every block of rice land having a portion of it each year under sugar-cane. A second crop of udid (*Phaseolus radiatus*), til (*Sesamum Indicum*), hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), &c., is also grown in many places. Besides this vegetables are grown in the hot weather in these lands, either watered by a pát or by "chatties" from a hole which fills with water in the rice fields. These vegetables are chiefly grown for home consumption and are not put in the market.

The rice grown is good rice and nutritious, but for some reason or another it becomes red in colour and so does not fetch so good a price in the market as other rice. Although a white rice is brought as seed from other places, it soon loses its colour and becomes red. It is exported to a small extent from the Eastern villages either to Kumtha or to the Dhárwár Districts.

The famed Kánara spice gardens are to be found in the portion of the táluka named in paragraph above. They have been fully described in the Kánara Gazetteer, pages 5 to 7, and in the old settlement reports attached to this and the Agricultural ledger No. 3 of 1900 on Pepper Nigram.

Since the original settlement, about 300 acres of old rice land and 40 acres of old dry-crop land have been converted into garden land. Being "improvements" made by their owners, these lands will still be assessed as if they were rice and dry-crop respectively.

There is very little dry-crop land in the táluka. It is not much used for growing crops, though some of it is sown with rági (*Elensine corocana*), sawa (*Panicum miliaceum*), chillies (*Capsicum frutescens*) &c. It is chiefly left for grass. The grass is used for cattle fodder, thatching of huts, shade for cardamoms and other garden produce.

Rági is grown chiefly in the Eastern villages but there are only about 400 acres sown even of this grain.

There is also betta land; this is given free to occupants of garden land. From 4 to 9 acres have been assigned to each acre of garden land; where available the larger amount has been given and where scarce the smaller amount. There is always a cry from the occupants of garden for more "betta."

The objection to giving out betta land is that there is no reproduction of trees; the lopping of the trees is bad enough for their growth, but the owners of betta land cut away the under-growth and all young trees, so that there is no shade, leaf mould or young trees coming to maturity to fill up the gaps as the old trees die, and the land loses all soil and becomes sterile.

As the whole question of betta land is a controversy that is still under discussion, I will say no more on the point here.

There have only been 3 crop experiments made in the táluka during the period of the settlement, the results are shown in Appendix B 1. The incidence of assessment is 2.3 per cent on garden land, 0.46 sugar-cane, 6.11 on rice land.

13. The chief owners of lands are "Havig" Brahmins. They hold and with outside labour cultivate almost every single garden. They also hold much of the rice lands; these latter are only cultivated when a full quantity of outside labour can be obtained, as Havigs can do no work with the plough, but have to lease their lands that require ploughing to other persons. The consequence of this is that in a year in which labour is very scarce, much rice land is left fallow. This land is not relinquished and does not become Government waste. The reason of this is that if relinquished their usual tenants would get the land from Government and cultivate it themselves, and in this way the original

possessor of the rice land loses his cultivating tenants, who would work for themselves and not as labourers in his gardens.

The Havig then would have to obtain other labourers for his gardens which he would find both costly and difficult.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago the Havig owner of a garden, together with wife and children used to work hard in the garden; a group of houses had one man called a Hegada who used to do all work outside the garden; he, the Heradi, used to be the only one to go to bazar and buy all necessaries for the community; he used to take all produce to the market for sale and buy everything required. The owners of the gardens used not to move away from them and worked very hard. Thus one man did all their outside work for them and the Havigs were a very flourishing community. Their clothing consisted of one working costume and one set of clothes for gala days.

Now everything is different; each owner of a garden thinks himself a big man, he must wear good clothes and show himself off. He works very little in the gardens and all his garden work is done by paid labour (Kunbis). The result is, owner being absent, the Kunbis have to be paid, they do not do such good work as the owners themselves and they also steal betelnuts and other produce in small quantities.

Another cause for the Havigs not being so wealthy as formerly, is that they are most litigious and spend large sums in Court, quarrelling over a very small piece of ground. The work of the Sirsi Subordinate Judge's Court has increased on this account immensely.

Any extra assessment put on their land would be a very small amount of the money they throw away on frivolous pretexts in law-suits.

Besides their own carelessness in money affairs, the owners of gardens have other dues to pay. Thousands of beggars come up from below ghats to their gardens on the 3 occasions of the harvest of supari, cardamom and pepper; to each of these they have to give from a few to a handful of their produce and when bigger men of the priestly class come, up to a maund and even more. Besides the giving of produce, they have to give food to these beggars and so have to feed many more people than are in the family.

14. No less than 81 per cent. or 354,879 acres are forest land in this taluka. I have obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the Sirsi Taluka a short note on the Forests of the taluka which I append. I also asked for the area separately of Reserved and Protected Forests but was unable to obtain this information.

Forests.
 Utility of the Forests of the Sirsi Taluka.
 "In the old Sirsi Taluka there was a stretch of very good teak (*Tectona Grandis*) jungle from Bhedasgaon, through Chipgeri, Bhartanhalli and Bilki, running nearly up to Siddalgundi on the Yellapur-Mundgod road. The bulk of this will shortly be brought under working plans and will supply the Katur (in Mundgod Mahal) depôt with a large quantity of teak, matti, and any other first class timber that may be in demand. This area is very thinly populated and the old village sites of Chipgeri, Achangi, Jakuli, Somaubiddi and Hottigeri are deserted and overgrown with bamboo forest. The area is unhealthy and badly watered. It is now included in the Yellapur Taluka. Beyond this there is practically no teak in the old Sirsi Taluka and the next most important forest produce is the Harda (*Myrobalam*) of *Terminalia Chebula*. This is found throughout the taluka excepting the above mentioned area and grown chiefly in the open jungles of the old "Soppinbettas" and especially in the poor laterite hills near the edge of the Ghats, e.g., Mensi, Devanhalli and Kursi. The Harda grows chiefly in the open jungles on laterite rock hills where nothing else will grow. Though the market value has fallen considerably of late years, yet the annual revenue is still considerable, amounting to about Rs. 10,461 for the present Sirsi Taluka. Sandalwood (*Santalum Album*) is found sparsely scattered throughout most of the taluka, never very near the Ghats. It is of poor growth and only yields small billets which sell well locally realising about Rs. 140 per khandi of 700 lbs. The best sandalwood is found near the Mysore frontier. About 30 khandis are cut out annually.

"Other useful trees.—Almost throughout the taluka there is a plentiful supply of useful building timbers such as Matti (*Terminalia Tomentosa*), Jamba (*Xylia dolabriformis*), Kindal (*Terminalia Paniculata*), Honne (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*), Haiga (*Hopea Wightiana*) and Bobbi (*Calophyllum Wightiana*) in the evergreens. This is not worked out by the Forest Department and there are no timber depôts. Only a comparatively small portion of this mass of

timber is utilized by the Havigs for building their substantial houses. The timber is supplied on the Kánara Permit System. The more hilly country on the south and west of the táluka is covered with evergreen jungle wherever it has not been cleared by the Soppu cuttings. These hills are pure laterite which will grow nothing when cleared of trees."

15. There are only two bazárs in the táluka under report; one is held on Tuesday in the town of Sirsi itself and the other on Wednesday in the village of Banvasi, which lies 15 miles distant south-east of Sirsi. The estimated weekly sale-proceeds of the former are Rs. 5,000 and of the latter Rs. 1,100.

The chief articles sold in the bazárs referred to are paddy, cloth, oil, groceries and cattle; betel-nuts, cardamoms and pepper are also sold to a small extent retail, but they are usually sold wholesale for export.

16. There are four fairs that are annually held in the táluka under report, viz., at Mathdeul, Banvasi, Manjguni and Sonda. They are respectively in honor of Wadiraj-Swami, Madhookeshwar Dev, Venkatraman Dev and Hundi-Matha Swami. The following statement will give detailed data concerning each of these fairs:—

Serial number.	Name of the village.	The day on which the fair is held.	Estimated Number of persons attending.	Articles sold at the fair.	Amount of sale-proceeds.	Offerings, sacrifices, &c., made at the fair.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
1	Mathdeul ...	15th day of Falgun (16th March).	500	Piece-goods, betel-nuts, metal, sweetmeats, and sundry articles.	1,500	50	
2	Banvasi ...	4th day of Chaitra (3rd April).	5,000	Do. ...	3,000	50	
3	Manjguni ...	11th day of the month of Chaitra (10th April).	5,000	Do. ...	6,000	2,000	
4	Sonda ...	4th day of Vaisakha (3rd May).	700	Do. ...	800	50	

Besides the four annual fairs above mentioned, there is also a fair at Sirsi itself; this is held every third year about February or March, in honor of the goddess "Mari." It is attended by about 20,000 people, chiefly of low castes.

Articles sold are as follows:—

	Rs.
Copper and Brass ...	16,000
Piece-goods ...	5,000
Sweetmeats ...	3,000
Sundries ...	10,000
Sheep and goats ...	8,000
Fowls ...	5,000

(The latter 2 items being chiefly for offerings to the goddess Mari). The total value of the sales thus amount to about Rs. 47,000.

17. The last Imperial Census of 1891 has been taken for these appendices. The total population of the old táluka was 63,050 or 92 to the square mile. At the time of the original settlement which was introduced in the táluka under report at different and varying periods it was 48,136 or 70 to the square mile. The 1891 census gives an increase of 14,914 souls or about

Appendices D and E.—Details of population according to occupation.

31 per cent. over the old figures. The cultivated area of these villages is 61,000 acres or under 96 square miles, and if that only is taken for consideration the density to the cultivated area becomes 657 per square mile.

Agriculture accounts for 75 per cent. of the population, and of these 60 have interest in the land, the remaining 15 consist of farm servants, field labourers and crop guardians. The non-agricultural population, *viz.*, 25 per cent., is made up of crafts 6½, unskilled labourers 6½ and undenominated about 12 per cent.

Of the whole population, under 12 per cent. are able to read or learning to do so.

18. Information for the year 1896-97 for this appendix has been obtained from the Mámíatdár of Sirsi. Plough cattle number 15,197 and the culturable area (excluding fallow and garden, for which plough cattle are not used) is only 29,187 acres; this gives a little over 3½ acres to a pair of plough cattle.

There are 12,807 cows and 6,342 she-buffaloes or 19,149 in all in the táluka under report. This figure gives one milch animal for nearly every 3 persons of the population. It must be mentioned here that the hill grass being of inferior quality, cows and buffaloes do not milk well and therefore are not to be compared with the milch kine of the plains.

The following table exhibits the result of a comparison between Agricultural Stock as ascertained at the time of the original survey settlement 1869 to 1888, and as it stood in 1896-97 :—

Description.	Figures at the time of the Original Survey.	Figures as shown in the appendix for 1896-97.	Percentage of Column 3 over Column 2.
1	2	3	4
Cattle and buffaloes	58,898	49,306	—16·3
Sheep and Goat	1,229	1,451	+18·1
Carts	1,121	1,441	+28·5
Ploughs	6,943	7,107	+2·4

From the above it will be observed that there is a decrease in cattle, but a substantial rise in carts and a slight increase in the number of ploughs.

19. The information for this appendix has been obtained from the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District. Appendix G.—Births and Deaths, and shops, &c. During the five years ending 1896-97, the birth-rate was 24 per mille and death rate 27. There is a yearly average of 1,656 vaccinations performed to the yearly average of 1,497 births. The birth-rate is very low as compared to other districts.

The other information in this appendix has been obtained from the Mámíatdár. There are only 341 shops in the táluka. There are three oil presses; one is a steam-press and the other two are of the usual country make. There is a local fund dispensary in the town of Sirsi, a Municipal Hall, Collectors', Forest, Public Works Department and travellers' bungalows. It would seem that Sirsi should be the head-quarters of the district, as it is much more central than Karwár, and in the monsoon months residents would be able to get to other places, whereas now for those months to get away from Kárwár is almost an impossibility.

20. There are 15 Government, 5 Municipal and 3 private schools in the táluka; of these 22 are for boys and 1 for girls; the average daily attendance at the former is 836·4 and 61·9 at the latter. Appendix H.—Schools.

At the time of original settlement there were 6 schools for boys and 1 for girls.

21. Figures for Appendix I have been furnished by the Revenue Department. 30.9 per cent. of survey numbers are cultivated by occupants themselves; 2.8 in partnership with others; 29.2 per cent. are cultivated by sub-tenants; of these 14.6 per cent. on money rent and 14.6 for produce of grain rent. Government waste numbers amount to about 10 per cent., but if the numbers referred to in my paragraph 11 are taken into consideration, they are only about 8 per cent. Parampók (unculturable), chiefly forest, are nearly 28 per cent.

22. The information for this appendix has been obtained from the Mám-latdár. There are 159 wells (including budkies) and 952 tanks used for irrigation purposes. Other sources have been shown 47 in number. These are chiefly small holes dug in the fair season in rice lands for irrigating the area under sugarcane, vegetables, &c., &c. The following statement compares wells, budkies, &c., in the year of introduction of survey in varying periods from 1869 to 1888 and those in existence in 1896-97:—

Details.	Wells for irrigation.	Wells for drinking purposes.	Wells in disuse.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
In 1896-97	159	3,960	242	4,361	
At the time of the Survey	560	1,191	31	1,782	
Difference	401	2,769	211	2,579	
Per cent.	-71.6	+232.5	+680.6	+144.7	

As regards these figures I am of opinion that wells "for irrigation" at the present time have been mixed up with "wells for drinking purposes only." The total number of wells of all kinds show a large increase, whereas those for irrigation show a large decrease.

There are 952 tanks for irrigation in the táluka—102 for drinking purposes, 402 for cattle and 125 in disrepair. No figures for comparison are obtainable in the old settlement reports.

23. Figures obtained from the Registration Department respecting the value of land have been compiled in five Appendices K, K¹, L, L¹, M. These show sales, mortgages and leases.

This appendix gives the information as regards 100 sales, taken at random during the five years ending 1896, in the 361 villages under report. These cases show that land realized on an average 24 times the survey assessment. The average sale-rate per acre was about Rs. 54 and that of assessment Rs. 2-3-9. The highest proportion was 167 times the yearly assessment and the lowest 2 only.

There were 26 cases of sales by Court during the period of five years. Appendix K¹.—Forced sales. Only 13 times the survey assessment was realized. The sale-rate on an average was nearly Rs. 34 per acre and the assessment Rs. 2-10-10. This sale-rate gives Rs. 20 less than that of the ordinary sales. The highest and lowest proportions were, respectively, 430 and 1.

In 97 cases of simple mortgages, 16 times the survey assessment was obtained. Appendix L.—Mortgages. The average rates of assessment and mortgage were Rs. 2-14-4 and Rs. 45-13-7 respectively. The highest proportion was 95 and the lowest 4.

Sixty-one cases of mortgages with possession were recorded during the five years ending 1896. The average assessment of the mortgaged land was Rs. 3-7-7 per acre, whilst the rate of mortgage was Rs. 76-11-4. This shows that land was on an average mortgaged with possession for nearly 22 times the assessment. The highest and lowest proportions were 146 and 4 respectively.

Appendix L¹.

Out of 100 cases of sub-lettings during the five years, the average rate comes to thrice the assessment. There were two cases which fetched as much as 13 times the assessment. The average assessment of the land let out was Rs. 2-14-7 and the sub-letting rate Rs. 7-5-9 per acre.

Appendix M.—Sub-lettings.

24. The information in Appendix N has been obtained from the Mámlat-dár of Sirsi for the last 31 years, and the figures in Appendix N¹ have been furnished by the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, for the last 12 years only. The following is the summary of the above-noted appendices, which shows the prices of various items of produce ruling at the Sirsi market during the current lease :—

Appendices N and N¹.—
Prices.

Period.	Lbs. of 30 tolas per rupee.						Coconut per 100.	REMARKS.
	Rice in husk.	Rice cleaned.	Ragi.	Cardamoms.	Pepper.	Betelnut.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Lbs. t.	Lbs. t.	Lbs. t.	Lbs. t.	Lbs. t.	Lbs. t.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Revenue Department.</i>								
First decade, 1869-70 to 1879-80.	53 33	21 24	39 21	...	...	8 10	4 14 5	
Second decade, 1880-81 to 1889-90.	63 18	23 5	53 31	0 25	2 22	7 36	4 1 1	
Third decade, 1890-91 to 1899-1900.	54 31	...	47 1	0 22	4 27	6 8	4 15 9	
<i>Agricultural Department.</i>								
From 1888-89 to 1899-1900...	53 37	...	50 9	0 21	4 9	6 13	4 6 0	

It will be observed, as regards grain (rice and ragi) for the early villages of the original settlement, there has been no rise in prices; but for those that were settled during the second decade there has been a rise of 20 per cent. in rice.

As regards spices a much better price is now obtained for betelnuts; cardamoms are slightly more expensive, but the price of pepper has very much decreased.

Appendices O¹ to O¹¹.—
Revenue History.

25. As regards Appendices O¹ to O¹¹, I have the honour to make the following remarks :—

In the year 1883-84, 4,000 acres of waste land were converted into "Forests." Since that year there have been no fluctuations to speak of, either in the occupied or unoccupied area. There were hardly any remissions during the period of the settlement, but in the year 1896-97—a famine year—there were outstandings of Rs. 1,061, which were collected in the following year.

In 1883-84, 1,200 acres of waste land lapsed to "Forest." Since that date the occupied area has increased by nearly 100 acres; there have been no remissions, and the small outstandings of 1896-97 were collected in the following year.

In 1883-84, 400 acres of waste were given over to "Forest." Since that period the occupied and waste area has not fluctuated, and there have been neither remissions nor outstandings in this group of villages.

O¹.—64 villages settled in 1869-70.

O².—39 villages settled in 1872-73.

O³.—23 villages settled in 1877-78.

In this small group over 500 acres of waste have now become "occupied." The small outstandings of 1896-97 were collected in the following year and no remissions have been necessary.

O⁴.—12 villages settled in 1879-80.

Eight hundred acres of waste have gradually become "occupied." There have been no remissions but rather large outstandings of over 4,000 rupees in 1896-97; these were collected the following year.

O⁵.—63 villages settled in 1881-82.

O⁶.—13 villages settled in 1882-83.

In this small group of villages there is nothing to call for remarks, except in 1893-94 some 70 acres of waste land lapsed to "Forests."

During the period of settlement in these 20 villages, about 400 acres of waste land and 90 acres of disforested land have come under cultivation. The outstandings of 1896-97 have been collected and there have been no remissions.

O⁷.—20 villages settled in 1883-84.

O⁸.—21 villages settled in 1885-86.

O⁹.—28 do. 1885-86.

O¹¹.—26 do. 1887-88.

Small quantities of disforested land, 50 to 150 acres, have become "occupied." Outstandings of 1896-97 have been collected.

O¹⁰.—46 villages settled in 1886-87.

A small quantity of disforested land is now included in Government culturable waste.

The remissions shown in these appendices for the first two or three years of the settlements are those given according to paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, Revenue Department, where there was a large increase of assessment at the introduction of the original settlement.

Taking the first and last years of the settlement for the whole of the 361 villages together, the figures for Government occupied area and Government waste are as follows :—

	Occupied.	Waste.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
First year	59,922	15,737	75,659
Last year	60,816	12,352	73,168

From the above it can be deduced that the "occupied area" has increased by nearly 900 acres and the waste decreased by 3,375 acres. Of this waste nearly 2,500 acres have been taken into "Forests."

26. In Appendix Q will be found, village by village, the different assessments imposed on each kind of cultivation, whether dry-crop, rice or garden land.

Appendices Q, Q¹ and R.

In Q¹ are separately given, village by village, occupied area, assessed culturable waste and unassessed unculturable waste; the population for each village, as taken in the Imperial census of 1891, is also entered.

In Appendix R is given the whole correspondence of the many original settlement reports.

27. The following tabulated statement shows coercive processes required for the collection of the revenue demand for the three years ending 1896-97 :—

Years.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH					REMARKS.
	Notices issued.	One-fourth fine levied.	Distrain.	Land sold.	Other measures.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1894-95	52	4	...	1	...	
1895-96	124	6	1	...	...
1896-97	381	3	9	1	...	

1896-97 was a year of scarcity during which, even then, there were only 9 cases of distraint and 1 case of the land being sold.

28. I have shown in preceding paragraphs that the original settlement of these 361 villages took place in many different years. The rates of these villages, when lumped together, make five different groups. These groupings were made on their rice growing capabilities, and their respective rice, garden and dry-crop rates are tabulated here below:—

Groups.	Number of villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.			REMARKS.
		Rice.	Garden.	Dry-crop.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. .	
I	70	5 0	12 & 14	1 0	
II	21	4 12	14	1 0	
III	116	4 8	12 & 14	0 14	
IV	137	4 0	14	0 12	
V	17	3 8	14 & 13	0 10	
	361				

Group I.—The village of Sirsi itself and villages situated on the eastern side of the táluka and near the main roads of Hubli to Dhárwár and Dhárwár to Banvási. In these villages the rainfall is slightly less and the country is more open; their maximum rice rate is Rs. 5.

Groups II and III.—These are villages which are situated within a short distance of the town of Sirsi and on or near the made-roads of Sirsi to Kumta and Sirsi to Siddápur; also a small batch of villages situated in the middle of the eastern villages of the first group, and which contain more forest and which were not so accessible to roads as those of the first group. Their maximum rice rate is Rs. 4-12-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 respectively.

In their maximum rice rate there is a difference of only four annas, which, as stated by Colonel Ward (Appendix R, letter No. 156, dated 18th February 1886), makes no material difference in the assessment imposed, and the extra group of Rs. 4-12-0 was only made to settle a controversy between the Collector and Survey Officer at the original settlement.

Group IV.—Villages to the north and west and remote from the town of Sirsi, but in which there are some roads for communication. Rice maximum rate Rs. 4.

Group V.—Villages to the north-west, very remote from the táluka town of Sirsi, and villages near which there were no made-roads and not even cart-tracks for communications. Maximum rice rate Rs. 3-8-0.

As regards garden land it may be taken that for the whole of the táluka the maximum garden rate was Rs. 14. This rate was only given when spices, such as cardamom and pepper, were grown in addition to betel and coconuts, &c. In some of the eastern villages a maximum rate of Rs. 12 was given; because, up to that date, the above-mentioned spices, *viz.*, cardamom and pepper, had not been met with. As regards the rate of Rs. 13 in the 5th group, it was a slight deduction on account of the inaccessibility of the villages.

For dry-crop, for the 1st and 2nd groups, a maximum rate of one rupee was given; for the 3rd, 14 annas; for the 4th, 12 annas; and for the 5th, 10 annas, the higher rate being given in the eastern villages where the rainfall is less and more suitable for dry-crop cultivation, and the lower rates in a sliding scale to the villages, as they are situated to the west, where the rainfall is heavier.

29. The result of the settlement is given in the following statement, which will show at a glance the average incidence of taxation on each description of soil in the táluka for each group of villages:—

Groups.	No. of villages.	RICE.		DRY-CROP.		GARDEN.		REMARKS.
		Maximum rate.	Average rate.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
I	70	5 0 0	2 7 4	1 0 0	0 7 11	12 & 14	12 0 8	
II	21	4 12 0	3 4 0	1 0 0	0 9 2	14	13 2 6	
III	116	4 8 0	2 6 10	0 14 0	0 6 8	12 & 14	13 0 3	
IV	137	4 0 0	2 4 8	0 12 0	0 5 4	14	13 0 8	
V	17	3 8 0	2 6 2	0 10 0	0 5 2	13 & 14	11 11 4	
	361							

The subjoined statement shows the average rates per acre on each description of soil for the 361 villages of the old Sirsi Taluka taken as a whole :—

Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	REMARKS.
1.	2	3	4.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2 6 9	0 7 0	12 13 9	

and the average rate per acre on all descriptions of soils together for all the villages comes to Rs. 2-15-9.

Before the original survey and settlement the yearly assessment was Rs. 1,29,601, after this settlement the collections were Rs. 1,86,077, an increase of Rs. 56,476 or 43½ per cent.

30. As regards the rates in adjoining talukas, the eastern villages of the 1st group with their maximum rice rate of Rs. 5 and dry-crop rate of Re. 1, touch villages of the Hangal Taluka of the Dhárwár District whose maximum rice rate is Rs. 7 and dry-crop Re. 1. These Hangal villages were settled in 1878-79.

Villages in the north and north-west, with maximum rice rate of Rs. 4 and dry-crop rate 12 annas, adjoin villages of the Yellápur Taluka (and its Mahal Mundgod) rated for rice at Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 4 and dry-crop rate varying from 8 annas to one rupee.

The western villages of the 5th group have the same maximum rice rate, Rs. 3-8-0, as their adjoining villages of the Ankola Taluka settled in 1881-82.

31. As regards the rates for this new or revision settlement I have shown that the communications in the way of made-roads are slightly better than at the time of the original settlement. A railway has been constructed at some little distance off, which does to some extent help in the disposal of the produce of the taluka. The population has increased by 31 per cent., carts have increased by 28 per cent., ploughs by 2 per cent. There is also an increase of all wells put together of 144 per cent., occupied area has increased by 1,000 acres and over 300 acres of rice and dry-crop land have been converted to garden. I have also shown that any increase of assessment would be a mere flea-bite in the amount of money frivelled away in pleasures and litigiousness. As regards prices in the later settled villages there has been a rise of 20 per cent. in the sales of rice and a better price is also obtained for betelnuts and cardamoms than formerly.

On the other hand, there is no doubt on account of the present expenditure of the people as compared to their former state of living, they are not so well off nor is there now so much wealth. On account of labourers being insufficient, rather a large quantity of rice land is left fallow; cattle have decreased by 16 per cent; there has been no rise of prices in grains for the early settled villages, and the price of pepper has much decreased, and what is most important, after a large increase such as $43\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as was obtained at the original settlement only a very few villages have run the usual lease of 30 years.

32. I cannot, therefore, suggest to Government to make any increase of assessment at present at this revision settlement. According to Government's wishes I have consulted the Collector of Kánara, Mr. Lucas, who concurred in the above recommendation.

33. I therefore make the following proposals:—

That the present settlement of (1) the leases of the 33 villages transferred from the old Sirsi Táluka to the Siddápur Táluka, whose lease has only been running from 10 to 16 years, should continue the same until 1917-18, in which year the rest of the Siddápur Táluka villages come up for settlement.

(2) That the 50 villages transferred to Yellapur, and 18 villages transferred to the Mundgod Mahal, whose leases have been running from 10 to 18 years and in whose limits there is a very large proportion of "Forests," should continue at the same maximum rates until 1925-26, in which year both the Yellápur Táluka and Mundgod Mahal fall in for re-settlement and whose rates were not increased at the late revision settlement.

(3) As regards the remaining 260 villages of the present Sirsi Táluka, I recommend that the present lease should run for 15 years, that is, up to 1913-14.

34. The Commissioner, S. D., decided in a correspondence between the Collector of Kánara and himself, that at the time of revision settlement (*vide* Commissioner, S. D.'s No. 3275, dated 3rd September 1897), lands belonging to one village, but lying within the limits of another village, should be transferred to the village in whose limits they lie. The revision settlement of Sirsi Táluka was due in 1898-99. Information was called for from the Mámlatdár of Sirsi as to the number of such villages. He reported that Survey No. 60 of the village of Bengli measuring 3 acres and 37 gunthas, assessed at Rs. 11, is detached from the main village Bengli and lies within the limits of Gudnapur. Besides this village, there are no other villages in the táluka which have separated lands of this description. The necessary corrections have been made in the Q and Q' statements appended to this revision settlement report and also in the survey papers of the two villages.

35. A coloured map showing the different groups according to their rice rating is forwarded with this report.

36. This report has been delayed owing to my having duties connected with famine in 1897 and to being on plague work, January to May 1898 and December 1898 to end of April 1899 and August to December 1899.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. L. LUSHINGTON,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.

APPENDIX A

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Sirai, District Kúnara, for the years 1886 - 1896.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Anti-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 11th 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.	
1886..	0.19	1	6.58	16	51.31	52	15.72	30	8.34	6	77.09	105	Monsoon broke favourably. August rain though heavy was favourable. Season on the whole good. Garden crops thrived well.
1887...	0.43	1	2.53	6	67.72	58	18.41	33	4.91	8	94.00	106	In the beginning of monsoon rainfall was heavy but break followed later on. Fall in July favourable but in August and September it was insufficient and crops suffered. Some relief came in October. Season on the whole good. Garden crops thrived well.
1888...	0.94	1	4.28	13	90.73	65	17.34	28	1.73	5	115.02	112	Up to middle of August the fall was seasonable and sufficient; but in September there was a prolonged break relieved by light showers in October, useful for garden and sowing 2nd crops. Season on the whole favourable. Garden crops successful.
1889...	...	...	7.36	18	62.24	67	36.65	47	0.41	2	107.36	129	Monsoon set in with a heavy fall and though rain fell almost daily in July and August it was, on the whole, seasonable and sufficient. October rain was heavy and injurious. Outturn of rice fair, being estimated at 8-10 annas. Outturn of garden crops favourable.
1890...	0.61	1	4.81	12	71.31	61	9.27	20	9.94	11	96.44	105	Kharif monsoon was a little late. September rain deficient and rice crop suffered in outturn. Late rains were generally unseasonable and injurious to reaped rice. Season on the whole fairly good. Outturn of crops estimated at 13 annas.
1891...	2.40	4	2.48	6	60.12	52	13.68	32	3.19	4	82.17	98	Monsoon rain deficient till end of June. Heavy rain fell in July and August. Fall in September was scant and crops suffered. Rain in October was beneficial. Season favourable on the whole.
1892...	0.15	1	13.22	14	67.62	51	26.81	36	2.28	8	110.08	110	Monsoon broke with heavy rain sufficient for rice sowing. Rain in July and August was seasonable. September rain light and beneficial. Rain at end of October though harmful in places was beneficial to late rice and garden crops. Season on the whole good. Outturn estimated at 16 annas. Cardamoms were damaged by a beetle and the yield was half the average.
1893...	1.56	4	9.09	10	54.42	61	24.35	42	4.44	5	98.86	122	July rain deficient and retarded transplantation of rice. Fall in early August though good was deficient later on. October rain improved prospects. Outturn of crops below average.
1894...	1.24	2	3.30	5	64.27	67	16.66	34	2.55	4	88.02	112	Kharif rain was sufficient at beginning but being deficient in August and September crops began to wither. Rain at end of October was seasonable though injurious in places to crops ready for harvest. Season on the whole good.
1895...	0.59	1	1.56	5	76.53	67	15.63	32	5.04	9	99.35	114	Up to August rain sufficient and seasonable. September rain light and insufficient and crops began to wither. October rain, however, relieved the crops from further injury. A favourable break followed but Swati fall unseasonable for rice ready for harvest; other crops continued to thrive, season good. Outturn of crops estimated at 12 annas.
1896...	...	...	0.17	1	114.19	66	20.76	24	1.69	3	136.81	94	Sowing rain sufficient and seasonable. July rain was too heavy for standing crops. August fall was also favourable and crops so far did well. September and October falls were very deficient and crops began to suffer. Withering crops not improved by the light scattered showers in November. Garden crops yielded a poor outturn. Season on the whole not good.
Average ...	0.74	1	5.03	9	71.39	61	19.57	33	3.59	6	100.02	110	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Siddapur, District Kánara, for the years 1886—1896.

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.	
1886...	...	...	6.25	11	63.75	51	21.35	39	3.93	10	95.58	111	Monsoon broke favourably. August rain though heavy was favourable. Season on the whole good. Garden crops thrived well.
1887...	0.27	2	1.97	5	80.49	58	17.36	31	8.24	10	108.33	108	In the beginning of monsoon rainfall was heavy but break followed later on. Fall in July favourable but in August and September it was insufficient and crops suffered. Some relief came in October. Season on the whole good. Garden crops thrived well.
1888...	0.65	1	3.99	8	101.95	67	19.89	27	1.32	7	128.30	110	Up to middle of August the fall was seasonable and sufficient; but in September there was a prolonged break relieved by light showers in October, useful for garden and sowing 2nd crops. Season on the whole favourable. Garden crops successful.
1889...	...	...	6.35	6	74.73	68	86.35	39	0.56	2	118.99	115	Monsoon set in with a heavy fall and though rain fell almost daily in July and August it was, on the whole, seasonable and sufficient. October rain was heavy and injurious. Outturn of rice fair, being estimated at 8—10 annas. Outturn of garden crops favourable.
1890...	...	...	8.02	7	79.49	63	5.98	19	8.46	11	98.95	100	Kharif monsoon was a little late. September rain deficient and rice crop suffered in outturn. Late rains were generally unseasonable and injurious to reaped rice. Season on the whole fairly good. Outturn of crops estimated at 13 annas.
1891...	1.01	2	1.35	4	72.30	52	10.32	40	3.64	3	98.22	101	Monsoon rain deficient till end of June. Heavy rain fell in July and August. Fall in September was scant and crops suffered. Rain in October was beneficial. Season favourable on the whole.
1892...	0.02	...	12.17	13	72.95	53	33.23	38	1.92	7	120.29	111	Monsoon broke with heavy rain sufficient for rice sowing. Rain in July and August was seasonable. September rain light and beneficial. Rain at end of October though harmful in places was beneficial to late rice and garden crops. Season on the whole good. Outturn estimated at 16 annas. Cardamoms were damaged by a beetle and the yield was half the average.
1893...	0.38	2	7.42	8	66.46	62	29.26	42	4.25	5	107.77	119	July rain deficient and retarded transplantation of rice. Fall in early August though good was deficient later on. October rain improved prospects. Outturn of crops below average.
1894...	2.60	2	1.97	4	71.18	64	15.30	35	8.41	6	94.46	111	Kharif rain was sufficient at beginning but being deficient in August and September crops began to wither. Rain at end of October was seasonable though injurious in places to crops ready for harvest. Season on the whole good.
1895...	0.13	1	3.15	5	77.46	63	10.30	28	4.43	7	95.47	104	Up to August rain sufficient and seasonable, September rain light and insufficient and crops began to wither. October rain, however, relieved the crops from further injury. A favourable break followed but Swáti fall unseasonable for rice ready for harvest; other crops continued to thrive, season good. Outturn of crops estimated at 12 annas.
1896...	...	...	0.78	2	187.38	62	19.37	27	0.67	2	157.90	93	Sowing rain sufficient and seasonable. July rain was too heavy for standing crops. August fall was also favourable and crops so far did well. September and October falls were very deficient and crops began to suffer. Withering crops not improved by the light scattered showers in November. Garden crops yielded a poor outturn. Season on the whole not good.
Average ...	0.46	1	4.17	7	81.65	60	20.77	33	3.76	6	111.11	107	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the villages of the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																		CROPS.					
	Number and Area of Village.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.												Cereals.					
	Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowar.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.
	Number.	Area square miles.	Number.	Area square miles.	Number.	Area square miles.				Cropped (Net).		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
<i>Old Sirsi Taluka, 261 Villages.</i>																								
Sirsi, 1892-93	361	439,287	...	...	361	439,287	361	439,287	Statistics available for the whole area.	411	34,564	24,419	59,384	13,363	356,788	10,167	379,903	1	...	25,370	...	601	...	26,087
Percentages of crops on gross area cropped (column 52).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.3	...	1.9	...	74.2
<i>New Sirsi Taluka, 260 Villages.</i>																								
Sirsi average for 4 years from 1893-94 to 1906-07.	260	315,102	...	...	260	315,102	260	315,102	Statistics available for the whole area.	237	28,850	23,251	52,339	9,985	244,147	8,632	262,764	...	...	31,427	...	493	...	31,914
Percentages of crops on gross area cropped (column 52).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.3	...	1.7	...	75.0

CROPS—continued.

Taluka.	CROPS—continued.																												
	Pulses.					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.
	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.	Math and Kulich.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.			Total.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Caster oil-seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.		Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.				
80																													
1	26	27	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
<i>Old Sirsi Taluka, 261 Villages.</i>																													
Sirsi, 1892-93	12	1	100	327	5	445	38	92	1,672	1,797	...	...	...	5,937	674	70	...	123	...	8	201	...	...	2	2	1	35,094	129	34,965
Percentages of crops on gross area cropped (column 52).	...	...	0.2	0.9	...	1.3	0.1	0.3	4.7	5.1	...	...	...	17.0	1.9	0.2	...	0.3	...	...	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
<i>New Sirsi Taluka, 260 Villages.</i>																													
Average for 4 years from 1893-94 to 1906-07.	14	1	94	282	8	394	51	...	1,338	1,380	...	1	1	4,878	513	24	...	62	...	6	112	...	...	3	3	...	20,204	110	20,088
Percentages of crops on gross area cropped (column 52).	...	...	0.8	1.0	...	1.3	0.2	...	4.0	4.6	...	...	...	16.7	1.8	0.1	...	0.3	...	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...

APPENDIX B⁽¹⁾.

Summary of the Crop Experiment Reports of the Kánara District made during the currency of the Survey Lease.

Year.	District.	Táluka.	Experimenter.	Crop.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					Incidence of assessment, excluding Local Funds on value of gross produce.	Local estimate of crops in annas.	REMARKS.
					Yield of grain or other principal product.	Yield of by-product.	Incidence of assessment, excluding Local Funds.	Value of produce.	Alleged cost of cultivation.			
					Lbs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1883-84	Kánara	Sirsi	Mr. Todd	Supari ... Cardamoms ... Pepper ...	1,160 114 363	.....	14 0 0	585 1 4	298 10 0	2-3	14	585-0-0. The minor produce of betel leaves, plantains, &c., has been neglected, but as a set off the expenses of renewing supari trees has also not been taken into account. Area of test is 20 gunthas.
1887-88	Do.	Do. (Hupanhalli)	Mr. Palmer, Wiltshire.	Sugarcane (kempu rasadali khabbu).	8,171 (gul).	22,300 sets; 2,500 bundles of green tops; 2,480 lbs. dry blades.	2 8 11	545 5 10	257 12 0	0-46	14	Sugarcane, locally called kempu rasadali khabbu, on a reddish marshy soil "kumbar kojje mannu", manured (1) early in March with dry grass, cowdung and leaf manure before the cane is planted, at the rate of 36 cart-loads, (2) with an equal quantity of burnt earth and ashes of field sweepings when the cane is 1½ feet high, viz., after 40 days from the date of planting, and (3) 8 or 10 days before the monsoon when the cane is 4 to 5 feet high, with grass and leaf manure. Cultivation good and season fair. Yield very high, compared with the formulæ yield,—5,400 lbs. the acre. The value of by-product, partially included in column 8, and green top not weighed. Area of test 4 gunthas. Prices 16½ pounds of "gul," 497 sets and 2½ hundred weights of tops per rupee.
1895-96	Do.	Do. (Devimani)	Mr. J. McNeil	Rice (vommadla) in husk.	1,328	4,000 straw. 90 chaff.	2 2 10	85 9 4	Not given.	6-11	16	Inferior rice (vommadla) on rich brown soil manured with about 20 carts per acre of compost of cowdung, litter and leaves and growing the same crop every year. Crop irrigated from a small nála close by. Season fair. Tillage indifferent. Crop 14 annas according to the formulæ. Area of test 4 gunthas only.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bázárs are held in the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sirsi	Tuesday ...	Cattle Cloth Grocery Rice Paddy Sheep Cotton seed Sundries Total	Rs. a. p. 2,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 600 0 0 400 0 0 200 0 0 200 0 0 100 0 0 450 0 0 4,950 0 0	Retail as per list. Wholesale—Betel-nut, cardamom and pepper.
2	Banvási	Wednesday ...	Cloth Grocery Rice Oil Sundries Total	250 0 0 250 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 300 0 0 1,100 0 0	Wholesale—Betel-nut.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages in the old Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate according to the Imperial Census of 1991.

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
45	21.92	37.75	...	60.12	3.65	10.71	14.86	74.48	6.53	6.73	12.26	25.52
287	13,822	23,805	...	37,914	2,304	6,758	9,062	46,976	4,120	4,245	7,709	16,074

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to religion and education in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate according to the Imperial Census of 1891.

Sex.	As per imperial or village Census.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.								
			Hindu Castes.			Musalmán Sects.			Christians.	Pársis.	Others.
				Hindus.	Others.		Mahomadaus.	Others.			
Males	37,279	18·38*	...	35,073	...	...	1,460	...	606	2	138
Females	25,771	1·24†	...	23,995	...	...	1,260	...	405	...	111
Total	63,050	11·37‡	...	59,068	...	...	2,720	...	1,011	2	249

* The total population able to read or learning—6,352.

† The total population able to read or learning—316.

‡ The total population able to read or learning—7,103.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 361 Government Villages in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate during the year 1896-97.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Cultured land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young stock.		Small.				Large (i.e. of cover 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bul-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
260	Sirsi Taluka proper.	10,924	1,651	263	8	968	107	9,097	4,028	8,645	1,096	39,112	33	360	889	6,059	...	15	1,305	...
361	Old Sirsi Taluka ...	12,916	2,281	269	8	1,028	131	12,907	6,342	10,796	2,728	49,306	35	443	1,008	7,107	...	21	1,420	8
	Total ...			16,633				14,150	7,032	18,324	3,979	69,898	62	1,229	6,943	...		1,441		

* The figures below black line are for original Survey Settlement.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAWMILLS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Tálikháns.	Dharamhálas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins.							Hindu.	Musalmán.
361	341	3*	...	...	...	...				27	3	15	351	23
							Total ...	Total ...	Total ...					
							Average ...	Average ...	Average ...					

* 1 one of Steam.
2 ordinary (country).

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1896-97 in the old Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

1896-9

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
361	Old Sirsi Táluka	15	486.3	...	...	4	249.6	1	61.9	3	100.5	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-Tenants, &c., in the year 1896-97 for the old Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

21

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 NUMBERS.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
361	Old Sirsi Táluka.	11,593	...	1,073	...	5,461	25	5,486	3	3,600	10,269	37,482	28
		30.9	...	2.8	...	14.6	0.1	14.6	...	9.6	27.4	99.9	0.1

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of Water-supply in the 361 Government villages of the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate for the years 1896-97.

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LAKS.								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
861	Old Sirsi	10	149	857	3,603	165	285	168	74	35	917	20	88	22	880	95	80	18	29	...	16	...	109	1	24	
260	Sirsi Taluka (Proper).	7	123	254	2,611	65	213	143	67	85	731	16	78	20	810	56	29	...	83	...	6	...	70	1	23	

Abstract for 361 villages.

Number.	Details.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LAKS.		TANKS.		OTHER SOURCES.		REMARKS.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For Irrigation	10	149	35	917	18	29	
2	For drinking supply of human beings	857	3,603	20	88	...	16	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for Irrigation	165	285	22	880	...	109	
4	In disuse (fallen in or in disrepair and other causes)	242	...	125	...	25	...	
	Total ...	774	3,997	202	1,885	43	154	

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing Ordinary Sales in the 361 villages of the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate from the year 1892 to 1896.

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	264 17	588 4 0	2 3 7	2,960 0 0	11 3 1	5
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	28	337 19	645 2 6	1 14 7	11,146 8 0	33 0 5	17
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	26	199 11	503 3 3	2 8 4	17,332 0 0	86 15 7	34
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	17	40 23	99 5 8	2 7 0	6,900 0 0	170 0 10	69
„ V— 101 to 250 „ ...	5	6 4	60 4 0	9 14 0	7,250 0 0	1,188 8 4	120
Total ...	100	847 34	1,896 3 5	2 3 9	45,588 8 0	53 12 4	24

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing sales by Courts in the 351 villages of the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate from the year 1892 to 1896.

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	12	98 8	240 15 0	2 7 3	1,441 4 0	14 11 1	6
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	9	108 39	320 1 4	2 14 11	5,291 0 0	48 8 7	16
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	3	3 38	4 6 1	1 1 8	162 0 0	41 0 2	37
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
„ V— 101 to 250 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
„ VI— Above 250 „ ...	2	0 19	1 0 0	2 1 8	343 0 0	722 1 8	343
Total ...	26	211 19	566 6 5	2 10 10	7,237 4 0	94 3 6	13

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing Simple Mortgages in the 361 villages of the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate from the year 1892 to 1896.

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.	24	340 2	865 15 10	2 8 8	6,625 0 0	19 7 8	8
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	44	429 30	1,265 4 10	2 15 1	19,061 0 0	44 5 8	15
„ III— 25 to 50 „ ...	21	62 37	277 12 0	4 6 7	9,550 0 0	151 12 3	34
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	8	17 20	51 5 6	2 14 11	3,747 0 0	214 1 10	73
„ V— 101 to 150 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	97	850 9	2,460 6 2	2 14 4	38,983 0 0	45 13 7	16

APPENDIX L^o.

An abstract statement showing Mortgages with Possession in the 361 villages of the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate from the year 1892 to 1896.

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.	15	184 21	581 8 8	3 2 4	3,900 0 0	21 2 1	7
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	20	127 39	437 5 0	3 6 8	6,828 0 0	53 5 6	16
„ III— 25 to 50 „ ...	15	94 32	384 12 0	4 3 5	13,675 0 0	144 4 0	36
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	8	29 13	93 2 0	3 2 9	6,000 0 0	204 9 7	64
„ V— 101 to 150 „ ...	3	1 2	23 8 0	13 12 11	3,175 0 0	1,880 15 2	136
Total ...	61	437 27	1,520 3 8	3 7 7	33,578 0 0	76 11 4	22

APPENDIX M.

*An abstract statement showing Sub-lettings in the 361 villages of the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara
Collectorate from the year 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 5 times...	98	787 13	2,303 10 10	2 14 9	5,626 10 10	7 2 4	2
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
„ III— 11 to 25 „ ...	2	9 30	19 0 0	1 15 2	240 3 0	24 10 1	13
Total ...	100	797 3	2,322 10 10	2 14 7	5,866 13 10	7 5 9	3

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the old Sirsi Taluka from 1869-70 to 1899-1900
furnished by the Mámlatdár.

Years.	LBS. OF 89 TOLAS PER RUPEE.							Cocoanuts per 100.	Remarks.
	Rice in husk.	Rice cleaned.	Ragi.	Carda- moms.	Pepper.	Betelnuts.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9
		Lbs. Tol.	Lbs. Tol.	Lbs. Tol.	Lbs. Tol.	Lbs. Tol.	Lbs. Tol.	Rs. a. p.	
1869-70	17 17	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	...	61 34	22 32	58 22	...	...	...	...
1871-72	...	23 3	19 19	23 23	...	...	...	...
1872-73	...	49 9	20 20	41 1	...	...	9 25	3 9 1	
1873-74	...	73 1	26 24	57 3	...	...	12 15	4 9 4	
1874-75	...	78 30	34 18	61 21	...	...	5 35	4 10 8	
1875-76	...	79 3	32 0	51 17	...	...	6 12	4 3 1	
1876-77	...	85 19	14 14	19 1	...	...	6 15	5 4 3	
1877-78	...	31 33	11 33	20 6	...	...	7 24	5 13 5	
1878-79	...	46 34	16 16	26 10	...	...	7 24	6 5 3	
1879-80	...	59 6	21 27	36 31	...	...	10 7	4 12 6	
Total	...	538 16	287 25	395 18	...	...	66 1	39 3 7	
Average	...	53 33	21 24	39 21	...	...	8 10	4 14 5	
1880-81	...	66 22	23 21	53 29	...	...	10 20	4 0 1	
1881-82	...	62 30	21 29	52 2	...	...	9 28	3 14 10	
1882-83	...	67 16	26 10	49 1	...	...	9 14	4 10 10	
1883-84	...	70 4	28 10	51 41	...	...	10 13	4 11 1	
1884-85	...	65 25	23 33	50 19	...	...	6 5	3 14 8	
1885-86	...	62 20	22 9	48 24	...	...	5 14	4 3 0	
1886-87	...	57 3	20 20	48 24	...	...	6 32	4 10 8	
1887-88	...	58 2	18 27	52 5	...	...	6 38	4 13 8	
1888-89	...	62 2	...	65 25	0 29	2 20	7 21	2 12 7	
1889-90	...	62 20	...	65 25	0 22½	2 25	6 19	2 15 10	
Total	...	634 27	185 3	538 0	1 12½	5 6	79 9	40 11 3	
Average	...	63 18	23 5	53 31	0 25½	2 22	7 36	4 1 1	
1890-91	...	62 20	...	65 25	0 26	4 2	6 8	2 10 9	
1891-92	...	42 22	...	41 1	0 27	3 28	4 0	4 4 8	
1892-93	...	62 20	...	52 20	0 29	3 25	5 33	8 14 0	
1893-94	...	48 24	...	52 20	0 23	3 0	6 31	4 15 3	
1894-95	...	52 33	...	52 0	0 23	4 25	7 33	4 12 2	
1895-96	...	59 26	...	50 19	0 13	6 24	7 24	4 12 2	
1896-97	...	46 24	...	35 18	0 19	7 37	6 24	5 3 2	
1897-98	...	48 36	...	32 27	0 12	6 30	6 6	5 1 11	
1898-99	...	63 30	...	44 15	0 19	3 27	5 24	4 12 0	
1899-1900	...	53 1	...	43 20	0 21	3 19	5 15	4 8 0	
Total	...	548 2	...	470 9	5 22	47 22	62 3	49 14 1	
Average	...	54 31	...	47 1	0 22	4 27	6 8	4 15 9	
Total for the whole.	...	1,721 5	422 8	1,403 27	6 34½	52 28	207 13	129 12 11	
Average for the whole.	...	57 14	22 14	46 31	0 24	3 24	7 18	4 10 5	

APPENDIX N⁽¹⁾.

*Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the old Sirsi Taluka from 1888-1889 to 1899-1900
furnished by the Director of Agriculture.*

Years.	LBS. OF 89 TOLAS PER RUPPE.						Coconuts per 100.	Remarks.
	Rice in husk.	Rice cleaned.	Ragi.	Carda- moms.	Black pepper.	Betelnuts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Lbs. Tol.		Lbs. Tol.	Lbs. Tol.	Lbs. Tol.	Lbs. Tol.	Rs. a. p.	
1888-1889 ...	52 27	...	61 30	0 26	2 20	7 14	2 15 1	
1889-1890 ...	62 10	...	62 20	0 24	2 18	7 8	2 14 2	
1890-1891 ...	60 5	...	61 12	0 23	3 4	5 32	3 2 3	
1891-1892 ...	40 35	...	43 20	0 27	3 22	4 29	3 15 6	
1892-1893 ...	56 2	...	51 32	0 28	3 26	4 11	4 1 5	
1893-1894 ...	50 0	...	50 13	0 25	2 27	8 7	6 1 6	
1894-1895 ...	54 27	...	50 26	0 22	5 10	6 29	4 8 7	
1895-1896 ...	51 6	...	55 18	0 22	5 9	7 29	4 11 1	
1896-1897 ...	54 13	...	48 12	0 14	7 29	7 5	5 8 6	
1897-1898 ...	48 36	...	32 27	0 12	6 30	6 6	5 1 11	
1898-1899 ...	57 36	...	40 36	0 14	4 17	5 19	4 15 5	
1899-1900 ...	58 5	...	43 20	0 21	3 19	5 15	4 8 6	
Total ...	647 7	...	602 32	6 24	50 36	76 4	52 7 11	
Average ...	53 37	...	50 9	0 21	4 9	6 13	4 6 0	

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 64 Villages, situated in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1869-70.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED WHOLLY 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
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70 ...	22,365	33,158	11,627	...	11,627	21,531	4,303	2,268	17	...	261	...	26,668	35,687	21,548	...	...
1870-71 ...	24,900	33,414	...	...	...	33,414	4,584	2,755	436	...	225	...	29,484	36,394	33,850	48	...	
1871-72 ...	24,748	33,181	...	...	...	33,181	4,722	2,979	431	...	225	...	29,470	36,385	33,612	35	...	
1872-73 ...	24,518	32,756	...	...	...	32,756	5,127	3,475	494	...	225	...	29,645	36,456	33,250	6	...	
1873-74 ...	24,430	32,644	...	...	...	32,644	5,214	3,590	539	...	225	...	29,644	36,459	33,183	...	...
1874-75 ...	24,338	32,600	...	...	...	32,600	5,295	3,630	545	...	225	...	29,633	36,455	33,145	...	...
1875-76 ...	24,349	32,626	...	...	...	32,626	5,286	3,605	518	...	225	...	29,635	36,456	33,144	...	...
1876-77 ...	23,941	32,452	...	...	...	32,452	5,698	3,781	417	...	225	...	29,639	36,458	32,869	...	1	
1877-78 ...	23,616	32,270	...	...	...	32,270	6,019	3,965	424	...	225	...	29,635	36,460	32,694	...	7	
1878-79 ...	23,533	32,205	...	...	...	32,205	5,897	3,950	358	...	225	...	29,430	36,380	32,563	...	...
1879-80 ...	23,382	32,085	...	...	...	32,086	6,036	4,072	397	...	225	...	29,418	36,383	32,483	...	...
1880-81 ...	22,904	31,813	...	...	...	31,818	6,514	4,344	236	...	225	...	29,418	36,382	32,049	...	...
1881-82 ...	22,898	31,800	...	...	...	31,800	6,523	4,857	603	...	225	...	29,421	36,382	32,403	...	...
1882-83 ...	22,272	31,639	...	79	79	31,560	7,149	4,519	51	...	225	...	29,421	36,383	31,611	...	...
1883-84 ...	22,009	31,427	...	...	...	31,427	3,442	2,587	319	...	225	...	25,451	34,239	31,746	...	...
1884-85 ...	21,646	31,387	...	18	18	31,369	3,429	2,532	250	...	225	...	25,075	34,144	31,619	...	...
1885-86 ...	21,624	31,349	...	...	...	31,349	3,448	2,570	260	...	225	...	25,072	34,144	31,609	...	...
1886-87 ...	21,595	31,332	...	...	...	31,332	3,476	2,582	220	...	225	...	25,071	34,139	31,552	...	...
1887-88 ...	21,591	31,330	...	...	...	31,330	3,483	2,586	32	...	225	...	25,074	34,141	31,362	...	...
1888-89 ...	21,536	31,299	...	...	...	31,299	3,538	2,620	...	...	225	...	25,074	34,144	31,299	...	...
1889-90 ...	21,499	31,347	...	23	23	31,324	3,591	2,661	...	...	148	...	25,090	34,156	31,324	...	...
1890-91 ...	21,546	31,383	...	6	6	31,377	3,544	2,633	...	...	148	...	25,090	34,164	31,377	...	...
1891-92 ...	21,539	31,349	...	...	...	31,349	3,552	2,660	...	...	148	...	25,091	34,157	31,349	...	...
1892-93 ...	21,546	31,382	...	...	...	31,362	3,546	2,647	...	...	148	...	25,092	34,157	31,362	...	...
1893-94 ...	21,712	31,493	...	...	...	31,493	3,379	2,517	...	...	148	...	25,091	34,158	31,493	27	...	
1894-95 ...	21,754	31,540	...	...	...	31,540	3,336	2,466	...	...	148	...	25,090	34,154	31,540	...	...
1895-96 ...	21,752	31,499	...	...	...	31,499	3,336	2,503	...	...	148	...	25,088	34,150	31,499	...	...
1896-97 ...	21,772	31,494	...	...	...	31,494	3,311	2,513	...	...	148	...	25,083	34,155	31,494	1,061	...	

APPENDIX O⁽²⁾.

Revenue Statement for 39 Villages, situated in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ABABLE 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 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 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.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1872-73 ...	8,188	16,696	8,551	...	8,551	7,146	1,838	1,075	13	6	12	...	10,032	16,788	7,158	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	8,188	15,696	...	2	2	15,694	1,840	1,076	52	6	12	...	10,034	16,784	15,746	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	8,019	15,589	...	...	...	15,589	2,009	1,184	82	6	12	...	10,034	16,785	15,671	...	...	...
1875-76 ..	7,966	15,524	...	...	...	15,524	2,041	1,250	115	6	12	...	10,038	16,786	15,639	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	7,904	15,413	...	...	...	15,413	2,108	1,351	77	6	12	...	10,018	16,776	15,490	...	...	...
1877-78 ...	7,716	15,151	...	...	...	15,151	2,299	1,614	138	6	12	...	10,021	16,777	15,289	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	7,674	15,150	...	...	...	15,150	2,340	1,615	124	6	12	...	10,020	16,777	15,274	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	7,614	15,071	...	...	...	15,071	2,398	1,694	184	6	12	...	10,018	15,777	15,205	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	7,648	15,124	...	...	...	15,124	2,351	1,635	81	6	12	...	10,005	16,771	15,205	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	7,667	15,138	...	...	...	15,138	2,330	1,619	286	6	12	...	10,008	16,769	15,424	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	7,576	15,020	...	...	...	15,020	2,420	1,737	...	6	12	...	10,002	16,769	15,020	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	7,553	14,999	...	...	...	14,999	1,259	950	148	6	12	...	8,818	15,961	15,147	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	7,589	15,050	...	...	...	15,050	1,225	899	141	6	12	...	8,820	15,961	15,191	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	7,579	15,030	...	...	...	15,030	1,233	917	131	6	12	...	8,818	15,959	15,161	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	7,560	14,990	...	...	...	14,990	1,251	956	126	6	12	...	8,817	15,958	15,116	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	7,516	14,922	...	...	...	14,922	1,293	1,025	128	6	12	...	8,815	15,959	15,050	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	7,506	14,915	...	...	...	14,915	1,303	1,031	...	6	12	...	8,815	15,958	14,915	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	7,496	14,905	...	...	...	14,905	1,313	1,041	...	6	12	...	8,815	15,958	14,905	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	7,494	14,903	...	...	...	14,903	1,317	1,047	...	6	12	...	8,817	15,962	14,903	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	7,525	14,986	...	...	...	14,986	1,286	1,015	...	6	12	...	8,817	15,963	14,936	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	7,533	14,941	...	...	...	14,941	1,279	1,010	...	6	12	...	8,818	15,963	14,941	...	...	...
1893-94 ..	7,568	14,969	...	...	...	14,969	1,235	976	...	6	12	...	8,809	15,957	14,969	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	7,590	14,981	...	...	...	14,981	1,186	935	...	6	12	...	8,782	15,928	14,981	...	...	...
1895-96 ...	7,610	14,985	...	...	...	14,985	1,182	946	...	6	12	...	8,798	15,943	14,985	...	...	...
1896-97 ...	7,626	14,995	...	...	...	14,995	1,166	936	...	6	12	...	8,798	15,943	14,995	566	...	...

APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue Statement for 29 Villages, situated in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara 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, 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
1877-78 ...	2,057	Rs. 4,872	Rs. 2,494	...	Rs. 2,494	Rs. 2,378	841	Rs. 711	...	...	Rs. 6	...	Acres. 2,898	Rs. 5,589	Rs. 2,378	...	...
1878-79 ...	2,017	4,790	1,209	...	1,209	3,581	881	792	17	...	6	...	2,898	5,588	3,598	...	...
1879-80 ...	2,007	4,774	565	...	565	4,209	891	809	33	...	6	...	2,898	5,589	4,242	...	...
1880-81 ...	1,982	4,709	...	...	...	4,709	940	875	39	...	6	...	2,902	5,590	4,748	...	...
1881-82 ...	1,966	4,692	...	...	...	4,692	945	893	137	...	6	...	2,901	5,591	4,829	...	...
1882-83 ...	1,892	4,586	...	...	...	4,586	1,010	998	132	...	6	...	2,902	5,590	4,718	...	...
1883-84 ...	1,894	4,586	...	...	...	4,586	887	504	88	...	6	...	2,581	5,096	4,674	...	...
1884-85 ...	1,847	4,465	...	...	...	4,465	683	627	80	...	6	...	2,580	5,098	4,565	...	...
1885-86 ...	1,900	4,484	...	...	...	4,484	632	608	72	...	6	...	2,532	5,098	4,556	...	...
1886-87 ...	1,853	4,403	...	...	...	4,403	680	690	61	...	6	...	2,533	5,099	4,464	...	...
1887-88 ...	1,857	4,413	...	...	...	4,413	675	681	62	...	6	...	2,532	5,100	4,475	...	...
1888-89 ...	1,803	4,339	...	...	...	4,339	727	756	...	...	6	...	2,530	5,101	4,339	...	...
1889-90 ...	1,812	4,342	...	...	...	4,342	719	753	...	...	6	...	2,581	5,101	4,342	...	...
1890-91 ...	1,795	4,316	...	...	...	4,316	819	889	...	...	6	...	2,614	5,181	4,316	...	...
1891-92 ...	1,792	4,269	...	...	...	4,269	852	868	...	...	6	...	2,644	5,163	4,269	...	...
1892-93 ...	1,798	4,284	...	...	...	4,284	844	873	...	...	6	...	2,642	5,163	4,284	...	...
1893-94 ...	1,826	4,295	...	...	...	4,295	812	856	...	...	6	...	2,688	5,157	4,295	...	...
1894-95 ...	1,854	4,320	...	...	...	4,320	783	832	...	...	6	...	2,637	5,158	4,320	...	...
1895-96 ...	1,879	4,338	...	...	...	4,338	767	814	...	...	6	...	2,686	5,158	4,338	...	...
1896-97 ...	1,920	4,352	...	...	...	4,352	660	762	...	...	6	...	2,580	5,120	4,352	...	...

APPENDIX O⁽⁴⁾.

Revenue Statement for 12 Villages, situated in the Old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1879-80.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ABABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLENATED 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
1879-80	1,377	Rs. 7,441	Rs. 2,597	...	Rs. 2,597	Rs. 4,844	1,116	Rs. 459	Rs. 1	...	Rs. 62	...	Acres. 2,793	Rs. 7,962	Rs. 4,845	Rs. ...	...
1880-81	1,737	7,432	1,017	...	1,017	6,415	1,044	443	577	...	94	...	2,781	7,969	6,992	45	...	
1881-82	1,737	7,414	501	...	501	6,913	1,075	477	153	9	94	...	2,821	7,985	7,066	...	...
1882-83	1,892	7,475	...	...	...	7,475	970	416	22	9	94	...	2,871	7,985	7,497	...	...
1883-84	1,940	7,477	...	...	...	7,477	873	415	79	9	94	...	2,822	7,986	7,556	...	...
1884-85	1,960	7,473	...	...	...	7,473	853	417	82	9	94	...	2,822	7,984	7,555	...	...
1885-86	2,028	7,515	...	...	...	7,515	808	380	75	9	94	...	2,845	7,989	7,590	...	...
1886-87	2,076	7,540	...	...	...	7,540	762	360	73	9	94	...	2,847	7,994	7,613	...	...
1887-88	2,090	7,504	...	...	...	7,504	748	396	67	9	94	...	2,847	7,994	7,571	...	...
1888-89	2,170	7,526	...	...	...	7,526	672	378	...	9	94	...	2,851	7,998	7,526	...	...
1889-90	2,195	7,537	...	...	...	7,537	647	367	...	9	94	...	2,851	7,998	7,537	...	...
1890-91	2,188	7,535	...	...	...	7,535	665	376	...	9	94	...	2,862	8,005	7,535	...	...
1891-92	2,188	7,532	...	...	...	7,532	668	387	...	9	94	...	2,865	8,013	7,532	...	...
1892-93	2,220	7,558	...	...	...	7,558	617	357	...	9	94	...	2,846	8,009	7,558	...	...
1893-94	2,241	7,578	...	...	...	7,578	593	337	...	9	94	...	2,848	8,009	7,578	...	...
1894-95	2,249	7,582	...	...	...	7,582	581	330	...	9	94	...	2,839	8,006	7,582	...	...
1895-96	2,270	7,588	...	...	...	7,588	617	363	...	9	94	...	2,896	8,045	7,588	...	...
1896-97	2,295	7,626	...	...	...	7,626	583	323	...	9	94	...	2,887	8,043	7,626	287	...	

APPENDIX O⁽⁶⁾.

Revenue Statement for 63 Villages, situated in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1881-82.

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, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 8, 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
1881-82	8,662	43,691	13,841	...	13,841	29,850	2,431	1,095	635	...	133	...	11,098	44,919	30,485	6	...	
1882-83	8,598	43,588	5,612	...	5,612	37,976	2,497	1,212	83	...	133	...	11,095	44,933	38,009	...	...
1883-84	8,602	43,581	2,836	...	2,836	40,745	2,500	1,223	382	...	133	...	11,102	44,937	41,077	...	...
1884-85	8,591	43,526	...	...	...	43,526	2,506	1,275	313	...	133	...	11,097	44,934	43,839	...	...
1885-86	8,581	43,454	...	...	...	43,454	2,517	1,344	305	...	133	...	11,098	44,931	43,759	...	...
1886-87	8,645	43,466	...	...	...	43,466	2,450	1,336	285	...	133	...	11,095	44,935	43,751	...	...
1887-88	8,782	43,524	...	...	...	43,524	2,315	1,278	315	...	133	...	11,097	44,935	43,839	...	...
1888-89	8,878	43,533	...	...	...	43,533	2,217	1,274	...	...	133	...	11,095	44,940	43,583	...	...
1889-90	8,983	43,545	...	...	...	43,545	2,157	1,264	...	...	133	...	11,090	44,942	43,545	...	...
1890-91	9,016	43,583	...	...	...	43,583	2,139	1,284	...	...	133	...	11,155	45,000	43,583	...	...
1891-92	9,034	43,534	...	...	...	43,534	2,120	1,306	...	...	133	...	11,154	44,973	43,534	...	...
1892-93	9,136	43,599	...	...	...	43,599	2,006	1,230	...	...	133	...	11,142	44,962	43,599	...	...
1893-94	9,248	43,654	...	...	...	43,654	1,842	1,148	...	...	133	...	11,090	44,935	43,654	...	...
1894-95	9,312	43,577	...	...	...	43,577	1,748	1,164	...	...	133	...	11,060	44,874	43,577	...	...
1895-96	9,316	43,525	...	...	...	43,525	1,881	1,357	...	...	133	...	11,197	45,015	43,525	...	...
1896-97	9,455	43,631	...	76	76	43,555	1,678	1,193	...	...	133	...	11,133	44,957	43,555	4,134	...	

APPENDIX O ⁽⁶⁾.

Revenue Statement for 13 Villages, situated in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1882-83.

6-9981 a

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arabic 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 acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Relaxation 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
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1882-83 ...	1,098	2,861	1,270	...	1,270	1,591	306	162	...	...	...	...	1,404	3,023	1,591	...	...
1883-84 ...	1,092	2,861	588	...	588	2,273	309	163	55	...	...	...	1,401	3,024	2,328	...	...
1884-85 ...	1,069	2,831	297	...	297	2,534	334	194	52	...	...	...	1,402	3,025	2,586	...	...
1885-86 ...	1,050	2,813	...	...	...	2,813	352	212	52	...	...	...	1,402	3,025	2,865	...	...
1886-87 ...	1,068	2,800	...	...	...	2,800	334	225	49	...	...	...	1,402	3,025	2,849	...	...
1887-88 ...	1,094	2,808	...	...	...	2,808	306	217	55	...	...	...	1,400	3,025	2,863	...	...
1888-89 ...	1,124	2,812	...	...	...	2,812	278	214	...	...	...	...	1,402	3,026	2,812	...	...
1889-90 ...	1,126	2,813	...	...	...	2,813	276	213	...	...	...	...	1,402	3,026	2,813	...	...
1890-91 ...	1,135	2,816	...	...	...	2,816	268	208	...	...	...	...	1,403	3,024	2,816	...	...
1891-92 ...	1,098	2,748	...	...	...	2,748	312	269	...	...	...	...	1,410	3,017	2,748	...	...
1892-93 ...	1,098	2,748	...	...	...	2,748	312	269	...	...	...	...	1,410	3,017	2,748	...	...
1893-94 ...	1,100	2,749	...	...	...	2,749	234	183	...	...	...	...	1,334	2,932	2,749	...	...
1894-95 ...	1,108	2,752	...	...	...	2,752	226	180	...	...	...	...	1,334	2,932	2,752	...	...
1895-96 ...	1,101	2,742	...	...	...	2,742	256	197	...	...	...	...	1,357	2,939	2,742	...	...
1896-97 ...	1,106	2,745	...	...	...	2,745	251	192	...	...	...	...	1,357	2,937	2,745	...	...

APPENDIX O (7).

Revenue Statement for 20 Villages, situated in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate, into which the Survey 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 (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.	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.
1883-84	3,356	12,420	4,325	...	4,325	8,095	1,420	505	...	...	1,794	...	4,776	14,719	8,095	...	...	...
1884-85	3,349	12,410	1,795	...	1,795	10,615	1,428	514	173	...	1,794	...	4,777	14,718	10,788	...	...	...
1885-86	3,315	12,349	881	...	881	11,468	1,463	584	146	...	1,794	...	4,778	14,727	11,614	...	...	...
1886-87	3,373	12,363	...	...	...	12,363	1,405	569	143	...	1,794	...	4,778	14,726	12,506	...	...	...
1887-88	3,401	12,369	...	...	...	12,369	1,379	567	133	...	1,794	...	4,780	14,730	12,502	...	...	...
1888-89	3,415	12,372	...	...	...	12,372	1,368	564	...	...	1,794	...	4,783	14,730	12,372	...	...	...
1889-90	3,413	12,366	...	...	...	12,366	1,368	571	...	...	1,794	...	4,781	14,731	12,366	...	...	...
1890-91	3,423	12,372	...	...	...	12,372	1,343	562	...	16	1,794	...	4,782	14,728	12,372	...	...	...
1891-92	3,467	12,390	...	...	...	12,390	1,292	544	...	16	1,794	...	4,775	14,728	12,390	...	...	...
1892-93	3,527	12,413	...	...	...	12,413	1,225	509	...	16	1,794	...	4,768	14,716	12,413	...	...	...
1893-94	3,642	12,498	...	...	...	12,498	1,108	429	...	16	1,794	...	4,766	14,716	12,498	...	...	...
1894-95	3,702	12,520	...	...	...	12,520	1,047	399	...	16	1,794	...	4,765	14,713	12,520	...	...	...
1895-96	3,779	12,554	...	...	...	12,554	1,068	420	...	16	1,794	...	4,863	14,768	12,554	...	...	...
1896-97	3,841	12,572	...	...	...	12,572	1,009	403	...	16	1,794	...	4,866	14,769	12,572	793	...	...

APPENDIX O⁽⁹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 21 Villages, situated in the old Sivi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1885-86.

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.	Kenization 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
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1885-86 ...	1,387	9,450	2,563	...	2,563	6,887	719	699	41	...	...	...	2,106	10,149	6,928	...	...
1886-87 ...	1,378	9,430	1,061	...	1,061	8,369	736	721	45	...	...	...	2,114	10,151	8,414	...	...
1887-88 ...	1,356	9,378	520	...	520	8,858	758	778	46	...	...	...	2,114	10,156	8,904	...	...
1888-89 ...	1,320	9,259	81	...	81	9,178	796	896	...	...	...	...	2,116	10,155	9,178	...	...
1889-90 ...	1,367	9,237	...	...	...	9,237	751	918	...	...	...	...	2,118	10,155	9,237	...	...
1890-91 ...	1,374	9,246	...	21	21	9,225	742	909	...	...	...	...	2,116	10,155	9,225	...	...
1891-92 ...	1,356	9,192	...	...	...	9,192	757	961	...	...	...	...	2,113	10,153	9,192	...	...
1892-93 ...	1,396	9,281	...	3	3	9,228	717	927	...	...	...	...	2,113	10,158	9,228	...	...
1893-94 ...	1,399	9,219	...	...	...	9,219	714	937	...	...	...	...	2,113	10,156	9,219	...	...
1894-95 ...	1,405	9,226	...	...	...	9,226	706	930	...	...	...	...	2,111	10,156	9,226	...	...
1895-96 ...	1,418	9,236	...	...	...	9,236	753	953	...	...	...	...	2,171	10,189	9,236	...	...
1896-97 ...	1,439	9,252	...	...	...	9,252	733	936	...	...	...	...	2,172	10,188	9,252	2,361	...	

APPENDIX O⁽⁹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 28 Villages, situated in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1885-86.

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 Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization 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 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.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1885-86	2,371	13,805	4,026	...	4,026	9,779	785	805	67	...	...	...	3,156	14,610	9,846	...	...	...
1886-87	2,333	13,749	1,640	...	1,640	12,109	820	863	55	...	...	...	3,153	14,612	12,164	...	...	...
1887-88	2,274	13,553	790	...	790	12,763	881	1,060	58	...	...	...	3,155	14,613	12,821	...	...	...
1888-89	2,252	13,495	...	...	...	13,495	902	1,118	...	...	...	...	3,154	14,613	13,495	...	...	...
1889-90	2,238	13,444	...	...	...	13,444	916	1,168	...	...	...	...	3,154	14,612	13,444	...	...	...
1890-91	2,267	13,539	...	...	...	13,539	887	1,071	...	...	...	...	3,154	14,610	13,539	...	...	...
1891-92	2,457	13,618	...	3	3	13,615	797	994	...	...	...	...	3,154	14,612	13,615	...	...	...
1892-93	2,452	13,706	...	...	...	13,706	703	909	...	...	...	...	3,155	14,615	13,706	...	...	...
1893-94	2,472	13,723	...	...	...	13,723	683	890	...	...	...	...	3,155	14,613	13,723	...	...	...
1894-95	2,488	13,744	...	...	...	13,744	669	869	...	...	...	...	3,157	14,613	13,744	...	...	...
1895-96	2,520	13,755	...	...	...	13,755	854	953	...	...	...	...	3,374	14,708	13,755	...	...	...
1896-97	2,583	13,789	...	...	...	13,789	773	883	...	...	...	...	3,356	14,672	13,789	2,460	...	...

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁰⁾.

Revenue Statement for 46 Villages, situated in the old Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1886-87.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ABABLE 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.	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 9, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 18.			
			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.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1886-87 ...	5,922	23,306	6,672	...	6,672	16,634	1,386	891	156	...	557	...	7,308	24,754	16,790	...	...
1887-88 ...	5,662	22,680	2,745	...	2,745	19,935	1,630	1,517	170	...	557	...	7,292	24,754	20,105	...	...
1888-89 ...	5,629	22,549	1,381	...	1,381	21,168	1,664	1,648	...	...	557	...	7,293	24,754	21,168	...	...
1889-90 ...	5,592	22,380	...	...	...	22,380	1,697	1,809	...	...	557	...	7,289	24,746	22,380	...	...
1890-91 ...	5,588	22,331	...	...	...	22,331	1,710	1,865	...	...	557	...	7,298	24,753	22,331	...	...
1891-92 ...	5,609	22,301	...	...	...	22,301	1,688	1,896	...	...	557	...	7,297	24,754	22,301	...	...
1892-93 ...	5,655	22,328	...	...	...	22,328	1,645	1,867	...	...	557	...	7,300	24,752	22,328	...	...
1893-94 ...	5,649	22,275	...	...	...	22,275	1,645	1,921	...	...	557	...	7,294	24,753	22,275	...	...
1894-95 ...	5,655	22,281	...	...	...	22,281	1,638	1,918	...	...	557	...	7,293	24,756	22,281	...	...
1895-96 ...	5,714	22,297	...	...	...	22,297	1,739	1,984	...	...	557	...	7,453	24,868	22,297	...	...
1896-97 ...	5,739	22,305	...	...	...	22,305	1,704	1,961	...	...	557	...	7,443	24,823	22,305	2,051	...	

APPENDIX O⁽¹¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 26 Villages, situated in the old Birsī Tāluka of the Kánara 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 (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			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
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1887-88	...	2,839	16,217	8,034	...	8,034	8,183	592	486	65	...	312	...	3,431	17,015	8,248
1888-89	...	2,833	16,199	2,430	...	2,430	13,769	598	504	...	312	...	3,431	17,015	13,769	...	...
1889-90	...	2,837	16,204	1,173	...	1,173	15,031	595	499	...	312	...	3,432	17,015	15,031	...	...
1890-91	...	2,838	16,194	...	...	...	16,194	595	510	...	312	...	3,433	17,016	16,194	...	...
1891-92	...	2,949	16,272	...	10	10	16,262	482	431	...	312	...	3,431	17,015	16,262	...	...
1892-93	...	2,963	16,267	...	...	...	16,267	465	433	...	312	...	3,428	17,012	16,267	...	...
1893-94	...	2,985	16,274	...	...	...	16,274	447	426	...	312	...	3,432	17,012	16,274	...	...
1894-95	...	3,007	16,289	...	...	...	16,289	419	411	...	312	...	3,426	17,012	16,289	...	...
1895-96	...	3,027	16,300	...	...	...	16,300	505	440	...	312	...	3,532	17,052	16,300	...	...
1896-97	...	3,040	16,308	...	...	...	16,308	484	425	...	312	...	3,524	17,045	16,308	2,377	...

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. 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	Bankanhal ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	166	61	0 5 11	131	297	2 4 3	8	80	10 0 0	305	439	1 7 0
2	Hebati ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	335	104	0 7 1	413	1,139	3 12 1	11	123	11 2 11	659	1,366	2 1 2
3	Kirvati ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	188	73	0 8 6	154	801	3 4 1	2 ⁷ / ₁₀	29	12 0 0	294	603	2 0 12
4	Kuppadi ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	185	107	0 9 3	234	691	2 6 11	...	...	...	469	796	1 11 3
5	Matihali ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	44	20	0 7 3	100	213	2 2 1	...	...	...	144	238	1 9 11
6	Umada ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	54	22	0 6 6	51	134	2 10 0	...	...	...	105	156	1 7 9
7	Hoskop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	15	9	0 9 7	92	214	2 5 3	...	...	...	107	223	2 1 4
8	Santvahi ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	157	83	0 8 6	203	486	3 6 4	4	35	8 12 0	364	604	1 10 7
9	Vadai ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	166	89	0 8 7	228	589	2 7 11	2 ⁷ / ₁₀	2	9 14 3	304	660	1 10 10
10	Bhikanbali ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	94	51	0 8 8	105	225	2 2 3	...	...	...	190	278	1 5 2
11	Somanbali ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	42	21	0 8 0	57	121	2 2 0	6	60	10 0 0	105	202	1 14 9
12	Umblekop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	84	14	0 6 7	89	104	2 10 8	23	255	11 9 5	95	373	3 14 10
13	Tigni ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	437	258	0 9 5	433	1,065	2 7 4	1	11	11 0 0	871	1,334	1 8 6
14	Kadgod ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	321	106	0 7 8	247	555	2 4 0	...	...	...	468	662	1 6 6
15	Kantraji ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	439	185	0 6 7	337	1,072	3 2 11	...	...	...	776	1,257	1 9 11
16	Gudnapur ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	136	86	0 10 1	213	487	2 4 8	1	6	8 0 0	350	579	1 10 5
17	Banvashi ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	544	331	0 9 3	468	976	2 1 4	2	9	4 8 0	1,014	1,816	2 4 9
18	Venktapur ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	95	54	0 9 1	125	238	1 14 3	11	80	7 4 4	282	372	1 9 8
19	Navangera ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	279	55	0 3 3	74	146	1 14 9	18	165	9 2 8	364	366	1 0 4
20	Bidarhali ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	56	27	0 7 9	99	216	2 2 11	3 ¹ / ₂	38	11 14 0	188	281	1 12 5
21	Gulikati ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	41	20	0 7 10	51	111	2 2 10	...	...	...	92	131	1 8 9
22	Ajarni ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	302	204	0 10 10	427	982	2 3 8	...	...	...	729	1,156	1 9 4
23	Yasali ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	86	41	0 7 9	47	128	2 11 7	16	2	6 2 6	122	171	1 4 9
24	Baalikop ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	58	20	0 5 6	81	179	2 3 4	1	10	10 0 0	130	209	1 7 11
25	Kerekop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	74	32	0 6 11	73	161	2 3 3	...	...	...	147	183	1 5 0
26	Huari ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	60	26	0 6 11	173	430	2 8 7	...	...	...	233	465	1 15 11
27	Balgerikop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	2	1	0 8 0	17	26	1 8 5	...	...	...	19	27	1 6 9
28	Belankera ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	155	96	0 8 8	192	575	2 15 11	2 ⁷ / ₁₀	26	11 5 3	379	669	1 13 6
29	Badangod ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	923	467	0 8 1	636	1,345	2 1 10	2	9	4 0 0	1,561	1,820	1 2 8
30	Kalangi ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	354	177	0 8 0	289	711	2 7 4	4	22	8 0 0	647	920	1 6 9
31	Malanji ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	333	107	0 5 2	283	725	2 9 0	1 ⁷ / ₁₀	1	10 0 0	616	833	1 5 8
32	Danganhalli ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	280	95	0 6 11	304	829	2 11 8	3	31	10 5 4	527	955	1 13 0
33	Bilur ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	131	68	0 9 0	148	356	2 6 6	...	...	...	268	294	1 9 3
34	Kupli ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	85	52	0 9 9	95	261	2 11 6	4	35	8 12 0	186	348	1 14 1
35	Vadgeri ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	64	22	0 6 6	60	147	2 7 2	...	...	...	114	169	1 7 9
36	Tuilkop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	34	18	0 8 6	56	135	2 6 7	...	...	...	90	153	1 11 2
37	Mavinkop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	34	29	0 8 7	47	120	2 8 10	...	...	...	101	149	1 7 7
38	Kotekop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	56	30	0 8 3	64	145	2 4 3	...	...	...	122	175	1 6 11
39	Hebli ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	34	21	0 9 11	158	393	2 7 3	2 ⁷ / ₁₀	1	5 11 3	190	405	2 2 1
40	Surgar ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	38	24	0 10 1	65	119	1 12 10	...	...	...	104	143	1 6 0
41	Malalgaon ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	155	82	0 8 6	253	824	2 8 4	...	...	...	508	906	1 12 6
42	Hudolkop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	69	26	0 6 6	73	169	2 6 0	3	26	8 10 8	145	223	1 7 8
43	Mundebali ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	25	14	0 8 0	46	95	2 1 5	...	...	...	71	110	1 8 9
44	Bisalkop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	126	63	0 7 5	75	166	2 3 4	56	629	11 3 9	268	660	3 2 4
45	Halkop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	44	21	0 7 8	70	170	2 6 10	...	...	...	114	191	1 10 10
46	Bugdikop ...		1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	16	7	9 7 0	43	91	2 2 8	...	...	...	88	98	1 11 0

Q.

Occupied Land of 260 Villages of the Sirsi Taluka.

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
Same details as under former Survey.																	

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 I—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.
47	Sankera ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	62	34	0 8 9	62	186	2 9 3	11	144	13 1 5	155	354	2 7
48	Benga ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	72	37	0 8 3	94	207	2 3 3	4	40	10 0 0	170	264	1 10
49	Yakumbi ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	66	39	0 7 6	104	280	2 11 1	6	56	9 2 8	176	364	2 1
50	Somanhali ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	48	25	0 8 4	68	165	2 9 10	17	189	11 1 11	129	379	2 15
51	Bachgaon ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	93	48	0 8 3	213	483	2 3 3	...	...	...	396	531	1 11
52	Dodanahali ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	63	36	0 9 2	94	204	2 2 9	7	70	10 0 0	164	310	1 14
53	Nareball ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	42	25	0 9 11	151	354	2 5 6	5	45	9 0 0	198	425	2 2
54	Chippi ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	101	49	0 7 9	75	176	2 5 7	44	568	12 13 10	220	791	2 9
55	Landkanhall ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	70	48	0 11 0	76	183	2 6 6	...	...	...	146	231	1 9
56	Pur ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	22	12	0 8 9	16	41	2 9 0	14	150	10 11 5	62	203	3 14
57	Unnachvall ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	89	48	0 8 8	94	204	2 2 9	...	...	...	183	252	1 6
58	Islur ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	487	250	0 8 3	123	373	3 0 6	29	360	12 6 7	639	933	1 8
59	Hipanahali ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	4	2	0 8 0	58	149	2 9 1	41	534	13 0 5	103	685	6 10
60	Gangera ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	18	7	0 7 6	27	62	2 4 9	...	...	...	42	69	1 10
61	Hulidevansar ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	69	48	0 11 2	113	339	3 0 5	12	161	13 6 8	194	548	2 13
62	Gandhall ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	151	90	0 11 0	93	207	2 3 7	...	...	...	224	297	1 5
63	Jyanmada ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	6	3	0 8 0	42	76	1 12 11	...	...	...	43	79	1 10
64	Kalkuni ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	25	12	0 7 8	66	211	3 3 2	56	720	12 13 8	147	943	5 6
65	Putanmana ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	53	30	0 6 0	66	222	3 5 10	72	968	13 6 8	191	1,208	6 5
66	Belemani ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	1	1	0 10 0	3	21	3 3 0	4	50	12 8 0	11	71	6 7
67	Manjvall ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	49	25	0 8 2	75	286	3 3 9	71	977	13 12 2	195	1,268	6 8
68	Sirai ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	538	170	0 5 1	405	1,119	2 12 2	6	59	9 13 4	949	1,348	1 6
69	Gopinathpur ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	11	6	0 8 9	9	28	3 1 9	...	...	...	20	34	1 11
70	Holeball ...	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	3	2	0 10 8	49	141	2 14 0	...	...	...	52	143	2 12
Total of the 1st Group ...			...	...	...	9,203	4,550	0 7 11	9,954	24,482	2 7 4	563	6,780	12 0 8	19,726	85,912	1 12
<i>Group II.</i>																	
71	Masigadi ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	80	41	0 8 2	93	316	3 6 4	72	952	13 3 7	245	1,309	5 5
72	Jyaganhall ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	8	5	0 10 0	33	119	3 9 8	33	450	13 10 2	74	573	7 11
73	Hanonogud ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	1	1	0 13 0	10	34	3 6 5	5	57	11 6 5	16	91	5 11
74	Sankadmani ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	2	1	0 8 0	12	32	2 10 8	8	108	13 8 0	22	141	6 6
75	Sanhall ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	28	16	0 9 2	116	365	3 2 4	50	677	13 8 8	194	1,058	5 7
76	Hunsikop ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	11	6	0 8 9	67	205	3 0 11	74	1,003	13 8 10	152	1,214	7 15
77	Kalva ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	8	5	0 10 0	124	366	2 15 3	36	467	13 8 5	168	665	5 1
78	Karajkimani ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 8	7	4	0 9 2	17	50	3 15 1	318	48	13 11 7	27	162	3 12
79	Kalkai ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	...	...	...	4	9	2 4 0	4	49	12 4 0	8	88	7 4
80	Sigihali ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	9	6	0 10 8	144	426	2 15 4	42	576	13 6 4	196	1,008	5 2
81	Ajibal ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	23	15	0 8 7	80	170	3 6 5	59	806	13 10 7	157	991	7 3
82	Urtot ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	23	15	0 8 7	72	247	3 6 11	66	856	12 15 6	188	1,118	6 11
83	Hostot ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	118	78	0 10 7	148	615	3 7 8	48	607	12 10 4	311	1,198	3 13
84	Halusargi ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	8	4	0 8 0	32	117	3 10 6	10	140	14 0 0	50	261	5 3
85	Bilghant ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	3	2	0 10 8	19	65	3 6 9	7	80	11 6 10	29	147	5 1
86	Yachadi ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	35	20	0 9 2	120	380	3 2 8	41	523	12 12 1	196	923	4 11
87	Dasankop ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	6	4	0 12 10	17	64	3 12 3	4	54	13 8 0	26	123	4 11
88	Hedgiman ...	II	1 0 0	4 12 0	14 0 0	10	6	0 9 7	34	119	3 8 0	8	100	12 8 0	62	255	4 5
Total of the 2nd Group ...			...	...	...	386	226	0 9 4	1,112	3,598	3 3 9	571	7,573	13 4 2	2,009	11,397	5 8

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	
Same details as under former Survey.																		

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.</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.
89	Chandgiri ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	36	16	0 7 1	27	45	1 10 8	...	...	...	63	61	0 15 6
90	Kandraji ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	159	38	0 3 10	159	313	1 15 6	1	12	12 0 0	319	363	1 2 2
91	Halgodi ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	275	21	0 1 2	210	407	1 15 0	11	126	12 7 3	496	554	1 1 10
92	Andgi ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	446	230	0 8 8	304	605	1 15 10	1	3	3 0 0	751	638	1 1 10
93	Kyadikop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	52	23	0 7 1	65	129	1 15 9	...	...	...	117	152	1 4 9
94	Margundi ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	645	286	0 7 1	531	1,025	1 14 11	16	176	11 0 0	1,192	1,487	1 4 0
95	Pharsi ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0					Only	waste and forest.						
96	Sugaon ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	354	110	0 5 0	208	449	2 3 5	25	417	11 14 8	592	976	1 10 5
97	Kankop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	47	21	0 7 2	60	105	1 12 0	...	...	...	107	126	1 2 10
98	Halsinkop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	5	2	0 6 5	12	22	1 12 4	...	...	...	17	24	1 6 7
99	Kalkop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	38	23	0 9 3	50	88	1 12 2	2	3	6 10 8	88	112	1 4 4
100	Kalli ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	97	59	0 9 9	75	144	1 14 9	1	11	11 0 0	173	214	1 3 10
101	Kanakapur ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	79	40	0 8 1	116	217	1 13 11	...	...	...	195	257	1 5 1
102	Kalkarda ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	142	71	0 8 0	98	198	2 0 6	...	...	...	240	269	1 1 11
103	Madarvali ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	139	52	0 6 0	164	396	2 6 8	...	...	...	308	446	1 7 8
104	Hadlaga ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	276	126	0 7 4	224	558	2 8 7	2	20	10 0 0	502	714	1 6 9
105	Bhasi ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	394	197	0 8 8	378	714	1 14 3	...	...	...	742	911	1 3 8
106	Tavakop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	98	54	0 8 10	48	90	2 0 0	...	...	...	146	150	1 0 5
107	Chikdugli ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	18	7	0 8 8	70	99	1 8 8	...	...	...	88	106	1 3 3
108	Harokop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	5	2	0 6 5	20	47	2 5 7	...	...	...	25	49	1 15 4
109	Bangoli ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	848	212	0 4 0	199	474	2 6 1	70	844	12 0 0	1,117	1,530	1 5 11
110	Kalgundikop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	67	28	0 6 8	30	69	2 4 10	142	172	11 15 4	111	269	2 6 9
111	kop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	65	32	0 7 11	68	181	2 0 11	...	...	...	163	213	1 6 3
112	Vadinkop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	53	19	0 5 5	76	181	1 11 7	820	99	12 0 0	157	248	1 13 0
113	Narur ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	310	153	0 8 2	393	1,016	2 9 4	14	162	11 9 2	717	1,335	1 13 9
114	Lingsanmatti ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	59	34	0 9 3	58	115	2 1 5	...	...	...	114	149	1 4 11
115	Mugvali ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	33	20	0 9 8	71	144	2 0 5	...	...	...	104	164	1 9 2
116	Gadigera ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	121	46	0 6 1	112	281	2 8 2	1	8	8 0 0	234	335	1 6 11
117	Uplekop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	47	17	0 5 9	70	183	1 14 5	...	...	...	117	150	1 4 6
118	Sahasraballi ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	48	26	0 8 8	52	95	1 13 3	...	...	...	109	121	1 3 4
119	Mundgeballi ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	85	39	0 7 2	53	97	1 13 3	...	...	...	138	185	0 15 8
120	Nurkalkop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	54	23	0 6 10	115	215	1 13 11	...	...	...	169	238	1 6 6
121	Kabi ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	140	56	0 6 5	181	177	1 5 7	...	...	...	271	233	0 13 9
122	Ulal ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	161	57	0 5 8	125	250	2 0 0	29	316	10 14 4	315	623	1 15 3
123	Gongatti ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	52	29	0 8 11	93	263	2 14 1	...	...	...	145	297	2 0 9
124	Achanhalli ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	75	41	0 8 9	134	343	2 8 11	3	18	6 0 0	212	402	1 14 4
125	Angodkop ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	119	49	0 6 7	79	180	2 4 5	10	120	12 0 0	298	349	1 10 10
126	Koggod ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	50	26	0 8 4	43	96	2 8 9	...	...	...	93	122	1 5 0
127	Madankori ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	63	25	0 8 11	122	302	2 7 7	1	6	6 0 0	186	343	1 13 6
128	Gowur ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	208	106	0 8 2	264	659	2 7 11	1	13	13 0 0	473	778	1 10 4
129	Jyanmani ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	2	1	0 8 0	24	64	2 10 8	17	226	13 4 8	43	291	6 12 3
130	Amblihond ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	3	1	0 5 4	9	29	3 3 7	26	358	13 12 4	38	388	10 3 4
131	Bapanhalli ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	8	2	0 4 0	9	27	3 0 0	50	666	13 5 1	67	695	10 6 0
132	Haumanti ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	47	15	0 5 1	89	215	2 6 8	8	96	12 0 0	144	326	2 4 3
133	Kalgar ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	48	14	0 4 8	104	234	2 4 0	6	58	9 10 8	158	306	1 15 0
134	Negu ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	36	11	0 4 11	102	289	2 13 4	78	1,063	13 10 1	216	1,363	6 5 0
135	Sadashivhalli ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	247	105	0 6 10	374	967	2 9 4	73	979	13 6 7	694	2,051	2 15 3
136	Niriwalli ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	3	1	0 5 4	23	74	3 3 6	36	499	13 13 9	62	574	9 4 2
137	Kodgsballi ...		0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	10	8	0 8 0	110	300	2 9 5	43	621	13 13 10	177	929	5 4 0

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. a. p.
138	Matigar ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	38	15	0 6 2	88	297	3 0 6	90	1,369	13 3 7	236	1,621	6 13 11
139	Jyanmani ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	9	3	0 5 4	57	170	2 15 9	82	1,086	13 3 11	148	1,259	8 8 1
140	Tarkahalli ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	164	59	0 6 2	256	579	2 4 2	42	464	11 8 6	452	1,122	2 7 9
141	Gadhalli ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	28	16	0 6 7	67	141	2 1 6	21	279	13 4 7	116	435	3 12 6
142	Kongra ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	60	25	0 6 8	95	241	2 8 7	50	747	12 10 7	214	1,013	4 11 0
143	Halkan ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	48	18	0 6 0	172	399	2 5 1	20	258	12 14 1	240	675	2 13 0
144	Kulva ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	36	14	0 6 3	110	277	2 8 4	60	784	13 1 1	206	1,075	5 3 6
145	Padegar ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	11	4	0 5 10	22	56	2 8 9	54	719	13 5 1	67	779	6 15 3
146	Yadhali ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	11	5	0 7 3	35	82	2 5 6	71	929	13 1 4	117	1,016	8 10 11
147	Karsuli ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	19	6	0 5 1	40	94	2 5 7	36	487	13 8 5	95	587	6 2 10
148	Toranshibhagi ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	5	2	0 6 5	13	40	3 1 3	65	890	13 11 1	83	932	11 3 8
149	Sirsimaki ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	9	3	0 5 4	48	140	2 14 8	101	1,358	12 7 2	158	1,501	9 8 0
150	Kangod ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	20	10	0 8 0	69	246	2 12 9	69	926	13 6 6	178	1,185	6 10 6
151	Bamanhalli ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	2	1	0 8 0	24	61	2 8 8	23	323	14 0 1	49	384	7 13 5
152	Adanhalli ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	46	23	0 6 0	180	509	2 9 4	62	772	12 7 3	288	1,295	4 7 11
153	Devarkop ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	6	2	0 5 4	17	48	2 13 2	9	119	12 8 11	32	163	5 1 6
154	Hangar ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	2	1	0 8 0	12	47	3 14 8	12	167	13 14 8	26	215	8 4 4
155	Karur ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	4	2	0 8 0	20	66	3 4 10	1	5	5 0 1	25	73	2 14 9
156	Bisalokop ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	30	17	0 9 1	112	344	3 1 2	21	275	13 1 8	168	638	3 14 5
157	Advali ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	17	12	0 11 4	32	92	2 14 0	48	634	13 0 0	97	728	7 8 1
158	Kukri ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	19	7	0 5 11	39	144	3 11 1	39	538	13 12 7	97	689	7 1 8
159	Sampkhand ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	17	8	0 7 6	55	185	3 5 10	55	732	13 4 11	127	925	7 4 0
160	Balavali ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	92	40	0 6 11	23	78	3 8 9	116	1,512	13 0 7	230	1,630	7 1 5
161	Kondalgi ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	6	3	0 8 0	21	76	3 9 11	20	266	13 4 10	47	345	7 6 5
162	Kugtimani ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	2	1	0 8 0	6	21	3 8 0	23	278	12 10 2	30	300	10 0 0
163	Betkop ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	20	10	0 8 0	44	137	3 1 10	39	526	13 7 10	168	673	6 8 7
164	Kurri ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	51	22	0 6 11	168	384	2 4 7	20	252	12 9 7	239	689	2 12 1
165	Tatisar ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	6	4	0 10 8	42	126	2 15 7	37	499	13 3 6	85	618	7 4 4
166	Balkani ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	6	3	0 8 0	21	71	3 6 1	41	542	13 3 8	68	616	9 0 11
167	Modur ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	5	2	0 6 5	51	140	2 11 11	42	3	7 0 11	56	145	2 9 5
168	Handimani ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	1	1	0 7 0	12	35	2 14 8	10	136	13 9 7	23	171	7 8 4
169	Kadbal ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	15	6	0 6 5	141	467	3 5 0	46	599	12 12 10	262	1,062	5 4 1
170	Kotgiballi ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	14	6	0 8 10	54	133	2 7 5	24	445	13 1 5	102	594	5 11 7
171	Mudgar ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	4	2	0 8 0	17	49	2 14 1	9	123	13 10 3	80	174	5 12 10
172	Halsinbatti ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	3	1	0 5 4	10	31	3 1 7	8	115	13 13 5	21	147	7 0 0
173	Hegarahi ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	3	1	0 5 4	20	63	2 13 10	6	78	13 0 0	39	102	4 4 3
174	Hakigada ...	III	...	...	...	8	3	0 6 0	47	111	2 5 9	11	154	14 0 0	68	268	4 1 0
175	Onigada ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	26	12	0 7 5	141	309	2 3 1	21	256	13 3 1	186	577	3 1 1
176	Bandal ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	61	19	0 7 5	133	343	2 9 2	19	232	12 3 4	193	593	3 1 2
177	Hosur ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	6	2	0 5 4	30	90	3 0 0	3	40	13 5 4	39	182	3 6 2
178	Hebra ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	41	18	0 7 0	357	913	2 8 11	22	198	9 0 0	420	1,129	2 11 0
179	Devimani ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	7	4	0 9 2	63	161	2 8 11	2	9	4 8 0	72	174	2 6 8
180	Kanhali ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	18	11	0 9 9	55	180	3 4 4	29	397	13 11 0	102	588	5 5 2
181	Hegar ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	7	4	0 9 2	59	178	2 15 9	9	127	12 10 6	75	307	4 2 2
182	Balgar ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	2	1	0 12 6	17	53	3 1 11	35	401	13 2 9	54	515	9 3 7
183	Tuduguni ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	28	11	0 7 0	53	198	3 11 9	55	1,149	13 8 3	163	1,313	6 5
184	Tatguni ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	22	11	0 8 0	18	58	3 3 7	56	756	13 8 0	96	825	3 9
185	Byagadi ...	III	0 14 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	75	38	0 8 1	139	378	2 10 11	44	1	3 10 2	214	413	1 14 1
	Total of the 3rd Group	III	...	...	...	7,441	3,073	0 6 7	9,312	22,137	2 5 7	2,306	30,030	13 0 3	19,059	53,239	2 14

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
Same details as under Former Survey.																	

BY FORMER SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crp.			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 IV.			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.
186	Malenhalli ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	10	6	0 9 7	64	174	3 1 2	1	1	5 0 0	91	181	1 14 10
187	Belala ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	64	20	0 7 3	119	271	2 4 5	12	126	10 8 0	195	426	3 2 11
188	Sivil ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	111	34	0 4 11	194	425	2 3 1	27	298	11 0 7	332	757	3 4 6
189	Bhairumbi ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	57	30	0 5 7	80	210	2 10 0	20	577	13 6 8	180	807	4 7 9
190	Hulgol ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	211	78	0 5 11	133	330	2 7 8	85	1,167	13 11 8	429	1,575	3 10 9
191	Arsapur ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	63	25	0 6 5	60	146	2 14 9	21	291	13 13 9	133	462	3 7 7
192	Golikop ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	15	6	0 6 5	15	35	2 5 4	14	194	13 13 9	44	235	5 5 5
193	Itguli ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	54	16	0 4 9	79	224	2 13 4	49	674	13 12 1	182	914	5 0 4
194	Baligada ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	22	5	0 3 5	137	367	2 10 10	46	595	12 14 11	206	967	4 11 6
195	Andvali ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	21	7	0 5 4	48	113	2 5 8	23	284	12 5 7	92	404	4 6 3
196	Haripal ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	70	20	0 4 7	46	130	2 13 3	69	949	13 13 1	185	1,099	5 15 1
197	Kop ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	30	8	0 4 3	86	267	3 0 7	33	441	13 5 10	151	716	4 11 10
198	Hutgar ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	47	12	0 4 1	61	152	2 7 10	35	452	12 14 8	143	616	4 4 11
199	Dasankop ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...	48	115	2 6 4	...	...	...	48	115	2 6 4
200	Shivgaon ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	46	13	0 4 4	118	328	2 12 8	81	1,028	13 7 11	247	1,494	6 0 3
201	Shivhalli ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	62	15	0 3 10	146	356	2 7 0	146	1,965	13 7 4	354	2,326	6 9 7
202	Bapanhalli ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	60	23	0 6 2	154	364	2 5 10	30	408	13 6 11	244	790	3 3 10
203	Bamanhalli ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	86	22	0 4 1	80	129	2 3 0	98	1,335	13 10 0	243	1,496	6 1 10
204	Telgin-vanikeri ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	32	9	0 4 4	182	257	1 15 2	23	297	12 14 7	188	563	2 15 11
205	Kodigar ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	23	5	0 3 8	87	179	2 0 11	7	39	12 11 5	116	273	2 5 8
206	Gurvall ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	39	14	0 5 9	107	214	2 0 0	42	547	12 0 5	188	776	4 1 11
207	Akmal ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	93	27	0 4 8	145	265	3 0 7	66	1,139	13 3 4	324	1,461	4 3 2
209	Mogda ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	12	4	0 5 4	56	117	2 1 5	7	30	11 6 10	75	201	2 10 11
209	Savndi ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	214	58	0 4 4	233	498	2 1 6	69	868	12 9 3	516	1,414	3 11 10
210	Hulekal ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	71	17	0 3 10	143	310	2 1 6	16	153	9 9 0	235	480	2 0 8
211	Math-deval ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	129	34	0 4 3	160	319	1 15 10	74	919	12 6 8	363	1,271	3 8 0
212	Arginmani ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	9	3	0 5 4	26	101	1 12 10	4	39	9 12 0	69	149	2 1 2
213	Melin-vanikeri ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	14	4	0 4 7	144	260	1 12 11	23	302	13 2 1	161	566	3 2 0
214	Adval ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	13	4	0 4 11	93	183	1 15 4	13	159	12 3 8	119	345	2 14 5
215	Muregar ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	8	3	0 6 0	59	118	3 0 0	35	473	13 8 3	102	594	5 13 2
216	Hare-Hulekal ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	39	24	0 4 4	137	233	2 1 1	43	608	13 14 6	269	906	3 5 10
217	Sipganhalli ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	6	2	0 5 4	24	49	2 0 8	45	610	13 8 11	75	661	8 13 0
218	Bakal ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	60	16	0 4 3	109	238	2 3 11	55	737	13 6 5	224	991	4 6 9
219	Naksha ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	22	7	0 5 1	61	127	1 15 9	21	291	13 6 1	107	415	3 14 1
220	Kalagar ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	12	4	0 5 4	116	245	2 1 10	72	964	13 6 3	200	1,213	6 1 0
221	Mungalkop ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	Only waste and forest.											
222	Badgi ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	16	6	0 6 0	93	233	2 3 1	32	413	13 14 6	141	682	4 10 0
223	Vhasot ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	1	1	0 10 0	36	109	3 0 5	33	417	13 0 6	69	526	7 9 11
224	Navilgar ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	17	6	0 5 8	71	214	3 0 9	42	552	13 2 3	130	772	5 15 0
225	Manjguni ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	57	19	0 5 4	136	315	2 0 4	4	39	5 12 0	217	367	1 19 4
226	Kambigar ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	29	10	0 5 6	60	151	3 0 6	22	291	13 3 8	101	462	4 7 7
227	Barasguni ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	6	3	0 3 0	48	102	2 2 0	16	223	13 15 0	70	323	4 11 0
228	Kalagar ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	5	2	0 6 5	23	91	2 13 6	12	141	11 12 0	49	234	4 13 5
229	Kalali ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	37	14	0 6 1	87	231	3 10 6	57	761	13 5 7	181	1,006	5 8 11
230	Tepar ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	44	16	0 5 10	213	473	2 3 7	14	163	11 9 2	229	650	2 6 6
231	Bugdi ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	1	1	0 8 0	15	35	2 5 4	1	5	5 0 0	17	40	2 5 8
232	Nakarki ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	2	1	0 3 0	21	62	2 7 7	1	3	3 0 0	24	56	2 5 4
233	Savli ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	3	1	0 5 4	80	158	2 5 7	3	7	3 8 0	65	196	2 4 11
234	Bengau ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	20	8	0 6 5	106	473	2 6 7	26	312	12 0 0	243	793	3 4 5

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	
Same details as under former Survey.																		

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVY.															
		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. 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.
235	Devanmani...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	10	8	0 4 10	32	64	2 10 0	23	280	12 2 9	65	267	5 10 4
236	Burgupi ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	65	22	0 5 5	136	285	2 1 6	8	24	8 0 0	204	331	1 10 0
237	Devanhali ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	187	55	0 5 7	390	857	2 3 2	4	87	9 4 0	551	949	1 11 7
238	Karur ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	6	3	0 6 0	77	106	1 2 1	1	6	5 0 0	86	172	2 0 9
239	Negar ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	34	14	0 6 7	137	433	3 6 1	38	476	12 8 5	250	923	3 9 0
240	Jedigadi ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	6	2	0 5 4	27	63	2 5 4	2	23	11 8 0	35	88	2 8 3
241	Mandur ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	23	7	0 4 10	122	270	2 3 6	57	678	11 14 4	202	965	4 11 8
242	Nilkani ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	6	2	0 5 4	53	117	2 4 0	2	14	7 0 0	60	133	2 8 6
243	Kudargod ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	24	8	0 5 4	152	325	2 2 0	2	17	8 8 0	178	350	1 15 6
	Total of the 4th Group ...		...	...	...	2,445	776	0 5 1	5,801	12,181	2 4 8	1,840	23,964	18 0 5	10,036	37,921	3 12 2
	<i>Group V.</i>																
244	Telginkeri ...	V	0 10 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	20	6	0 4 10	37	107	2 16 3	113	1,168	10 4 10	170	1,276	7 6 3
245	Bedigadi or Nilu- mani ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	3	1	0 5 4	29	59	2 0 7	9	122	13 6 11	41	182	4 7 0
246	Sunjugankori ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	13	3	0 4 0	30	43	2 2 5	77	877	11 6 3	109	928	8 7 6
247	Mundganmani ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	29	9	0 5 3	105	228	2 3 3	57	676	11 13 9	190	910	4 12 8
248	Kulihakal ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	13	4	0 5 4	28	60	2 2 2	7	73	10 6 10	47	137	2 24 8
249	Kelgin-nilkani ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	4	37	9 4 0	5	39	7 12 10
250	Haligadi ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	2	3	0 2 0	18	27	2 1 3	1	5	5 0 0	16	32	2 0 0
251	Gonsar ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	25	7	0 4 6	119	231	1 15 1	49	555	11 12 4	192	803	4 2 11
252	Vanalali ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	10	2	0 4 10	76	174	2 4 8	28	247	12 6 3	134	324	4 9 7
253	Mensi ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	24	9	0 6 0	140	356	2 7 0	58	705	12 2 6	228	1,070	4 11 1
254	Kanmuski ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	13 0 0	8	2	0 4 0	49	107	2 2 11	28	344	12 4 7	85	453	5 5 3
255	Balekaimani ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	13 0 0	21	6	0 4 7	19	45	2 5 11	79	941	11 14 7	119	992	8 5 5
256	Tenginmudi ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	13 0 0	1	2	0 4 0	14	31	2 3 5	18	160	12 4 11	28	191	6 23 2
257	Kadangada ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	13 0 0	23	11	0 5 8	152	432	2 13 6	62	752	12 2 4	246	1,196	4 13 9
258	Kalgada or Kanchi- gadi ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	13 0 0	25	9	0 5 9	86	222	2 9 4	39	463	12 6 2	160	714	4 12 2
259	Gadiballi ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	13 0 0	5	2	0 6 5	52	122	2 5 6	12	145	12 1 4	69	269	8 14 6
260	Songemani ...		0 10 0	3 8 0	13 0 0	31	11	0 5 8	128	320	2 8 0	28	480	12 10 1	197	811	4 1 10
	Total of the 5th Group ...		...	...	...	359	83	0 5 1	1,074	2,563	2 6 3	673	7,373	11 11 4	2,008	10,524	5 2 11
	Grand Total ...		...	...	...	10,739	8,708	0 7 2	27,354	65,961	2 8 9	5,953	79,234	12 12 10	52,946	1,50,893	2 13 7

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.				
18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Same details as under former Survey.																		

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 II.</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	Tyagli ...	II	1 0 0	4 13	0 14	0 0	14	9	0 10	9	14	47	3 5	9	78	1,018	13 8	4	104	1,074	10 5	9	
2	Halkot ...		1 0 0	4 13	0 14	0 0	7	6	0 13	9	13	39	3 0	0	9	118	13 1	9	29	163	5 9	11	
3	Kalgada ...		1 0 0	4 13	0 14	0 0	71	33	0 7	5	39	142	3 10	3	57	770	13 8	2	197	945	5 10	6	
Total of the 2nd Group ...			...	...	...	92	48	0 8	4	66	228	3 7	3	143	1,906	13 6	9	300	2,182	7 4	4		
<i>Group III.</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.						
4	Kalkat-Hanshikop.	III	0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	5	2	0 6	5	47	145	3 1	4	37	467	13 6	11	89	644	7 3	9
5	Madankal ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	...	...	...	4	11	2 12	0	18	252	12 14	3	23	243	11 0	9	
6	Kansur ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	12	4	0 5	4	33	101	3 1	0	20	270	13 8	0	65	375	5 13	4
7	Balekal ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	2	1	0 8	0	19	68	3 9	8	12	137	11 6	9	33	206	6 3	11
8	Manenhalli ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	14	8	0 9	2	46	153	3 3	0	26	326	13 8	7	88	467	5 8	7
9	Tejgin-Balgar ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	1	3	0 10	0	1	2	3 0	0	20	271	13 8	9	22	273	12 6	3
10	Kodsara ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	3	2	0 10	8	7	26	3 11	5	26	359	13 12	11	36	397	10 12	0
11	Hoskop ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	2	1	0 8	0	15	55	3 10	8	8	102	12 12	0	25	158	4 9	4
12	Adkhal ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	1	1	0 14	0	...	...	...	38	460	13 5	4	37	460	12 15	7	
13	Ghatikal ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	15	9	0 9	7	31	193	3 12	3	2	12	6 0	0	68	213	3 8	1
14	Burgikop ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	1	12	0 13	0	25	91	3 3	10	15	1 6	10	8	25	83	3 2	8
15	Hirekal ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	5	2	0 6	5	35	110	3 2	3	1	2	9 0	0	40	114	2 13	7
16	Hangarkhand ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	9	3	0 5	4	...	...	...	15	193	12 13	10	24	196	8 2	8	
17	Gubigod ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	1	11	0 11	0	1	2	3 0	0	12	167	13 14	2	14	169	11 13	8
18	Shelur ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	7	4	0 9	2	49	171	3 7	10	34	466	13 11	4	90	641	7 1	11
19	Kalinhall ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	4	3	0 12	0	36	107	2 15	7	15	1 10	0	0	40	111	2 12	5
20	Matihalli ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	14	9	0 10	3	77	233	3 0	5	80	1,036	12 15	2	171	1,278	7 7	7
21	Yalugar ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 9	58	24	0 6	7	71	232	3 4	3	72	883	12 5	4	201	1,144	5 11	2
22	Mutmard ...		0 14	0 4	8 0	14	0 0	5	2	0 6	5	16	49	3 1	0	21	276	13 2	3	42	327	7 12	7
Total of the 3rd Group ...			...	...	...	159	74	0 7	5	535	1,738	3 4	0	439	5,719	13 0	4	1,133	7,528	6 10	4		
<i>Group IV.</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.						
23	Kansur ...		IV	0 12	0 4	0 0	14	0 0	14	5	0 5	9	83	159	1 14	6	1	5 5	0 0	96	169	1 11	7
24	Girgada ...			0 12	0 4	0 0	14	0 0	6	3	0 8	0	91	265	2 14	7	22	266	13 0	0	119	654	4 10	6
25	Devisar ...	0 12		0 4	0 0	14	0 0	6	4	0 10	8	66	208	3 1	3	52	723	13 14	6	124	930	7 8	0
26	Arehall ...	0 12		0 4	0 0	14	0 0	3	1	0 5	4	68	185	2 11	6	10	2	8 14	3	71	168	2 10	4
27	Shighall ...	0 12		0 4	0 0	14	0 0	6	3	0 8	0	35	101	2 14	2	37	463	13 5	2	78	697	8 2	0
28	Kodgada ...	0 12		0 4	0 0	14	0 0	6	3	0 8	0	46	159	3 5	0	14	185	13 3	5	68	347	5 1	8
29	Mudhall ...	0 12		0 4	0 0	14	0 0	3	1	0 5	4	75	197	2 10	0	1	1 6	0 0	78	199	2 8	10	
30	Hirekal ...	0 12		0 4	0 0	14	0 0	2	1	0 8	0	9	28	3 1	9	23	294	12 14	7	33	313	2 7	9
31	Gavengudi ...	0 12		0 4	0 0	14	0 0	7	3	0 8	10	45	123	2 11	5	20	269	13 7	2	72	394	5 7	7
32	Halkani ...	0 12		0 4	0 0	14	0 0	2	1	0 8	0	27	79	3 14	10	41	541	13 3	1	70	621	8 12	11
33	Malubalgar ...	0 12		0 4	0 0	14	0 0	1	13	0 9	0	9	30	3 5	4	...	...	...	10	30	3 0	0	
Total of the 4th Group ...			...	...	...	56	25	0 7	2	556	1,538	2 12	0	209	2,789	13 5	6	621	4,342	5 4	7		
GRAND TOTAL ...			...	...	...	307	147	0 7	6	1,157	3,404	3 0	4	790	10,411	13 2	10	2,354	14,052	6 3	9		

Q.

Occupied Land of 33 Villages of the Siddapur Taluka.

By Revision Survey.																Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage.		
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
Same details as under former Survey.																	

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 IV.</i>		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.		Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1	Jakuli ...		0 13 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	1		0 8 0	47	94	2 0 0	2	16	8 0 0	60	110	2 2 2
2	Savani ...		0 13 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	8		0 7 1	30	60	2 0 0				39	64	1 10 2
3	Bijankop ...		0 13 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	9		0 7 1	69	170	2 7 6	3	28	9 5 4	81	202	2 7 11
4	Sampikop ...		0 13 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	2		0 8 0	26	60	2 4 11	1	10	0 0 0	28	62	2 3 6
5	Belambi ...		0 13 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	1		0 8 0	39	99	2 8 7	3	30	10 0 0	43	139	3 0 0
6	Hasmama ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	Only waste and Forest.											
7	Bhartanhalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	29		0 6 7	123	260	2 2 1	5	64	12 13 10	156	336	2 2 6
8	Kalali ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	12		0 6 8	68	173	1 15 5	17	233	13 11 4	117	411	3 8 2
9	Kundargi ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	31		0 6 2	82	186	2 4 4	22	305	13 14 7	186	504	3 11 2
10	Vankemani ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0				21	47	2 3 10	1	1	3 10 2	21	48	2 4 7
11	Hanshimana ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	6		0 8 0	41	103	2 8 2				47	106	2 4 1
12	Homodi ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	9		0 8 11	90	191	2 2 0	1	14	14 0 0	100	210	2 1 7
13	Jedigadi ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	1		0 9 0	34	72	2 1 11				36	72	2 0 11
14	Kotemani ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	18		0 6 3	15	36	2 6 5	17	223	13 1 11	60	286	5 5 1
15	Hularmani ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	Only waste and Forest.											
16	Halsikop ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	9		0 7 1	57	100	1 12 1	1	10	10 0 0	67	114	1 11 2
17	Umachgi ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	13		0 7 5	69	167	2 7 4	39	495	13 11 1	120	688	3 9 2
18	Kannur-Hegarni ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	25		0 7 0	94	201	2 2 3	3	4	4 13 7	119	216	1 15 0
19	Kangodbalehad ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	28		0 8 0	72	178	2 7 7	23	300	13 10 2	120	491	4 1 6
20	Bharni ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	37		0 6 1	112	229	2 0 9	5	64	13 12 10	164	307	1 15 11
21	Kalali ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	9		0 7 1	46	117	2 8 8	3	25	8 5 4	56	140	2 8 2
22	Baichgod ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	2		0 8 0	50	116	2 5 1	1	4	4 0 0	53	121	2 4 6
23	Halgod ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0				23	53	2 4 10				23	53	2 4 10
24	Hitalhalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	23		0 6 9	112	303	2 12 0	47	624	13 4 5	185	943	5 1 7
25	Harigada ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	14		0 4 7	47	114	2 6 10	6	74	12 5 4	67	192	3 13 10
26	Kundur ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	23		0 5 2	72	202	2 12 11	12	162	13 9 0	112	373	3 5 8
27	Kanenhalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	20		0 6 5	63	157	2 4 11	21	283	13 7 7	109	443	4 1 9
28	Hiresara ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	21		0 4 7	54	137	2 8 7	18	240	13 5 4	93	333	4 1 11
29	Hitalara ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0				21	39	1 13 9				21	39	1 13 9
30	Kampfi ...		0 12 2	4 0 0	14 0 0	78		0 5 11	215	534	2 7 9	65	870	13 6 2	338	1,433	4 0 1
31	Kusgull ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	18		0 6 2	53	141	2 10 7	35	468	13 5 11	106	616	5 12 0
32	Bidarhalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	8		0 6 0	111	300	2 11 3	3	20	6 10 8	122	323	2 10 4
33	Hasangi ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	47		0 5 9	203	514	2 8 6	47	694	13 4 5	297	1,155	3 14 8
34	Tarhalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	65		0 3 2	217	485	2 3 10	51	672	13 2 10	323	1,169	3 9 11
35	Yadhali ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	6		0 5 4	21	74	2 6 2	7	88	8 4 7	41	184	3 11 8
36	Tolgad ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	22		0 2 11	162	363	2 4 4	19	237	12 7 7	248	679	3 0 0
37	Madangi ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	Lapsed to Forest entirely.											
38	Purat-Bomanhalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	Lapsed to Forest entirely.											
39	Chikoti ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	46		0 5 11	116	245	2 1 10	15	200	13 5 4	177	462	2 9 2
40	Kare-V-Hohalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	17		0 5 8	30	166	2 1 3	5	59	11 12 10	102	231	2 4 2
41	Alvad ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	33		0 5 10	100	224	2 3 10	15	197	13 2 2	148	433	2 14 10
42	Bhuvanahalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	9		0 5 4	35	71	2 0 2				44	74	1 10 11
43	Sirnal ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	16		0 6 0	99	215	2 2 9	3	21	10 5 4	113	252	2 2 2
44	Bhendigeri ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	4		0 8 0	26	46	1 12 6				30	50	1 10 8
45	Belki ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	23		0 4 2	104	212	2 0 7				127	218	1 11 6
46	Whategiri ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	Lapsed to Forest entirely.											
47	Malkop ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	45		0 5 8	59	130	2 3 3	8	105	12 2 0	119	351	2 3 10
48	Ilhalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	24		0 5 4	112	318	1 15 2	7	74	10 9 2	143	300	2 1 7
49	Chavati ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	32		0 8 0	104	201	1 14 11	5	65	13 0 0	141	382	1 0 0
50	Sankadgudi ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	2		0 8 0	21	59	2 13 11	5	67	13 6 5	26	127	4 8 7
	Total of Group IV					813		0 5 11	2,443	7,875	2 4 7	535	6,978	13 0 8	4,826	15,163	2 3 2

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 IV.</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	Kanchikop ...	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0			Only waste and Forest.										
2	Baavankop ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	31	13	0 5 2	79	127	1 9 9					110	140	1 4 4
3	Virapur ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0			Lapsed to Forest entirely.										
4	Ohitgeri ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0			Only waste and Forest.										
5	Ganadhalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0			Lapsed to Forest entirely.										
6	Tetihalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0			Lapsed to Forest entirely.										
7	Togrehalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	57	21	0 5 11	94	176	1 13 11	$\frac{27}{20}$	33	13 15 10		153	230	1 8 1
8	Chalgeri ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	3	1	0 5 4	13	29	1 9 9	1	4	4 0 0		22	34	1 8 9
9	Uchgeri ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	17	9	0 7 6	54	128	2 5 11	3	30	10 0 0		74	166	2 3 11
10	Amatgar ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0			Only waste and Forest.										
11	Balekop ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	41	14	0 5 6	82	165	2 0 2	$\frac{83}{20}$	114	13 14 1		131	268	2 3 9
12	Chiggiri ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0			Only waste and Forest.										
13	Atball ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0			Only waste and Forest.										
14	Bhedasgaon ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	66	20	0 4 10	156	357	2 4 7	$\frac{19}{20}$	17	11 11 7		223	394	1 12 3
15	Tankal ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	7	2	0 4 6	74	195	2 10 2	1	13	12 0 0		82	210	2 8 11
16	Umaohgi ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	2	1	0 8 0	45	100	2 3 7	4	38	9 8 0		51	139	2 11 7
17	Hostot ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	3	2	0 6 0	24	72	3 0 0	6	59	11 12 10		87	134	3 9 11
18	Shanvalli ...		0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0			Lapsed to Forest entirely.										
	Total of the 4th Group ...		...	...	...	333	63	0 5 9	626	1,349	2 2 6	25	303	12 5 1	883	1,740	1 1 6	

Q.—concluded.

occupied land of 18 villages of the Mundgod Petha, Yellapur Taluka.

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
(Same details as under former survey.)																

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.

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.	Area.	Assessment.			Occupied.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Sirsi Taluka—260 Villages.</i>														
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.							
1	Bakanhal ...		1,026	21	306	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	113	
2	Hebati ..		1,434	123	659	185	169	...	...	...	...	...	253	
3	Kirvati ...		868	110	294	109	125	...	...	...	...	...	288	
4	Kupgadi ...		1,377	66	469	32	35	...	...	...	...	...	150	
5	Matihalli ...		711	16	144	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	82	
6	Umodi ...		442	12	105	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	61	
7	Hoskop ...		387	35	107	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	69	
8	Santali...		985	82	364	126	608	...	...	...	...	...	196	
9	Vadla ...		876	76	394	78	60	...	...	...	...	...	120	
10	Bhikanhalli ...		587	20	199	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	77	
11	Somanhalli ...		671	10	105	35	21	...	...	...	...	...	26	
12	Umblokop ...		903	29	95	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	66	
13	Tigni ...		1,927	229	871	97	84	...	...	...	...	...	470	
14	Kadgod ...		675	90	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	
15	Kaotraji ...		1,408	148	776	325	301	...	...	...	...	...	342	
16	Gudnapur ...		872	192	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	
17	Banvasi ...		1,831	285	1,014	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	2,061	
18	Venktaapur ...		960	34	232	127	130	...	...	...	...	...	67	
19	Navangera ...		994	28	364	61	38	...	...	...	...	...	74	
20	Bidarhalli ...		986	31	158	118	91	...	...	...	...	...	88	
21	Gulikatti ...		459	15	92	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	36	
22	Ajarni ...		1,020	125	729	86	66	...	...	...	...	...	374	
23	Yasali ...		508	27	132	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	127	
24	Baalekop ...		523	60	140	46	31	...	...	...	...	...	47	
25	Kerekop ...		952	12	147	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	51	
26	Hnari ...		1,220	45	233	96	46	...	...	...	...	...	128	
27	Balgerkop ...		58	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
28	Belankera ...		809	110	379	33	19	...	...	...	...	...	288	
29	Badangod ...		2,364	200	1,561	76	62	...	...	...	...	...	689	
30	Kalangji ...		995	87	647	44	21	...	...	...	...	...	223	
31	Malanji ...		1,375	95	616	46	37	...	...	...	...	...	250	
32	Danganhalli ...		1,618	75	527	167	126	...	...	...	...	...	222	
33	Bilur ...		1,278	52	269	26	16	...	...	...	...	...	224	
34	Kupli ...		735	21	155	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	146	
35	Vadgera ...		477	14	114	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	78	
36	Tuilkop ...		256	9	90	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	49	
37	Mavinkop ...		265	10	101	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	60	
38	Kotokop ...		406	12	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	
39	Hebli ...		944	36	190	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	25	
40	Surgar ...		227	12	104	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	35	
41	Malalgaon ...		1,895	75	508	67	58	...	...	...	...	...	329	
42	Hudelkop ...		428	19	145	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	65	
43	Mundebail ...		306	18	71	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	12	
44	Bisalkop ...		1,138	55	288	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	353	
45	Halikop ...		399	31	114	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	94	
46	Bugdikop ...		129	4	58	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uninhabited.
47	Sankera ...		485	24	135	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	97	
48	Benga ...		537	23	170	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	136	
49	Yakambi ...		1,222	18	176	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	224	
50	Somanhalli ...		563	4	128	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	
51	Bachgaon ...		1,231	59	306	32	49	...	...	...	...	...	173	
52	Dodanhalli ...		578	20	164	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	73	
53	Narebail ...		928	13	198	100	67	...	...	...	...	...	71	
54	Chippi ...		1,474	25	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	
55	Landkanhalli...		897	20	146	86	83	...	...	...	...	...	119	
56	Pura ...		205	7	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
57	Unnachvalli ...		715	37	183	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	98	
58	Islur ...		1,430	80	639	75	44	...	...	...	...	...	640	
59	Hipanhalli ...		747	12	103	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	140	
60	Gangera ...		277	6	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uninhabited.
61	Huldevansara ...		1,268	15	195	24	39	...	...	...	...	...	123	6 In am acres.
62	Gandhalli ...		728	31	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
63	Jyanmada ...		76	4	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uninhabited.
64	Kalkuni ...		846	16	147	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	230	
65	Putanmana ...		984	7	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	
66	Peleman ...		49	3	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	
67	Manjvall ...		1,235	32	195	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	206	
68	Sirsi ...		2,556	528	919	419	132	...	...	...	...	...	6,614	

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.					By REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	REMARKS.	
			Gross Area, including Inām.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area, including Inām.	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	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.								
211	Mathderi ...	Siras Taluka.	2,408	58	363	87	32	...	...	...	...	...	591	Uninhabited.	
212	Arginmani ...		1,097	23	69	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		99
213	Melin-Vonikeri ...		1,201	33	181	32	10	...	...	...	...	...	...		116
214	Avdal ...		2,628	37	119	45	46	...	...	...	...	...	...		166
215	Muregar ...		1,440	14	102	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		118
216	Hari-Hulekal ...		1,620	20	269	70	18	...	...	...	...	...	...		284
217	Singanhalli ...		885	6	75	23	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		238
218	Bakal ...		2,779	10	224	57	21	...	...	...	...	...	...		297
219	Naksha ...		974	4	107	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		58
220	Kalogar ...		1,506	9	200	33	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		290
221	Mugalkop ...		466	8	...	61	108	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
222	Badgi ...		1,566	8	141	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	...		207
223	Vhasot ...		562	11	69	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		95
224	Navigar ...		1,506	6	130	22	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		240
225	Maniguni ...		1,449	47	217	33	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		365
226	Kambigar ...		609	1	101	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		87
227	Barasguni ...		1,178	1	70	22	37	...	...	...	...	...	...		76
228	Kalogar ...		536	8	49	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		87
229	Kalali ...		1,728	8	161	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		238
230	Tepar ...		3,195	13	270	84	115	...	...	...	...	...	...		358
231	Bugdi ...		620	1	17	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
232	Nakarki ...		935	8	24	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		24
233	Savli ...		1,582	3	85	23	37	...	...	...	...	...	...		70
234	Bengalon ...		3,604	13	242	140	232	...	...	...	...	...	...		180
235	Devanmani ...		2,512	8	65	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		91
236	Sargupi ...		4,027	23	204	33	29	...	...	...	...	...	...		248
237	Devanhalli ...	3,304	37	551	76	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	291		
238	Karur ...	1,385	16	84	36	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	70		
239	Negar ...	2,388	33	259	77	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	296		
240	Jedigade ...	955	3	35	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30		
241	Mandur ...	1,720	59	202	33	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	221		
242	Nilkani ...	705	21	60	32	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	54		
243	Kudargod ...	5,672	31	178	30	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	129		
244	Tolginkeri ...	1,990	5	170	34	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	164		
245	Bedgadi or Nilmani.	1,090	2	41	22	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	57		
246	Sunjogankeri...	1,749	8	109	33	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	68		
247	Mundganmani ...	2,285	20	190	17	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	209		
248	Kulihakal ...	1,698	11	47	13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	29		
249	Kelgin-Nilkani ...	24	...	5	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		
250	Halgadi ...	1,523	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37		
251	Gonsar ...	1,867	9	192	41	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	226		
252	Vanhalli ...	1,217	12	114	52	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	171		
253	Menai ...	2,856	42	228	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	340		
254	Kanunski ...	1,391	11	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105		
255	Balekaimani ...	1,217	13	119	21	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	142		
256	Tenginmudi ...	1,324	3	28	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	49		
257	Kodangoda ...	3,440	46	246	80	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	344		
258	Kalgada or Kanchigadi.	4,196	5	150	27	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	157		
259	Gadihalli ...	3,450	103	69	27	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	51		
260	Songemani ...	2,712	23	137	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	191		
<i>Siddapur Taluka—33 Villages.</i>															
1	Tyagali...		1,011	33	104	47	59	...	...	...	...	...	358		
2	Haltot ...		391	8	29	7	30	...	...	...	...	...	12		
3	Kalgada ...		1,006	14	167	28	60	...	...	...	...	...	302		
4	Kalkatti or Hunshikop.		529	5	89	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	129		
5	Madankal ...		309	3	22	21	38	...	...	...	...	...	40		
6	Kansur ...		433	11	65	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	152		
7	Balekal ...		628	5	33	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	28		
8	Manenhali ...		433	5	88	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	131		
9	Teginbalgar ...		167	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Kodsarn ...		275	5	36	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	114	Uninhabited.	
11	Hoskop ...		170	1	25	21	13	...	...	...	...	...	53		
12	Adkhali ...		255	4	37	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	165		
13	Ghatkal ...		441	6	68	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	90		
14	Sargikop ...		353	2	28	26	41	...	...	...	...	...	33		

APPENDIX Q (C)—continued.

No.	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.							
											Area.	Assessment.			Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.										
15	Hirekai ...		1,038	11	40	24	68	...	...	...	...	...	21			
16	Hangarkhand ...		124	1	24	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	58			
17	Gubigod ...		95	1	14	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	18			
18	Shelur ...		945	18	90	33	137	...	...	...	...	...	164			
19	Kalinhalli ...		153	...	40	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	10			
20	Matihalli ...		2,170	38	171	50	32	...	...	...	...	...	250			
21	Yelugar ...		966	30	201	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	336			
22	Mutmurdi ...		290	25	42	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	41			
23	Kansur ...		404	9	98	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	100			
24	Girgada ...		1,440	10	119	85	176	...	...	...	...	...	91			
25	Dovisar ...		959	18	124	73	46	...	...	...	...	...	194			
26	Arehalli ...		968	2	71	37	80	...	...	...	...	...	26			
27	Sigehalli ...		1,205	16	78	101	136	...	...	...	...	...	130			
28	Kodgada ...		823	13	68	160	111	...	...	...	...	...	106			
29	Mudhalli ...		629	5	73	56	46	...	...	...	...	...	60			
30	Hirekai ...		306	7	33	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	45			
31	Gavengudi ...		1,223	21	72	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	76			
32	Halkani ...		554	13	70	44	25	...	...	...	...	...	152			
33	Malubalgar ...		64	2	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uninhabited		
<i>Yellapur Taluka—50 villages.</i>																	
1	Jakuli ...	Sirsi Taluka.	1,693	6	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
2	Savni ...		1,087	18	39	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Do.
3	Bijankop ...		1,182	3	81	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	Do.
4	Sampikop ...		124	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Do.
5	Belambi ...		1,522	9	43	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	Do.
6	Hasalmana ...		301	...	...	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
7	Bhartanahalli ...		1,931	29	156	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	Do.
8	Kalali ...		703	10	117	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	Do.
9	Kundargi ...		1,271	18	135	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	Do.
10	Vankemani ...		216	1	21	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	Do.
11	Hunshimana ...		401	7	47	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Do.
12	Hemodi ...		3,244	28	100	111	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	Do.
13	Jedigadi ...		484	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Do.
14	Kotemani ...		420	3	50	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	Do.
15	Hularmani ...		335	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
16	Halsinkop ...		574	2	67	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	Do.
17	Umachgi ...		682	23	120	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	Do.
18	Kannur-Hegarni ...		834	1	119	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	Do.
19	Kangod-balehad ...		804	14	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	Do.
20	Bharri ...		1,493	8	154	30	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	Do.
21	Kalali ...		334	4	58	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	Do.
22	Baichgoad ...		658	15	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	Do.
23	Halgod ...		146	3	23	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	Do.
24	Hitalhalli ...		3,470	7	185	113	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	Do.
25	Harigada ...		1,770	59	67	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	Do.
26	Kundur ...		517	7	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	Do.
27	Zanenahalli ...		885	11	109	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	Do.
28	Hiresara ...		640	13	93	58	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	Do.
29	Hitalgara ...		593	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
30	Kampli ...		5,719	142	358	118	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	Do.
31	Kusguli ...		720	21	106	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	Do.
32	Bidahalli ...		873	7	122	63	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	Do.
33	Hasangi ...		2,111	30	297	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	Do.
34	Tariballi ...		3,967	50	323	109	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	Do.
35	Yadhalli ...		219	5	44	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	Do.
36	Toigod ...		2,250	12	203	53	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	Do.
37	Madangi ...		2,914	Lapsed to Forest entirely.				Do.
38	Purat-Bomanhalli ...		1,408	Lapsed to Forest entirely.				Do.
39	Chikoti ...		2,547	59	177	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	Do.
40	Kerevhoashalli ...		1,642	61	103	13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	Do.
41	Alvad ...		1,023	5	143	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	Do.
42	Bhnanahalli ...		789	22	44	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Do.
43	Sirnal ...		3,443	17	118	42	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	Do.
44	Bhendigeri ...		1,368	55	30	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	Do.
45	Belki ...		3,750	33	127	32	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	Do.
46	Whategiri ...		2,207	Lapsed to Forest entirely.				Do.
47	Malkop ...		1,050	10	112	28	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	Do.
48	Hihalli ...		4,681	60	143	27	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	Do.

No. 196 of 1870.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D. ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Mysore District, 10th March 1870.*

SIR,

In the current field season I shall be able to introduce revised rates of assessment into eighteen (18) villages of the Mundgod Mahál of the Yellápur Táluka of North Kánara and into sixty-four (64) villages of the Sirsi Táluka of the same Collectorate; these villages are immediately adjacent to those of the Mundgod Mahál, the settlement of which was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1680, dated 27th April 1868, and the rates of assessment I propose to apply to them are identical with those sanctioned for the adjacent villages by the Resolution above quoted.

2. I shall also be able to introduce revised rates into eighteen villages (18) and hamlets of the Kárwár Táluka of North Kánara, these being the first villages settled below the gháts. I expect to meet the Collector of North Kánara in a day or two in order to confer with him about the rates of assessment which I propose, but as it is desirable that no time should be lost in giving out the revised rates as soon as the Collector and I have agreed upon them, I beg that Government will sanction this, a detailed report being afterwards submitted. In common with all the settlements hitherto made in North Kánara, I anticipate that there will be a considerable immediate increase of revenue in this settlement to the amount of about Rupees thirty thousand (30,000) annually.

Many of these villages have been classed in the current season, and it would have been impossible to have furnished a full report of the rates in time for the introduction of the settlement in the current season.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1358 of 1871.

From

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D. ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NORTH KANARA.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 6th December 1871.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following report in detail on the rates of assessment introduced for the year 1869-70 into 20 villages of the Mundgod Mahalkari's Division of the Yellápur Táluka and into 64 villages forming part of the Sirsi Táluka, sanction to the introduction of which rates was given by Government Resolution No. 1567, dated 29th March 1870.

* * * * *

12. I now come to the Sirsi villages, the first settled in that táluka. These are sixty-four (64) in number, they are contiguous to the south of the Mundgod sub-division and run down along the Dhárwár frontier till the Mysore frontier is met, they form the extreme south-eastern corner of North Kánara, and in the southern part are bounded both on the east and south by Mysore. To the east, both in Dhárwár and the northern part of Mysore, the country is comparatively open and well populated, and there are several fair market towns within easy

reach. The high road from Hubli to Sirsi and Kumta skirts some of these villages at a distance of two or three miles to the north-east, in the south they are intersected by the made road from the market town of Banvasi to Sirsi, and the western villages are within two to four miles of the town of Sirsi, the principal place in these parts.

13. The rice lands in this part of the Sirsi Taluka are, similarly to those in Mundgod, for the most part dependent upon the rainfall, which either descends directly upon the land, or more frequently is led by small water-courses from higher ground. Of superior rice land, bearing a second green crop of some kind or occasional sugarcane, there is a small proportion, of tank irrigation there is not much.

14. The villages along the north-eastern frontier have thus the advantage of vicinity to open well populated country and good markets, the villages near the Hubli and Sirsi road and those on the Banvasi and Sirsi road have advantages as regards communications with one large and one fair market.

15. I have therefore placed all the villages enjoying the above advantages in one group, assessed at the same rates as regards dry-crop and rice as the first group of the Mundgod villages, namely, Rs. 5 for rice and Re. 1 for dry-crop. The villages farther from the road I have placed under the same maximum rates as the second group in Mundgod, namely, Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 0-14-0, respectively, for rice and dry-crop.

16. In these villages we begin to meet with the betelnut and spice gardens, which constitute the most valuable part of the cultivation in the western part of the Sirsi Taluka. First class gardens, however, require a somewhat moisture climate than is met with so far east. I have taken for the garden lands in these villages a maximum rate of Rs. 12 per acre.

17. The following statement shows the recorded occupied area, the gross assessment, remissions, and net collections for these sixty-four (64) villages for the last twenty years :—

Year.	Acres.	Standard assessment.	Permanent reductions.	Remissions, poverty, &c.	Net collections.
	Acres.	Rs.			Rs.
1849-50	13,365	22,107	2,277	364	19,466
1850-51	13,395	22,363	2,127	314	19,922
1851-52	13,434	22,343	1,949	263	20,131
1852-53	13,458	22,371	1,820	199	20,352
1853-54	12,749	22,379	1,787	931	19,661
1854-55	13,457	22,378	1,542	218	20,618
1855-56	13,492	22,471	1,438	178	20,855
1856-57	13,498	22,514	1,401	187	20,926
1857-58	13,505	22,680	1,248	147	21,285
1858-59	13,522	22,729	1,072	127	21,530
1859-60	12,524	22,837	885	104	21,848
1860-61	13,524	22,831	682	34	22,115
1861-62	13,554	22,821	568	23	22,230
1862-63	13,600	22,931	405	...	22,554
1863-64	13,600	22,931	436	...	22,495
1864-65	13,600	22,986	400	...	22,586
1865-66	13,630	22,905	395	...	22,510
1866-67	13,592	22,815	447	...	23,368
1867-68	13,631	23,240	440	...	22,800
1868-69	13,626	23,189	438	385	22,366

18. The whole of these villages appear to have been surveyed about 1822-25, but the revised assessment was only introduced into twenty-one of them in 1823-24. In this statement the areas cannot be much depended upon, at any rate in the latter years, as much land was certainly occupied without being brought to account. The occupied area is recorded as acres 13,365 in the first year of the statement 1849-50, and the realizations at Rs. 19,466; and in the last year, 1868-69, the occupied area appears as acres 13,626 and the net collections at Rs. 22,366. The area remained pretty constant during the whole twenty years; the net collections, however, increased about 15 per cent; while the old accounts for 1860-70 show but acres 13,991 as occupied, the survey accounts for the same year show that acres 22,359 were actually in occupation, so that acres 8,368, or 60 per cent. on the area brought to account, was actually occupied and not brought to account. This amount of encroachment had doubtless been gradually attained and had, together with the great rise in prices of late years, rendered the pressure of the assessment exceedingly light and should have removed all necessity for remissions of any kind.

19. The following shows the general result of the imposition of the rates of assessment detailed in paragraph 14:—

Number of Villages.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.				Total Government Land.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Occupied Land.		Government arable unoccupied waste.		Acres.	Assessment.
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
64	13,991	23,003	22,359	33,187	4,178	2,303	26,537	35,490

20. The following shows the survey area and assessment of occupied land in detail.

	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Dry-crop ...	10,911	5,557	0 8 2
Rice land ...	11,169	24,563	2 3 2
Garden ...	279	3,067	10 15 11

21. The Government unoccupied waste, acres 4,178, bears an assessment Rs. 2,303, or Rs. 0-8-1 average rate per acre; it must therefore be almost without exception dry-crop land, which in these parts is held of minor account. Frequent fallows are necessary in dry-crop land, and its chief value consists in the capability of turning into rice land by levelling and terracing. Both in these villages and in Mundgod nearly all of the land now waste had been occupied and cultivated at no distant time, but fell waste in consequence of the fever which has prevailed during the last ten years.

* 22. The total area of these villages is acres 61,563, of which acres 22,359 were occupied at the time of the settlement in 1870, acres 4,178 consisted of arable assessed waste, and acres 23,978 consist of forest. The population is 11,969, or 124 to the square mile, a larger average than in Mundgod in consequence of the proportion of forest to occupied land being less.

23. I will now show in comparison the result of the settlement now reported upon in the villages of the Mundgod and Sirsi Talukas together, the assessment of which was revised by the Madras authorities in 1822-23, compared with those the assessment of which had been so revised.

24. Out of the villages the settlement of which is now reported on, as before stated, seventeen (17) of those in Mundgod and twenty-one (21) of those in Sirsi had their assessment revised in 1822-23. The assessment was fixed in the following manner: "the *stials* or plots of land were measured and one-third of the gross produce ascertained by actual reaping and measurement, converted into money at equitable and moderate rates, was assumed as the future money assessment."

25. The following statement shows the occupied area, gross assessment, remissions and net collections for thirty-eight (38) villages which—out of those, the subject of this letter—had their assessment thus revised. For convenience sake I will only show every fifth year of the last twenty and the five last years.

* (The above detail only includes occupied land, unoccupied assessed land and Government reserved forests. The total and detail areas above given show a difference of acres 11,045, which is made up by "Kans," which are not assessed but entered as unarable Betta or Forest lands attached to gardens to supply leaves, &c., for manure and miscellaneous unarable land, village sites, tanks, &c. The discrepancy here explained is noticed in the 14th paragraph of the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum appended.)

X723-23131R

D2

Year.	Occupied area.	Gross assessment.	REMISSIONS.		Net collections.
			Permanent reduction.	On account of poverty, &c.	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1849-50	5,206	15,004	3,196	160	11,648
1853-54	5,080	15,126	2,592	76	12,458
1858-59	4,327	15,311	1,574	37	13,700
1863-64	5,768	15,395	642	...	14,753
1864-65	6,225	15,510	614	1	14,895
1865-66	6,221	15,434	610	...	14,824
1866-67	6,220	15,401	630	...	14,771
1867-68	6,241	15,572	614	...	14,958
1868-69	6,197	15,597	708	...	14,889
1869-70	6,845	...	...	...	14,996

26. The last year 1869-70 is the year in which the survey rates of assessment were introduced; the entry under the head "Net Collections Rs. 14,996" shows merely the sum stated as that which would have been collected if the survey rates had not been substituted for those hitherto in force.

In 1869-70 acres 6,845 are recorded as the area actually occupied, an increase of nearly 1,000 acres over the area of the preceding year. I doubt exceedingly if any actual increase of occupation took place in the year before the settlement; it is, I think, more probable that some of the encroachments were brought to account here and there by the Shanbogs. The net sum for collection, it will be observed, appears increased by only Rs. 107. While acres 6,845 appear as occupied in 1869-70 according to the village and district accounts, acres 13,246 were ascertained by the survey to be actually in occupation in the next year, divided under the following heads. I must note that no detail of the different kinds of occupied land is available in the old accounts for 1869-70:—

	According to the old accounts.	According to the survey records.
	Acres.	Acres.
Rice land	6,845	6,870
Dry-crop		6,277
Garden		99
Total ... ..	.....	13,246

This amount of encroachment or concealed cultivation, acres 6,401, amounts to 93 per cent. of the area actually returned as occupied and bearing assessment Rs. 14,996. On the occupied area of 1849-50 acres 5,206, the net collections Rs. 11,648, give an average rate over all of Rs. 2-3-9. In 1868-69, the last year in which the collections were actually made on the old accounts, the recorded occupied area was 6,197 and the net collections Rs. 14,889, the average rate per acre being Rs. 2-8-5. The area occupied as ascertained by our survey was acres 13,246 and the assessment according to the survey Rs. 20,402, or an average rate over all of Rs. 1-8-8.

27. The following statement shows the distribution of the land recorded as occupied in 1868-69, and that recorded by the survey in the following year, that of settlement. No detail of the area and assessment according to the old accounts is available for the year of settlement; the total sums only can be obtained:—

	OLD ACCOUNTS.			SURVEY ACCOUNTS.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Rice land	5,708	13,636	2 6 3	6,870	16,195	2 5 8
Dry-crop	447	...	...	6,277	3,114	0 8 0
Garden	42	625	14 14 7	99	1,091	11 0 4
Additional assessment on account of encroachments.	...	628	...	...	...	...
Total	6,197	14,889	2 6 2	13,246	20,400	1 8 8

Under the old system the assessment of dry-crop land, or "Hakal" as it is called, is supposed to be included in that of the adjacent rice land is not separately shown.

28. I would request attention to the above shown average rates. Those of the old accounts are the rates fixed by the Madras revision, nearly 50 years ago; these rates are stated to have been fixed at the proportion of one-third of the gross produce. I have not been able to obtain any return of prices as far back as 1823, the year in which the revised rates were fixed, or any earlier than 1840 when prices were very low. But it is not too much to assume that the prices of 1820 in parts of the country so remote from communications as the neighbourhood of Sirsi and Mundgod were not one-third of what they now range at; the equivalent in money at present values of the Madras rates averaging Rs. 2-5-3 per acre, would therefore on rice land not be less than Rs. 7; and the survey assessment on land averaging under the Madras rates Rs. 2-5-8 per acre on the same assumption will not be more than one-ninth of the gross produce, which is, I imagine, about the real average proportion.

29. The following shows the relative proportion of the old and new assessment in the forty-six (46) villages, the assessment of which was not revised in 1823:—

	BY OLD ACCOUNT.			BY SURVEY ACCOUNT.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Rice land	} 6,198	12,090	...	} 6,394	13,540	2 1 0
Garden					1,997	10 14 7
Dry-crop					3,492	...	5,967	3,128	0 8 5
Additional assessment for encroachments.	...	356	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,690	12,626	1 4 10	12,544	18,665	1 7 10

No separate detail of the assessment on different kinds of land exists under the old accounts.

30. Thus the average old rate over all the occupied land in these villages was Rs. 1-4-10 against a similar average of Rs. 2-6-2 in the villages in which the Madras revision took effect. The survey assessment on the whole (84) eighty-four villages averages Rs. 1-8-3 per acre over all. These figures will, I trust, sufficiently show the great moderation of the present assessment compared with what it was thought equitable to impose 50 years ago.

31. There is no doubt that the survey rates in the case of these settlements might have been pitched somewhat higher. The standard for the above ghat assessment was adopted from 1864 to 1867 when the country was in a very depressed condition from the fever which had infested it for some few years back; there is now a marked improvement in this respect, but it is, I think, on the whole advisable to adhere to one general standard in parts of the same district, making due allowance for permanent local advantages as far as they can be estimated. A uniform standard for taxation has great advantages in simplifying future adjustments and revisions on the expiration of the time for which the present assessment is fixed.

32. These villages are assessed at very much the same standard as those of the adjacent Dhárwár District were settled upon 20 to 25 year ago when prices were much lower and communications were much less perfect. The contiguous taluka of Mysore, Sorab, was settled under my control in the year now current. We there found much higher rates of assessment hitherto prevailing, and on rice lands we adopted maximum rates varying from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 5-8-0, or, in round number, 25 per cent. higher than those adopted in the villages under report. For the garden lands a maximum of Rs. 20 per acre was adopted, and this apparently high rate in many cases caused a large reduction of assessment. In Mysore, moreover, a "Halut" or excise is levied on all betelnut exported over the frontier of the province, and this levy as actually collected does not amount to less than Rs. 25 per acre over all.

33. In fifteen (15) of these villages under report are found kans or tracts of jungle generally in the immediate vicinity of villages, containing wild products of some value, "Maree" trees, from which toddy is drawn, a little wild pepper and coffee, and some other minor jungle products. Some of these kans were regularly occupied and entered as forming part of a "Wurg" or "Khatch" with an assessment fixed upon them; others were unoccupied. The assessment of all these kans was revised on the best information procurable, according to the area and the number of trees giving produce they were estimated to contain, the following shows the area and assessment of these kans under the old and new assessment, showing separately those occupied and not occupied.

	Area.	Old Asses- ment.	New Assessment
		Rs.	Rs. a p.
Occupied	2,614	309	559 8 0
Unoccupied... ..	613	...	241 0 0

The right of collecting jungle produce in unoccupied kans will be sold by auction annually, should the selling rate on each for a series of years show a much lower average than the assessment fixed upon it, a lower permanent rate may be then imposed. From the right in these kans granted to the occupant, the timber is specially excluded. The occupant is not permitted to cut down a single tree.

34. This concludes my statement in relation to the details of this settlement; it only remains to recommend that the usual guarantee of the rates for 30 years be given by Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Names of 64 Villages of the Sirsi Taluka in which the Survey Assessment was introduced in 1867-70.

Class.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Class.	Number.	Names of Villages.
Class I. { Dry-crop maximum rate Re. 1. Rice land " " Rs. 5.	1	Bunkunal.	Class II. { Dry-crop maximum rate Re. 0-14-0. Rice land " " Rs. 4-8-0.	1	Chundgeri.
	2	Habbutti.		2	Kundraji.
	3	Kirwutti.		3	Hulgudi.
	4	Kupgudi.		4	Undgeh.
	5	Mutihuli.		5	Kyadikop.
	6	Umđi.		6	Murgundi.
	7	Hoskop.		7	Pharsi.
	8	Suntwuli.		8	Sugaam.
	9	Wdul.		9	Kankop.
	10	Bhikunhuli.		10	Hulsinkop.
	11	Somunhuli.		11	Kulkop.
	12	Umblekop.		12	Kuli.
	13	Tigni.		13	Kunkapur.
	14	Kudgod.		14	Kulkurdi.
	15	Kuntraji.		15	Mudurwalli.
	16	Gundnapur.		16	Hudulgi.
	17	Bunwasi.		17	Bhasi.
	18	Vyenkatapur.		18	Tuwudgop.
	19	Nuwangeri.		19	Chikdugli.
	20	Bidurhuli.		20	Harogop.
	21	Gulikati.		21	Bengli.
	22	Ujurni.		22	Kulgundikop.
	23	Yesleh.		23	Kop.
	24	Buslekop.		24	Wadinkop.
	25	Kerkop.		25	Nurur.
	26	Husri.		26	Lingnamutti.
	27	Belgerikop.		27	Mughuwalli.
	28	Balunkersi.		28	Gudgeri.
	29	Buntungod.		29	Uplukop.
	30	Kulungi.		30	Suhurahulli.
	31	Malunji.		31	Mundgihulli.
			32	Nurkulkop.	
			33	Kube.	

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 3538 of 1871.

From

M. J. SHAW-STEWART, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Kánara;

To

W. H. HAVELOCK, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

*Kánara Collector's Office,
Kárwár, 12th December 1871.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit report from the Revenue Survey Commissioner on the rates introduced into certain villages in the Yellápur and Sirsi Tálukas.

2. I received on the 9th instant your endorsement No. 5460, dated the 2nd instant, forwarding copy of your letter of the same date to the Revenue Survey Commissioner. The receipt of this letter made it perplexing to know what course to adopt. On the one side there was the illegality of levying for more than one year assessment imposed under Section 25 of the Bombay Survey Act until the sanction of the Governor in Council shall have been obtained thereto, and, on the other hand, there were the bad effects to be dreaded of any retrograde step in the work of assessment and indeed the injury that would result to the people no less than to Government from allowing an obstacle of such a purely technical nature to interfere with the land settlements made by competent authority and to which there was every reason to anticipate that Government would accord its sanction.

3. Under these circumstances I had determined to take upon myself the responsibility of making the demand in these villages (so far as the first instalment is concerned) at the revised rates introduced last year and to ask Government for an indemnity against any legal liability that I might thereby incur. I trust that this course will be approved. If Government determines that the levy during the current year of the revised rates is not legal in consequence of its sanction not being asked for till so late a period, the matter can be adjusted by a proportional reduction in the subsequent instalments. Under ordinary circumstances the delay in obtaining the sanction of Government would not have been of much importance; but having regard to the strong feelings of the people of Kánara, the possibility should not be lost sight of, that they may take advantage of any apparent illegality to go to law.

4. The instalment of the 15th instant will, therefore, be levied according to the revised rates of last year, now submitted for sanction.

5. The enclosed report from Colonel Anderson was received on the 10th instant, and, under the circumstances stated above, it is manifestly necessary that it should be forwarded without loss of time. I have, however, a few remarks to make on the subject.

(1) Government Resolution No. 1567, dated 29th March 1870, sanctioned the introduction of revised rates into 18 villages only of the Mundgod Mahál. But the Revenue Survey Commissioner seems to have introduced them into 20 villages, and now proposes the rates of these 20 villages for sanction.

(2) I recommend the rates proposed for sanction, and have no remarks to make as regards the classification which seems well considered.

(3) In paragraph 23rd Colonel Anderson describes the principles on which the assessment was revised and fixed in 1822-23. It is not, however, out of place to remark that in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Government of Madras to the Board of Revenue, No. 268, dated 28th March 1828, it is stated as follows:—

“This principle is admitted to be erroneous and appears to have been modified in practice. It should, however, be borne in mind that although it was formerly in some instances the practice to fix one unvarying portion of the produce as the assessment on all lands indiscriminately, the rule has in fact been nominal, as the quantity of the land held by the rayat, although described in the Sirkár accounts as one cawny, was in reality two or more in proportion to the poorness of the soil, the expense of cultivation, &c., and it is probable that Mr. Harris's assessment was regulated with reference to this custom; for, unless it was, it could hardly have been generally levied.”

This consideration, as stated by the Government of Madras, appears to affect the comparisons of rates made in paragraph 27 of the report.

(4) Ten of the suits filed against the Revenue Survey Commissioner and Collector are about lands included in the settlement now reported on. The suit that I propose to take as one of the leading suits (No. 181) brought by Ramachandarao Isloor is about the assessment of the village of Biddarhully, No. 20, Class I, of the Sirsi list.

(5) Petitions have been submitted to you and referred to me for report complaining of the way in which the grazing lands of the large village of Banvashi were sold to individuals at the Settlement of 1870. Investigation is in progress and the case will be reported on.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. J. SHAW-STEWART,
Collector of Kánara.

No. 47 of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

Camp Rahuri, 5th January 1872.

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., received through the Collector of Kánara, for the settlement of 20 villages in the Mundgod Petha of the Yellápur Táluka, and 64 villages of the Sirsi Táluka, of which lists are duly appended.

2. It appears that Colonel Anderson had, in Government Resolution No. 1567, dated 29th March 1870, received sanction for temporary introduction of revised rates into 18 villages of Mundgod; whereas the operation has been extended to 20 villages. Though it is not stated, it appears probable that the 2 extra villages referred to in clause 1 of paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter No. 3538, dated 13th ultimo, are included in the three uninhabited villages which might, at the time of Colonel Anderson's previous report, have escaped attention.

3. The Revenue Commissioner begs to express his general concurrence in the settlement recommended by Colonel Anderson, and approved by the Collector of Kánara, Mr. Shaw-Stewart.

4. Unfortunately, the imperfect state of the revenue records in Kánara as regards cultivated area precludes any very precise comparison between the incidence of the former and the proposed assessments. But in his 5th paragraph Colonel Anderson has shown the acreage as recorded for 17 out of the 20 villages during 20 years from 1849-50 to 1868-69, the assessment, permanent reduction and remissions, and the balance actually collected. The last mentioned sum increased from Rs. 4,013 in 1849-50 to Rs. 5,149 in 1868-69.

5. From paragraph 7, it will be gathered that the total Government land in the 20 villages is 4,409 acres assessed at Rs. 6,951, and that after deducting 978 acres assessed at Rs. 751 representing Government arable waste unoccupied, there remains an occupied area of 3,431 acres, assessed at Rs. 5,880, showing an increase over the figures of the old accounts of 938 acres and Rs. 684 of assessment. The statement immediately following in the report shows the total area under garden, rice land, and dry-crop, and the rates under each head.

6. It appears to the undersigned a regrettable omission that in these reports the area of cultivation under the three heads of rice, dry-crop, and garden land should not be shown under each village. There is no way of judging from these papers how much of the cultivation of a separate village is rice, and how much dry-crop, or how much being waste has left room for extension of cultivation. Taking the greater portion of the 978 acres of unoccupied land as dry-crop, it leaves in addition to the 1,333 recorded as dry-crop a very moderate proportion of what in the Konkans is called warkas, and though the rates for rice are moderate, those for dry cultivation appear rather high. Though the dry cultivation in the Báleglát is not so completely worked out of fertility as that below the ghát, yet Colonel Anderson has mentioned that the dry cultivation is carried on by frequent fallowing. The Collector has, however, raised no objection, and it is presumed Colonel Anderson has found the small area of dry cultivation available can bear without difficulty the assessment imposed.

7. In paragraph 16 of Colonel Anderson's report will be found the recorded area of cultivation and the net collections after deducting permanent and temporary remissions in the 64 villages of the Sirsi Táluka, for 20 years from 1849-50 to 1868-69.

8. From paragraph 18 it will be gathered that the total Government land in the 64 villages is 26,537 acres assessed at Rs. 35,490, and that after deducting 4,178 acres assessed at Rs. 2,303, representing Government arable waste unoccupied, there remains an occupied area of 22,359 acres assessed at Rs. 33,187, shewing an increase over the figures of the old accounts of 8,368 acres and Rs. 10,184 of assessment. The statement immediately following in the report shows the total area under garden rice land and dry-crop and the rates under each head.

9. The Revenue Commissioner has no objection to the rates except that as stated regarding the 20 villages of Mundgod the dry-crop rates appear rather high, and the more so in this case, that their average is higher in proportion to the average for rice which is a trifle lower than in the Mundgod villages. Perhaps Colonel Anderson anticipates the conversion of a good deal of this dry-crop land into rice, and if in doing this the people can still retain sufficient dry-crop land for the wants of themselves and their cattle, the rates may be after all sufficiently moderate.

10. The figures in paragraph 21 of the report induce the Revenue Commissioner to revert to the remarks in his 6th paragraph. After deducting from 61,563 acres of total area the 22,359 acres of occupied land and the 4,178 acres of arable unoccupied land, the balance does not correspond with the figures shown for forest as it does for the 20 Mundgod villages discussed in Colonel Anderson's paragraph 9. The discrepancy is probably capable of explanation, but had there been the details which are stated in paragraph 6 of this report to be desirable, a test could at once have been applied.

11. In paragraph 32 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner explains the measures introduced for the "kans" or tracts of jungle in 15 villages producing toddy, pepper, coffee and some other minor jungle products. Of these "kans" 2,614 are occupied, 613 are unoccupied.

12. On the subject of these "kans" which are a peculiarity of a certain part of the Kánara District, the Revenue Commissioner would have been glad to see some remarks submitted for the information of Government by the Collector. It is presumed that the revised assessment on the occupied tracts proposed by Colonel Anderson is suitable, and his plan for offering the unoccupied tracts to annual auction will probably afford a criterion of their future value. In this case also the area included in each village would not have been devoid of interest. Government will observe "that from the right in these kans granted to the occupant, the timber is specially excluded. The occupant is not permitted to cut down a single tree."

13. Referring to paragraphs 9 and 21 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report, it will be observed that relative to the cultivated area, the population is very dense. Thus though including the forest land the population of the 20 villages is only 79 per square mile, yet if that forest which is only traversed to a certain extent under authority of the Forest Department for grazing be deducted, the population is about 300 to the square mile of culturable area. So also, in the 64 villages of Sirsi, though if, as may be safely assumed, the total area of 61,563 acres is correct, the average per mile is 124; yet if the population per mile be calculated on the culturable area shown, that is 22,389 acres occupied and 4,178 acres available for cultivation, the population of that area will be about 290 per square mile.

14. Reviewing in the same way the figures in paragraph 39 of Colonel Anderson's report for 46 villages in the Kárwár Táluka, submitted with the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum No. 946, dated 13th March 1871, the proportion of population for the whole area of 201 square miles of 54 per square mile rises, by deducting the enormous forest area not available for cultivation, to quite 500 per square mile.

15. There is no record for ready reference which will enable the Revenue Commissioner to compare with the statistics of the Mundgod or Sirsi villages those of an adjoining táluka in Dhárwár or Mysore, but the villages in the Kárwár Táluka afford a subject for reasonable comparison with the statistics of the Sooba Petha of the Ratnágiri Táluka which contains the town of Ratnágiri with more than 10,000 inhabitants. By reference to the survey reports submitted to Government with memorandum from the undersigned, No. 693, dated 9th February 1870, it will be seen that the population of the district under report was 61,624 souls, exhibiting an increase of 64 per cent. on the return rendered forty years previously. The area of the district is roughly $28 \times 18 = 504$ miles. But of this the greater portion as in Kánara, if not forest, is useless hill side, and the area for comparison must be quite differently obtained.

16. There is not a regular statement of culturable and unculturable area for the entire 95 villages under report, but there is a statement of cultivated area of rice and varkas for 21 villages in order to afford comparison with the papers of Lieutenant Dowell, who had taken the trouble to give these particulars; and there are figures for the entire number of villages from which the area may be deduced.

17. The total rice cultivation in the 95 villages is 9,927 acres, and probably nearly one thousand acres more might be added for garden cultivation, but for the sake of comparison the net cultivation will be taken at 10,000 acres.

18. In paragraph 12 of Colonel Waddington's report the whole area of warkas is stated to be 140,222 acres, of which 54,246 have been deducted "as kharab." This leaves 85,976 acres of culturable warkas. The Revenue Commissioner cannot ascertain from the papers how many of these acres are cultivated, but the assessment on the portion cultivated is entered as Rs. 15,178. In the 21 villages for which these particulars are given separately, the culturable area of warkas is shown at 13,193 acres, or about 4 acres of warkas to one of rice and garden land, and it may be estimated that not less than forty or fifty thousand acres of the entire culturable area of warkas are under cultivation.

19. Reverting to the 85,976 acres of warkas and 10,000 acres of wet cultivation, total 96,000 acres of culturable land, the population will be found to be only 150 to the square mile. This particular district of Ratnágiri is held to be so thickly populated that 20 years ago Major Wingate, the head of the Survey Department, considered the district too poor to support its population, and the present head of the Survey Department, Northern Division, Colonel Francis, has considered the subject sufficiently important to induce him to make some humane and judicious considerations for the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants.

20. The superior capacity of the small culturable area in Kárwár to support a population so much larger than that of the over-populated district of Ratnágiri is doubtless derived from

the great comparative extent and quality of its rice cultivation, which is far superior to any of the dry-crop of the washed-out soil of those regions; and the same cause enables the cultivators in Mundgod and Sirsi to pay about Rs. 2-14-0 per head per annum to the land revenue, and in the 46 Kárwár villages to pay Rs. 3-12-0 per head per annum, while the Ratnágiri Táluka ryots pay less than 1 rupee, as was pointed out in paragraph 6 of report, from this office No. 693, dated 9th February 1870. The Kárwár 46 villages have about 90 acres of rice and garden to every 100 of population; while the Ratnágiri Petha villages have less than 20 to every 100 souls, the difference being supplemented imperfectly by the large area of dry-crop.

21. These facts will, the undersigned hopes, not be devoid of some value and interest to Government. They are not intended to throw doubt on the assessment in which concurrence has already been expressed, except that the Revenue Commissioner would have preferred to see where practicable a rather larger area assigned for dry-crop cultivation and the rate made rather lower.

22. There is, however, one deduction from the facts which the Revenue Commissioner thinks should command attention.* It does not appear probable that the people in the Kánara villages could largely extend their rice cultivation with advantage to themselves, and at the same time keep up that cultivation already in existence, but their actual village area inclusive of culturable waste is so small that progress in agricultural prosperity appears likely in a great measure to depend upon facility for grazing in the neighbouring forests, so as to keep up as large a stock as possible of cattle for agricultural purposes, and for manure, without which neither rice nor any other production will come to perfection. In the same way a liberal treatment of the cultivators as regards wood for their houses, for agricultural implements, and firewood, and especially in allowing "Betta" for the spice gardens in Sirsi, should be exercised by the Survey and Forest Departments.

23. Adverting to paragraphs 2 to 4 of Mr. Shaw-Stewart's covering report, the Revenue Commissioner does not quite understand what real grounds of difficulty existed at the time of writing. Copy of letter from the undersigned to Colonel Anderson, No. 5479, dated 2nd December 1871, is appended. If the Collector had availed himself of the permission accorded in Government Resolution No. 4908, dated 2nd October 1871, to postpone collections of the 1st instalment until 15th February 1871, there would appear to have been sufficient time to obtain the requisite sanction of Government on Colonel Anderson's detailed report, which is now submitted without delay for consideration.

24. Adverting to clause 3 of the remarks included in paragraph 5 of Mr. Shaw-Stewart's reports, the Revenue Commissioner cannot pretend to solve the intricacies of the Kánara Bijwarri assessment. It certainly does not appear likely that the Madras Government ever took as a cash assessment one-third the value of the crop, and though Colonel Anderson's proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ th value of the crop represented by his proposed assessment is quite logically deduced from his figures, the Revenue Commissioner ventures to think in the interests of Government that this estimate is rather under-drawn, and that the assessment really represents a suitable proportion between the two extremes of about $\frac{1}{3}$ th or $\frac{1}{4}$ th falling above and below according to varying circumstances and varying seasons.

25. The question of the suits referred to in clause 4 of paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter has been already before Government, who have ruled in Resolution No. 5136, dated 14th October 1871, the mode in which they should be defended against actions at law. Adverting to the latter part of paragraph 2 of the said Resolution, the inquiry as to the power of the Collector of Kánara to issue the Cowl (Suit No. 18) in Fasli 1233, or the extent to which the said Cowl and similar ones may be respected by Government, does not appear to have been finally decided, but it is presumed such cases need not interfere with the general settlement, but can be treated on their separate merits as brought to notice.

26. A reply from the Collector, it will be seen, is still awaited on the complaint regarding the way in which the grazing lands of the large village of Banvashi were sold to individuals at the settlement of 1870. Colonel Anderson's proposals do not appear to treat of the subject of grazing grounds apart from the forest in which, it is understood, most of the grazing in Kánara is included. It is a subject on which Government may probably be pleased to call for the opinions of the Collector and Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

27. It is suggested that the Survey Department be requested to prepare the notification to be published by Government for sanction of the rates which may be approved, mentioning the period of commencement and duration of the settlement.

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

*Extract paragraph 8 from the Survey Commissioner S. D.'s Memorandum
No. 662, dated 29th May 1872.*

8. Banvashi is not a village in which any special concession is called for on account of a large increase to the assessment consequent on the introduction of the Survey Settlement. It

is one of the exceptional cases in Kánara of a village in which the introduction of the settlement has actually effected a reduction of assessment; according to the old rates the assessment was Rs. 1,354 in the year of settlement 1869-70, and according to the survey rates Rs. 1,308.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1275.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1872.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 47, dated 5th January 1872, submitting, with his remarks, a correspondence relative to the final introduction of the Survey Settlement into twenty villages in the Mundgod Petha of the Yellápur, and sixty-four villages of the Sirsi, Táluka in the Kánara Collectorate; and suggesting that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., be requested to prepare the necessary notification for publication in the *Government Gazette*, after the Survey rates are approved and sanctioned by Government.

RESOLUTION.—The reports of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., and the Collector of Kánara are not so full and clear as they might be; but Mr. Havelock appears to have gone very thoroughly into the details as far as the papers before him permitted. On a careful consideration of the facts submitted, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the final introduction of the rates into the twenty villages in the Mundgod Petha of the Yellápur, and sixty-four villages of the Sirsi, Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate for the usual period of thirty years. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., should prepare the necessary Notification for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

2. The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., after consulting the Collector of Kánara and Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., is requested to be good enough to furnish a full report on the subject mentioned in his 26th paragraph.

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1567.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1870.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 1870, soliciting sanction to the introduction of revised rates of assessment in certain villages noted in the margin situated in the Kánara Collectorate; and stating that after conferring with the Collector of the District, a detailed report on the subject would be made.

18 villages in the Mundgod Mahál.	
64 villages in the Sirsi Táluka.	
18 villages and hamlets in the Kstrwár Táluka.	

RESOLUTION.—Colonel Anderson's proposals are sanctioned.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 92 of 1873.

From
COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D. ;

To
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
 Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office, Kaldgi Districts,
 Almela, 21st January 1873.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment in thirty-nine (39) villages of the Sirsi Táluka, into sixty-four villages of which táluka the settlement was introduced in 1869-70 and reported on in detail in my letter No. 1358 of the 6th December 1871. The rates of assessment there explained received the final sanction of Government by Resolution No. 1275, dated 19th March 1872.

2. The thirty-nine (39) villages, the revision of the assessment of which is now in question, are contiguous to those the rates in which were sanctioned by Government as stated above. A map in which the villages already settled and also those the subject of this letter are shown is appended. The thirty-nine (39) villages now under report are, it will be seen, situated on the whole to the westward of the villages already settled; they are intersected by, or are in the immediate vicinity of, the great high road from Hubli to Sirsi and Kumta, or its branches, one diverging to Harihar and communicating with the town of Hángal and all the southern part of the Dhárwár Collectorate, and the other with the market town of Banvashi.

3. The tract under discussion extends up to within two miles of the eastern side of the town of Sirsi; one village again is situated to the west of Sirsi, but at no great distance from the road to Kumpta. The town of Sirsi has not been measured yet. Measuring operations near this place were stopped about three years ago in consequence of the whole of the establishments employed there falling sick, though in previous years they had not been especially unhealthy. I have not thought it expedient to proceed with measuring in that vicinity since, preferring to employ the available men for the present in other parts where their services are at least as much required, and where a better repute for healthiness exists for the time.

4. As regards communications these villages have all great advantages. None are at any great distance from a high road, and many of them are either close to, or actually intersected by, one. There is a large transit of traffic on all these roads, especially that between Hubli and the coast. Finally, there are large markets available at Sirsi and Banvashi, besides minor markets of less importance, within easy reach. As regards rice and supári, however, the people are to a great extent independent of markets, as dealers in those articles generally peregrinate the country at the proper season and buy at the producer's own doors. Accessibility of a village is, however, evidently an advantage, as preventing an undue lowering of prices from want of competition.

5. The tract of villages under discussion is essentially a rice and garden country. The dry-crop lands are of inferior consequence, producing none of the better kinds of grain; rági is the only food grain ordinarily met with; a small quantity of kulti, til (sesamum) and castor-oil seed is grown in addition. Dry-crop lands are ordinarily fallowed in some cases, it is stated, every third year, in some in alternate years, but in other cases the people deny that they fallow at all. The fact is that it is a question of manuring or not—without manuring fallows are necessary to restore the soil, with it they are not necessary.

6. The fall of rain, as generally in North Kánara, is abundant, and the rice lands are even productive when depending on direct rainfall and drainage from higher lands. In low moist situations and under tanks a crop of sugarcane is obtained in rotation off rice lands, as is usual in the adjacent rice country in Dhárwár, and a second crop of pulse is obtainable off land of this kind when sugarcane is not grown.

7. In the villages approaching Sirsi and about and to the west of Islur superior garden cultivation flourishes. Supári, cocoanuts, and black pepper all grow to perfection. This land is watered partly from tanks and partly from the natural moisture in the low situations in which the best gardens are ordinarily met with.

8. All these villages were measured in the survey of about 1824, so far as regarded the cultivated lands and lands fit for cultivation, both wet land and dry-crop, but no revision of assessment was attempted in any of these villages, as was done in part of the Mundgod Mahál and in a portion of the villages of Sirsi already settled. The old assessment remained in force; it was supposed to be placed entirely on the wet land, every cultivator of which had the privilege of cultivating, if he chose, some dry land without any additional or special assessment on it. Such land was called "Hukul" and "Kumuki hukul." A similar system of assessing the wet land only existed before the survey settlement in the adjacent tálukas of Dhárwár, and is also

common in all the adjacent parts of Mysore before the introduction of the survey settlement. This "Hukul" system was abolished by the Collector of North Kánara in 1868-69, and the collection of a separate assessment on dry land directed. In cases of new land of any description being required for cultivation, it was inspected and measured by a karkun called a Revenue Inspector, and a rate proposed similar to that prevailing in adjacent lands, which rate was subject to the confirmation of the Collector.

9. The assessment was entirely on the *wurg* or *khateh*, though here the survey of 1824 allowed the identification of the situation and legitimate area of the lands of each *wurg*. It has never been the practice in Kánara to allow resignations of parts of *wurgs*; on this point the greatest strictness prevailed from early times of British rule, induced by the fear of losing hold of the small existing tangible means of identifying lands and holdings, and thus affording evident additional facilities for fraud, for when the assessment was in the lump on the whole *wurg* or *khateh*, who was to tell that the reduction of assessment granted for resigned land represented in any degree the fair share of the land resigned? Consequently the practice in North Kánara has been from the first to accept resignations of whole *wurgs* or of nothing at all.

10. The following statement shows the recorded area of occupied land, the permanent and casual remissions, and the actual collections for the last twenty-one years. No separate data for the respective areas of garden, rice, and dry-crop land are stated to be available:—

Year.	Area occupied.	Permanent remissions.	Casual remissions.	Net collection.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1851-52 ...	4,687	363	...	6,651
1852-53 ...	4,695	328	...	6,722
1853-54 ...	4,702	320	6	6,787
1854-55 ...	4,705	298	5	6,843
1855-56 ...	4,707	298	20	6,848
1856-57 ...	4,864	313	3	6,990
1857-58 ...	4,870	266	2	7,058
1858-59 ...	4,908	305	45	7,132
1859-60 ...	4,926	260	43	7,224
1860-61 ...	4,926	189	43	7,362
1861-62 ...	4,935	201	43	7,385
1862-63 ...	4,951	108	43	7,524
1863-64 ...	4,951	92	43	7,489
1864-65 ...	4,946	114	43	7,513
1865-66 ...	4,948	114	43	7,481
1866-67 ...	4,957	98	47	7,448
1867-68 ...	4,954	96	25	7,581
1868-69 ...	4,948	99	4	7,667
1869-70 ...	4,951	138	4	7,661
1870-71 ...	4,951	130	4	7,704
1871-72 ...	4,951	49	...	7,523

11. The first point to be noticed in this statement is the absence during late years of the fluctuations in the figures of area and collection which may be found in most districts except Kánara. In 1851-52, acres 4,687 appear as occupied and Rs. 6,651 as collected; in 1861-62, acres 4,935 appear as occupied and Rs. 7,385 as collected; in these ten years a small increase under both heads was effected, and a reduction under the head of remissions; 1871-72 shows acres 4,951 as occupied and Rs. 7,523 as collected—an increase of acres 16 in the occupied area and Rs. 138 in the realized revenue during the decade. The increase of revenue, small as it is, evidently dates from about 1868-69, and is probably due to the partial carrying out the Collector's orders, alluded to in paragraph 8 above, for bringing all dry-crop land actually cultivated under assessment.

12. It may be readily supposed that beyond the record of the amount actually collected, the figures in the above statement are not to be trusted. The revenue accounts for 1871-72 showed acres 4,951 as actually occupied; the returns made out at the time of the classification in the very same year giving the following result as regards land in occupation—

	Acres.			
Garden land	301
Rice land	4,225
Dry-crop land	3,051
				7,577

giving an area of acres 2,626 not brought to account at all, or 53 per cent. of the area actually recorded as occupied. It is unfortunate that there is no data whatever to enable any approximation even to be made as to the respective proportion of garden, rice, and dry-crop in this excess of area.

13. For these villages I propose to adopt rates precisely similar to those already introduced into the adjacent villages, as stated in my letter No. 1358 of the 6th December last, paragraphs 12 to 16. For thirty-two (32) villages well situated as regards communications, I propose a maximum of Rs. 5 for rice and Re. 1 for dry-crop; this results in an average assessment in these villages on the occupied rice and dry-crop, respectively, of Rs. 2-7-5 and Re. 0-8-4.

14. Seven villages I propose to put in a lower class, in consequence of their being less favourably situated as regards communications. For these villages I propose a maximum in rice land of Rs. 4-8-0 and in dry-crop of Re. 0-14-0. The maximum rates on rice and dry-crop land proposed here for these seven (7) villages of Rs. 2-6-11 in rice land and Re. 0-8-0 in dry-crop.

15. For the garden lands I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 14. This highest rate will only be met with in the western villages near Islur and Sirsi; there we first begin to meet with the highest class of garden cultivation in perfection, coconuts, supári, and pepper. In the first class villages the average garden rate amounts to Rs. 11-15-5 per acre, and in the second class villages to Rs. 10-8-8. This rate is undoubtedly a very * moderate one; a very much higher rate could be borne, as explained in paragraphs 31 and 32 of my letter No. 1358 of the 6th December 1871, in reference to the part of this taluka previously settled. Very low rates of assessment have prevailed in these villages hitherto, and the present rates will give a very large increase of revenue. Considerations of expediency, therefore, point plainly to the adoption of very moderate rates now in the revision.

16. The following is the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates of assessment:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	BY OLD ACCOUNTS.		BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.					
		Acres.	Assessment.	Occupied Land.		Unoccupied Government Waste.		Total Government Arable Land.	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1st Class	32	3,721	6,151	5,878	12,267	1,379	1,109	7,757	13,376
2nd Class	7	1,230	1,372	1,699	3,208	563	286	2,262	3,494
Total	39	4,951	7,523	7,577	15,475	2,442	1,395	10,019	16,870

17. The following statement shows the survey area and assessment of the occupied land of each class in detail:—

Class.	GARDEN.			RICE LAND.			DRY-CROP.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1st Class	255	3,051	11 15 5	3,246	7,974	2 7 5	2,377	1,242	0 8 4
2nd Class	46	485	10 8 8	979	2,385	2 6 11	674	338	0 8 0
Total	301	3,536	11 11 11	4,225	10,359	2 7 3	3,051	1,580	0 8 3

The general average of the survey assessment on all occupied land is Rs. 2-0-8 per acre; in the 64 villages reported on last year it was Re. 1-8-8; the increase is partly due to a small superiority in the quality of the rice land, but principally to the more than treble proportional area of garden land bearing a higher assessment than rice or dry-crop.

18. Similar data for the Government waste land are shown below:—

Class.	GARDEN.			RICE LAND.			DRY-CROP LAND.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.
1st Class	2	12	6 0 0	20	53	2 10 5	1,857	1,044	0 9 0
2nd Class ... ..	...	...	...	6	9	1 8 0	557	277	0 8 0
Total	2	12	6 0 0	26	62	2 6 2	2,414	1,321	0 8 9

* Note.—The maximum garden rate for garden land in the contiguous Hángal Taluka of Dhárwár was fixed by Captain Wingate at Rs. 20,

19. The Revenue Commissioner in paragraph 6 of his memorandum No. 47 of the 5th January last, relating to my report on the proposed settlement of this part of Sirsi Táluka, remarks that he considers the dry-crop rates rather high, and appears to imagine that the land in question assimilates to that called "Varkas" in the Thána and Ratnágiri Collectories. This is, I apprehend, a mistake. These dry-crop lands, in this part of North Kánara, are regularly ploughed and cultivated, as dry-crop land is elsewhere; but, as is usual near the gháts, everywhere fallows more or less frequent are under ordinary cultivation necessary; manure will enable fallows to be dispensed with, and it is just a question with the cultivator in such tracts, which is most practicable and most advantageous, to give alternate or triennial fallows or to use manure freely. As a rule, it pays best to apply all available manure to the rice lands, but a careful man may easily acquire a supply of manure sufficient for his rice lands and to spare, for leaves are everywhere procurable at no great distance, and the vicinity of several great high roads, with a constant stream of draft and pack cattle going along them for many months of every year, accumulates, at every halting place a large quantity of dung.

20. The lands called "Varkas" in Thána and Ratnágiri could never, except by an extraordinary application of labour, be turned to any other purpose than they are devoted to at present; the population is so dense in these parts and the struggle for existence so great, that all available spots have been long ago converted into rice lands. In Kánara above the gháts the circumstances are very different; the population is very sparse, and has been much more sparse in past times; for many years after the commencement of the British rule, except round certain centres of population, the country was almost a desert, and is not far removed from that condition now in many of the more remote parts. Land formerly at some remote time cultivated with rice may be seen with the traces of terraces still distinguishable in the middle of the forest, and waste rice land fully available for cultivation everywhere to a greater or less extent exists. Much of the dry-crop land could be turned into rice by no great expenditure of labour in terracing and leading the drainage from higher land upon it.

21. At the close of paragraph 6 of the memorandum under notice, the Revenue Commissioner remarks:—

"It is presumed Colonel Anderson has found the small area of dry cultivation available can bear without difficulty the assessment imposed."

I certainly had and have no doubt that the assessment proposed is both not only fair, but most moderate, or I should not have proposed it, and this opinion is based on the settlement of the ghát districts from Kánara up to the Poona Collectory, excluding those of Kolhápúr, which we have not reached as yet.

22. The Revenue Commissioner further remarks in paragraph 6 of his memorandum No. 47 of the 5th January last, that he considers it a regrettable omission that the area of cultivation under the three heads of rice, dry-crop, and garden should not be shown under each village. I did not show this in detail, but only in the gross on the whole villages concerned, because it has never been the practice in settlement reports to enter into such detailed information, neither have I ever seen one yet in which it was entered into. I do not now see what object would be gained by doing so. It is impossible to enter into every detail within that moderate compass within which, it may reasonably be expected, a report should be contained.

23. It might be different if the report referred to one of the plain tálukas, comprising a few villages, one of which would often have an equal revenue and population to the whole 3^d now under notice, and the assessment of a single survey field would equal that of some entire village in Kánara. Some reliance must be placed upon the discretions of the officers appointed to conduct operations of this kind, and a minute and exhaustive entering into every petty detail down to the very bottom can be of no use.

24. I have, however, now in the list of villages appended to this letter shown the area of every description of land in each, both cultivated and waste, as the best means of showing that no really useful information will be afforded to Government by such a statement, from which, indeed, without entering into further explanation, a deceptive view may be conveyed. It must be noted, as the map will show, that the villages are in parts very close together, and the arable lands of one village will often, some of them, be nearer another village than to that in which it is territorially included. Thus waste land in one village would often be more naturally taken up by a cultivator residing in another village rather than by one residing in the village to which the land territorially belonged. Therefore, the extent of arable assessed waste appearing in the papers of any village would give very little idea as to whether it was most readily available to that village or to some adjacent one.

25. Moreover, the extension of cultivation is not a point of prime interest in North Kánara, as it is elsewhere; all land which is not cultivated and is fit for cultivation is forest, and is not unproductive by any means; the policy of looking for any material extension of cultivation at the expense of the forest is distinctly disavowed by Government Resolution No. 1681 of the 27th April 1868, paragraph 15.

26. In Kánara, the Surveyors' orders are to measure off into numbers for cultivation all land which is occupied at present, whether wet or dry, all waste rice land in which terraces are visible, and all open land contiguous to occupied lands. For the present, there is, as a rule, no

demand for new land for occupation. The available land is above the cultivating power of the country, reduced as it has been by the fever which prevailed so virulently some eight (8) or nine (9) years ago, and all traces of which have not passed away even yet; the indigenous population indeed appears to be, on the whole, little affected by it, but people from outside still suffer much.

27. I have no doubt that in a few years there will be a call for some additional lands to be broken up into Survey numbers and regularly classed and assessed. There will be no difficulty in doing this, whenever it is required to be done, in the course of the next few years, and there are, I know, in many parts lands which might be so broken up into numbers without detriment to the forests. To make many more Survey assessed numbers now than are absolutely required, would be waste of time and money. We cannot get on with the Survey of the occupied lands as fast by any means as we could desire, from the limited portion of the year available for field work and from the Survey establishments constantly falling sick. To devote now any portion of the available time to waste land, which may be required at some future time, would be to diminish progress by so much in the occupied land and to saddle Government with the trouble and expense of keeping up the boundary marks in this land till it is required for occupation.

28. Regarding the rates proposed for dry-crop land in the part of Sirsi settled last year, which rates were precisely the same as those now proposed for other villages of the same taluka, the Revenue Commissioner remarks, in paragraph 9 of his memorandum No. 47 of the 5th January last:—"The dry-crop rates appear rather high, and the more so in this case (the Sirsi villages) that their average is higher in proportion to the average for rice which is a trifle lower than in Mundgod." The following are the figures referred to:—

Taluka.	Village.	Average Rice Assessment.			Average Dry crop Assessment.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mundgod	20	2	7	6	0	7	9
Sirsi...	39	2	3	2	0	8	2

29. The bearing of the above remark would appear to be that because the average rate on rice land in Sirsi is less than in Mundgod, the average rate on dry-crop might be expected to be less also. But in this the quality of land, as deduced from the classification, is overlooked; from the figures above it must be inferred that the average quality of the Sirsi rice-land was a trifle worse than in Mundgod, and that of the dry-crop land a little better. In this there is no inconsistency whatever; rice-land derives much the greater part of its value from the water-supply, and not from the quality of the soil; and as this water-supply has no connection whatever with the data on which the dry-crop soil is valued, there is nothing in any way remarkable in the valuation of rice and dry-crop lands in two adjacent talukas, or villages even, not bearing the same relative proportion, notwithstanding that the same maximum rate is applied in both cases. The existence of even a few more tanks in one case than in the other would be sufficient to alter the proportional valuation, even assuming that the dry-crop land and the soil of the rice-land was of identically the same average quality in both cases.

30. I would, however, request attention to the figures of average rates shown in the preceding paragraph. The difference is very small indeed. In the dry-crop land the difference is five (5) only; and the maxima being Re. 1 and Re. 0-14-0, the difference will correspond almost exactly with the classification valuation or classes annas; now five (5) pies represents a little less than one-quarter of the difference between two classes; our classification, as every one acquainted with it knows, is not a scientific operation, the result of which is attained with infinitesimal accuracy, or is to be judged with mathematical certainty, it only pretends to be a practical mode of attaining a fair relative valuation of lands. Even supposing that the dry-crop lands in the villages of the two talukas settled last year were identical in quality, a difference in assessment of five (5) pies per acre appears but a minute base on which to support an opinion of assessment being high or low.

31. Having now endeavoured to vindicate the justice of the dry-crop land assessment, I may return to the general question of the settlement of these 39 villages.

32. It will be observed that the increase of revenue derivable from the proposed rates on the occupied area is considerably greater than it was in the 64 villages of Sirsi reported on last year; in that case, the increase was from Rs. 23,003. to Rs. 33,187, or 44 per cent., in the present instance it is from Rs. 7,523 to Rs. 15,457, or 106 per cent. The villages are similar in position; the maximum rates adopted in either case are the same, and the averages differ but by a small trifle; therefore, there can be no reason for any hesitation in adopting the assessment proposed, if the standing principle in the survey of like productive advantages bearing like assessments be adhered to, especially in villages adjacent to one another.

33. There is no doubt that the old assessment on the 39 villages under report is clearly lower than the old assessment was in the 64 villages previously settled; this the following figures will show:—

	OCCUPIED ACRES.			Total Acres.	Old Assessment.	Average per Acre all over.
	Rice.	Garden.	Dry.			
64 villages ...	11,169	279	10,911	22,359	Rs. 23,003	Rs. a. p. 1 0 6
39 villages ...	4,225	301	3,051	7,577	7,523	0 15 11

The old assessment in the 39 villages is thus a fraction less, namely, 7 pies less per acre all over, but the proportion of lowly assessed dry-crop land is much less in proportion to the more highly assessed rice and garden land in the 39 villages than in the 64; in the latter the two are nearly equal, in the former the proportions are a little over three parts rice and garden to two parts dry-crop.

34. A somewhat closer idea of the comparative old assessment in the two sets of villages may be gained by deducting the dry-crop land assessment at a uniform moderate rate per acre, say 8 annas; the figures will then stand thus:—

	Acres—Rice and Garden.	Old Assessment.	Average per Acre.
64 villages ...	11,448	17,548	1 8 6
39 villages ...	4,526	5,998	1 5 2

showing a difference of Re. 0-3-4 per acre, or 15½ per cent. lower assessment of the rice and garden lands in the 39 villages, even on the supposition that they are on the average of the same quality; but our classification shows these lands to be on the average something like 10 per cent. superior in quality to the lands of the 64 villages, making a net difference of about 26 per cent. in the old assessment of the two sets of villages. One clear reason for this difference is plainly to be found in the fact that none of the 39 villages had been subjected to the revision and raising of the assessment to which 38 of the 64 villages were subjected by the Madras Authorities in about 1822-23, as explained in paragraphs 23 to 26 of my letter reporting on the 64 villages, No. 1358 of the 6th December 1871. The larger proportion of garden land bearing a much higher average assessment than rice or dry-crop land in the 39 villages under report than in the 64 villages reported on last year will also aid in explaining the disproportion in the increase of assessment in the former compared with the latter.

35. There is very great inequality in the old assessment of different villages. In exemplification of this, I select six (6) villages, where the increase is small in comparison with what is found in other as follows:—

No.	Name of Village.	Old Assessment.	Survey Assessment.	Percentage Increase.	AVERAGE SURVEY ASSESSMENT.		
					Garden.	Rice Land.	Dry crop.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bilor	372	434	16	.....	2 6 9	0 9 2
2	Bisulkop	654	873	33	11 3 3	2 4 5	0 7 9
3	Bengi	162	254	56	10 0 0	2 3 2	0 7 5
4	Hipunhull	423	689	62	13 1 1	2 9 5	0 8 0
5	Gungeri	64	77	15	.....	2 6 3	0 8 0
6	Ullali	368	614	66	10 15 1	1 15 8	0 6 10

36. The following six (6) villages present percentage increases in the extreme in the opposite direction :—

No.	Name of Village.	Old Assessment.	Survey Assessment.	Percentage Increase.	Average Survey Assessment.		
					Garden.	Rice Land.	Dry-crop.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kotekop	51	175	243	.....	2 5 0	0 8 2
2	Mululgaum	291	954	227	.....	2 5 10	0 8 7
3	Mudebyl	31	117	277	.....	2 2 5	0 8 6
4	Púr	30	204	580	11 1 5	2 9 0	0 9 0
5	Gondhull	65	269	313	.....	2 8 11	0 10 7
6	Gonguttah	68	414	508	.....	2 11 2	0 9 0

37. It is impossible to explain in any satisfactory way the cause for such great differences in the old assessment; there is certainly somewhat more than the average amount of excess of actual occupied area over that recorded, but by no means sufficient to account for the lowness of the old assessment. It can only arise from the excessive corruption of the old accounts, which we find constantly alluded to in all the correspondence relating to Kánara. The shanbhogs were, as a rule, omnipotent, and the whole revenue administration rested on them, with little means of check. This being the undoubted case, it is not wonderful that extraordinary anomalies in assessment should come to light. At the time of the settlement itself it often happens that something can be ascertained from the people present towards accounting for any extraordinary high or low old assessments.

38. I would, however, remark that similar results are by no means unprecedented in North Kánara, even in the adjacent Mundgod Mahál. At paragraph 35 of my letter No. 296 of 23rd April 1867, it is shown that of the seventy-one villages settled in 1866-67, the assessment on the occupied land in 48 villages, in which the Madras revision of 1824 was not introduced, was raised by our survey from Rs. 14,777 to Rs. 29,747, while in the 23 contiguous villages the assessment, as revised and fixed by the Madras Authorities in their survey of 1820—25, was Rs. 7,538, and the assessment of our survey was Rs. 7,338.

39. In the Haliyál Division of the Supa Táluka it is shown, in paragraph 51 of my letter No. 442 of 31st December 1864, that the old assessment of the occupied land of the 20 villages there reported on was Rs. 12,406 and the survey assessment was Rs. 23,439. At paragraph 55 of the same report it is shown that the old assessment of thirty-one villages then reported on was Rs. 9,384, and the survey assessment of the same was Rs. 16,503. Not a single petition was made against the survey rates of assessment in Mundgod or Haliyál; not a suit was filed to call in question the justice of the reassessment, and the people have entirely declined to join in the agitation against the survey assessment which originated in 1870 in the Kárwár Táluka.

40. It may be further added that very large increases of assessment, in many cases approaching to 100 per cent., were not uncommon in the villages in Dhárwár and Belgaum, settled from fifteen to twenty-five years ago, bordering on and similar in character to those of North Kánara. In all parts of the country, too, in villages here and there in a táluka, the old assessment was very much increased, notwithstanding that on the average of the whole there was either a reduction, or but a moderate percentage increase. The peculiar feature in settlements in Kánara above the gháts is that the extreme lowness of the old assessment is general, and therefore the increase, though differing in percentage rate, is still an increase everywhere.

41. What is here said regarding villages applies with even greater force to individual holdings, for though the total assessment of a whole village was decreased, it very rarely occurred that considerable increase did not occur on single holdings of that village; extreme inequality of assessment before the settlement was the rule and not the exception. But even in Kánara the increase of assessment in a village does not fall equally on each occupant in that village; as a rule, the old assessment was light or even nominal, according to the position of the person concerned for obvious reasons, even in the case of very large increases on an entire village it often happens that the poorer class of cultivator occupants have their assessments much reduced.

42. We have at present had but little to do with the more remote and out-of-the-way parts in North Kánara; it is there that the most extraordinary anomalies will be met with. We found one village, Landeh, in the Kárwár Táluka containing occupied land acres 89-31 of rice land, acres 0-17 of garden land, and acres 18-32 of dry-crop land, total occupied land acres 109, bearing a total old assessment of Rs. (5) five a year; this was raised by the survey at a very moderate rating to a total of Rs. 222 a year. A case of this kind could only have occurred through that gross corruption of the accounts in past times which we know to have been the rule in North Kánara. The village of Púr, among those of the subject of this letter, is in some degree a similar case; the old total assessment is Rs. 30, while the new total is Rs. 204—this

village containing occupied land, acres 16 of rice land, acres of garden 14, and acres 23 of dry-crop, total fifty-three (53) acres of occupied land. I have strong reason to believe that as we proceeded into the more sequestered parts of the district we shall come on, what may be called, whole villages totally unrecorded in the accounts and paying no revenue whatever to Government.

43. I have appended to this letter a statement of prices of rice for twenty (20) years antecedent to 1870, as returned by the Sirsi Mámátdár, and corresponding statements for the towns of Hangal, Yellápur, Bankápur, Kalghatgi, Hubli and Dhárwár, as far as data were procurable; the second, third, and fourth places are all within 50 miles of Sirsi, and the two last within 70 miles. The prices of nachni is also shown for Sirsi, Yellápur, and Hangal, no record existed for other places. The price of this grain, as shown for Sirsi in 1868 and 1869, is barely one-third of that of the other two places, I therefore cannot help mistrusting the Sirsi return. For all markets the quantities have been reduced to one uniform measure. The prices for the two last years I have not at hand. The figures for this statement were obtained for the report on the 64 villages on which the standard of assessment for this táluka was fixed. I cannot say that I place implicit reliance on any of these price returns obtained from the Mámátdárs; for, on comparing the prices for the same year for places at a few days' journey apart, great inconsistencies are apparent, of course differences of 20 or 30 per cent. may occur at times; but I much doubt if differences of 100 and 200 per cent. in the average prices of a year are likely to occur in places on direct lines of communication, and within a few days' reach of one another.

44. I note the following instances of what appear very anomalous quotations in returns of prices of rice furnished to me from places at no great distance from Sirsi:—

Year.	Seers per rupee at		
	Sirsi.	Hangal.	Yellápur.
1851	10½	33	...
1863	16½	7½	...
1868	8	12½	16
1869	8½	15	22
1870	6	8½	16

Prices of rice might be expected to range a little lower at Sirsi and Yellápur than at Hangal, and in fact they do so range in twelve (12) years of the twenty (20) of the return, while for two years data are deficient for drawing any comparison; but that the enormous differences shown above ever really existed, except perhaps during some most temporary conjuncture, is not within the limits of probability. The returns for each place have been furnished for three simultaneous dates in each year, and for the three kinds of rice—best, middling and worst—a general average has been struck over all to attain the average price of the year.

45. Many circumstances combined in former times to produce great variations in prices; communication was very slow in every sense of the word, and enterprise was dormant; a "glut" might occur in one place while scarcity prevailed in another at no great distance, and might, too, last for some time before the transfer of produce necessary to bring prices to their natural level was effected, but circumstances are now widely different in most localities, Hangal and Sirsi are marked cases; they are but 25 miles apart; there is abundance of carriage always available at both places, and during a considerable part of the year empty or partially laden carts pass through Sirsi, having come up the ghat on their return to Hubli, Hangal, and Bankápur, and would be available to carry grain at a very low rate. Therefore, a permanent great difference of prices in these places is now impossible in regard to so generally marketable an article as rice. In articles of produce more bulky and of less value it is evident that much greater differences in price are compatible with reason. Still it must be exceedingly doubtful, if it is possible that nachni could be twenty-six (26) seers for the rupee through a year at Sirsi and seventy-five seers per rupee in Hangal; at this rate Rs. 10 worth of nachni at Sirsi, forming a light cart-load, would fetch Rs. 29 in Hangal, and the cost of transport would be but two days' cart hire.

46. Of one point there can be no doubt, namely, that a very great rise in prices has taken place in the last 20 years. I have calculated the average price of rice, the staple grain of the district, on all the markets shown in the appended statement for the first four years from 1851 to 1854 inclusive, and the same for the last four years—the general average for the first four years' period is 26 seers per rupee, and for the last similar period 9 seers per rupee. This may, I think, be taken as fairly representing the average increase, and from this we may deduce that,

with even doubled assessment, the land-holder is so far improved in position that a minute fraction over two-thirds of the portion of the produce in rice required twenty years ago to meet the Government demand will now meet it, even though double the former amount.

47. In paragraph 24 of his memorandum No. 47 of the 5th January last on the report on the 64 villages, the Revenue Commissioner states as follows:—"The Revenue Commissioner cannot pretend to solve the intricacies of the Kánara Beejwaree assessment. It certainly does not appear likely that the Madras Government ever took, as a cash assessment, one-third of the value of the crop, and though Colonel Anderson's proportion of one-ninth of the value of the crop represented by his proposed assessment is quite logically deducted from the figures, the Revenue Commissioner ventures to think, in the interests of Government, that this estimate is rather under-drawn, and that the assessment really represents a suitable proportion between the two extremes of about one-fifth or one-sixth falling above and below, according to varying circumstances and varying seasons."

48. The Revenue Commissioner, in the commencement of the above quotation, alludes to the intricacies of the Kánara Beejwaree assessment. But no allusion whatever occurs either in the letters of the Collector or in my letter to the Beejwaree assessment or any system having any relation to it. The ancient Beejwaree assessment system was that of assessing land according to the quantity of seed required to sow it. For instance, a kundee of land was an amount of land requiring one kundee of seed to sow it. What was alluded to was the system of assessment worked at the Madras revision between 1820 and 1825. The assessment was distinctly stated in the correspondence of the time to have been determined as follows:—

"One-third of the gross produce ascertained by actual reaping and measurement converted into money at equitable and moderate rates was assumed as the future money assessment."

Nothing can be plainer than these words that such a reaping of crops did take place is not forgotten in the district, and the fact of the incidence of the old assessment on the land bears out the statement that approximately some such system of assessment was adopted.

49. We have further evidence that in those times an assessment originally based on the equivalent of close on one-third of the gross produce was considered moderate; for Mr. Read, Collector of Kánara, in 1814 wrote that the assessment did exceed one-third of the gross produce, and proposed that "the assessment should be limited generally to 30 per cent. of the gross produce," and at page 80, paragraph 15, it is stated that the average Sirkar assessment on grain lands in Kánara is as high as 36 per cent. of their gross produce. Sub-tenants in North Kánara, and generally in other parts of the country, rent lands from the superior holder under Government at one-half the gross produce in kind, the remaining half forming the cultivators' sole return. It is plain, therefore, that it would be possible for an assessment 16½ per cent. lower to be exacted by the State direct from the cultivators any improvement in their condition is put entirely on one side.

50. The Revenue Commissioner further hopes that, in the interests of Government, the assessment really represents a suitable proportion between the two extremes of about one-fifth or one-sixth. I should be sorry to suppose that our assessments in Kánara represent on ordinary land so high a proportion of the gross produce, and have every reason to believe that they do not do so under ordinary average cultivation, which is, of course, what we have to consider. What figures we have do certainly bear out my view, and I have little doubt that further experiments on crop produce now instituted will confirm it. The circumstances of North Kánara are special, and a very low standard of assessment is called for; but, under ordinary circumstances, an assessment representing about one-sixth of the gross produce of fair ordinary land under ordinary cultivation would, doubtless, be most moderate and just on both sides, and, in view of recent discussions bearing on this subject, I am glad to see that the Revenue Commissioner has given so clear and decided an opinion as to what he considers just to the State.

51. The forest and grazing question alone remains to be noticed. These heads are alluded to at paragraph 26 of the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum, so frequently alluded to, on the settlement of the 64 villages. The grazing privileges are distinctly fixed and recorded at the time of the actual settlement, which in the present instance is in the future, when that time comes the practice followed throughout the settled parts of Kánara above the gháts is proposed to be adhered to as follows:—The wood and timber in the forest portion is placed entirely under the control of the Forest Department; grazing on the most liberal scale is awarded free to the villages in these forest lands; if the quantity of forest land is moderate, free grazing in the whole is given to the villages; if the quantity is excessive, as it is in parts of North Kánara, though not generally in the part of the Sirsi Táluka under report, a most liberal allowance is made exclusively to the villagers from the lands most conveniently situated for them, and the grazing of the remainder recorded as to be sold by auction.

52. The limits of free grazing land are always clearly defined by natural or artificial boundary marks. In every case the settlement of grazing recorded in the settlement

register is accompanied with a remark that the assignment so made is in force till Government see fit to change it. This is to prevent any difficulty arising from any assertion of property in this land for grazing purposes having been acquired by the community, which at some future time might prove inconvenient. Regarding the amount of free grazing given in Kánara, there can be no ground of complaint. Liberal treatment in this respect has been enjoined from the first, and has certainly been accorded.

53. The case of the complaint about the supposed Banvasi grazing lands, also referred to in paragraph 26 of the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum, did not refer to grazing lands at all—properly so called. The land in question was of the kind called "huknl" or dry-crop land, measured up into Survey numbers and duly assessed, some of which had been taken up at the settlement by certain individuals, who stated that they had at some previous time cultivated it. The people of the village were divided into two parties, as is not uncommon; those who had not taken up any of this land endeavoured to make a public question of it, and petitioned on the ground of it having been common grazing ground, which was not the case. Some Survey numbers near the village entrance were given at the settlement free to the village; but the petitioners wanted also to take away from the persons above alluded to the Survey numbers they had taken up. The land in question was of very little use for grazing purposes, of which there was a large quantity of excellent quality on the other side of the village and close to it across the River Wurda, which is there small and rarely, if ever, impassable by cattle. The upshot of the whole was that—after considerable correspondence on the Collector's recommendation, I believe—the petition was dismissed, and the arrangements regarding free grazing made at the settlement by me were confirmed.

54. I only allude to the above petition in this letter, which should be confined to the discussion of the settlement of the villages under report, as it is included by the Revenue Commissioner with the general subject of grazing privileges in this taluka, and may suggest the idea that some cases at any rate occur in which due liberality is not practised. It is the first and last complaint bearing on the subject that I can call to mind.

55. The privileges of the villagers in relation to wood for domestic purposes form no part of the survey settlement; these matters are under the Forest Department, and, as far as I am aware, are dealt with in the most liberal spirit.

56. "Betta" lands, or assignments of jungle lands, attached to gardens are dealt with under Government Resolution No. 664 of 15th February 1869, each garden receiving a defined assignment free of any special assessment on the land. In some instances the assignments have not yet been made and defined in consequence of the measurer's falling sick while engaged on this duty. In such cases the garden cultivator continues on his old customary enjoyment of betta till the assignment can be made, which is done at the earliest opportunity.

57. Regarding the "Kans," or patches of very thick jungle ordinarily round or near village sites, which also exist abundantly in the Belgaum ghát districts under the name of "Rai," and are not unknown in all ghát districts, the well-known dense patch of jungle at Lánovli is one. Regarding these patches of dense jungle, I can say nothing more in the way of description than is said in paragraph 33 of my letter regarding the 64 villages of this taluka, and propose at the settlement to deal with them in a similar mode to that there detailed. A regular classification of soil is evidently here unsuitable; the value of the kans depends more on the existing stock of toddy-trees and wild pepper vines and some other minor articles of jungle produce than on the bare soil. Many are held in permanent occupation on a certain annual assessment; others are sold by auction annually. The only course open or desirable is to fix some moderate assessment on all in proportion to apparent area and capabilities, confirming the present occupants where they are willing to continue to hold, as they always, or almost always, are, and recording the remainder as to be put up to auction annually, until some one is willing to take them up permanently on the assessment fixed. The usufruct is strictly confined to the wild products, and any right whatever over the timber specially reserved.

58. These 39 villages under report contain the undermentioned total area under every head, the whole of which is Government land, there being no Inám land whatever:—

	Acres.
Garden land	303
Rice "	4,251
Dry-crop "	5,465
Unarable and forest	21,404
Total	31,423

or 49½ square miles; the population amounts to 4,307, or 88 to the square mile. In the statement appended to this report is shown the number of cattle, houses, ploughs and carts in these villages at the time of the classification.

59. The Revenue Commissioner, in paragraphs 15 to 21 of his memorandum, draws certain comparisons between Kánara and Ratnágiri and the population of both, stating that in Ratnágiri each head of population pays less than Re. 1 to the land revenue, while in Mundgod and Sirsi they pay Rs. 2-14-0 per head, and in Kárwár Rs. 3-12-0. The great difference between the two districts is to be found in the fact that Ratnágiri is a very poor country and does not grow the food of its own population, who are supported by the products of the sea and by imported grain. Kánara, on the other hand, has on the coast the sea as an available field of labour and subsistence, and everywhere grows more than its own food; it, in fact, pays the Government proportion of produce or revenue on food which is consumed elsewhere, while Ratnágiri consumes food which has paid the Government demand in another district.

60. In reference to the remark of the Revenue Commissioner in paragraph 21 he states "that he would have preferred to see, where practicable, a rather larger area assigned for dry-crop cultivation and the rate made lower." Perhaps some traces of the idea that Kánara dry-crop land, either above or below the gháts, resembles varkas in Ratnágiri, induced this remark. This, however, as I have before pointed out is a decided mistake, above the gháts and even below, also I believe. The very abundance everywhere in Kánara of vegetable matter to burn on and manure the dry-crop lands requiring fallows, makes one great difference. In Ratnágiri the people are driven to the cultivation of even the poorest land; in Kánara everywhere there is some waste land, of fair or even good quality, available, and resort to the poorest is uncalled-for. A reserve of Survey numbers to be cultivated in rotation of fallow is unnecessary; a cultivator will fallow part of his own land if he desires to do so, and the assessment on dry-crop land here, as in all similar tracts, is placed low, with an eye to this probable necessity of occasional fallowing or of extra labour in manuring to dispense with the necessity.

61. There is still in every part of North Kánara settled some portion of Government waste assessed numbers available for extension of cultivation; when more are required they can be provided to some moderate extent with the concurrence and consent of the Forest Department. It would be a fatal error to provide so much waste land divided into assessed numbers that cultivators, or any number of them, could resign one field and take up another in alteration each year or at longer intervals; anything in the shape of permanent improvement would thereby be precluded without any gain to the treasury, even supposing that to be the permanent object. It would, in fact, be an exact reversal of our policy with reference to Kumre cultivation in those districts in which it has been considered necessary to be continued, where, instead of allowing the people to pay Rs. 1-4-0 the first year, and Re. 0-12-0 the second, and then to change the spot for another, and abandon an hold on the land for eight years or so, limited areas are defined and demarcated. A fixed assessment of 2 annas to 3 annas an acre is imposed, payable annually, on the whole area occupied, within which the holder is expected to cultivate in rotation and convert available parts into permanent cultivation. Converting, in fact, a mere transitory practice of cultivation, with a squatting tenure into settled habits with property in the land.

62. It only remains to request that the rates now proposed may be sanctioned and guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years, commencing with 1869-70, the year in which the first portion of the taluka was settled.

63. I must apologize for the length to which this report has run; besides giving all information which has occurred to me as necessary or possible to be called for in relation to the settlement under report, I have endeavoured to meet the various objections raised in relation to my report on the part of this taluka previously settled, many of which bear equally on the settlement now proposed.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Oxen, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 33 Villages of the Sirsi Taluka of North Kanara, reported on in Survey Commissioner's letter No. 92, dated 21st January 1873.

Class.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.						Past Collection of Cultivation and Waste.	SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
				Cultivated.			Waste.				On cultivated.	On waste.	Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
				Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry-crop, acres.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry-crop, acres.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Acres.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs.										
	1	Dunganhuli	1,618	3	338	795			214	590	1,017	98	95	150	245	1	8	9	254	61	48	
	2	Belur	1,277		149	127			62	872	434	36	113	181	294		7	7	216	48	51	
	3	Kupli	735	3	96	90			26	170	350	15	57	75	132		4	4	127	23	25	
	4	Wudigeri	477		62	54			43	61	169	19	20	57	77	2		2	46	14	9	
	5	Tuilkop	256		56	20			19	57	146	10										
	6	Mavinkop	265		48	55				44	154		34	67	101							
	7	Katekop	406		64	53			23	51	175	12	23	41	68							
	8	Hobli	943		168	88			20	165	415	13	28	45	73	1	1	2	53	18	9	
	9	Sugar	227		66	88			16	54	146	9	12	7	19	2		2	50	12	7	
	10	Malaganam	1,695		356	207			29	291	954	17	11	182	297				335	115	64	
	11	Hudilkop	428	3	74	22			65	90	207	27	63	121	184		13	13	109	44	28	
	12	Mudebyl	306		46	34			15	31	117	7	8	29	37				38	12	8	
	13	Bienlkop	1,116	56	73	138				654	873	4	73	295	368	1	3	4	202	42	21	
	14	Hurlukop	395		74	70			21	66	213	9	46	72	118				79	17	22	
	15	Bugudekop	129		43	21			8	38	108	4										
	16	Sunkeri	487	11	62	17			105	166	315	53	36	83	119	1	2	3	91	23	9	
	17	Bengeh	537	4	94	26			56	162	255	29	26	61	87	1	2	3	53	17	14	
	18	Yekumbi	1,208	7	104	66			58	164	378	27	91	197	238		7	7	160	38	34	
	19	Somuhali	546	16	64	41			8	199	355	3	23	44	67				88	11	6	
	20	Buchgaum	1,281		213	73			298	326	536	175	97	89	186	3	3	6	178	47	38	
	21	Dodunhali	577	7	98	69			48	16	329	28	29	61	90				58	12	18	
	22	Naribyl	427	4	151	62			140	184	437	100	55	92	147				79	16	21	
	23	Chippi	1,486	44	75	54	2	1	71	483	786	49	32	99	131				98	27	1	
	24	Lundukunhali	397		95	54			135	75	263	88	69	60	129				108	23	34	
	25	Pir.	205	14	16	23				30	204		6	12	17				11	3	3	
	26	Wnuchuwali	72		94	93			70	87	256	46	36	69	105		1	1	69	11	17	
	27	Isur	1,417	29	122	474			118	577	963	61	63	318	391	8	5	13	485	124	15	
	28	Hipanhali	681	41	58	4			17	428	687	9	36	69	105				141	30	17	
	29	Ganjeri	277		28	14			4	64	74	8	4	23	27				25	4	2	
	30	Hulidewansuru	1,276	13	139	48		13	70	247	608	87	41	94	135	6		6	108	20	18	
	31	Gondhali	728		93	91			79	65	269	52	35	60	95				55	13	19	
	32	Jyanmande	76		43	6			24	29	80	12										
		Total of the 1st Class Villages	23,545	255	3,216	2,977	2	20	1,857	6,151	12,267	1,109	1,365	2,757	4,122	26	71	97	3,337	846	563	

First Class Rice land Rs. 5 0 0 maximum.
 Dry-crop land Rs. 1 0 0 do.
 Garden " Rs. 14 0 0 do.

Class.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.						Past Collection of Cultivation and Waste.	SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
				Cultivated.			Waste.				On cultivated.	On waste.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large or Half Bunds.	Total.				
				Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry-crop, acres.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry-crop, acres.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Acres.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs.										
Second Class Rice land	83	Ulali	1,566	30	117	122	...	6	146	368	612	66	79	152	231	...	4	4	240	48	39	
" " Dry-crop land	84	Gongutteh	648	...	134	78	...	...	12	68	414	6	10	28	36	...	1	1	16	4	3	
" " " Garden	85	Uchunbali	1,382	8	179	66	...	...	63	178	495	37	72	104	176	1	3	4	107	21	45	
" " " " " " "	86	Ungodkop	1,052	10	81	131	...	...	67	124	360	27	66	147	213	...	11	11	130	31	33	
" " " " " " "	37	Kugod	321	...	43	16	...	...	35	40	101	19	21	51	72	...	...	...	58	11	23	
" " " " " " "	88	Madunkeri	757	1	123	42	...	...	41	161	341	23	74	120	194	...	...	...	177	38	11	
" " " " " " "	89	Gonur	2,152	2	302	219	...	...	193	488	885	106	155	226	381	13	...	13	244	59	50	
" " " " " " "		Total of the 2nd Class Villages ...	7,678	46	979	674	...	6	557	1,372	3,208	286	477	828	1,305	14	19	33	970	212	209	
" " " " " " "		Grand Total of 1st and 2nd Class Villages ...	31,428	301	4,225	3,051	2	26	2,414	7,523	16,475	1,395	1,842	3,585	5,427	40	90	130	4,307	1,058	772	

Survey Commissioner's Office,
 Almela, 21st January 1873.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Statement of Prices in the undermentioned Markets, prepared from data supplied by the Mámlatdárs; the seer is everywhere reduced to the same standard that in which the Sirsi prices were supplied—one of Rupees 96 weight.

Years.	NACHNI FOR A RUPEE.			RICE FOR A RUPEE AT							REMARKS.
	Sirsi.	Hapur.	Hangal.	Sirsi.	Hapur.	Hengal.	Kalghat-gi.	Hubli.	Dhár-wár.	Bankapur.	
1851 ...	...	...	...	10½	...	33	30	...	20	...	
1852 ...	...	...	...	29½	...	17½	29½	...	26	...	
1853 ...	...	...	...	30½	...	22	30	...	26½	...	
1854 ...	...	...	...	32	...	34½	26½	...	19	...	
1855 ...	...	...	...	30	...	13	24½	...	19	...	
1856 ...	82	...	32½	16½	...	10½	15	...	16	...	
1857 ...	56	...	32½	12	...	13	14½	...	15½	...	
1858 ...	28	...	25½	19½	14½	10½	16½	15½	14	...	
1859 ...	14	32	25½	...	16	11	14½	16½	14½	...	
1860 ...	13	39	25½	12	...	7½	13½	15½	12½	...	
1861 ...	13	38	30	10½	...	7	11½	...	9½	...	
1862 ...	12	37½	26½	...	8	13½	10½	...	9½	...	
1863 ...	17½	14½	15½	16½	8	7½	16½	6½	7½	...	
1864 ...	11	14	11½	6½	...	5½	5½	5	4½	6½	
1865 ...	12½	10½	9½	6	4½	5	5½	6½	5½	...	
1866 ...	8	7½	12½	5½	6	5½	7	6	4½	...	
1867 ...	23½	12½	16½	8	8	10	10	7½	5½	9	
1868 ...	23½	16	60	8	7½	12½	15½	8	6½	12½	
1869 ...	26	22	75	8½	7½	13	13½	8	6½	10	
1870 ...	17	16	38	6	5½	8½	7½	6½	5½	7½	

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 403 of 1873.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Camp Sirsi, 6th February 1873.

SIR,

In forwarding the accompanying letter from the Survey Commissioner, Southern Division, to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, I have the honour to submit the following observations. This letter contains "proposals for the revision of assessment in (39) thirty-nine villages of the Sirsi Taluka, into (64) sixty-four villages of which taluka the settlement was introduced in 1869-70 and reported on in detail in my letter No. 1358 of the 6th December 1871." Government in their Resolution No. 1275, dated 19th March, 1872, approved of the proposed assessment, and the present proposals are based on the same grounds; it is therefore unnecessary to do more than generally notice the chief points touched upon in the Survey Commissioner's letter.

2. The map which accompanies the report shows that the villages settled three years ago, and those now dealt with, are grouped together in the south-eastern corner of the Sirsi Taluka, adjoining the Mysore Frontier and the Mundgod Petha or sub-division of the Yellapur Taluka. The Survey Commissioner describes the situation of these villages, and shows that they have good roads in their immediate vicinity or almost close to them. The two market-towns of Sirsi and Banvasi are also near to them. The flow of traffic in this part of the country is generally from east to west and *vice versa*, that is to say, from the interior to the sea-coast and back from the coast to the interior. Communication with Mysore is still much impeded by the want of good roads; from Sirsi to Banvasi there is a good road in charge of the Public Works Department and maintained from Provincial Funds; two years ago a road was cleared by Civil agency to the Mysore Frontier from Banvasi, a distance of 6 miles; next year this will be put in good order. I lately met Colonel Sankey, R.E., Chief Engineer in Mysore, and he informed me that in a short time roads would be made in Mysore up to our frontier. In this way eventually this part of the district will have communication with Mysore as it now has with the rest of Kanara and Dhárwár.

3. It is a regrettable circumstance, but one which, as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, cannot be avoided owing to the climate of this district, that the revision of assessment should be done in such patch-work that there must be some change in the condition of things between the time of one settlement and that of another. It seems as if this would be characteristic of the survey settlement operations throughout the whole of Kanara, and that some years must elapse before the same are completed.

4. The cultivation, as shown by the Survey Commissioner, is of a good character; the rice and garden lands are specially remunerative. The fall of rain is a certain one, varying but little from year to year; in 1870-71 it was rather deficient; in 1871-72 it was very plentiful.

5. The order alluded to in paragraph 8 of assessing the Hukkal land, or that attached to the rice lands, was never fully carried out, as is made evident from the statement of measured cultivation given, compared with the area entered in the books; the Survey Commissioner in paragraph 12 points out that the excess shown in the former over the latter equals 53 per cent. of the occupied area. The Survey Commissioner regrets that there are no data to show the proportion of garden, rice and dry-crop out of this total excess area, but from the figures given it seems as if it might be accepted that this excess consisted partly of this very Hukkal land; but I admit chiefly of rice and garden land not included in the accounts. Undoubtedly the old accounts are but partially trustworthy, but the survey of 1824 indicated the areas of the different wurgs, and as a rule the rice cultivation would pay the assessment, the dry-crop land remaining free as before. The order of 1868-69, judging by the returns of revenue, was not carried out to any extent, for the revenue of 1871-72 is Rs. 7,523, of 1870-71 Rs. 7,604, of 1869-70 Rs. 7,661, and so on, exhibiting a very partial and temporary increase, which in 1871-72 had again disappeared, probably owing to non-cultivation of certain Hukkal land caused by a deficient fall of rain. Obviously it would have been inexpedient, even if possible, to carry out a rigorous assessment of Hukkal land previously held free, on the eve of the general revision of the assessment at the time of the survey settlement, except of course in cases when new holdings were taken up. There is certainly but little doubt that the holdings were extended after the survey, and that such extensions, including rice, garden and dry-crop cultivation, have hitherto paid no assessment to Government. Such seems the only explanation of the anomaly pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, though it is only an approximate one.

6. The rates proposed in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 are similar to those already introduced in other villages in this taluka. For rice and dry-crop lands the division of the villages is a simple one; the grounds on which the rates are fixed have already been approved. The Survey Commissioner points out that in some of these villages the best garden

cultivation is found; as compared with the rates imposed many years ago in an adjoining taluka of Dhárwár, given in the footnote, those now proposed here seem to be moderate. Very low rates have prevailed hitherto, and it is, as the Survey Commissioner remarks, expedient not to make the increase excessive.

7. Though this species of cultivation is exceedingly remunerative, it must also be remembered that it is equally laborious; that garden cultivation goes on throughout the year, requires a large expenditure of capital as well as labour, and has only attained its present productiveness by the steady hard work, principally of a class of the people, the Haiga Brahmíns, who pass their whole time in their isolated hamlets, and devote all their energies to the improvement of their gardens. It would, therefore, manifestly be inexpedient to check this kind of cultivation by imposing too heavy rates of assessment. It must also be borne in mind that as a rule these gardens are planted in villages which cart traffic never reaches; the produce is removed, therefore, by head-loads, the farmer's servants carrying the produce to market. I quite concur with the Survey Commissioner that comparatively light rates, though, as shown afterwards, so much heavier than those hitherto levied, are expedient.

8. In paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 the Survey Commissioner gives the results of the rates proposed by him, and shows an increase over the present rates of 106 per cent. This increase seems in a small degree attributable to the assessment imposed on dry-crop land and chiefly to increased rates on and the increased ascertained area of garden and rice land, and this is deducible from the Survey Commissioner's remark in the first part of his report that Hukkul land was assessed in 1868-69; though this may have been partially carried out, yet the sum of Rs. 1,580 now shown on this account, when compared with the increase under the old system, indicates that but little Hukkul was really accounted for. The unrecorded area actually under cultivation now assessed for the first time, principally rice and garden land, accounts, to a very large extent, for the great increase over the former assessment.

9. In paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 the Survey Commissioner writes regarding the difference between this Hukkul or dry-crop land and the varkas of other zillas. In the Thana Zilla I have seen varkas converted into cultivated rice land by a large expenditure of capital; it is not often the case, but every year some few instances occur, the inducement being that the average rate on varkas land is 4 annas per acre, and the return nil, except in grass and leaves for the "rab" or manure of the rice lands. If the occupant holds much of this kind of land in proportion to his rice fields, then if he possesses the requisite capital, he will convert some of the former into the latter; but as the nature of the soil is against it, consisting, as it generally does, of hilly and rocky ground, only men of capital can undertake the necessary outlay. Ragi and nachni can be sown without such expenditure; this would be dry-crop; for rice or a wet crop the large outlay cannot be avoided.

10. In paragraphs 22 to 25 the Survey Commissioner debates the question of the utility or otherwise of showing the area of cultivation in each village under the three heads of rice, dry-crop and garden. I do not quite concur in his conclusions, as I regard the return appended to his report as a most valuable one; the explanation given as to how this is, as a rule, recorded, is a clear one, but what is actually ascertained from the return is the position of each village at the time of the settlement, and when a future revision takes place the advance of cultivation under each head can be easily perceived. Doubtless the forests are to be preserved carefully, but at the same time the wants of the people must be regarded so long as valuable forest land is not interfered with.

11. In paragraphs 26 and 27 the Survey Commissioner gives a clear account of the system on which his subordinates work in measuring lands now occupied, and those formerly cultivated but now waste; the area of the latter given in paragraph 18 is not large.

12. In paragraphs 31 to 40 the Survey Commissioner discusses the causes of the large increase in the new rates over the old ones in whole villages, and in paragraphs 41 and 42 in individual holdings. No accurate assessment of land, according to its quality, position, &c., having been ever made before, we can only surmise as to the causes which resulted in unequal rates and in a too light assessment. Concealment of cultivation, the favour shown to certain individuals and classes, with other reasons must account for what was only to be righted by a regular measurement, classification, and revision of the rates.

13. In paragraphs 43 to 46 the Survey Commissioner makes some striking comments on the price returns received from Sirsi and Yellápur as compared with those ruling at neighbouring places in Dhárwár. To attempt to elucidate the obscurity and correct the returns for this district would delay the submission of the Survey Commissioner's report, and probably be unsatisfactory. I will, however, institute inquiries on the subject, and in the meantime merely observe that these returns are more accurately prepared now, and scrutinized with greater care than was the case formerly. The present ruling price for first class rice in Sirsi is eight seers per rupee, but it must be remembered that this has been a good season; last year it was six seers per rupee, the season being only a moderately good one, or rather below the average. The difference of price between the present time and twenty years ago establishes the fact that land is now more valuable and can bear a heavier weight of assessment than it could formerly.

14. In paragraph 56 the Survey Commissioner refers to the "Betta" lands; it is well that the definition and assignment of these lands should proceed at the same time as the survey;

it is for the interests of Government that the limits of Betta lands should be defined, and the Government forests thereby protected.

15. The course proposed by the Survey Commissioner to be pursued with "Kans" seems on the whole to be a fair and desirable one; applications to cut the timber are frequently made, but are not granted, for many of these groves are considered the common property of the villages in which they are situated, and generally have some local deity who would, it is supposed by the villagers, be offended if the trees were cut down or injured. The portions in private occupation can be continued so, but the right to the timber has never been allowed; it will be a question whether the system of the annual auction of the "Kans" and portions of them not in private occupation for collecting the wild products, should not be continued, as more according to the wishes of the people, who maintain their claims to the free use of the "Kans," than by allowing them to be permanently occupied by outsiders.

16. The Survey Commissioner concludes his report with a general *resume* of the lands in these villages, some remarks on dry-crop lands and the rates imposed, and on the kumri cultivation in Kánara, and finally recommends the usual guarantee of 30 years to this settlement, commencing with 1869-70, the year in which the first 64 villages were settled. Concurring with the last recommendation, I have only to add that the course of trade with regard to products of Kánara and Mysore is curious. I have seen rice exported from districts on the sea coast to the country above gháts, that is to Dhárwár, the same grain grown in Mysore annually finds its way to the coast. Other grains not grown on the coast are brought down, also betelnut, cardamoms, pepper, &c., and the return loads consist of salt, cocoanuts and fish, &c.

17. Considering the quality of the soil the rates imposed may be fair, but the fact that waste lands irrespective of forest do exist, and that the population stricken with fever in unhealthy seasons is scanty, would seem to support the argument that as light rates as might be equitable to the State should be fixed on dry-crop lands.

18. In regard to the population, although for some few years no marked and unusual sickness has prevailed, yet the numbers do not seem to increase, and the difficulty in procuring labour is great. The village registers are improving in accuracy, but hardly one shows a larger number of births than deaths, or even an equal number; in general it is the other way, which is not satisfactory. These registers are not wholly reliable, but they are approximately correct, so that it is certain at any rate that the population is not on the increase. Some inquiries will be made on this subject, and some interesting facts may be elicited.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,
Acting Collector.

No. 742 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Camp Ratnágiri, 26th February 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 92, dated 21st January 1873, and accompaniment.
From the Collector of Kánara, No. 403, dated 7th February 1873.

In submitting the correspondence marginally noted, relative to survey and assessment of 33 villages of the Sirsi Taluka, the Revenue Commissioner has the honour to append the following observations.

2. The report is accompanied by a map which shows the area of the villages and their bearing relatively to each other and to the roads from Hubli to Sirsi and from Sirsi to Banvási. There is also a very valuable accompaniment showing the area, cultivation, cattle, carts, ploughs, houses and population, together with the area of different kinds of cultivation in each village, and the total of assessment according to former accounts, and the proposed rates of assessment. There is also a table of prices for several markets over a series of years, which document, however, the Revenue Commissioner regrets to observe, cannot, for reasons pointed out by Colonel Anderson, be regarded as a trustworthy guide in the important matter of price of staple grain of the district.

3. Additions of this nature to the forms in which previous reports for villages in the adjoining tracts have been laid before Government appear to the Revenue Commissioner, and will, he trusts, appear in the same light to Government, a great improvement as affording facility for studying details and for applying to the separate circumstances of all or any of the villages, those principles which could otherwise be only applied generally, or in a lump. The remarks of the Collector on this subject, in paragraph 10 of his report, appear to the Revenue Commissioner judicious.

4. The 39 villages of the Sirsi Táluka to which these papers relate represent an area of about 49½ square miles. This tract is in respect to climate, rainfall and natural products, very similar to that on the assessment of which Government Resolution No. 1275, dated 19th March 1872, was passed. The villages are well situated as regards the traffic routes of the district and include a large proportion of the valuable garden cultivation for which the Sirsi Táluka is celebrated.

5. The 39 villages contain according to the survey records a population of 4,307 souls, which gives about 87 per square mile of the entire area and 270 per square mile of 10,019 acres shown in the Survey Commissioner's report as culturable.

6. The Survey Commissioner has placed 32 villages in one class, with a maximum of Rs. 5 per acre for rice and Re. 1 per acre for dry-crop, and the remaining 7 villages in a lower class with a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0 for rice and annas 14 for dry-crop. For garden land there has been a maximum assessment of Rs. 14 and the average on the garden cultivation of the 32 villages in the higher class is Rs. 11-15-5; the average in the lower class Rs. 10-8-8.

7. The results of the application of the proposed rates will be seen in detail in one of the accompaniments to Colonel Anderson's report and in a condensed form in paragraphs 16 and 18.

8. The operation of the survey has brought to light a large extent of concealed cultivation, or of cultivation of which no account was kept, and on which no assessment was levied. The total recorded cultivation by old accounts is acres 4,951, bearing an assessment of Rs. 7,523; whereas the survey shows an area of cultivated acres 7,577 assessed at Rs. 15,475, being an increase of 2,626 acres and Rs. 7,952 of assessment. There is no doubt that subsequent to the survey (with revision of assessment in only Badangod and four other maganies) by the Madras authorities in 1824, extension of cultivation of all kinds has taken place, of which only a small portion has been brought to account. There is reason to anticipate that instances of the assessment bearing no intelligible connection with the amount and quality of land under cultivation similar to those in the 6 villages entered in Colonel Anderson's 36 paragraph will be very frequently found as the survey progresses, and Colonel Anderson states at the end of his 42nd paragraph his belief that in the more sequestered part of the district there will be found whole villages unrecorded in the accounts and paying no revenue whatever to Government.

9. If the detailed statement of area of cultivation, &c., accompanying Colonel Anderson's report served no other purpose, it would at least be useful in bringing to the knowledge of Government particulars which, however anomalous, serve to elucidate the very exceptional immunity from a duly proportioned assessment enjoyed by the influential classes in Kánara. None of the previous reports had furnished these details, and it was not until receipt of a statement from Colonel Anderson and of the information called for by Government in Resolution No. 5611 of 8th November 1871 regarding remuneration to village servants in Kánara, that the Revenue Commissioner became aware of the almost entire immunity from assessment enjoyed by certain of the villages in the Kárwár Táluka. Three, among which was included "Laudeh" mentioned in the Survey Commissioner's 42nd paragraph, were selected for enquiry and the Revenue Commissioner hopes that the Collector will be able in replying to his reference to throw some further light on the status of the person in whose name the cultivation is entered (a single person in each of these three villages), the tenure by which the sub-tenancies are held and the amount of rent paid, the name of the Shanbhogue and his mode of adjusting payments for a number of years are also points referred to for enquiry.

10. The Revenue Commissioner begs to express his concurrence with the Survey Commissioner and the Collector of Kánara in the suitability of the rates now proposed for garden and rice land, and, under the strong opinion stated by Colonel Anderson, in the suitability of those for dry cultivation also. It is shown that while the increase is moderate in many villages, the extraordinary enhancement observable in others is solely produced by the application of carefully adjusted rates to land which has hitherto escaped wholly or in part the ordinary demands of Government, and it is most probable that it is the wealthy and influential classes who will bear the restriction of their former profits while the poorer classes will in many cases be gainers by the equalisation of the assessment.

11. It is to a certain extent an experiment in the face of falling prices to double the land assessment over an area of 39 villages; the incidence of the assessment amounting to Rs. 15,475 on the cultivated area of 7,577 acres under the three classes which represents for each head of population about Rs. 3-9-6, can hardly be called light relatively to the neighbouring district of Dhárwár. The Survey Commissioner in the footnote to paragraph 15 mentions the maximum for garden land in Hangal Táluka of Dhárwár as Rs. 20 in comparison with the proposed maximum garden rate of Rs. 14, but the average for garden cultivation in that táluka is understood to be only a rate between that fixed for 32 of the villages under report and that fixed for the 7 villages of the lower class, namely, about Rs. 11-11-0 per acre. The remarks on this subject in Mr. MacDonald's 6th and 7th paragraphs appear to be moderate and judicious. Assessments, however, not dissimilar in character introduced into the tálukas of Supa, Yellápur and parts of Sirsi, have not given rise to any general complaint; and it is hoped that the rates now proposed, which in the absence of any safe comparison of prices over a series of years, are regarded by the Survey Commissioner and the Collector as moderate, may receive the sanction of Government, and may cause as little dissatisfaction to the cultivators as the other Bombay survey assessments in the part of Kánara above the ghauts, though securing a solid increase to the Government revenue, have hitherto done.

12. The next question which calls for notice is that of the area allowed for free grazing discussed in paragraphs 51 to 54. In the first place, the Revenue Commissioner begs to state that, as explained in Colonel Anderson's paragraph 53, the complaint of the villagers of Banvasi has since been disposed of by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to the satisfaction of the Collector of Kánara and the undersigned.

13. The Revenue Commissioner agrees that the arrangements for free grazing of the villagers under report, proposed by Colonel Anderson, are suited to the locality; but he thinks it desirable that the area assigned to each village which it appears is "distinctly fixed and recorded at the time of the actual settlement which in the present instance is in the future," should be a liberal one. Some explanation of the actual area clearly defined by natural or artificial boundary marks in the previous settlement, so frequently mentioned in Colonel Anderson's report, would have given assurance on a point which the Revenue Commissioner does not cease to commend to the liberal consideration of Government. It is suggested that a return of the grazing areas should be transmitted to Government as soon as they have been defined and demarcated. The proviso mentioned in paragraph 52 that "the assignment so made is in force till Government see fit to change it," is in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner a judicious one for the reasons stated by Colonel Anderson.

14. The arrangements for Betta land described in the Survey Commissioner's 56th paragraph are in accordance with the rules sanctioned by Government. The Collector points out in his 14th paragraph that it is desirable for the protection of the forests that the assignment which is 8 acres of Betta for each acre of garden should proceed at the same time as the Survey. The subject will no doubt receive attention as soon as a Survey measurer is available for the duty.

15. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Collector of Kánara appear to be of one opinion regarding the management of kans, the specific number and extent of which in the district under review have not been mentioned. The arrangements described of limiting engagements, whether for annual or for longer periods, to the usufruct and of prohibiting any cutting of the trees, is evidently a desirable one.

16. The remarks in paragraphs 17 and 18 of Mr. MacDonald's covering letter indicate a not very sanguine view of the health and prosperity of the population, but he concurs in the fairness of the rates proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and the undersigned respectfully supports that officer's recommendation that they may be sanctioned and guaranteed for 30 years from the date specified in Colonel Anderson's 62nd paragraph.

17. It is suggested that the Survey Department be requested to prepare the notification to be published by Government in the *Gazette*.

18. The Collector in his 9th paragraph briefly noted in terms of modified dissent, the remarks in Colonel Anderson's paragraphs 19 and 21 regarding a comparison drawn in memorandum from the undersigned on the proposals for certain villages in Sirsi Taluka and in the Mundgod Petta of the Yellapur taluka. The Revenue Commissioner will not request a reperusal of his remarks in comparing the dry-crop cultivation of the villages then under review and the "Warkas" of the Konkan. What the Revenue Commissioner wished to bring to the favourable consideration of Government and the Survey Commissioner was the small relative proportion of waste land measured and held available for dry-crop cultivation in the villages then under consideration. The great superiority of the area of rice cultivation in Kánara was adduced as the reason why the Kánarese ryots could pay so much higher a rate per head of population than the ryots of the Mámlatdár's division of the Ratnágiri taluka; but it was suggested that some facility for holding a larger relative extent of land available for dry-crop cultivation would have tended to the maintenance and increase of agricultural prosperity under the pressure which the enhanced assessment will unquestionably impose. The Revenue Commissioner would urge the same views regarding the villages now under review, but he finds that Colonel Anderson is still opposed to the measure, and though the Revenue Commissioner does not recognize,

We cannot get on with the Survey of the occupied lands as fast by any means as we could desire from the limited portion of the year available for field work and from the Survey Establishments constantly falling sick. To devote now any portion of the available time to waste land, which may be required at some future time, would be to diminish progress by so much in the occupied land and to saddle Government with the trouble and expense of keeping up the boundary marks on this land till it is required for occupation.

as regards the interests of the cultivators, the force of the other reasons urged by that officer for postponing the demarcation of additional arable land for which Colonel Anderson has "no doubt that in a few years there will be a call," yet he admits the practical force of the objection stated in the accompanying quotation from paragraph 27 of Colonel Anderson's report. The extreme unhealthiness of the climate for the measurers and other Survey officers and the unprofitable expenditure which would devolve on Government of constructing a large number of boundary marks in waste fields are arguments against the otherwise desirable extension of the area available to dry-crop cultivation which when urged upon Government by the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, the Revenue Commissioner does not consider himself in a position to oppose.

19. Colonel Anderson in his 60th paragraph reverts to the subject of this waste land and suggests that the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner may have been influenced by the "idea that Kánara dry-crop land either above or below the Gháts resembles warkas in Ratnágiri." This is quite correct, it was certainly not thought then, nor is it now, that there is no difference

between the dry-crop land of Ratnágiri and that of Kánara above the Gháts; for the latter is in a general way superior. But there is a resemblance in the heavy rainfall* in the staple produce rice in the low lands and rági or nachni in the higher ground; in the habit of following the dry land cultivation, and in the free use of manure from leaves and grass owing to the deficiency in animal manure, which makes access to the hill slopes desirable for collection of grass and leaves. If, as is correctly stated by Colonel Anderson, Kánara exports rice, while Ratnágiri does not grow sufficient for its own population, it may be urged on the other hand that Revadanda and other districts of the Konkan are exporters of rice and yet enjoy a large extent of lightly assessed Warkas land besides unlimited Ráb, except in the case of imperial demarcated forest, and access to the hill slopes deducted as unarable. As regards manure from cart bullocks passing through Kánara, these temporary sources of supply can never approach that derived from the cultivators' own cattle of which the Hyga gardeners make such good use; but in respect of cart and laden cattle in transit the routes *via* Chiplun, Phonda, and the other numerous openings in the gháts can claim a fair comparison for Ratnágiri with Kánara. Colonel Anderson has stated the arrangements he finds suitable for providing the requirements of the villagers, and as suggested in paragraph 13 of this memorandum he will probably hereafter report in detail for the information of Government the definite arrangements which being now in the future, will then have been carried into effect for the demarcation of the area of grazing grounds.

20. In his 20th paragraph Colonel Anderson states that "the lands called Warkas in Thána and Ratnágiri could never, except by an extraordinary application of labour, be turned to any other purpose than they are devoted to at present." Mr. Macdonald partially controverts this assertion from his experience in Thána, and that it is entirely a mistake as regards past experience is proved by the voluminous correspondence in Ratnágiri relative to the assessment of the large extent of Warkas land converted into rice during the period of the British Administration. That the same process has been in operation in Kánara there is every reason to believe and it will probably account in many instances for the great variance between the present and the former recorded area when, as is certainly not often the case, such a trustworthy record of area can be found. Unquestionably there still remains a greater facility for extending cultivation both of the rice and dry-crop description in the wastes of the Bálághát of Kánara than in Ratnágiri, but such extension is for the present held to be not desirable in Kánara.

21. The Revenue Commissioner concurs that in the District under review there is quite as much rice land as the people can cultivate properly. He does not on the other hand think that there is as much dry-crop land as the people will be able to cultivate with benefit to themselves. For instance in Bisalkop, No. 13 of the list of villages in the statistical accompaniment, which has an area of 1,116 acres and a population of 202 souls, there is not a single acre of waste dry-crop land measured out for cultivation. It has been explained by Colonel Anderson that the cultivators commonly hold lands in the adjoining villages, this is undoubtedly some compensation for their not having available land in their own villages, and this fact together with the objections pointed out in paragraph 27 of the Survey Commissioner's report must, it is presumed, be accepted as sufficient reason for leaving matters for the present in the position advocated in the report. The Revenue Commissioner takes this opportunity respectfully to bring to the notice of Government the recommendation in paragraph 18 of his report No. 1037, dated 29th February 1872, relative to the Forest Department having no claim to fees for grazing or for revenue from cultivation which may be hereafter opened out on the conditions specified in paragraph 12 of Colonel Anderson's report (No. 154 of 3rd February 1872). The land not measured into numbers for cultivation apparently comes under the provisions of Section 33 of Act I of 1865.

22. The Revenue Commissioner now begs permission to notice a portion of the Survey Commissioner's opinions from which, however much he coincides with the adjustment of the actual rates proposed, he is obliged to record renewed and emphatic dissent. The Revenue Commissioner also considers the matter to be one of the very highest importance to the governors as well as the governed, for the power of Government to collect a cash assessment removed at all above what represents the very moderate demand of $\frac{1}{4}$ th or $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the gross produce at the time of settlement, which is acknowledged to be light enough by all classes, must evidently depend upon a subsequent rise in prices the permanence of which can be safely trusted.

23. The opinions from which a very earnest dissent is recorded are those in paragraphs 47 to 49 of Colonel Anderson's report, so far as they go to support the theory before asserted and supported by comparison of figures, and now again to all appearance deliberately maintained that the rates then under discussion represented only ninth share of the gross produce.

24. It was of course understood that this assumed share of the produce applied not to one portion only of the villages then under assessment, but to the whole.

25. One portion of the villages which had not been assessed by the Madras Government in 1822-23 was still under the old Bijwari assessment, and satisfactory data were available for comparison of the incidence of assessment at the different periods in respect to those villages.

26. The other villages to the number of 38 (*vide* Colonel Anderson's 25th paragraph) had come under the revision of assessment by the Madras Government in 1822-23, and the theory that the Madras Government at that revision fixed a cash assessment representing $\frac{1}{3}$ rd value

of the gross produce was adduced to show by a comparison of figures that the new assessment is equivalent in value to only one-ninth of the gross produce.

27. The process in Colonel Anderson's 28th paragraph was an extremely simple one. It was assumed that the prices at the time of assessment by the Madras authorities were not one-third of those at the time of report, and that as the new rates for 6,870 acres of rice by survey accounts is about the same as the rates for 5,708 acres of rice according to the old accounts for 1868-69, the rise of prices which had trebled the value of the gross produce left the present rates at one-third \div three = one-ninth.

28. The logical deduction from the figures is not disputed; but the argument involves an assumption regarding the rise in prices which, if the calculation be taken upon an average of the various periods of the year, and for a sufficient length of time to give a fair average, may have considerably over-stated in the rise between 1823 and 1871. It is understood that they had been rising in the early part of this century (*vide* page 70 of Government records "Letters on the Administration of Kánara"), and they were probably not at their lowest in 1823, but may afterwards as in Bombay.

29. But a strictly mathematical objection to the proportion is found in the Survey Commissioner's statement of actual cultivation. It will be seen from paragraphs 25 and 27 of the report No. 1258, dated 6th December 1871, that the survey accounts showed a total of 6,279 acres of dry cultivation assessed at Rs. 3,114. As the Survey Commissioner (paragraph 26) doubts "exceedingly if any actual increase of occupation took place in the year before the settlement," he must admit that the villages under assessment in which this land was held free in the year 1868-69 undergo an additional burden to that amount. If this burden be added thus—

						Rs.
Rice assessment...	...	...	...	...	...	16,195
Dry-crop do ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,114
					The total becomes	19,309

or about Rs. 2-13-0 per acre, and the proportions fall by this correction alone from one-ninth to between one-seventh and one-eighth.

30. Admitted that all this land was not under cultivation in 1822-23, still the collections on the other hand were at that time probably much lower. Accounts for the early years are not available, but those for 1849-50 show the actual collections at only Rs. 11,648 on a recorded area of 5,206 acres, which represents only Rs. 2-3-10 per acre, which brings the proportion so much nearer one-seventh than one-ninth.

31. It is to be feared that if Colonel Anderson's estimate of one-ninth is to be accepted without criticism, he may have rather seriously erred in the direction of under-assessment in the settlement of other 23 villages of the Mundgod Mahál which was sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 1680, dated 28th April 1868. In the present case the assessment of the villages settled by the Madras Government in 1822-23 has been increased from Rs. 13,246 to Rs. 20,400, or rather more than 50 per cent. In the former case the assessment was slightly reduced as regards the 23 villages assessed in 1822-23. If, then, the rates increased by 50 per cent. represent only one-third (in consequence of rise of prices) of the one-third of the crop said to have been taken at the settlement of 1822-23, that is one-ninth, there is risk that Colonel Anderson's settlement of 1867 represented only two-thirds of that ninth share, or only two-twenty-sevenths of the gross produce which the Survey Commissioner would hardly aver to be suitable rates, or similar to those in Dhárwár.

32. In submitting these remarks, the Revenue Commissioner does not consider that he is casting unfavourable reflections on the settlements, but the contrary. It was under the same impression that he combated the idea that the new rates in the Kárwár taluka (*vide* paragraph 8 of report No. 916, dated 21st February 1872), whereby the assessment was doubled, represented a money value less rather than 10 per cent. of the gross produce.

33. It is not asserted that if the whole estimated gross produce were appraised by the prices in large bazárs the theoretical figures might not be more or less justified, but it is maintained that in practice a light assessment tends to allow of a buoyancy of prices in the staple grains and that a heavy cash assessment tends to force those grains upon the market. Thus, if a demand approaching the money value of one-third the produce were generally enforced, there would be at once a glut of grain in the market and a fall of prices, which would derange the operation and render its continuance impracticable. The Collector, Mr. Shaw Stewart, in paragraph 5 of his report No. 3538, dated the 12th December 1871, drew attention to remarks by the Madras Government that the theoretical third share of the assessment could hardly have been generally levied.

34. Fortunately, it appears from the language at the conclusion of paragraph 50 of the Survey Commissioner's report that there is no difference of opinion between him and the Revenue Commissioner regarding what proportion to the gross produce a fair assessment ought to bear, and it is hoped that no harm, but rather benefit, may accrue from a well meant attempt to show what the Revenue Commissioner believes to be the case, that the actual settlements sanctioned by Government for the Kánara villages are nearer that proportion than the lower proportions from time to time suggested in the correspondence.

35. There can be no disputing the justice of Colonel Anderson's comments in paragraphs 43 to 46 regarding the returns of prices. The Revenue Commissioner thinks that the Collector might, by comparison of a series of prices obtained from private sources (like those appended by Colonel Anderson to his report No. 296, dated 23rd April 1867) and from the Government records, frame in concert with the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement a summary for a series of years which would give a more trustworthy information regarding the market prices for the staple grains in Kánara for previous years than are as yet furnished. The great desideratum is to ascertain what precise measures of capacity are recorded by merchants and the Government officers in the different localities and what their precise equivalent in a uniform measure of weight should be. In respect to paddy or rice in the husk, it would be well to keep to the measures of capacity, mentioning at the same time the estimated equivalent in weight. With regard to husked rice and all other grains, the measure of weight alone would suffice; and for this purpose the new standard kilogramme of 85.735 tolas would be probably the most suitable.

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2711.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 13th May 1873.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 92, dated 21st January 1873—Submitting proposals for the revision of assessment in 39 villages of the Sirsi Taluka, into 64 villages of which taluka the settlement was introduced in 1869-70, and reported in his letter No. 1358 of the 6th December 1871, the rates of assessment therein explained having received the sanction of Government in their Resolution No. 1275, dated 19th March 1872.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 742, dated 26th February 1873—Submitting, with his remarks, the above and a letter from the Collector of Kánara (No. 403 of 1873).

RESOLUTION.—These proposals relate to the revision of assessment in 39 villages of the Sirsi Taluka at the same maximum rates as those already sanctioned for 64 villages of the same taluka in Government Resolution No. 1275, dated 19th March 1872. The rates are approved by the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner, and are, there can be no doubt, extremely moderate.

2. The examples given in the 35th and 36th paragraphs of the Survey Commissioner's report prove beyond doubt the extreme unreliability of former assessments as a guide by which to test the fairness of those now to be introduced in the case of individual villages. These discrepancies can, as pointed out by Colonel Anderson, be only attributed to the corruption of the shanbhogs or village accountants and the laxness of supervision in former days on the part of the Revenue Officers. However much, therefore, the new may exceed the old assessments in individual cases, Government, considering the marked moderation of the maximum rates, have full reliance that the levy of the excess will be no more than equitable as a simple consequence of the bringing under contribution to the land revenue of the hitherto concealed area of cultivation and the equalization of the burden on all classes by the classification of soils according to their relative fertility.

3. Government concur with the Revenue Commissioner and the Collector in their opinions as to the utility of the information contained in the statistical statement appended to the Survey Commissioner's report, and desire that similar statements should, whenever it may be practicable, be furnished with settlement reports.

4. There is no reason to doubt that, as elsewhere, the assignment of free grazing grounds to the different villages will be, as recommended by the Revenue Commissioner, calculated on a liberal scale. This will naturally be carried out in consultation with the Collector, and a report of the arrangements made should be included in the final report of the introduction of the revised rates. The proposed reservation of the right of Government to alter the assignment is approved.

5. It is presumed that the assignment of the "beta" adjuncts to garden lands and their demarcation is a process conducted as strictly under the supervision of the higher Survey Officers as all others incidental to the settlement. His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive Colonel Anderson's assurance to this effect.

6. The proposal for the settlement of the jungle patches called "kans" contained in the 57th paragraph of Colonel Anderson's report is approved.

7. With regard to the measuring out into survey fields of extra dry-crop land in preparation for the extension of cultivation that may reasonably be expected during the guaranteed period of thirty years on which the Revenue Commissioner lays stress, and to which the Survey Commissioner objects in the 26th and 27th paragraphs of his report, His Excellency in Council admits the force of Colonel Anderson's arguments against any unnecessary extension of the operation, and is content to leave the matter to the discretion of the Survey Officers, on the understanding that all open land, and not only that contiguous to land now under cultivation, is to be measured out and assessed in cases in which, from the redundancy of population or other cause, there is a reasonable probability of its being required for cultivation within the period of guarantee. The survey rules admit of the breaking up into small numbers of large survey fields formed at the settlement, and the assessment of the former, according to the rates of adjoining land, by the Collector and his subordinates, and this process may of course be resorted to in case of necessity, but it is naturally so rude and uncertain, that it is as well to avoid any necessity for adopting it if this can be done without sacrificing more important considerations.

8. The maximum rate proposed for dry-crop land is equally moderate with that for rice, and, looking to the maximum which Captain Wingate found to be capable of imposition on garden lands in Dhárwár many years ago before the present rise in prices took place, the same may confidently be said of the maximum of Rs. 14 adopted for garden lands in these villages, which appear frequently to be of a very superior order.

9. The Survey Commissioner should be requested to draft a notification for publication in the *Government Gazette*, guaranteeing the settlement of these villages for such period as will cause the guarantee to expire with that of the 64 villages already sanctioned.

10. The recommendation alluded to in the latter part of the 21st paragraph of Mr. Havlock's letter will be dealt with separately.

(Signed) J. M. CAMPBELL,
For Chief Secretary to Government,

To

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division,
The Collector of Kánara.

No. 417 OF 1878.

From

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NORTH KÁNARA.

SURVEY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 20th April 1878.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the sanction of Government, proposals for the introduction of the survey assessment into twenty-nine (29) villages of the Sirsi Táluka of North Kánara.

2. These proposals must be taken as in continuation of those made for the adjacent villages, and sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 2711 of the 13th May 1873.

3. These villages are all situated within the jungles and though adjacent to them at a somewhat greater distance from main lines of communication than any of the villages settled in 1873, for the worst situated of which maximum rates of Rs. 0-14-0 dry-crop, Re. 4-8-0 rice and Rs. 14 garden, were adopted. Though farther within the jungles than the villages settled in former years, none of the villages now under report can be considered to be remotely situated from great lines of communication; the main line of road from Kumpta *via* Sirsi to Hubli is not more than from 8 to 9 miles from the most distant village, and the road from Sirsi to Yellápur is close to those farthest from the Hubli road. Fair country cart-tracks run across from the one made road to the other, and a forest cleared road runs from the Hubli road and close to Bhartanhalli, very nearly connecting the two roads. Generally, these villages are very fairly off for means of communication.

4. But as they are somewhat farther within the jungles than any of the adjacent villages of the Sirsi Táluka previously settled, I have thought it advisable to reduce the rates to Re. 0-12-0 maximum dry-crop and Rs. 4 maximum rice land rate for all these villages now under report. The maximum garden rate of Rs. 14 adopted for the villages formerly settled, is retained here without any reduction, the character of garden cultivation improves as one proceeds into the jungle and to the west from the increasing moisture of the climate, a quality most required for the best supári and spice gardens. There is a total area of acres 55 of garden in these villages, generally of very superior quality.

5. The total area of these villages, acres 41,905 or 65 square miles, and the total population is 1,318 or 20.3 to the square mile, but the cultivated area of the above only amounts to acres 2,256 or 3.5 square miles, to which the above population will give an average of 376.6, a very ample ratio.

6. The following statement shows the annual recorded occupied area, collections, and remissions for the last twenty years in these villages. The collections alone are worthy of much trust. Acres 1,655 are entered as occupied in 1876-77, while the survey shows that acres 2,256 are actually under occupation, a difference of 36 per cent. :—

Year.			Aeres recorded as occupied.	Standard assessment.	Permanent remissions.	Casual remissions.	Collections.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857-58	...	...	1,654	2,276	206	...	2,070
1858-59	...	...	1,674	2,352	159	...	2,193
1859-60	...	...	1,674	2,359	128	...	2,231
1860-61	...	...	1,674	2,353	76	...	2,277
1861-62	...	...	1,730	2,381	128	...	2,253
1862-63	...	...	1,815	2,587	118	...	2,471
1863-64	...	...	1,825	2,581	112	...	2,469
1864-65	...	...	1,768	2,581	183	...	2,398
1865-66	...	...	1,762	2,618	178	...	2,435
1866-67	...	...	1,762	2,618	170	...	2,443
1867-68	...	...	1,754	2,583	142	...	2,441
1868-69	...	...	1,760	2,583	139	...	2,444
1869-70	...	...	1,740	2,588	196	...	2,357
1870-71	...	...	1,732	2,587	220	...	2,367
1871-72	...	...	1,732	2,587	220	...	2,367
1872-73	...	...	1,732	2,585	220	...	2,365
1873-74	...	...	1,735	2,592	220	...	2,372
1874-75	...	...	1,735	2,592	220	...	2,372
1875-76	...	...	1,703	2,583	295	...	2,288
1876-77	...	...	1,656	2,632	368	...	2,264

7. The following statement shows the area and average rate according to the survey on each description of cultivation in these 29 villages, and the extent and assessment of the Government assessed waste land, which will be quite enough to meet the wants of these villages for increase of cultivation for a long time to come.

Class.	Number of villages in each.	Maximum Rates.		Land.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	29	0 12	4 0	Government occupied land.	94	1,180	13 0 4	1,763	3,640	2 1 0	399	166	0 6 8
				Government unoccupied arable waste.	†	5	10 0 0	298	451	1 8 2	334	130	0 8 7

8. The following abstract statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates in comparison with the realizations in 1876-77 :—

Class.	Number of villages in each.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied arable waste.		Total Government occupied and unoccupied.		Indm.		Total Government and Indm.	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	29	1,935	2,264	2,256	4,986	632½	580	2,839½	5,522	7	13	2,895½	5,535

9. The same extraordinary variations of the rates of the old assessment as were adverted to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2711 of the 12th May 1873, on the previously settled part of this taluka are to be met with here. The following are instances in the first three cases of large increases of assessment effected by the survey rates and in the last three of low rates of increase :—

No.	Name of Village.	Total old Assessment.	Total Survey Assessment.	Percentage Increase.	AVERAGE SURVEY ASSESSMENT.		
					Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Buswunkop	51	178	249	.....	1 7 0	0 6 6
2	Sumpeekop	11	53	427	.....	2 6 0	0 8 0
3	Bhurtanbulla	85	315	270	12 0 0	2 1 9	0 5 4
4	Amutgar	41	45	9.8	.....	1 11 10	0 4 8
5	Atibylee	36	39	8.3	.....	1 12 4	.....
6	Shanwulee	43	59	22.9	.....	1 13 11	0 8 0

10. The following statement shows the total area under every head in these 29 villages :—

	Acres.
Government occupied assessed land	2,256
Government unoccupied waste assessed land	632
Government unarable unassessed land	39,010
Inán	7
Total	41,905

11. As in the case of other settlements to be made in Kánara this year, I postponed sending in this letter as long as possible in order to be able to include as many villages as possible. I hoped to have been able to have included at least three or four adjacent to those referred to in this letter, but I have been disappointed in receipt of the papers. They may come in any day, and I would suggest the expediency of asking Government to sanction the introduction of the new rates, with your concurrence, into any additional villages in which it may be possible to do so, adjacent to the villages already reported on, and on a similar standard of assessment; the results being reported at once as soon after the rates have been given out as possible. When once the standard of assessment for a taluka has been fixed by the sanction of the assessment of a considerable portion of it, there is no real room for discussion about the rates to be introduced into the remainder of the taluka.

12. I shall be obliged by your forwarding this letter with as little delay as possible to the Commissioner, Southern Division, for transmission to Government.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population and past and proposed survey assessment of the 29 villages of the Sirsi Taluka reported on in Survey Commissioner's letter No. 417 of 20th April 1878.

Class.	Number of Village	Name of Village.	Total area.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.						Past collection.	SURVEY KUMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.			CARTS.		Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.		
				Cultivated.			Waste.				On cultivated.	On waste.	Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hulee Bunde.				Total.	
				Garden acres.	Rice acres.	Dry-crop acres.	Garden acres.	Rice acres.	Dry-crop acres.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Maximum rate. Rs. a. P. Dry-crop ... 0 12 0 Rice ... 4 0 0	1	Kunehikop ...	1,867	...	74	14	...	6	...	99	156	10	19	70	89	...	...	...	24	5	8	
	2	Buswankop ...	1,965	...	112	42	...	4	4	51	178	7	68	198	261	1	1	2	107	20	32	
	3	Virapur ...	976	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Chitgeri ...	1,736	...	87	39	...	2	14	55	163	9	18	82	50	1	...	1	44	10	6	
	5	Ganadhulee ...	1,786	...	...	...	...	...	135	58	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Tattihulee ...	1,321	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Jakholee ...	1,693	2	47	1	...	...	...	...	60	111	...	15	11	26	...	...	...	15	5	7
	8	Togarhulee ...	2,960	2	94	42	...	...	...	26	121	219	8	47	132	179	...	3	3	60	20	17
	9	Chulgeres... ..	1,052	1	63	4	...	...	11	5	27	107	12	5	15	20	...	...	...	12	4	3
	10	Oochgeri ...	3,160	3	60	25	...	...	12	10	59	186	17	29	77	106	1	2	3	44	10	13
	11	Umutgar ...	3,172	...	23	17	...	...	23	9	41	45	23	21	47	68	...	1	1	28	6	9
	12	Balekop ...	748	8	82	32	...	...	...	13	133	286	5	36	85	121	...	3	3	75	17	17
	13	Chippereh... ..	2,299	...	45	21	...	...	13	12	32	104	37	18	54	72	...	2	2	34	8	8
	14	Atbyl ...	719	...	22	...	...	...	6	...	36	39	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Sawunee ...	1,087	...	33	5	...	...	...	5	56	67	2	16	89	105	...	...	...	33	5	8
	16	Bedusgaon ...	2,728	3	153	21	...	...	11	73	263	398	42	83	165	248	...	2	2	208	44	30
	17	Tenkalo ...	895	1	85	9	...	...	...	7	82	238	2	15	61	76	...	...	...	49	8	10
	18	Bijunkop ...	1,181	4	68	10	...	...	...	2	73	210	1	18	47	65	...	1	1	26	7	6
	19	Oomohgehe ...	551	6	59	19	...	...	...	8	83	204	4	11	35	46	...	...	...	26	5	7
	20	Hoshtot ...	565	6	33	8	...	...	...	9	64	162	4	8	53	61	...	...	...	22	7	...
	21	Sampekop... ..	124	...	24	2	...	...	1	...	11	58	2	6	44	50	...	1	1	10	3	...
	22	Belambeh ...	1,522	3	45	1	...	...	1	6	44	146	3	7	59	66	...	1	1	52	11	1
	23	Hussulmunch ...	301	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Bhurnhulee ...	1,931	5	119	12	...	...	...	...	85	315	...	42	119	161	...	4	4	89	36	18
	25	Kulhulee ...	702	17	86	11	...	...	...	18	150	415	7	24	82	106	...	...	...	61	13	13
	26	Koondreegheh ...	1,270	22	101	9	...	...	1	49	269	529	20	70	250	320	...	...	...	156	27	31
	27	Shanwulee... ..	1,764	...	31	2	...	...	36	2	48	59	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	Mulenhulee ...	665	...	85	4	...	...	10	2	113	166	27	14	71	85	...	...	...	44	10	8
	29	Beluleh ...	1,165	11	121	48	...	...	...	...	208	364	...	41	111	153	...	3	3	99	22	17
		Total ...	41,905	94	1,763	389	1	298	334	2,264	4,936	586	631	1,902	2,533	3	24	27	1,318	303	270	

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF KA'NARA ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, Southern Division.

Camp Belikeri, 27th April 1878.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 417, dated 20th instant, with accompaniments, containing "proposals for the introduction of the survey assessment into 29 villages of the Sirsi Táluka." These are in continuation of similar proposals referring to 64 villages, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1275, dated 19th March 1872, and also of proposal referring to 39 villages, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2711, dated 13th May 1873.

2. In the Sirsi Táluka hitherto only 103 villages have been settled, and they lie to the east from Sirsi along the Mysore frontier, and partly adjoining the Dhárwár District and the settled villages of the Mundgod Petba in the Yellápur Táluka of this District. The 29 villages now proposed for settlement lie more to the north, and are in immediate proximity to the Mundgod villages, the last of which have been settled for the past 8 or 10 years. As remarked by the Survey Commissioner, these 29 villages lie away from the main road of this part of the country, and at present there is no good road passing through them. A forest road runs from Katur on the Sirsi and Mundgod Road to Bhartanhalli, and its connection with the Sirsi and Yellápur Road will be completed this year. A good outlet for the produce of these villages will eventually be obtained.

3. The population of these 29 villages is scanty; the forest area in this part of the táluka is extensive, and the climate is unfavourable, as fever prevails everywhere. The crops raised are, however, good. The land-owners are principally Havicks or Haiga Bráhmans; there are two or three Shenvi and Konkani Bráhmans amongst them. The cultivators on these villages, who are the Bráhman's tenants, are generally Are Maráthas, a few of these last also own land.

4. The lands of these villages were originally measured in the years 1822—26; according to the old accounts the area occupied was acres 1,655 with an assessment of Rs. 2,264, the survey now shows the available area to be 2,888½ with an assessment of Rs. 5,522. As pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, the variation in some cases is extraordinary, but can be explained by the encroachment on Government land, which has been going on for many years by the lax method, by which the assessment was imposed, and by the corruption and fraud of the Subordinate Native Officials, who combined with the wealthy land-owners to defraud the Government. These points have been set forth at greater length in former reports, and need not further be dwelt on here.

5. I may notice here that in three villages, Nos. 3, 5 and 6, there is no cultivation at present, a few acres are now assessed, but such land being situated in the centre of extensive forests will not be given out for cultivation until the forest demarcation has been completed. Other land may then also become available for cultivation.

6. As regards the grouping of these villages and the rates of assessment proposed by the Survey Commissioner, I have no alteration to propose. I think the rates proposed are moderate and fair. The general question regarding the settlement of the villages in this táluka has been discussed, and was decided in the Resolution quoted above.

7. In conclusion, I have the honour to state my concurrence in the rates proposed for these 29 villages of the Sirsi Táluka by the Survey Commissioner, and to request the early sanction of Government, as the season is far advanced. I may add that the concessions authorized in Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, will be applied to these villages in the manner reported in my letter No. 1749, dated 7th April 1877, so far as the same may be suitable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,
Collector of Kánara.

No. 946 of 1878.

From

L. REID, Esquire,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.;

To

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Belgaum, 1st May 1878.

Sir,

No. 417 of 28th April 1878, from the Survey and Settlement
Commissioner, S. D., with accompaniments.
No. 1197 of 28th April 1878, from the Collector of Kánara.

I have the honour to forward the reports marginally quoted containing proposals for the introduction of the survey assessment into 29 villages of the Sirsi Táluka of Kánara.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
For dry-crop land ...	0	12	0	2. I agree with the Collector in considering that the maximum rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner are moderate and fair, and request that they may be sanctioned by Government.
„ rice land ...	4	0	0	
„ garden land ...	14	0	0	

3. For the reason given by Colonel Anderson, the course proposed in paragraph 11 of his report may, if approved by Government, be sanctioned.

4. As pointed out in paragraph 4 of my letter No. 945 of this date, the concessions authorized in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874 are not applicable to the villages under report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. REID,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2454.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1878.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 946, dated 1st May 1878—Forwarding reports, noted in the margin, regarding proposals for the introduction

Letter from the Survey and Settlement
Commissioner, S. D., No. 417, dated 20th
April 1878, with accompaniments.
Letter from the Collector of Kánara,
No. 1197, dated 28th April 1878.

tion of the survey assessment into 29 villages of the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate; and stating that he agrees with the Collector in considering that the maximum rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner are moderate and fair.

RESOLUTION.—The Survey Commissioner has forwarded proposals for the introduction of survey rates and assessments into 29 villages of the Sirsi Táluka on terms similar to those sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 1275, dated 19th March 1872, for 64 villages, and under Government Resolution No. 2711, dated 13th May 1873, for 33 other villages of the same táluka of the Kánara District.

2. At present communications in the part of the district now proposed to be settled are not good, but it is hoped they will be improved in future. Under the measurements of 1822-26 the area occupied was 1,655 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,264. The area now available is 2,888½ acres, with an assessment of Rs. 5,522. The maximum rate on dry-crop lands is 12 annas, on rice lands Rs. 4, and on garden land, which is of a superior description, Rs. 14 per acre. The Collector and Acting Commissioner support the proposals of Colonel Anderson, which appear to His Excellency the Governor in Council reasonable, and are accordingly sanctioned.

3. The increase of assessment in some instances is very large, and it may be left to the discretion of the Collector to extend or withhold the concessions granted by Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874.

4. The period for the relinquishment of occupancy is fixed at 5th June under Act I of 1875, Section 2, Clause 2.

(Signed)

For Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 6298.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1878.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 26, dated 31st October 1878 :—

“The correspondence relative to the introduction of the survey assessment into 29 villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate, forwarded with your Chief Secretary's letter of the 13th September, No. 39 of 1878, has been considered by me in Council.

“2. The present survey fixes the area and assessment, which were previously returned at 1,655 acres and Rs. 2,264, at 2,888½ acres and Rs. 5,522. This marked difference is explained by the fact that fraud and corruption prevailed under the old system among the subordinate native officials, in collusion with some wealthy land-owners, to the great detriment of Government. The rates proposed by Colonel Anderson contemplated a maximum of Re. 0-12-0 on dry-crop land, of Rs. 4 on rice land, and of Rs. 14 on garden land. These are less than those sanctioned for other jungle villages in the district, and may be pronounced moderate. I approve, however, of collecting the increased assessment gradually, by instalments distributed over three years, as has been arranged by Your Excellency in Council, should the Collector deem such concession to be necessary.

“3. The settlement has been supported by the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and has been approved by Your Excellency in Council. I have no hesitation in granting my sanction to the arrangements proposed.

“4. I desire that, in future, in similar cases, a sketch map may always accompany the report.”

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Commissioner, Southern Division, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division, and the Collector of Kánara, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2454, dated 13th May 1878.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of the despatch, the Survey Commissioners should be requested to send two copies of sketch maps with future reports in such cases.

(Signed)

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Kánara.

No. 341 of 1880.

From

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 13th April 1880.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the survey settlement of (16) sixteen villages of the Mámlatdárs' Division of the Yellápur Taluka and for thirteen (13) villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

* * * * *

22. I now come to the villages of the Sirsi Táluka, (13) thirteen in number, which are ready for settlement this year; these include the town of Sirsi itself, some villages in close proximity to it, and one or two a little farther away. You have for some time back been desirous of getting the survey settlement introduced into the town of Sirsi itself, and with this object the work has been pushed on as much as possible here; and this and a few adjacent villages being now ready for settlement, it is thought advisable not to wait till a greater number is ready, but to send in a supplementary report on them, if they are ready in time, for introduction of the settlement in the current season.

23. This report is in continuation of my letters, the proposals made in which were sanctioned by Government Resolutions No. 2711 of the 13th May 1873 and No. 2454 of the 13th May 1878 on parts of this táluka previously settled. There is nothing more to be said about the past management or present circumstances of these villages than is said in those letters.

24. The rates proposed for these villages are identical with those sanctioned for villages already settled in the same vicinity, which have proved in every way suitable.

25. The rice maximum rates vary from Rs. 5 for the town of Sirsi and the villages close to that place or close to the great lines of road leading to it, to Rs. 4-8-0 for villages at a somewhat greater distance, and Rs. 4 for two villages somewhat distant both from Sirsi and from any road. These rice lands are generally of very fair quality, the very heavy rainfall of these parts secures them a sufficient water-supply, and in the better class of these lands sugarcane is often grown in triennial rotation. The average rates deducted from these maxima are exceedingly moderate, as will be hereafter shown.

26. For the dry-crop lands, also, three different maximum rates are proposed—Re. 1 for the first class villages near Sirsi and Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-12-0 for the two lower classes. In these lands ragi *alias* nachni is the ordinary grain crop.

27. The garden lands are for the most part exceedingly good and of the kind described above in the 7th paragraph in reference to the Yellápur Táluka; supári and spice gardens for these I propose the same rates as were sanctioned for 29 villages of the táluka under Government Resolution No. 2454 of the 13th May 1878.

28. In reference to these gardens producing cocoanut and supári combined with spices, I may mention that in the contiguous tálukas of Mysore, where similar gardens exist and to a very great extent, we found the old assessment of such gardens ranging from Rs. 20, even up to Rs. 40, per acre over the whole gardens of many villages, and the survey rates over a whole táluka averaged Rs. 18 per acre, greatly reducing the revenue hitherto realized in many villages. In addition to the land assessment on gardens there was also in Mysore a "Halat" or excise on all supári, cardamoms, or pepper exported from the province, the actual realizations from which I found amounted to fully Rs. 20 per acre and resulted in a reduction of the price paid to the producer by an amount equal to that paid by the exporter. The extreme moderation of the survey rate of Rs. 14 per acre on gardens may be inferred from this, notwithstanding that it does so largely add to the assessment.

29. The total area of these villages is acres 12,763 or 20 square miles, and the population* is 5,925 or 312 to the square mile; but as the town of Sirsi, containing a population of 4,858, is included among these villages, this average to the square mile is much greater than is ordinary in Kánara.

* Exclusive of Bhyrumbee, for which the data of population have not been received.

30. The following statement shows the annual recorded occupied area, collections and remissions for the past twenty years; acres 1,424 are recorded as occupied in 1878-79, while, according to the survey acres, 1,978 were found to be actually under occupation. The areas recorded as annually occupied during past years are not worthy of much trust. The collections appear to have remained very constant during the past twenty years, Rs 5,218 being the lowest amount, and they never exceeded Rs. 5,434. It cannot be supposed that the area actually occupied remained equally constant, the only presumption is that, as a rule, every land-holder paid in each year as he had paid in the preceding year, and that additions to the cultivated area were not brought to account. The old area and collection for one small village, Janmunee, is not included in the above, as it could not be ascertained. This village is a detached hamlet of another village which has not been yet surveyed, and, as usual, in Kánara the revenue returns are included in those of the parent village and cannot be separately eliminated. Janmunee only contains, by the survey, acres 41; it cannot, therefore, materially affect the figures shown above:—

Year.	Area recorded as occupied.	Old or standard assessment.	Permanent remissions.	Casual remissions.	Net Revenue collections.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1859-60 ...	1,358	5,837	570	...	5,267
1860-61 ...	1,358	5,832	614	...	5,218
1861-62 ...	1,358	5,901	606	...	5,295
1862-63 ...	1,369	5,894	597	...	5,297
1863-64 ...	1,369	5,896	594	...	5,302
1864-65 ...	1,375	5,915	594	...	5,321
1865-66 ...	1,378	5,923	589	...	5,334
1866-67 ...	1,433	5,906	584	...	5,322
1867-68 ...	1,435	5,915	584	...	5,331
1868-69 ...	1,419	5,878	560	...	5,318
1869-70 ...	1,413	5,972	575	...	5,397
1870-71 ...	1,412	5,968	575	...	5,393
1871-72 ...	1,412	5,968	575	...	5,393
1872-73 ...	1,412	5,968	575	...	5,393
1873-74 ...	1,412	5,966	573	...	5,393
1874-75 ...	1,412	5,966	573	...	5,393
1875-76 ...	1,416	5,966	573	...	5,393
1876-77 ...	1,416	5,966	573	...	5,393
1877-78 ...	1,416	5,966	583	...	5,383
1878-79 ...	1,424	5,861	427	...	5,434
Average for 20 years ...	1,400	5,923	574	...	5,348

According to the present survey the occupied area amounts to acres 1,978, an increase of 38.9 per cent. on the area recorded as occupied in 1878-79—acres 1,424.

31. The following statement shows the area and average rate on each description of cultivation in each class or group of these villages and also of the Government unoccupied assessed waste land, which has been divided up into small survey numbers and assessed to meet any calls for extension of cultivation:—

Class or Group.	Number of villages in each.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										
		Maximum rate.		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average assessment per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 ...	6	1 0 0	5 0 0	207	2,708	13 0 11	622	1,886	3 0 7	175	64	0 5 10
2 ...	5	0 14 0	4 8 0	109	1,398	12 13 2	241	532	2 3 4	85	27	0 5 1
3 ...	2	0 12 0	4 0 0	74	856	8 8 11	295	646	2 3 0	170	63	0 5 11
Total ...	13	...	...	390	4,957	12 11 5	1,158	3,064	2 10 4	430	164	0 5 9

Class or Group.	Number of villages in each.	GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.								
		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 ...	6	...	...	...	2	4	2 0 0	956	305	0 5 1
2 ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	13	0 5 4
3 ...	2	...	...	...	44	81	1 13 2	5	1	0 3 2
Total ...	13	...	...	...	46	85	1 13 7	1,000	319	0 5 1

32. The following abstract statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates in comparison with the realization in 1878-79 :—

Class or Group.	Number of villages in each.	By <small>ANNUAL</small> ACCOUNTS.											
		By old accounts.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied arable waste.		Total occupied and unoccupied land.		Inám land.		Total of Government and Inám land.	
		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
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1 ...	6	781	3,255	1,004	4,653	958	309	1,962	4,962	...	...	1,962	4,962
2 ...	5	346	1,054	435	1,957	39	13	474	1,970	8	112	482	2,082
3 ...	2	297	1,125	539	1,565	49	82	588	1,647	...	...	588	1,647
Total ...	13	1,424	5,434	1,978	8,175	1,046	404	3,024	8,579	8	112	3,032	8,691

33. The general result shows an increase of assessment from Rs. 5,434 to Rs. 8,175, an increase of 50·4 per cent., which would be somewhat less if we had the old revenue of Janmunee, referred to in paragraph 30 above, to include in the old collections. This is much less than the increase in the Yellápur Táluka above referred to, notwithstanding that the standard of assessment is identical. The reason for the old assessment of these villages being so much higher than those in Yellápur will be found in the fact that they are all in the immediate vicinity of Sirsi, the head-quarters of the North Kánara Collectorate when it was under Madras, and therefore much more subject to supervision than the Yellápur villages were.

34. The only village which shows any increase of assessment approaching to that in Yellápur is Umblehond, No. 8 of the list,* in which the increase appears as 132 per cent., the revenue being raised from Rs. 181 to Rs. 421. This village is recorded in the old accounts as having only 23 acres of cultivated land; it is now found to contain 40 acres actually under cultivation, of which 28 acres are garden, almost entirely of the most superior description. There are also nine (9) acres of good rice land and three (3) acres of dry-crop; under these circumstances it would be wonderful if the increase of assessment was not abnormal.

35. The following statement shows the total area under every head of these 13 villages :—

	Acres.
Government occupied land of all kinds ...	1,978
Government arable assessed waste of all kinds ...	1,046
Government unarable unassessed, mostly forest ...	9,731
Inám land ...	8
Total ...	<u>12,763</u>

36. In the case of the villages, also, the concession will take effect regarding the gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment where they cause a great increase over the old, as authorized by Government Resolution No. 5573 of the 21st October 1874.

37. I shall be obliged by this letter being forwarded to Government as soon as possible, with the view of obtaining sanction for the introduction of the rates before the 5th June in accordance with Act V of 1879, Section 74. In the hope of receiving the papers of more villages in Sirsi I have already delayed sending in this letter almost too long.

38. Map of the Sirsi Táluka, showing the villages referred to in this letter, is herewith appended.

Your most obedient Servant,
W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the (13) thirteen villages of the Sirsi Taluka of North Kanara reported on in Survey Commissioner's report, No. 341; dated 13th April 1880.

Class.	Number of villages in each.	Name of village.	Total acres.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.						Part collected on cultivated land.	SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase of assessment per cent.	
				Cultivated.			Waste.				On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Hullee Bundee.	Total.					
				Garden acres.	Rice acres.	Dry-crop acres.	Garden acres.	Rice acres.	Dry-crop acres.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
First Class.																							
Maximum rate— Dry-crop ... Rs. 1 Rice 5	1	Kulkuni	848	54	66	22	...	...	...	585	926	...	40	88	128	...	...	...	103	28	20	58.8
	2	Pootunmuni	958	68	57	80	...	...	12	744	1,038	4	32	124	168	...	...	...	87	20	...	45.6
	3	Balehmuni	49	4	6	1	...	...	...	55	71	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	19	2	1	29.1
	4	Munujwalki	1,244	74	82	20	...	...	...	781	1,266	...	40	115	155	...	...	...	150	29	22	62.3
	5	Sirsi	2,551	7	402	112	2	944	1,072	1,280	305	210	2,807	3,017	163	4,858	1,166	105	19.4
	6	Gopinathpura	69	...	9	18	27	50.0
		Total of the First Class ...	5,712	207	622	175	..	2	956	3,255	4,653	309	324	3,143	3,467	...	...	163	5,217	1,245	143	42.9
Second Class.																							
Maximum rate— Dry-crop. Rs. 0-14-0 Rice 4-8-0	7	Janmuni	288	17	24	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	16	44	60	...	..	...	65	12	4	...
	8	Umblibond	279	28	9	3	...	...	...	181	421	...	9	85	44	...	...	...	50	10	2	132.6
	9	Bupunhali	644	48	8	5	...	...	...	532	650	...	16	74	90	...	...	...	121	23	8	22.0
	10	Hunmunti	575	8	90	30	...	...	...	177	284	13	84	68	152	...	...	13	207	30	40	60.4
	11	Kalata	869	8	110	47	...	...	...	164	329	...	35	47	82	...	...	...	58	13	16	100.6
		Total of the Second Class...	2,650	109	241	85	...	...	39	1,054	1,957	13	160	268	428	...	...	13	501	88	70	85.7
Third Class.																							
Maximum rate— Dry-crop, Rs. 0-12-0 Rice 4-0-0	12	Sewli	3,604	31	215	105	...	44	5	512	776	82	122	203	385	8	...	5	207	52	43	51.9	
	13	Bhyrumbee	797	43	80	65	613	789	28.7
			Total of the Third Class ...	4,401	74	295	170	...	44	5	1,125	1,565	82	39.1
		Grand Total of all classes...	12,763	390	1,158	430	...	46	1,000	5,434	8,175	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.4

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Camp Goa, 21st April 1880.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying papers received from the Survey Commissioner, Southern Division, containing proposals for the survey settlement of 16 villages in the Yellápur Táluka and 13 villages in the Sirsi Táluka.

* * * * *

6. The Survey Commissioner further proposes to introduce the settlement into 13 villages of the Sirsi Táluka, including the town of Sirsi itself. As he states, I have been very desirous to have the town of Sirsi settled, as much of the land near which the houses stand is assessable to the land revenue, and the limits of the holdings were undefined, and were a source of much dispute.

7. The villages now dealt with are similarly situated, and in every way correspond with villages settled in 1873 and 1878. The rates proposed are alike, and I concur with the Survey Commissioner in his proposals and as to the grouping of the villages. The increase shown here is less than that noticed above, and the reason given satisfactorily accounts for it. However, here, as elsewhere, encroachments have been made, the land occupied has been unequally assessed for reasons already stated, and the result obviously must be that when a regular survey settlement is introduced, not only must there be a large increase all round, but apparently a very excessive one in particular instances.

8. Government are, no doubt, already aware of the great advantage enjoyed by the garden proprietors of Kánara over those of Mysore, the latter having to pay the "Halut" or export duty in addition to the assessment, and the former having only the land assessment to pay. The Survey Commissioner clearly points this out, and I concur entirely in the great moderation of the proposed demand. It would not be politic to impose higher rates at present, as the present increase is sufficiently large, and is as much as could be at once demanded without causing dissatisfaction amongst an important section of the population. These people, although receiving large incomes from their properties, yet live under many disadvantages. Their houses are isolated and situated in the most feverish places, labour is scarce and must be highly paid, the outlay of capital must be considerable; if, therefore, the garden cultivation is ultimately highly remunerative, the return so laboriously worked for is no more than is thoroughly deserved.

9. The garden proprietors are generally Hawik or Hyaga Bráhmíns, who import labour from the coast, and live all through the year in their own gardens. Industrious and intelligent, yet as far as education goes, their ignorance is generally profound, as hitherto they have considered it unnecessary to learn to read and write, but in this respect matters are now improving, and ten years hence their ignorance will no longer, I trust, be a standing reproach to the Hyaga Bráhmíns.

10. In all these villages, in both tálukas of Yellápur and Sirsi, the concessions allowed under Government Résolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, will be admitted. The increased assessment will thus be gradually utilised. The Local Funds cess will, however, be collected in full at once.

11. In conclusion, I have the honour to express my cordial concurrence with the Survey Commissioner's proposals, and hope that they may receive the early sanction of Government. I would also ask that the same sanction may extend to the introduction of the settlement into any villages which may be included in the supplementary reports now promised; this will save delay, although I will lose no time in transmitting them for sanction after they reach me. I trust that the duty on which I am now engaged will be completed before the season is over, as I consider it of importance that I should personally assist at the introduction of these settlements.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,
Collector of Kánara.

No. 844 of 1880.

From

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esquire,
Commissioner, Southern Division;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Camp Oobadanada, 27th April 1880.

SIR,

I have received to-day and lose no time in forwarding the papers concerning the survey settlement of 16 villages in the Yellápur Táluka and 13 villages in the Sirsi Táluka of the North Kánara District.

The Honourable Colonel Anderson informs me demi-officially that he desires to commence the settlement in the first week of next month, and that he leaves Bombay for that purpose on the 29th. There is, therefore, not a moment to be lost, and as the Collector, who has long known the district and been concerned in other survey settlements in it, fully concurs with the Honourable Colonel Anderson, it is unnecessary for me to say more than that I generally concur.

The principles of the settlement of North Kánara have long since been approved by Government, and the rates accord with those previously sanctioned for adjacent villages.

I trust, however, that in future a reasonable time may be allowed for the consideration and, if need be, the discussion of papers of this importance, and that, if possible, they may be submitted to Government in type, as it is I have not even had time to take copies for my records.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2485.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1880.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 341, dated 13th April 1880.—Forwarding proposals for the survey settlement of 16 villages of the Mám-latdár's division of the Yellápur Táluka and of 13 villages of the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

Letter from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. R.—844, dated 27th April 1880.—Submitting remarks on the proposals contained in the above letter from the Survey Commissioner; and forwarding a letter from the Collector of Kánara containing his observations on the subject.

RESOLUTION.—The Survey Commissioner has submitted, with his report No. 341 of 13th ultimo, proposals for the introduction of the survey settlement in 16 villages of the Yellápur Táluka and 13 villages of the Sirsi Táluka, both of the Kánara Collectorate. Government will consider these proposals successively.

* * * * *

3. *Sirsi*.—Portions of this táluka have been already settled under sanction conveyed in Government Resolutions Nos. 2711 of 13th May 1878 and 2454 of 13th May 1878, and the remarks made at the commencement of the preceding paragraph equally apply here. Colonel Anderson's report embraces proposals for the settlement of 13 villages, including the town of Sirsi itself. The character of the land and cultivation resembles, for the most part, that which has been described as existing in Yellápur, and the rates proposed are very much the same. The maximum garden rate of Rs. 14 per acre is precisely the same. For rice lands three groups are proposed, the maximum rates in each varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 and for dry-crops, which constitute rather more than one-fourth of the occupied area, the same number of groups is proposed with maximum rates varying from Re. 1 to annas 12. In his 28th paragraph Colonel Anderson institutes an interesting comparison between the garden rates imposed by him and those which obtain in the contiguous tálukas of Mysore, from which it appears that in the latter the assess-

ment and the "Halat" or excise taken together impose a burden of from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per acre on garden land, as compared with only Rs. 14 per acre in Kánara. The result of the introduction of the new rates is given below :—

Group.	Number of vil- lages in each.	MAXIMUM RATES.		GARDEN.			RICE.			DRY-CROP.			
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Average rate per acre.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	...	6	1 0 0	5 0 0	207	2,703	13 0 11	622	1,886	3 0 7	175	64	0 5 10
2	...	5	0 14 0	4 8 0	109	1,398	12 13 2	241	532	2 3 4	85	27	0 5 1
3	...	2	0 12 0	4 0 0	74	856	8 8 11	295	646	2 3 0	170	63	0 5 11
Total	...	13	...	...	390	4,957	12 11 5	1,158	3,064	2 10 4	430	154	0 5 9

The general result shows an increase of assessment from Rs. 5,434 to Rs. 8,175, or 52·3 per cent. The increase is much less than in Yellápur, though the rates are almost precisely the same; but this Colonel Anderson explains to be due to the fact that the villages all lie close to Sirsi, which was the head-quarters of the North Kánara Collectorate, and experience has fully established that in Kánara villages thus situated under the immediate supervision of the authorities were subjected to a much stricter control and more equitable assessment than those which lay in remote quarters of the Collectorate and were able to evade their just obligations.

Colonel Anderson's proposals are supported by the Collector, and as they seem to Government judicious and moderate, they are sanctioned. Colonel Anderson should report the number of years for which the settlements in Yellápur and Sirsi now sanctioned should be guaranteed, so that they may expire at the same time as other settlements made in the same tálukas.

4. In all the villages settled under the sanction conveyed in this Resolution, both in Yellápur and Sirsi the provisions contained in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874, regarding the gradual introduction of the new rates, are to be observed.

5. The thanks of Government are due to Colonel Anderson for his careful and well considered report.

(Signed) JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 462 of 1881.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF NORTH KANARA.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 31st May 1881.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the rates of assessment to be imposed on fifty-six (56) villages of the Sirsi Táluka, comprising the whole of the villages which have been classed up to date and, with few exceptions, in the current field season.

2. These fifty-six (56)* villages are intermixed with or adjacent to villages already settled under Government Resolution No. 1275 of 19th March 1872, Government Resolution No. 2711 of the 13th May 1873, Government Resolution No. 2454 of 13th May 1878, and Government Resolution No. 2485 of 12th May 1880. In the correspondence leading to the above resolutions, especially to the two first

in date, all information available regarding the circumstances and past revenue management of this táluka has been given, which equally applies to the villages now under report.

3. Of these villages, those to the south are situated on or near to the great high road leading from Hubli *via* Sirsi and the Devimunee Ghát to Kumta; this is a road of very great traffic; during the fair season thousands of carts, mostly laden with cotton, go down to the coast; this cart traffic creates a great demand for fodder, which is of great advantage to the villages in the vicinity. The high road from Sirsi to Yellápur passes through the northern villages

* See Government Resolution No. 3651 of 21st April 1882, R. D., from which it will appear that 56 villages are broken into 62.

now for settlement. This is not a road of any but trifling traffic, still it has its use as a local communication. Rice and supári, the chief exportable produce of these villages, are, as a rule, fetched from the villages by itinerant dealers working often in connection with a sawkár in one of the larger towns.

4. Rice is the chief grain produce, sugarcane is grown to some extent in the lower rice lands in occasional rotation with rice. The dry-crop grain is confined to ragi alias náchni, the common grain in wet and jungly districts. The garden cultivation is that common to all this part of Kánara. Supári or areca nut is grown to great perfection often to the extent of a thousand trees to the acre, around the supári trees the pepper vine and the pánvel, the creeper which produces the leaf eaten with the areca nut, may one or the other commonly be seen and cardamoms also below and in the spaces between the supári trees are very usually grown. Plantains are also to be constantly found in the supári gardens, coconuts may be often seen, but the number of these is small in proportion to that of the supári trees.

5. The following statement shows the alleged area under occupation, the full assessment, the remissions and the actual collections for every alternate year of the last twenty. The fluctuations in the collection are as usual very small between the first and the last year, the difference not being over Rs. 700. The area as shown in acres is based partly on the measurement taken about 1824-1826 supplemented by additional measurements of newly occupied land made by the shaubhogs at various times since. The area thus shown as occupied is in this case nearer the truth than might be expected. That of our survey appears as acres 10,487 against acres 7,694 of the village accounts:—

Year.	Area recorded as occupied.	Old or standard assessment.	Permanent remissions.	Casual remissions.	Net revenue collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	6,540	41,143	5,048	...	36,095
1863-64	7,592	41,367	4,802	...	36,385
1865-66	7,579	41,196	4,648	...	36,548
1867-68	7,590	41,256	4,471	...	36,785
1869-70	7,566	41,283	4,476	...	36,807
1871-72	7,561	41,270	4,368	...	36,907
1873-74	7,548	41,249	4,424	...	36,825
1875-76	7,545	41,224	4,401	...	36,823
1877-78	7,582	41,323	4,495	...	36,828
1879-80	7,694	41,318	4,513	...	36,805

6. The rates already introduced into adjacent villages fix as it were the rates to be adopted for the villages now under report, which are placed under two groups or classes with differing rates of assessment as follows:—

1st.—Twenty-three (23) villages situated in proximity to the Devimuni Ghat road in the south-west of the taluka, Rs. 4-8-0 maximum rice rates and Rs. 0-14-0 maximum dry-crop.

2nd.—Thirty-three (33) villages either in the south-west of the taluka not in immediate proximity to the Devimuni Ghat road, or north of Sirsi and not on the whole so well situated as regards proximity to great lines of communication as the villages of the 1st class, Rs. 4-0-0 maximum rice land rate and Rs. 0-12-0 maximum dry-crop.

7. For all the garden land I have, as hitherto in the rest of the taluka already settled, adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 14.

8. The following statement shows the number of villages in each group, the maximum rates applied to each and the average rates resulting from those rates in each description of land:—

Class or group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate.		Government occupied land.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	23	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st	23	0 14 0	4 8 0	1,323	15,968	13 1 0	2,085	5,408	2 9 8	1,008	430	0 6 9
2nd	33	0 12 0	4 0 0	1,091	13,390	12 11 8	3,334	7,592	2 5 7	1,787	616	0 5 6
Total ...	56	...	...	2,414	29,358	12 14 6	5,419	13,000	2 7 1	2,795	1,046	0 5 11

9. The unoccupied arable assessed land is of most trifling amount as shown in the following statement :—

Class or Group.	Number of villages in each.	Government unoccupied land.								
		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st	23	0	...	...	30	63	2 1 7	127	49	0 6 2
2nd	33	1	13	13 0 0	36	62	1 11 7	188	68	0 5 9
To tal...	56	1	13	13 0 0	66	125	1 14 4	315	117	0 5 11

10. The following abstract statement shows the estimated result of the introduction of the proposed rates of assessment compared with the realizations of 1879-80 :—

Class.	Number of villages in each.	By Survey Accounts.											
		By old accounts.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied arable waste.		Total occupied and unoccupied land.		Inam land.		Total Government and Inam land.	
		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
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
1st	23	2,635	16 150	4,315	21,798	157	113	4,472	21,908	...	...	4,472	21,908
2nd	33	5,069	20,655	6,132	22,098	225	143	6,347	22,241	...	...	6,347	22,241
Total ...	56	7,694	36,805	10,437	43,894	382	255	1,819	44,149	...	...	10,819	44,149

11. The general result is an apparent increase of the old assessment from Rs. 36,805 to Rs. 43,894 an increase of 19.2 per cent. This is not, however, the true amount of the increase, since the old revenue includes that due and collected on hamlets of villages included in the proposed settlement, while the hamlets being detached do not come under that settlement and there are no means of separating the old revenue appertaining to the hamlet from that appertaining to the village with which it is collected. There is also another and the reverse form of anomaly which has however a similar effect in preventing a comparison of the old and new revenue. A Devasthan or temple holds considerable areas of Government lands scattered throughout many villages of the taluka, for all these scattered lands, wherever situated, the temple pays revenue in one lump sum without any means of ascertaining what proportion is due to the lands in any one village. The total payments of the temple are entered in the present revenue now shown, but we know that the survey revenue of lands in some villages is not included, though in how many villages or to what amount we cannot tell, and shall not know till the survey is completed in the rest of the taluka. My impression is that the total increase of revenue in these villages may really amount to between 30 and 50 per cent.

12. In the complete villages the total old and new assessments of which can be brought into comparison the usual excessive inequality of assessment is found to exist, and the inequality as a general rule assumes the larger proportion the smaller the village is, the village in such cases consisting probably of one or two *khatehs* or *wurqs* which have in past times secured a favourable assessment. In these villages as throughout Kanara, the concession regarding the gradual imposition of the new rates of assessment when they are much in excess of the old will take effect in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874.

13. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of these villages under every head :—

	A cres.	Asses- ment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land of all kinds	10,437	43,894
Government arable assessed waste of all kinds	332	256
Government unarable unassessed waste, mostly forest	60,868	..
Inám land ... ..	...	...
Total ...	71,637	44,149

14. The statistics of these villages have not been entirely made up; they are complete for nineteen villages only which show a population of 63 to the square mile and 479 to the square mile of occupied area. The total area of these nineteen villages is 38 square miles, and the population 2,397. The rate of population of the whole number of villages does not probably materially differ from this as cultivation is generally confined to small tracts near village sites, village being separated from village by considerable tracts of intervening forest land.

15. A map is appended to this letter showing the villages now for settlement and those of the táluka already settled.

16. It will not, of course, be possible to introduce the new rates of assessment in these villages so as to take effect in 1881-82, but the detailed papers will be made out after sanction is obtained and the new rates will be introduced in the coming field season and take effect in 1882-83.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population,
North Kánara, reported on in Survey Commis

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Total area.	By SURVEY ACCOUNTS.						
				Cultivated.			Waste.			
				Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry-crop, acres.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry-crop, acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			Acres.							
<i>First Class.</i>	1	Negu	1,726	84	104	35	...	...	...	...
	2	Sudashiwuli	4,622	92	408	366	...	...	...	8
Maximum rate—	3	Niralwuli	2,588	36	24	16	...	10	...	...
Rs. a.	4	Kodgibyl	1,586	51	118	13	...	...	...	...
	5	Mutigaru	2,066	97	103	49	...	1	...	20
	6	Janmuneh	1,224	83	57	6	...	2	...	9
Dry crop... 0 14	7	Terkunhuli	1,618	45	264	166	...	...	...	61
Rice... .. 4 8	8	Godihuli of Terkunhuli	967	21	66	28	...	3	...	8
	9	Kageri of do.	1,180	62	95	99	...	...	...	6
	10	Berur of do.	866	29	172	61	...	...	...	4
	11	Kulveh of do.	1,118	60	111	37	...	...	...	5
	12	Padgeri of do.	537	53	23	11	...	...	...	...
	13	Yedhuli of Toranshebhagi...	700	72	35	9	...	...	...	...
	14	Kirsuli of do.	452	37	40	18	...	...	...	...
	15	Mudeshwar of do.	627	64	13	5	...	...	...	...
	16	Shiri Makhi of do.	889	100	49	9	...	...	...	...
	17	Kangodu	1,082	70	86	13	...	...	...	3
	18	Kulkutteh Hunshikop	524	40	51	3	...	...	...	2
	19	Madal Kalu	302	19	11	3	...	...	...	...
	20	Kansur	424	21	33	11	...	...	...	...
	21	Bomunhuli	393	24	24	5	...	...	...	...
	22	Adinhuli	3,010	61	180	42	...	14	...	1
	23	Dewarkop of Putunmuni	137	10	18	5	...	...	...	...
		Total of the 1st Class	23,638	1,222	2,085	1,008	...	30	...	127
<i>Second Class.</i>	24	Hulgol	2,231	90	135	225	...	...	...	62
	25	Ursapur of Mutt Dewal	396	24	50	48	...	...	...	...
Maximum rate—	26	Golikop of do.	201	15	15	12	...	...	...	...
Rs. a.	27	Wankimuneh of do.	1,215	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
	28	Bethulibhagi of do.	2,334	277	456	505	...	...	...	6
	29	Hunshemuni of do.	400	...	41	5	...	...	...	6
Dry crop... 0 12	30	Hemodi of do.	3,223	3	165	28	...	...	...	...
Rice... .. 4 0	31	Judegudeh of do.	484	...	33	1	...	...	...	2
	32	Kotemuni of do.	501	17	15	21	...	...	...	...
	33	Hulormuneh of do.	334	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
	34	Hulshinkop of do.	574	1	57	28	...	...	...	...
	35	Oomchigeh of do.	661	40	68	14	...	...	...	...
	36	Shiwgaveh	1,463	87	114	88	...	...	...	...
	37	Shivli	2,423	143	147	103	...	2	...	3
	38	Hegarni	827	...	93	9	...	2	...	2
	39	Kunur of Torehuli	368	1	84	16	...	...	...	1
	40	Kangod of do.	793	23	78	28	...	...	...	...
	41	Bhyrni	1,485	8	104	65	...	7	...	...
	42	Dewur Kulhuli	330	3	47	8	...	...	...	...
	43	Bychgod	652	1	75	6	...	1	...	...
	44	Halgod	144	...	23	5	...	...	...	...
	45	Hitalbuli	4,291	56	144	53	1	1	...	...
	46	Hurigudeh	1,712	8	47	8	...	...	...	...
	47	Kundur	510	13	72	21	...	...	...	...
	48	Kunenbuli	882	24	74	17	...	...	...	...
	49	Hiresaru	628	19	54	77	...	...	...	...
	50	Hitalsuru	692	...	29	...	...	21	...	2
	51	Kumpli	5,585	70	222	134	...	...	...	25
	52	Kuguli	715	35	53	29	...	...	...	...
	53	Bidarbuli	875	3	110	65	...	...	...	...
	54	Kasingeh	2,096	57	187	62	...	...	...	11
	55	Bapanhuli	1,890	17	137	48	...	...	...	...
	56	Tarehuli	3,244	56	257	60	...	2	...	68
		Total of the 2nd Class	43,049	1,091	3,234	1,797	1	36	...	188
		Grand Total of all Classes	71,687	2,313	5,319	2,805	1	66	...	31

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 56 Villages of the Sirsi Taluka of
sioner's Report No. 462 of 31st May 1881.

Past collections on cultivated land.	Survey Karal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or decrease of Assessment per cent.		
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bhundi.	Total.						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.												
1,372	1,445	...	79	189	268	5	...	5	263	56	23	+5.3		
1,668	2,439	4	567	522	1,089	3	...	3	410	90	81	+55.7		
502	584	23	21	106	127	132	15	9	+16.3		
503	1,028	...	40	74	114	151	23	20	+104		
1,216	1,237	9	87	236	323	11	...	11	879	84	35	+5.8		
925	1,312	6	61	129	190	229	44	28	+41.8		
3,353	5,209	34										+55.3		
													1,243	18
													425	10
													1,089	2
													678	2
1,057	2													
737	...													
1,056	...													
601	...													
906	...													
1,492	...													
1,168	2													
717	3													
283	...													
384	...													
991	...													
1,316	31													
84	173	...	4	14	18	18	6	1	+108.3		
16,150	21,796	113		
1,069	7,067	5										+55.1		
													1,655	24
													491	...
													239	...
													47	...
													4,573	2
													107	2
													391	29
													72	6
													266	32
													21	2
													152	...
													702	...
													1,469	...
													2,292	2
100	4													
168	4													
491	1													
316	14													
151	...													
170	3													
53	...													
1,087	15													
201	...													
330	...													
485	...													
401	...													
39	38													
1,126	6													
293	609													
89	348													
767	5													
379	488													
590	26													
20,655	22,009	143		
36,305	43,894	255	+19.2		

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 3016 of 1881.

FROM

R. E. CANDY, Esquire,
Acting Collector of Kánara;

To

A. T. CRAWFORD, Esquire,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

Káruár, 15th August 1881.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the sanction of Government, proposals received from Colonel W. C. Anderson, late Survey and Settlement Commissioner, for introducing new rates of assessment into 56 villages of the Sirsi Táluka.

2. The rates have on former occasions been discussed and approved.
3. I have no objections to raise, and think the villages are rightly classed. The road from Sirsi to Yellápur is now bridged throughout and is open for cart traffic, which will be a great advantage to the many villages situated in its neighbourhood.
4. The rates can be introduced during next fair season.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

No. 2035 of 1881.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 10th August 1881.

Submitted for the formal sanction of Government.

2. The 56 villages to be settled are intermingled with other groups of villages of this táluka into which the survey settlement has already been introduced under four different Government Resolutions.

3. A full description of the country and its resources and prospects, and of the condition of the people and their mode of life and cultivation, has already been given by Colonel Anderson, and the rates of assessment are similar to those already imposed.

4. No remarks appear necessary.

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 5175.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1881.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 2035, dated 10th August 1881, forwarding a letter (No. 3016 of 1881) from the Collector of Kánara, who submits, for sanction, proposals received from Colonel W. C. Anderson, late Survey and Settlement Commissioner, for introducing new rates of assessment into 56 villages of the Sirsi Táluka.

RESOLUTION.—The 56 villages to which these proposals relate are adjacent to villages into which the survey settlement has been introduced. Accordingly it is unnecessary to discuss at length the reasons which are held to justify the rates proposed, as they are similar to those assigned on several former occasions, when proposals were made regarding villages which are similarly situated and possess the same physical characteristics.

2. Colonel Anderson has divided the villages for the purposes of the settlement into two groups. Twenty-three of them are situated near the main road from Hubli to Kumta, and on account of the demand for fodder, which is due to the considerable cart traffic on that road, the rice and dry land rates proposed are higher than in the rest. These others, however, are not distant from the road between Sirsi and Yellapur, on which there is little traffic, but by which surplus produce can readily be carried. The rates are as follows:—

	RICE LAND.		Dry land.		Garden.	
	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
23 Southern villages ...	4 8 0	2 9 6	0 14 0	0 6 9	14 0 0	13 1 0
33 Northern villages ...	4 0 0	2 5 7	0 12 0	0 5 6	14 0 0	12 11 8

The rice land and dry-crop rates correspond to those which have already been sanctioned for some parts of the taluka, and are lower than those which have been sanctioned for other parts. For garden land a uniform maximum rate of Rs. 14 per acre has been adopted for the whole taluka. Government see no reason to doubt that these rates are moderate, and are pleased to sanction them.

3. The area of the villages as now measured is 10,437 acres; in the former accounts it was entered as 7,694 acres. The effect of the new rates will be to raise the total assessment from Rs. 36,805 to Rs. 44,149, or by 19·2 per cent. Here, however, as in other parts of Kánara, it is not possible to know whether or not all the hamlets belonging to the villages as formerly constituted have been included in the measurement of the Survey Department. Colonel Anderson thinks they have not, and accordingly that the increase of revenue may eventually appear to be from 30 to 50 per cent.

4. The rates should be introduced next fair season and should be collected from 1882-83, but with such modifications for the first two years as prescribed in Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874. The period of guarantee should be fixed so as to expire with that of the rest of the taluka, or if different periods have already been fixed for different parts of the taluka, with that of the adjacent villages, and should be at once reported to Government for sanction.

(Signed) J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, Southern Division,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Kánara.

No. 439 of 1883.

FROM
W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country.

To
THE COLLECTOR OF KA'NARA.

Survey Superintendent's Office,
Camp Honavar, 25th April 1883.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the survey settlement of 13 villages of the Sirsi Taluka, which lie on the Yellapur border to the right and left of the Sirsi-Yellapur road.

2. As the villages under report merely form an instalment of a settlement already fully

Government Resolution No. 2711 of 13th May 1878.
Government Resolution No. 2454 of 13th May 1878.
Government Resolution No. 5175 of 8th Sept. 1881.

discussed and approved by Government, and differ in no way from those then disposed of, it will be only necessary for me to refer to the Government Resolutions noted in the margin

which comprise in the correspondence which pertains to them all the information available on past management and present circumstances, which is required in the fixing of new rates of assessment.

3. The villages now reported on fall readily into one group for the purposes of assessment and the rates proposed are identical with those sanctioned and found suitable for adjoining villages already settled: they are as follows, for rice a maximum rate of Rs. 4, for dry-crop a maximum of 12 annas, and for garden land Rs. 14. The average rates deduced from these maxima will be shown later in this report.

4. The total area of the 13 villages is 24,611 acres, or 38 square miles, and the population numbers 937 only, or 25 heads to the square mile. This exceedingly low rate is due to the very large proportion of uncultivable forest comprised within the boundaries of these villages; the cultivable area is only 1,399 acres, which if taken as the basis of the calculation would give upwards of 400 souls to the square mile. Three of the villages under report are uninhabited, and contain only a few acres of cultivable land, which is all waste and hitherto unassessed.

5. In the subjoined table is given the revenue history of the 13 villages, so far as it is ascertainable from the taluka accounts, for the last 20 years. The acres recorded are not to be taken as accurate, nor is it to be supposed that the area actually cultivated varied so little from year to year as would appear from these figures. As is usual in the unsettled part of Kánara the big holders have been paying regularly the same annual rent, apparently indifferent, in view of the low demand, whether defaulting sub-tenants left part of their land untilled or increased energy and a favourable season enabled them to extend their cultivations:—

Year.	Acres recorded as occupied.	Old or standard assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Revenue collections.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1863-64	1,276	1,207	370	...	1,537
1864-65	1,360	1,381	357	...	1,524
1865-66	1,342	1,370	319	...	1,551
1866-67	1,343	1,375	306	...	1,569
1867-68	1,343	1,375	296	...	1,579
1868-69	1,339	1,368	296	...	1,573
1869-70	1,340	1,370	296	...	1,574
1870-71	1,339	1,368	296	...	1,572
1871-72	1,339	1,368	296	...	1,572
1872-73	1,339	1,368	296	...	1,572
1873-74	1,352	1,383	296	...	1,587
1874-75	1,366	1,398	296	...	1,602
1875-76	1,366	1,398	296	...	1,602
1876-77	1,366	1,398	296	...	1,603
1877-78	1,366	1,398	296	...	1,602
1878-79	1,366	1,398	296	...	1,602
1879-80	1,366	1,398	296	...	1,602
1880-81	1,366	1,398	296	...	1,603
1881-82	1,366	1,398	296	...	1,602
1882-83	1,366	1,399	296	...	1,603
Average of 20 years ...	1,355	1,386	304	...	1,581

By the survey papers the occupied area comes to 1,360 acres, in other words is almost the same as the area just quoted from the taluka accounts. This coincidence, however, is probably more apparent than real, and it may be supposed that the old figures include some areas belonging to outlying hamlets or situate in other villages which the proposed settlement does not embrace. The confused and deficient state of the old records in Kánara often render impossible any precise comparison between the survey settlements* and the order of things which they supplant.

* Colonel Anderson's No. 462 of May 31st 1888, paragraph II.

6. The area and average rate of assessment on each description of land, occupied or waste by the proposed rates are shown in the subjoined table:—

Number of villages.	Maximum rate.		Government occupied land.								
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
13	0 12 0	4 0 0	78	915	11 11 8	902	1,916	2 2 0	380	145	0 6 1

Number of villages.	Maximum rate.		Government unoccupied land.									
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
13	0 12 0	4 0 0	19	42	2 3 4	20	8	0 6 5	

7. The estimated result of the proposed rates is contrasted with the realizations of last year in the following statement:—

Number of villages.	By old accounts.		By SURVEY ACCOUNTS.									
	Acres.	Assessment.	Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied waste.		Total occupied and unoccupied.		Inám.		Total Government and Inám.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
13	1,866	1,603	1,360	2,976	39	50	1,399	3,026	...	...	1,399	3,026

The existing assessment, therefore, will be raised from Rs. 1,603 to 2,976, an increase of 85.7 per cent. in spite of the average rates being exceedingly moderate as shown in the last preceding paragraph. The unevenness and deficiency of the existing assessment are strikingly instanced by the percentage differences shown in column 23 of the statement accompanying this report. Yedihali, to take the first village on the list, is shown to have been paying Rs. 28 as the assessment on 9 acres of garden, 31 acres of rice, and 7 acres of dry-crop land. The survey assessment averages Rs. 9-8-11 on the garden area, Rs. 2-6-3 on the rice and 7 annas on the dry-crop soil, bringing the total to Rs. 163 or an increase on the old assessment of 482.1 per cent. Instances, however, of this nature are not without precedent in the history of Kánara settlements; and considering that these villages were comparatively remote from Sirsi, the head-quarters of the Madras Administration, when the existing assessment was framed, are easily accounted for. In such cases and many others, the provisions of Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874 will effect the gradual imposition of the new assessment, and will prevent a too sudden increase.

8. The following is a statement of the area and assessment of the 13 villages included in this report under every head:—

	Acres.	Rs.
Government occupied land	... 1,360	2,976
Government unoccupied arable assessed waste	... 39	50
Government unarable waste mostly forest	... 23,212	...
Inám lands	... ..	...
Total	... 24,611	3,026

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

Statement showing the area, cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, population, and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 13 villages of the Sirsi Taluka, reported on in Southern Marátha Country Survey Superintendent's report No. 439, dated 21st April 1883.

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Total area.	SURVEY ACCOUNTS.						Past collections on cultivated land.	Survey kamal or standard assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Increase of assessment per acre.
				Cultivated.			Waste.				On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large, Hali Bhundis.	Total.				
				Garden acres.	Rice acres.	Dry-crop acres.	Garden acres.	Rice acres.	Dry crop acres.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Maximum rates—																						
	Rs. a. p.																					
Dry-crop	... 0 12 0																					
Rice...	... 4 0 0																					
Garden	... 14 0 0																					
		1 Majre Yedahalli of Monje Harigadde.	219	9	31	7	...	...	...	28	163	...	10	40	50	...	...	...	22	3	4	482.1
		2 Tolgod ...	2,250	20	162	35	...	...	...	807	622	...	49	855	404	...	...	...	165	80	17	102.6
		3 Modangi ...	2,914	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4 Purant Bomanhali ...	1,408	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5 Chikoti ...	2,545	16	121	49	...	...	...	345	474	...	64	284	248	...	4	...	175	32	3	37.4
		6 Kare Hosabshi ...	1,642	6	92	37	...	5	...	103	259	10	32	120	152	...	...	...	72	19	1	151.5
		7 Alwad ...	1,024	15	101	45	...	...	6	231	436	2	44	162	206	...	...	...	77	18	...	88.7
		8 Bhumanhali ...	789	...	46	20	...	...	...	49	95	...	4	25	29	...	...	...	29	8	...	95.9
		9 Shirnal ...	3,443	4	112	36	...	...	8	124	265	3	43	264	327	...	...	...	104	21	11	129.3
		10 Bendegeri ...	1,868	...	47	39	...	...	...	59	98	...	38	122	160	...	3	3	51	12	3	66.1
		11 Bilke ...	3,751	...	120	53	...	...	5	213	204	2	28	117	145	...	4	4	123	21	4	23.9
		12 Hotigeri ...	2,208	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		13 Malkop ...	1,050	8	70	89	...	...	...	144	280	...	29	84	113	...	3	3	114	28	...	94.4
		Total ...	24,611	78	902	380	...	19	20	1,613	2,976	50	341	1,593	1,934	4	10	14	937	192	43	85.7

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

No. 1942 of 1883.

From

R. E. CANDY, Esquire,
Collector of Kánara;

To

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

*Kánara Collector's Office,
Kárwár, 30th April 1883.*

SIR,

In forwarding the settlement report of 13 villages in the Sirsi Táluka prepared by Mr. Fletcher, Superintendent of Survey, I have the honour to state that the rates are in my opinion perfectly fair and reasonable, and I have no hesitation in recommending them for the sanction of Government. If this can be obtained before the 20th of May, I shall be most happy to introduce the rates by the end of the month, as my camp will be at Yellápur and I can most conveniently move on to Manchikeri, which will form a central place at which the rayats, of the villages to be settled, can attend. I shall also feel obliged if you can arrange to instruct Mr. Wingate to assist me in introducing the rates before he returns to Dhárwár.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. E. CANDY,

Collector of Kánara.

 No. 935 of 1883.

From

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Camp Amboli, 5th May 1883.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report from Mr. Fletcher, Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country, Revenue Survey, proposing rates for the settlement of 13 villages of the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate. Mr. Candy, the Acting Collector, through whom the report has been submitted, has expressed his full approval of these proposals.

2. No tracing showing the position of the villages included in the report has as yet been received from Mr. Fletcher, but in order to avoid delay I have caused a map of the táluka to be coloured in my office and beg to append it. The villages referred to in this report lie in the north-west corner of the táluka and are shown under-lined with red ink.

3. The proposals for these villages should be considered in connection with those for 29 villages of the same táluka which were made by the late Survey Commissioner in his No. 417 of 20th April 1878 and sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2454, dated 13th May following. Had the classification of these villages been completed in time the proposals for

* No. 462, dated 31st May 1881. their settlement could have been added to the report* on 56 villages submitted in 1881; but the season came to an end before the work could be finished, and owing to the classing establishments being fully engaged elsewhere, it has not been found possible to take them up until the present season. I agree with Mr. Candy that it is very desirable that this settlement, which will fill up a gap in the settlement plan of the táluka, should be, if possible, introduced during the present fair season and would, therefore, ask the favour of your submitting the report to Government so that orders may be passed thereon before the 20th instant. If sanction could be communicated to me by telegraph, it would make the timely introduction of the rates more certain. I am aware of the objection of Government to hurried sanctions of this kind, but the circumstances are exceptional and no avoidable delay has been permitted. The finishing stroke was given to the classi-

fication as soon as the present season opened in Kánara, but returns had to be prepared and the garden statements had to be checked by myself before the proposals could be formulated. In the event of Government agreeing to the immediate introduction of the rates, I beg to request that the date of receiving resignations under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code be extended up to 5th June next.

4. The condition of these villages and the circumstances of the population have been fully described by Mr. Fletcher, and his remarks, added to those recorded by the late Survey Commissioner on former settlements in the Sirsi Taluka, leave me but little to say. The tract in which the villages are situated is a very rugged one, the cultivation being almost entirely confined to the villages lying between forest-clad hills. The cultivable area is but 5.6 per cent. of the total area.

5. Although the position of the villages under report is generally better than that of the villages settled under Government Resolution No. 2454 of 13th May 1878, on account of their greater proximity to the Yellapur and Sirsi Road, it is proposed to extend to them the same low maximum rates, viz., 12 annas per acre for dry-crop land, Rs. 4 for rice and Rs. 14 for garden. The small area of cultivation which these villages contain is very good of its kind, especially the garden cultivation which is carried on in the depressions between the hills and on soil remaining moist throughout the year so as to require no artificial irrigation. Such garden cultivation is very productive while at the same time most economically conducted. The average rate per acre resulting from the imposition of these maximum rates is Re. 0-6-1 for dry-crop, Rs. 2-2-0 for rice and Rs. 11-11-8 for garden land. The existing assessment, which is Rs. 1,603, will be increased according to the proposed rates to Rs. 2,976 or by 85.7 per cent. This would appear at first sight to be a heavy increase, but it has frequently been exceeded in the history of Kánara settlements, and more especially in tracts which, like that under consideration, have been far removed from the supervision of the higher revenue authorities and where a system of assessment, at the best founded upon very hazy principles, has been completely deprived of all principle by the process of concealment and hood-winking carried on by the Shanbhogs and unchecked by the inferior Revenue officials.

6. The total unsuitability and inequality of the present rates are well illustrated by the case of the first village in the list appended to Mr. Fletcher's report in which the survey rates will cause an unusually large percentage enhancement. The whole cultivated area of this village is 47 acres, 9 acres being garden, 31 rice and 7 dry-crop. The present assessment on the whole is Rs. 28, a demand which might reasonably be imposed on 3 acres of such garden land as the village possesses. The demand according to the survey rates will become Rs. 163, a result obtained by such low average rates as 7 annas per acre for dry-crop, Rs. 2-6-3 for rice and Rs. 9-8-11 for garden land. It is clear that in the case of a village assessed like this one the introduction of any systematic assessment of the land, acre for acre, must produce a heavy increase. The weight of the enhancement, however, in this village and in other villages will be tempered by the application of the concessions sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874, which provide for the gradual levy of the total demand.

7. In conclusion, I have the honour to request that if these rates receive the approval of Government they may be guaranteed for a period of 16 years, i.e., from 1883-84 to 1898-99, in pursuance of the scheme of guarantees in the Kánara District, proposed by me in my letter No. 1322, dated 10th September 1880 and sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 6150, dated 19th October following.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

No. ^{S. R.}₄₇₂ OF 1883.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Kánara District,
Camp Kumbhárwáda, 9th May 1883.

Submitted to Government with the full approval of the undersigned in the rates. This settlement is but the continuation of the settlement of the talukas, commenced under Government sanction in 1879.

Under the circumstances, the sanction should be telegraphed to the Survey Commissioner.

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment ; Introduction of the—into 13 villages of the
Sirsi Taluka, Kánara District.*

No. 4024.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1883.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. S. R.-472, dated 9th May 1883, forwarding a letter (No. 935 of 1883) from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who forwards a report No. 439, dated 25th ultimo, from Mr. Fletcher, Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, proposing rates for the settlement of 13 villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate ; observing that Mr. Candy, the Acting Collector, through whom the report has been submitted, expresses his full approval of these proposals ; states that he agrees with Mr. Candy that it is very desirable that this settlement should be, if possible, introduced during the present fair season ; adds that sanction may be communicated to him by telegraph, which would make the timely introduction of the rates more certain, and requests that if the rates receive the approval of Government, they may be guaranteed for a period of 16 years, *i.e.* from 1883-84 to 1898-99.

RESOLUTION.—The 13 villages to which these proposals relate adjoin the group of northern villages for which survey rates were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5175, dated 8th September 1881, and would have been included in that group if the classification had been completed in time. The same maximum rates, *viz.*, Rs. 14 for garden land, Rs. 4 for rice land and Re. 0-12-0 for dry-crop land, are accordingly proposed. The suitability of these rates in villages under precisely the same conditions having been recognized, they are sanctioned also for the villages reported upon. The average dry-crop rate (Re. 0-6-1) is somewhat greater than that (Re. 0-5-6) in the northern villages to which Government Resolution No. 5175, dated 8th September 1881, relates, but the average rates for rice and garden lands (Rs. 2-2-0 and Rs. 11-11-8) are lower.

2. The effect of the new rates is to raise the assessment of the total culturable area of the 13 villages from Rs. 1,603 to Rs. 3,026 or by 88·7 per cent. In the case of one village the increase is no less than 482·1 per cent., but that is without doubt the result of the fact that unauthorized encroachments on unassessed land have taken place to a large extent. The remarkable similarity between the area ascertained by the late survey and that entered in the revenue accounts may appear to conflict with this view. Mr. Fletcher thinks that the area entered in the revenue accounts includes land belonging to the same occupants in other villages which have already been settled. It is believed, however, that the rough survey undertaken in 1825 extended to this part of the district, but the object of that survey was to furnish the means of correcting glaring inequalities in the assessment, and this correction has not till now been carried out. The old assessment was intended to be and no doubt was fairly equal ; the inequalities are clearly not accounted for by improvement of the land actually assessed, and must therefore be due to encroachments made at some time or other. The greater the inequality the larger are the enhancements in individual cases which are required to correct it. In most of these cases, however, the full survey assessment on the cultivated numbers will, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, not be levied till the third year of the settlement, 50 per cent. of the increase being levied in the first and 75 per cent. in the second year.

3. As requested by Mr. Stewart, the sanction of Government to the rates proposed has already been communicated to him by telegraph, and the last date for receiving resignations of land should be extended to 5th June next. The recommendation that the rates should be guaranteed for 16 years so that the period may expire at the same time as those for which the rates have been guaranteed for other villages in the same taluka is also approved.

(Signed) J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment ; Survey Settlement of thirteen villages of the
Sirsi Taluka, Kánara District.*

No. 8652.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1883.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 38, Revenue, dated 18th October 1883 :—

" I have considered in Council your Secretary's letter No. 63, Revenue, of August 7th last, reporting the Survey Settlement of thirteen villages in the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

" 2. The rates imposed are the same as those which have been already sanctioned for adjoining villages, and though the enhancement of assessment they cause, 85·7 per cent., is very considerable, there is no reason to doubt that they are fair and moderate."

RESOLUTION.—Copy to be communicated to the Commissioner, Southern Division, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Collector of Kánara with reference to Government Resolution No. 4024, dated 25th May last.

(Signed) J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Supplemental Notification. Conditions declared at the Settlement.

1 Sirnale,	8 Karehosali.
2 Malkop.	9 Alvad.
3 Madargi.	10 Bhendigera.
4 Bilki.	11 Bomnally.
5 Hotgeri	12 Avalli.
6 Purant-bomanally.	13 Talgod.
7 Chikoti.	

I. Time allowed for relinquishing lands in the marginally noted 13 villages is up to 5th June 1883.

II. The arrangements now in force with regard grazing will remain pending further orders. Government retain a full right to restrict

the right or to alter it according as may seem desirable and fit.

III. The following are the conditions with regard to the temporary concessions to be granted under Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874.

1. The increase on each khata of Rs. 25 or upwards of 30 per cent. or upwards shall be levied in three instalments, *i.e.*, 50 per cent. in 1295 Fasli.
2. Local funds to be taken on all lands without remission of any kind, *i.e.*, one anna cess, to be levied on full khata from 1293 Fasli.
3. If any lands are resigned and the khata brought below Rs. 25 the remission to cease.
4. If fresh land is taken up and a lower khata brought up to Rs. 25 the remission not to apply.
5. The provisions of the Revenue Code and the rules under the same will apply.
6. The one anna cess to be levied on the full assessment of each number whether cultivated or not and irrespective of these remissions.
7. Failure to pay within one month will render the occupant liable to cancelment of all remissions.

4th June 1883.

(Signed) B. E. CANDY,
Collector.

NOTIFICATION J.

1 Sirnale.	8 Karehosall.
2 Malkop.	9 Alvad.
3 Madargi.	10 Bhendigera.
4 Bilki.	11 Bhuminhally.
5 Hotgeri.	12 Avalli.
6 Purant-bomanally,	13 Talgod.
7 Chikoti.	

Government having sanctioned the introduction of the survey rates into the marginally noted 13 villages in the taluka of Sirsi under B Government Resolution No. 4024, dated 25th May 1883, the following conditions on which these rates are given have been published for the information of the landholders, village officers, &c.

I. The survey rates as fixed under this settlement will remain in force without increase for a period of 16 years as directed in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 4024, dated 25th May 1883, under which these rates have been sanctioned.

II. But in the case of land which may hereafter be brought under irrigation by the use of water, the right to which vests in Government or which is supplied with an increased amount of water from works constructed, repaired or improved at the cost of the State, Government reserves to itself the right of imposing an extra cess or rate or of increasing any existing rate for the use of water supplied or increased by such means whether under the provisions of Bombay Irrigation Act of 1879 or otherwise.

III. In addition to the fixed assessment, a cess not exceeding such rate as may be allowed by law will be levied under the Bombay Local Funds Act of 1869 or other law for the time being in force for the purpose of providing funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement.

IV. Government right to trees standing in lands which are now occupied is hereby conceded to the occupants thereof subject to the following general exceptions.

- (1) All road-side trees planted by or under the orders of Government.
- (2) Teak, blackwood and sandalwood.
- (3) Trees, the produce of which has hitherto been disposed of by Government.

(4) Trees in groves, trees round temples, or places of encampment declared or which may hereafter be declared to be such by the Collector.

(5) Trees of the undermentioned 15 kinds in occupied kuski or Hakkal lands are also reserved to Government :—

No.	Native Names.	Botanical Names.
1	Abnoos. ಅಬನುಸ.	Ebony.
2	Honni. ಹೊನ್ನೆ.	
3	Sur Honne. ಸುರ ಹೊನ್ನೆ.	
4	Pádpanas. ಪಾದಪನಾಸ.	
5	Bulghay. ಬುಲಗೆ.	
6	Karimuttal. ಕರಿಮುತ್ತಲ.	
7	Nana. ನಾನಾ.	
8	Shivani. ಶಿವಣಿ.	
9	Matti. ಮತ್ತೆ.	
10	Hirda. ಹರ್ಡಾ-ಅಣಲೇಕಾಯಿ	
11	Jamba. ಜಂಬೆ.	
12	Bendi. ಬೆಂದೆಮರಾ.	
13	Khair. ಕೈರಮರಾ.	
14	Shigekai, ಶಿಗೇಕಾಯಿ.	
15	Ippi. ಇಪ್ಪಿಮರಾ.	

(Signed) R. E. CANDY,
Collector,

No. 2838 of 1883.

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

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

Kárwár, 22nd June 1883.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that assisted by Mr. R. T. Wingate of the Revenue Survey, I completed the settlement of the 13 villages of the Sirsi Táluka in accordance with the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 4024 of 25th May 1883, before the 5th June. Only one landholder presented his resignation of any lands.

The conditions of the settlement were carefully explained and 18 kinds of trees were declared to be reserved in kushki lands which were in the possession of the survey-occupants.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Kánara,

Forwarded through Arthur T. Crawford, Commissioner, S. D.

From

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Camp Honávar, 3rd April 1884.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for the consideration of Government proposals for the settlement of 21 villages of the Sirsi Táluka.

2. As in the case of the 24 Supa villages recently reported on, the villages of Sirsi now under report merely form an instalment of a settlement the conditions of which have been already fully discussed and approved by Government, and I need do no more than quote in the margin the papers in which all information on the subject will be found.

Government Resolution No. 1275 of 19th March 1872.
Government Resolution No. 2711 of 13th May 1873.
Government Resolution No. 2454 of 13th May 1878.
Government Resolution No. 2485 of 12th May 1880.
Government Resolution No. 5175 of 8th September 1881.
Government Resolution No. 4024 of 25th May 1883.

3. The 21 villages referred to in this report form a compact group, which lies on the west of the Yellápur-Sirsi Road, and has the advantage of being traversed as well by the road from Sirsi to Hulekal, its nearest village being not more than six miles from Sirsi. It comprises a tract of 59 square miles with a total population of 4,151 souls. The average density therefore is 70 head of population to the square mile, which is a good deal higher than in many parts of Kánara above Gháts; the total cultivable area is 4,772 acres, which is equal, roughly speaking, to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole, the remainder being forest.

4. The revenue history of the villages under report for the last twenty years is given in the subjoined table. The diminished amount of collections shown against the concluding two years is apparent only, and is due to the inclusion up to that year of certain Majres of Math Dewal, which being then settled, have since been excluded from the lump revenue of that village. No means exist of separating the revenue of these villages from the lump revenue shown in the earlier years. There is, it will be seen, as is usual in Kánara, little or no fluctuation in the yearly amounts collected from the 21 villages now dealt with, and no comment seems called for in regard to this part of the subject.

Years.	Old area in acres.	Old standard assessment.	Permanent remissions.	Casual remissions.	Net Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.		
1863-64 ...	3,545	11,498	512	...	10,981
1864-65 ...	3,545	11,493	485	...	11,008
1865-66 ...	3,545	11,508	451	...	11,057
1866-67 ...	3,545	11,515	389	...	11,126
1867-68 ...	3,545	11,515	350	...	11,165
1868-69 ...	3,545	11,515	345	...	11,170
1869-70 ...	3,545	11,515	348	...	11,167
1870-71 ...	3,545	11,522	348	...	11,174
1871-72 ...	3,545	11,522	348	...	11,174
1872-73 ...	3,545	11,522	348	...	11,174
1873-74 ...	3,545	11,501	312	...	11,189
1874-75 ...	3,545	11,501	309	...	11,192
1875-76 ...	3,545	11,501	312	...	11,189
1876-77 ...	3,545	11,501	318	...	11,183
1877-78 ...	3,545	11,496	318	...	11,178
1878-79 ...	3,545	11,496	318	...	11,178
1879-80 ...	3,545	11,490	318	...	11,172
1880-81 ...	3,545	11,490	318	...	11,172
1881-82 ...	3,545	9,389	318	...	9,071
1882-83 ...	3,545	9,389	318	...	9,071
Total ...	70,900	225,874	7,083	...	2,18,781
Average ...	3,545	11,294	354	...	10,940

5. The maximum rates which have been sanctioned at different times and found suitable for adjoining villages, and are now proposed to be applied to the villages under report, are as follows: dry-crop, Re. 0-12-0; rice land, Rs. 4; garden, Rs. 14. The tables following show the estimated average incidence of these rates on each description of land, occupied and unoccupied :—

Class.	Number of villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1st	21	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1st	21	0 12 0	4 0 0	781	9,191	12 2 3	2,199	4,438	2 0 8	792	210	0 4 3

Class.	Number of villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1st	21	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1st	21	0 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	17	31	1 13 2	1,038	272	0 4 8

6. The total results of the proposed rates as estimated are shown in the sub-joined table:—

Class.	Number of villages.	BY OLD ACCOUNTS.		BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Government unoccupied.		Government occupied.		Total occupied and unoccupied.		Inám.		Total Government and Inám.	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1st	21	3,546	9,070	3,722	13,839	1,050	803	4,772	14,142	...	...	4,772	14,142

7. The existing revenue of Rs. 9,070, therefore, will, it appears, be increased to Rs. 13,839, or by 52 per cent., an increase which has been usually exceeded in Kánara settlements above Gháts. A reference to the detailed statement which accompanies this report will show, however, that the great inequalities of the old assessment found elsewhere are not wanting here, though no very startling instances present themselves.

8. The following is a statement of the area and assessment under every head of the 21 villages included in this report:—

	Acres.	Rs.
Government occupied land	3,722	13,839
Do. unoccupied land	1,050	803
Do. unoccupied, unarable waste chiefly forest	33,084	...
Inám land ... ..	...	...
Total	37,856	14,142

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

N.B.—A map of part of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate accompanies this report.

Class.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Survey Accounts.							Past collection on cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or standard assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.
			Total area.	Cultivated.			Waste.				On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Others.	Total.	Small.	Large or Half Bandie.	Total.			
				Garden acres.	Rice acres.	Dry-crop acres.	Garden acres.	Rice acres.	Dry-crop acres.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs.									
FIRST CLASS. Maximum rate. Rs. a. p. Dry-crop ... 0 12 0 Rice ... 4 0 0 Garden ... 14 0 0	1	Bomanhalli ...	674	68	17	9	...	...	23	722	988	8	23	153	175	4	1	5	153	32	4
	2	Majre Kadve of Bomanhalli.	698	25	42	108	5		470	1	83	106	139	2	...	2	2	107	19	14
	3	Do. Telgin Onikeri of Kengre ...	1,442	23	132	25	...	...	55	389	545	14	45	185	180	1	...	1	153	25	20
	4	Kodigar ...	1,297	7	87	16	...	...	20	170	270	4	105	113	218	...	...	...	106	24	23
	5	Gurvali ...	1,821	40	107	29	...	...	38	455	744	10	46	173	219	...	...	...	112	24	5
	6	Agsal... ..	2,357	87	147	52	...	...	184	1,111	1,386	60	115	475	590	...	...	...	352	64	53
	7	Ithali... ..	4,681	9	116	25	...	...	2	19	288	7	51	200	251	...	...	...	142	25	13
	8	Majre Magode of Ithali...	2,634	9	69	18	...	...	8	8	245	2	31	186	167	...	...	...	98	17	15
	9	Swadi ...	3,128	72	234	121	...	...	7	200	1,019	64	227	812	1,039	5	...	5	434	106	59
	10	Hancharati ...	1,107	15	148	41	...	...	...	102	293	25	168	347	618	9	...	9	430	129	32
	11	Math Dewal ...	2,408	72	102	133	...	...	...	92	1,276	24	135	684	819	5	5	10	515	137	50
	12	Majre Arginmans of Math Dewal.	1,097	4	57	11	...	...	...	...	145	...	21	46	67	...	...	...	29	5	4
	13	Do. Melin Onikeri of do.	1,201	24	145	14	...	...	1	28	558	10	68	122	175	3	...	3	156	31	24
	14	Do. Chewati of do.	1,728	6	119	33	...	...	...	15	278	5	54	205	259	...	...	...	128	24	9
	15	Do. Awndal of do.	2,628	14	110	24	...	...	...	12	380	3	48	164	212	...	...	...	175	36	21
	16	Do. Murgar of do.	1,440	85	59	7	...	...	...	13	591	3	28	71	99	...	...	...	95	15	14
	17	Do. Hire Hulekal of do.	1,621	41	137	34	...	...	...	119	840	30	65	222	287	2	...	2	198	43	28
	18	Do. Livganhalli of do.	897	41	24	10	...	...	...	23	601	6	35	98	138	...	...	...	166	27	19
	19	Do. Bakal of do.	2,779	52	109	63	...	...	...	50	952	18	85	220	305	1	...	1	223	46	30
	20	Do. Nakshe of do.	974	21	64	21	...	...	...	6	399	2	26	71	97	1	...	1	92	21	9
	21	Do. Koligar of do.	1,508	66	114	18	...	...	2	32	1,132	12	69	173	242	...	...	...	187	37	31
		Total ...	37,856	731	2,199	792	...	17	1,033	3,070	13,839	303	1,481	4,726	6,187	33	6	39	4,151	887	433

No. 1568 of 1884.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF KA'NARA;

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

Bombay.

Camp Yella'pur, 14th April 1884.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, proposals for the settlement of twenty-one villages of the Sirsi Táluka submitted by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and to express my concurrence in the rates proposed.

2. The old assessment collected is Rs. 9,071, while that under the proposed survey rates is Rs. 13,839 on the occupied lands. The increase, which is a little above 52 per cent., is due, as detailed on previous occasions, to the inequality of the old assessment and the loose and unsystematic old measurements of the lands then shown as occupied.

3. The percentage of increase for each village, which has not been shown separately in the statement accompanying the Superintendent's report, is as shown below :—

No.	Name of Villages.	Past collection on cultivated land.	SURVEY KAMAL AND STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		Percentage of increase on the occupied land.
			On cultivated land.	On waste land.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bomanhalli	936	8	} 94.75
2	Majre Kadve of Bomanhalli	722	470	1	
3	Do. Telgin Onikeri of Kengre	389	546	14	} 40.37
4	Kodigar	170	270	4	
5	Gurvalli	455	744	10	} 68.51
6	Agsal... ..	1,111	1,386	60	
7	Ithalli... ..	8	288	7	} 34.93
8	Majre Magode of Ithalli	395	245	2	
9	Swadi	1,019	1,348	64	} 32.28
10	Hancharati	293	454	25	
11	Mathdewal		1,276	24	} 54.94
12	Majre Argemane of Math Dewal		145	...	
13	Do. Melin Onikeri of do.		558	10	} 58.37
14	Do. Chawati do.		278	5	
15	Do. Avdal do.		380	3	
16	Do. Murgar do.	4,516	591	3	
17	Do. Here Hulekal po.		840	30	
18	Do. Dinganhalli do.		601	6	
19	Do. Bekal do.		952	13	
20	Do. Nakas do.		399	2	
21	Do. Koligau do.		1,132	12	
	Total ...	9,070	13,839	303		52.57

4. The reasons for non-fluctuations in the old revenue, alluded to in paragraph 4 of the Superintendent's report, are as follows :—Under the old Wargawari system, which was in force while the district was under the Madras Presidency, all lands were comprised in Wargs or Estates. These Wargs were of two classes, *vis.*, Bharthi, or those which paid the full old assessment, and Kambharti (not paying full assessment and under enquiry) or Tanki Wargs. Up to the transfer of the district (1862) the amount to be paid on each of such "Kambharti" Warg was fixed every year at the Jamabandi after some enquiry (Tanki). But in 1862-63 Messrs. Goldfinch and Shaw Stewart, the then Collectors, settled that a certain fixed amount should be paid on each of such Kambharti Wargs, and the rest of the assessment was to be entered under permanent remissions, until the survey settlement, the amount of such remissions being included in the nominal remissions in the Jamabandi Accounts under Government Resolution No. 1029 of 1874. Hence the amount of collections has remained nearly the same annually without much fluctuations for the last 20 years.

5. The apparent decrease of Rs. 2,100 between the figures of collections up to 1880-81 and those for the two subsequent years is nominal, as explained by the Superintendent in the 4th paragraph. The lands belonging to the different maths and temples in Sondab, which exist in all the different parts of the táluka, had been comprised in one village under the name Mathdewal with an old assessment of Rs. 9,089-9-10. In the survey many of the Mazras of this one village were made into separate villages, and many more will have to be similarly treated as the settlement is introduced.

But the old assessment of each of such Mazras could not be given separately inasmuch as it is not so shown in detail in the old accounts.

6. I may mention here that a question has been lately raised in connection with a claim to the hereditary Shanbhogship of the Magni of Sambrani in the Supa Taluka as to the expediency of increasing the number of villages at the settlement by separating the old Mazras or hamlets from the parent villages. In the present proposals thirteen Mazras will be made into separate villages. Eleven of these Mazras were included in the old village called Mathdewal. As before stated, these lands are scattered all over the taluka, and it appears, therefore, more convenient to constitute them into separate villages. No reasons are assigned for separating the Mazra of Kadve from Bomanhalli (Nos. 1 and 2) or Mazra Magode from Ithanhalli. In the latter case the areas both of the former village (4,681 acres) and the hamlet (2,634 acres) are perhaps sufficiently large to make separation unobjectionable; but in the case of Bomanhalli and Kadve, whose combined area is only 1,372 acres, I see no special reasons for taking the course. The result of the survey operations in this district hitherto has been to multiply villages by separating hamlets. There may be good reasons for this, which are at present unknown to me, but I do not think that this excessive subdivision is likely to make the revenue administration more easy. In any case such changes should not, I think, be made without in each case fully stating the reasons which make the subdivision expedient.

7. In conclusion, I would request that early sanction be granted in order that the rates may be notified in May. The 5th of June may then be fixed as the date of relinquishment of lands under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

The usual notice will be given as to the reservation of the trees mentioned in Section 91 of the rules as well as Muth and Honne as decided by Government Resolution No. 1518 of the 18th February 1884.

The map to accompany the Superintendent's report has not yet been received from the Photozincographic Office. It will be forwarded as soon as received.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. VIDAL,
Acting Collector of Kánara.

No. 1055 of 1884.

FROM

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

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd May 1884.*

SIR,

Letter No. 325, dated 3rd April 1884, from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey.
Letter No. 1568, dated 14th April 1884, from the Collector of Kánara.

I beg to submit the accompanying papers as per margin relating to the survey settlement of 21 villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collee-torate.

2. This is another of the fragmentary settlements to which we are unhappily obliged to resort in the above ghát districts of Kánara, where the rate of progress is dependent on the circumstances of the season and its varying effect on the health of the subordinates. Up to this time 214 villages belonging to the Sirsi Taluka have had settlement rates introduced into them under the Government Resolutions noted in the margin. It is impossible to say exactly how many villages remain to be settled, as until operations are quite completed we cannot tell how many of the scattered and hitherto unrecognized hamlets will have to be constituted into separate villages. In Kánara there are often found to be numerous hamlets of a single village at considerable distances from it, and some hamlets have even been known to be in a different taluka from the parent village. As a rule, whenever a village and its hamlet can be conveniently measured off into a single village it is done; but circumstances

Government Resolution No. 1587 of 29th March 1870 (64 villages.)
Government Resolution No. 2711, dated 13th May 1873 (39 villages.)
Government Resolution No. 2485, dated 12th May 1880 (18 villages.)
Government Resolution No. 5175, dated 8th September 1881 (56 villages.)
Government Resolution No. 4024, dated 25th May 1883 (18 villages.)

have compelled the Survey to make many hamlets into distinct and separate villages. A copy of Mr. Vidal's remarks on this subject (is in his paragraph 6) has been sent to the Superintendent in order that any unnecessary increase in the number of villages may be avoided in future.

3. The villages for which a survey settlement is now proposed lie in a compact group of about 59 square miles to the west of the road from Sirsi to Yellapur. This tract is undulating in character without being rugged, and what with the road to Hulekal and the main road which skirts it, is not shut off from communications to the extent that tracts in Kánara are often found to be. Only about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the area is fit for cultivation, the rest being occupied by well-grown forests. The population is unusually large for a Kánara jungle tract, and there is presumably a good supply of labour, of which in other parts of the district there is a great scarcity to the detriment of the supári garden cultivation.

4. The revenue history of these villages since 1863-64 is given in paragraph 4 of Mr. Fletcher's report. The existing settlement is the "Wargwari" or "Tharaw" settlement introduced into these parts about 60 years ago. Under this system a fixed assessment was laid on each "Warg" or estate. It soon, however, came to be understood that the full assessment could not be levied from all estates, so a distinction was subsequently made between estates which could afford to pay the full assessment and those which could not. The former were called "Bharti" the latter "Kambharti." In process of time a resettlement was made of the "Kambharti" estates which were divided into three classes: 1st, "Vaida," or those for which a gradually ascending scale of assessment was fixed until the full demand was reached; 2nd, "Board Sifarish," or those the assessment of which was permanently reduced by order of the Revenue Board; and 3rd, "Tanki," or those left for assessment from time to time. The revenue would have shown considerable fluctuations had it not been that in 1862 a composition for a fixed payment was made with the holders of "Kambharti" estates, which was to the last until the survey settlement; hence the steadiness of the demand up to 1881-82. The apparent falling off in that year is due to the revenue of certain hamlets of Mathdewal, formerly included in the accounts of that village, having come under the survey settlement with another group of villages and being therefore deducted.

5. The rates proposed for these 21 villages follow the system of rating hitherto sanctioned for the Sirsi Taluka and are fixed on those of adjoining villages. The maximum rate proposed for rice is Rs. 4, for dry crop Re. 0-12-0, and for garden Rs. 14. The garden lands of this tract are very fine. There are few which are not thickly planted with supári trees interspersed with cardamoms and other spices. They are chiefly situated in depressions between hillocks and are independent of irrigation, the soil being of the class technically called "Angalava," i.e., containing moisture in itself. The average rate resulting for rice land is Rs. 2-0-3, for dry crop Re. 0-4-3, and for garden Rs. 12-9-2. The two former are manifestly moderate; the somewhat high rate of the last description of land is due simply to the excellence of the garden lands and the advantages they enjoy.

6. There has been some delay in forwarding this report, which is due to the deficiencies in the map, which were discovered in the office, and regarding which references had to be made. A corrected map is now being printed and copies will be forwarded direct to Government. It is now somewhat late in the season, but if sanction to these proposals is telegraphed to the Superintendent at Dhárwar, an effort will be made to introduce the rates during next month. For this purpose the 30th June may be fixed as the date up to which relinquishments of land may be received under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. 2031 of 1884.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 30th May 1884.

Submitted for the early sanction of Government.

2. The present proposals relate to the introduction of survey settlement in 8 villages and 13 hamlets or Mazras of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate. The latter (hamlets) are proposed to be raised to the status of independent villages for the first time. The Collector sees no objection to this change in the case of 11 of the hamlets, which formerly formed part of the Mathdewal estate, but the expediency of separating Kadvi and Mogadi from their parent villages is not apparent, and unless sufficient reasons are shown sanction for their separation should be withheld. When lately on tour, the Acting Commissioner noticed the very great increase of independent village-ships that were created at the time of the survey without apparently any reference to the Collector. The undersigned, therefore, drew the attention of the

Collector to this matter. Mr. Vidal's remarks on this point (paragraph 6) have the entire concurrence of the Acting Commissioner, and he is glad that Mr. Stewart has instructed his subordinates to avoid any unnecessary increase of villages in future.

3. The total area of the tract now proposed to be settled is 37,856 acres, or 59 square miles, with a total population of 4,151 souls. The proportion of total cultivable (4,772 acres) and cultivated (3,722 acres) areas to the total population is 1.1 and .89 respectively. This cannot be said to allow a large margin for future extension of cultivation, but as the tract is mostly covered with thick jungle, it is unlikely that any considerable demand for new cultivation will arise, at least in the next 30 years, which will be the term of the settlement.

4. As all the villages are similarly circumstanced in point of climatic and other advantages, such as accessibility to markets and main communications, they have properly been grouped in one class. The maximum rates * proposed for different descriptions of land, are the same as have already been sanctioned and found suitable for adjoining villages. They appear to the undersigned to be fair. The average rate for garden lands (Rs. 12-9-2) is somewhat high, but considering the excellence of the supari gardens of this tract, for which the Acting Commissioner can vouch by personal inspection, the rate cannot be deemed excessive.

	Rs.	s.	p.
* Dry crop land	...	0	12 0
Rice do.	...	4	0 0
Garden do.	...	14	0 0

for garden lands (Rs. 12-9-2) is somewhat high, but considering the excellence of the supari gardens of this tract, for which the Acting Commissioner can vouch by personal inspection, the rate cannot be deemed excessive.

5. The financial result of the settlement will be an increase of revenue from Rs. 9,070 to Rs. 13,839, or 52 per cent. This is less than what has been secured in other settlements in Kánara above gháts. It must also be remembered that this is the first revision of rates to which the tract has been subjected for about 60 years, during which there have been considerable accretions to the valuable estates held by Wargdárs by encroachments upon primeval forests and other waste lands.

(Signed) J. G. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment:

Settlement of 21 villages of the Sirsi
Táluka, Kánara Collectorate.

No. 4674.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1884.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 2031, dated 30th May 1884.

Forwarding a letter No. 1056, dated 22nd idem, from the Survey and Settlement Com-

Letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern
Marátha Country, No. 325, dated 3rd April 1884.

Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 1568, dated 14th
April 1884.

missioner, who submits the papers
noted in the margin relating to the
settlement of 21 villages of the Sirsi
Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

RESOLUTION:—The 21 villages to which the present proposals relate are situated on the west of the 214 villages of the Sirsi Táluka, which have been already settled under sanction conveyed in Resolutions of Government ending with Resolution No. 4024, dated 25th May 1883. The present villages adjoin those of which the settlement was sanctioned in that Resolution and in Resolution No. 5175, dated 8th September 1881, and the same maximum rates are proposed, *viz.*, Rs. 14 for garden land, Rs. 4 for rice land, and Re. 0-12-0 for dry-crop land. The average rate proposed for garden land, Rs. 12-9-2, though higher than that sanctioned in the Resolution of 1883, is lower than that sanctioned in the Resolution of 1881. The average rates proposed for rice and dry-crop land, Rs. 2-0-3 and Re. 0-4-3, respectively, are lower than those previously sanctioned.

2. The 21 villages form a compact group on the west of the Sirsi and Yellápur road and are traversed by the road from Sirsi to Hulekal. The area comprised is 37,856 acres, or about 59 square miles, of which about one-eighth only is cultivable, the remainder being forest. Thirteen of the villages are under the existing revenue system only, Mazras or hamlets. It is desirable that in future the Superintendent should confer with the Collector before submitting his proposals for converting hamlets into distinct villages, but in the present instance there appears to be no objection to the course proposed. Excessive sub-division of existing villages is to be deprecated, but on the other hand the inconvenience arising from hamlets being separated from their parent village by lands of other villages might sometimes constitute a sufficient reason for the separate recognition of the hamlets.

3. The result of the proposed settlement is to raise the existing revenue of Rs. 9,070 from occupied land to Rs. 13,839, an increase of 52 per cent. As remarked by the Superintendent and the Commissioner, Southern Division, this increase has usually been exceeded in the settlements of Kánara villages above the gháts. The reasons which justify a large enhancement of assessment on the introduction of an original survey settlement into this district have been fully considered on former occasions, and the increase proposed in the present instance can only be considered moderate.

4. The Collector and Commissioner, Southern Division, concur in the proposals made by the Superintendent and supported by the Survey Commissioner, and the rates are sanctioned accordingly. Permission has been communicated by telegraph to the Collector to introduce the rates during the present season. The date for the relinquishment of occupancies may be extended to the 30th June, as recommended by the Survey Commissioner. As a rule it is undesirable to introduce new rates so late in the season, but in consideration of the difficulties attending settlement operations in Kánara, an exception may reasonably be made in the present instance.

5. The rates may be guaranteed for a period to expire at the same time as the periods for which the rates introduced at the other Kánara settlements have been guaranteed.

(Signed) W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,*
The Collector of Kánara,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation,
The Accountant General. } With copies of the papers.
The Secretary of State for India, } By letter.
The Government of India.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment:
Settlement of 21 villages of the Sirsi
Táluka, Kánara Collectorate.

No. 7964.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 28 (Revenue), dated 4th September 1884:—

"I have considered in Council the papers forwarded with your Secretary's letter No. 46 Revenue, of 1st July last, relative to the settlement of 21 villages in the Sirsi Taluka.

"2. I approve the orders passed upon them by your Excellency's Government, on the assumption that the rules laid down in the Resolution of Your Excellency's Government, No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, regarding the levy of increased assessments, are kept in mind."

RESOLUTION—Copies should be forwarded to the Commissioner, Southern Division, the Collector of Kánara, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, for information and guidance.

(Signed) W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, Southern Division,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Kánara.

No. 394 of 1885.

FROM

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA.

Survey Superintendent's Office,
Camp Tiagli, 13th April 1885.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the survey settlement of 21 villages of the Sirsi Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. With two exceptions these villages are situated on, or quite near to, the made-road leading from Sirsi to Siddápur, and thence to the coast *via* the Malimani Ghát and the Mysore country. They are all within a radius of 14 miles from Sirsi, most of them being well within that distance.

3. The two exceptions noted above are Hangar and Mugilkop. Hangar lies close to the main road to Kumta, and is some 12 miles to the south-west of Sirsi. Mugilkop is situated at about the same distance from Sirsi as Hangar but in an easterly direction. It is about four miles to the north-west of the market town of Banawásj.

4. The following statement gives the area hitherto recorded as under occupation, with the full assessment, the remissions, and the actual collections for the past twenty years. The amount collected has been remarkably steady during that period :—

Years	Area in Acres.	Old standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1864-65	1,400	9,332	.....	.....	9,332
1865-66	1,400	9,364	..... 9	.....	9,355
1866-67	1,400	9,408	.....	.....	9,408
1867-68	1,400	9,454	.....	.....	9,454
1868-69	1,400	11,158	1,687	.....	9,471
1869-70	1,400	11,170	1,697	.....	9,473
1870-71	1,400	11,170	1,692	.....	9,478
1871-72	1,400	11,172	1,692	.....	9,480
1872-73	1,400	11,172	1,699	.....	9,473
1873-74	1,400	11,172	1,699	.....	9,473
1874-75	1,400	11,172	1,699	.....	9,473
1875-76	1,400	11,172	1,762	.....	9,410
1876-77	1,400	11,172	1,793	.....	9,379
1877-78	1,400	11,185	1,776	.....	9,409
1878-79	1,400	11,185	1,776	.....	9,409
1879-80	1,400	11,171	1,776	.....	9,395
1880-81	1,400	11,171	1,776	.....	9,395
1881-82	1,400	11,171	1,776	.....	9,395
1882-83	1,400	11,171	1,825	.....	9,346
1883-84	1,400	11,170	1,825	.....	9,345
Total	28,000	16,312	27,959	.....	1,88,353
Average	1,400	10,815	2,398	.....	9,417

5. All the villages adjoin others of the same táluka, which have been previously settled. There is accordingly but little doubt as to the rates suitable for each. I propose to divide them into groups or classes as follows :—

1st Group.—Six villages traversed by the high road from Sirsi to Siddápur and consequently rated a little higher than those without that advantage : a maximum of Rs. 4-12-0 for rice and Re. 1-0-0 for dry-crop.

2nd Group.—Nine villages not quite so well situated with regard to communications as those of the 1st group : a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0 for rice and Re. 0-14-0 for dry-crop.

3rd Group.—Six villages with a more easterly situation and some inferiority of communications and labour-supply, and also having a scantier population : a maximum of Rs. 4-0-0 for rice and Re. 0-12-0 for dry-crop.

6. For garden land the usual rate of Rs. 14 is proposed throughout. The gardens in this part of Kánara are well known to be excellent and most productive, and there is no reason why they should not bear the same rate as those of adjoining villages.

7. The total area of the 21 villages now reported on is 12,641 acres, or very nearly 20 square miles. The population is returned at a total of 1,912, which gives an average of 95 to the square mile. Of the whole area but 2,113 acres are arable, the remaining 10,528 acres being chiefly forest.

8. The areas and average rate of assessment on each description of land, occupied or waste, by the proposed rates are shown below:—

CLASS.	No. of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre. Rs.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1st	6	Rs. 1 0 0	Rs. 4 12 0	257	3,373	13 2 0	217	785	3 6 2	211	61	0 8 10
2nd	9	0 14 0	4 8 0	150	1,801	12 9 8	188	685	3 6 1	59	32	0 8
3rd	6	0 12 0	4 0 0	132	1,707	13 12 4	426	1,213	2 13 7	35	39	0 7 4
Total ...	21	...	...	540	6,971	13 14 7	831	2,683	3 2 0	255	132	0 8 3

CLASS.	No. of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1st	6	Rs. 1 0 0	Rs. 4 12 0	4	32	8 0 0	14	45	3 4 7	140	47	0 5 4
2nd	9	0 14 0	4 8 0	1	4	4 0 0	...	...	...	8	4	0 8 0
3rd	6	0 12 0	4 0 0	2	13	6 0 0	62	151	2 3 5	256	110	0 7 0
Total ...	21	...	...	7	49	7 11 5	82	197	2 6 5	398	161	0 6 6

9. The estimated result of the proposed rates is, in the subjoined statement, contrasted with the realizations of last year:—

CLASS.	No. of Villages.	By OLD ACCOUNTS.		By SURVEY ACCOUNTS.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total, occupied and unoccupied.		Inám.		Total, Government and Inám.	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1st	6	No separate record.	Rs. 3,911	585	4,169	158	125	743	4,294	...	...	743	4,294
2nd	9	...	2,249	397	2,556	9	9	406	2,266	...	...	406	2,556
3rd	6	...	3,135	644	2,959	320	279	964	3,238	...	...	964	3,238
Total ...	21	1,480	9,345	1,626	9,686	487	413	2,113	10,098	...	...	2,113	10,098

The result is a very moderate increase, viz., from Rs. 9,345 to Rs. 9,686, which is equal to only 3.6 per cent. The incidence of the proposed assessment on individual villages is shown in column 23 of the statement which accompanies this report. There are as usual great inequalities. While some villages, chiefly those in the 1st Class, show a decrease of revenue under the new rates, others, though rated lower, exhibit increases which go as high as (in one case) 200 per cent. While noticing this statement I should mention that in the case of Village No. 17 (Davisára) the amount of past collection on cultivated land (Rs. 1,303) includes the collection of Shclur also. Devisára is a Majreh or hamlet of Shclur and has no separate accounts. It

has been measured and classed by the survey as a separate village, whereas Shelur, not having been yet classed, does not come under proposals for settlement this year. The information for Devisára, therefore, as regards past revenue, is not strictly accurate.

10. The following statement shows under every head the area and assessment of the 21 villages now reported on:—

	Area.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land	1,626	9,686
Government unoccupied arable land	487	412
Unarable, unassessed, hills, &c.	10,528	.....
Inám land ... ..	.....	.....
Total	12,641	10,098

11. I am obliged to forward this report without a map, the printed copy of which has not yet been received from the Photozincographic Office. I shall forward it as soon as it reaches me, and with an expression of the hope that these proposals may receive your early attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. M. WARD, Major.

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Oatle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and past and proposed Survey Assessment of 21 Villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kinara Collectorate, reported on in Survey Supplement's No. 394, dated 13th April 1885.

Class and Maximum Rate.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Total Area in Acres.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.						Past collection on cultivated land.	SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.			CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or decrease of assessment per cent.														
				Cultivated.			Waste.				On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Others.	Total.	Small.	Large Hall Bandia.	Total.																			
				Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.																												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23															
First Class— Dry-crop...Rs. 1 0 0 Rice...Rs. 4 12 0	1	Tiagall	1,011	9	28	79	46	...	2	Rs. 1,401 Included in village No. 12. Included in village No. 21. 582 Included in village No. 10	Rs. 1,090 198 181 923 1,312 216 75 98	Rs. 1,289 84 22 60 1,603 5 4 566	Rs. 26 162 1 13 183 44 183 15	Rs. 183 14 143 227 100 20	Rs. 7 ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 7	199	45	3	-8.1																
	2	Balikai	Entered in the Second Class.	17	9	...	1	2	19													6	3	1													
	3	Kalgade	1,006	4	40	58	70	13	...													...	...	23	131	143	3	2	5	183	43	11	...		
	4	Masigade	1,060	88	94	73	9	...	...													...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	48	16	-16.9	
	5	Hangar	Entered in the Second Class.	3	33	83	...	...	...													...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Karnr	Entered in the Second Class.	3	33	83	...	...	...													...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Hanondgudi	118	1	10	6	...	...	...													...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	21	3	-2.0
		Total, First Class ...	4,657	111	217	257	140	14	4	3,911	3,468	125	116	577	693	10	3	12	783	163	36	-11.6															
Second Class— Dry-crop...Rs. 0 14 0 Rice...Rs. 4 8 0	7	Hangar	155	2	12	13	...	...	...	Rs. Included in village No. 4. Do. Included in village No. 1. 800 941 Included in village No. 12. 485 72	Rs. 216 75 198 491 269 98 588 181 219	Rs. ...	Rs. 7 42 18 21 42 4 10 32 7	Rs. 16 56 44 79 42 41 32 32	Rs. 23 98 57 99 42 46 42 42	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 34	6	3	...														
	8	Karnr	123	4	21	1	...	...	...													...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	12	17	...	
	9	Balikai	628	2	19	18	...	6	...													1	...	6	...	18	44	57	...	...	...	37	10	6	...
	10	Manenhali	433	22	40	29	...	1	...													...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	3	10	...
	11	Tegin Balgar	169	1	1	19	...	...	...													...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	8	...	+7.2
	12	Hanondgudi	Entered in the First Class.	8	7	23	...	...	...													...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Kodnar	Entered in the First Class.	8	7	23	...	...	...													...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Halekota	275	8	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	15	2	-16.3												
14	Hoskop	160	3	27	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	12	6	...												
14	Adkhali	255	1	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	21	1	+11.5												
15	Ghatikai	441	18	52	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	10	14	+200.0												
		Total, Second Class ...	2,645	59	189	160	8	...	1	2,349	2,348	...	141	451	592	5	...	5	610	117	61	+4.4															
Third Class— Dry-crop...Rs. 0 12 0 Rice...Rs. 4 0 0	16	Girgade	1,440	14	125	24	18	21	2	Rs. 379 1,303 37 443 Included in village No. 19. 1,023	Rs. 642 983 107 697 203 694	Rs. 73 11 9 66 27	Rs. 41 28 29 57 18	Rs. 97 152 ...	Rs. 139 190 ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 121	26	22	+69.4															
	17	Devsara	989	38	71	54	33	126	89	5	-26.1	
	18	Muglikop	456	14	44	...	9	+189.2
	19	Archalla	968	6	67	2	6	28	68	18	11	+102.5
	20	Bighalli	1,199	9	70	28	55	1	97	23	8	...
	21	Kodgude	Entered in the First Class.	5	40	15	135	18	108	22	17	+24.4
		Total, Third Class ...	5,929	85	428	133	250	63	2	3,185	3,882	279	148	485	633	...	2	3	514	114	63	+21.9															
		Grand Total of all Classes ...	12,641	255	691	540	998	82	7	9,345	9,686	412	404	1,513	1,917	15	4	19	1,913	894	160	+3.6															

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

No. 1739 of 1885.

From
 THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA;
 To
 THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,
 Bombay.

Camp Siddapur, 20th April 1885.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith proposals for the settlement of 21 villages of the Sirsi Taluka, submitted by Major Ward, Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

2. The area and assessment of the occupied lands, as per old accounts, compared with that according to the present survey accounts, show an increase on the whole under both heads of acres 226 and assessment Rs. 341 in favour of the proposed settlement.

3. The grouping of the villages has been carefully done, and I am of opinion that the rates proposed are fair and reasonable. I beg therefore to recommend that the sanction of Government be obtained to the proposed settlement.

I have the honour, &c.,

R. E. KANDY,
 Collector of Kánara.

No. 974 of 1885.

From
 T. H. STEWART, Esquire,
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To
 THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

SURVEY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
 Bombay, 25th May 1885.

SIR,

The papers which I have the honour to forward with this letter refer to the proposed survey settlement of 21 villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara District.

2. The proposals have been received too late in the season for steps to be taken to introduce the rates during the current year. It would have been impossible to have obtained your opinion upon them as well as the final decision of Government in time to permit of the Akár-bands and settlement papers being drawn up and arrangements made to announce the result to the cultivators. It will be understood, therefore, that I have no intention of embarrassing you further by asking for a hurried decision on these proposals.

3. The necessity for fragmentary settlements in the Kánara above Ghát districts, where work can only be carried on with due regard to the health of the men at certain season of the year, has been frequently explained to Government. This report should be read in continuation of the reports marginally noted, in which villages of the Sirsi Taluka have been dealt with

Survey Commissioner's report No. 1358 of 6th December 1871.	
Do. do. No. 92 of 21st January 1873.	
Do. do. No. 417 of 20th April 1878.	
Do. do. No. 341 of 13th April 1880.	
Do. do. No. 462 of 31st May 1881.	
Do. do. No. 935 of 5th May 1883.	
Do. do. No. 1055 of 22nd May 1884.	

from time to time. It is expected that the whole taluka of Sirsi will be completed next year with the exception of a few villages in its most jungly part which have been surveyed but which remain to be classed.

4. The revenue systems which have prevailed in this part of the district have been exhaustively explained in former settlement reports. But although little remains to be written on that subject, the Superintendent's report might have been made more interesting by a fuller description of the villages, their population, present condition and future prospects. We are left to ascertain from a figured statement that the total area of the villages is 12,641 acres, out of which only 2,113 acres or 16.7 per cent. is culturable, the rest being forest. The population (1,912) is

Dry-crop	653
Rice	913
Garden	547
Total	<u>2,113</u>

				very small when the total area is considered, but when the area of possible cultivation is taken into account, it is not so deficient as it appears. The area of actual cultivations is 1,626 acres; there is therefore one pair of oxen to every 8 acres which is ample, as the only serious work for the oxen is involved in the rice land. Carts as usual in Kánara are scarce, but with the opening out of roads they are becoming more numerous.
Dry-crop	...	...	255	
Rice	...	...	881	
Garden	...	...	640	
		Total	1,626	

5. The dry-crop cultivation in these villages is insignificant, the chief profit being derived from rice and garden land. The latter is of a very superior description, the town of Sirsi being the centre of a tract in which the gardens are exceptionally well tended and productive. They are for the most part situated in cool valleys between hills where the soil is usually retentive of moisture and artificial irrigation is unnecessary. The cultivation is consequently cheap. A very careful experiment in one of these gardens taken last year by Mr. Todd, Assistant Collector, quoted on page 34 on the Director of Agriculture's report on crop experiments for 1883-84, shows what handsome profits are reaped from this cultivation. It would not be fair to find any general criticism of the standard of the garden assessment we have adopted on the results of a single experiment, as the prices of garden produce are liable to great fluctuations and the labour market in Kánara is insufficiently supplied, entailing much expense on the garden holders, but the results of Mr. Todd's experiment satisfactorily show that the Government assessment is in the case of good and careful cultivation a very small charge on the gross produce of the land.

6. The grouping of the villages and the maximum rates recommended by Major Ward are agreed to by the Collector, and may be sanctioned. The rates are founded on those applied to neighbouring villages. The differentiation of the rates is not due to climate, which is equal throughout this part of the district, but to accessibility to market. In a country, which is chiefly forest and often cut up by ravines and water-courses, a made-road running through a village gives it a distinct advantage in opportunities for disposal of grass and other produce. The first group for which a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4-12-0 and a dry-crop rate of Re. 1 are proposed consists of villages situated on the high road from Sirsi to Siddápur, the villages of the second group lie near the road but are not intersected by it, and for this group Rs. 4-8-0 and Re. 0-14-0, respectively, are proposed, while for the third group which includes villages also removed from a made-road and situated more to the east, the rice and dry-crop rates will be Rs. 4 and Re. 0-12-0, respectively. The maximum rates for gardens is throughout that same, viz. Rs. 14.

7. The result of the imposition of these rates is a small increase in the revenue which, as will be seen from the statement in Major Ward's 4th paragraph, has been very steadfast for the last twenty years. There will be an increase of Rs. 341 only or 3.6 per cent. It will be observed that the villages more remote from Sirsi in which encroachments could pass more easily undetected under the old arrangement are those which have the largest increase, while in those near to and accessible from Sirsi the Government demand will be more or less decreased.

8. There are only three villages in which the proposed rates will cause excessive increases, and it is easy to see that these are villages possessing very little cultivated land wherein the unknown or unrecognized extension of cultivation by one or two large "wagdárs" or State holders would easily double the assessable area. The occupants, however, will be guarded against increases which might embarrass them if suddenly imposed by the rules for gradual levy of enhancements prescribed for the Kánara District by Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874.

9. In conclusion, I would ask that the rates for these 21 villages may be sanctioned for introduction as early as possible next season, a guarantee being given for the continuance of the rates for 14 years from 1885-86 up to 1898-99, the date fixed in my letter No. 1322, dated 10th September 1881, and sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 6150 of 19th October 1881, as that up to which Sirsi settlements should be generally guaranteed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1379 of 1885.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:
Poona, 9th June 1885.

Submitted to Government for orders.

2. These papers contain proposals to introduce the survey rates in 21 more villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the North Kánara District. The Survey Commissioner in paragraph 3 of his letter refers to previous reports on the settlement of other villages in the same taluka.

3. The total area of the villages now proposed to be settled is 12,641 acres; of this 2,113 acres are culturable, the rest being forest. The occupied area is 1,626 acres, which gives a little more than 30 gunthás per head of population (1,912), but it is to be remembered that most of the occupied land is devoted to superior cultivation (rice 831 and garden 540).

4. The Superintendent's report does not give information as to the condition of the agriculturists or the nature of the husbandry pursued by them, but it is presumed that in both these respects the villages in question resemble the surrounding villages previously settled.

5. The 21 villages are divided into 3 groups according to their accessibility to markets and main roads. The maximum dry-crop and rice rates proposed* dovetail with those already enforced in the neighbouring villages. The maximum garden rate, namely Rs. 14, is also moderate, considering the excellence and productive power of the areca-nut gardens which abound in this part.

*Group.	Rice. Rs. a. p.	Dry-crop. Rs. a. p.
I.	4 12 0	1 0 0
II.	4 8 0	0 14 0
III.	4 0 0	0 14 0

6. The general result of the settlement is that it will bring in to Government a revenue of Rs. 9,686 as compared with Rs. 9,345, which were collected in 1883-84. The increase thus secured, Rs. 341, is trifling, but the enhancements in the case of some villages is marked. This is, however, unavoidable in Kánara settlements and has been satisfactorily accounted for by the Survey Commissioner in his settlement reports.

7. The Commissioner, S. D., is of opinion that the proposals made by the Survey Superintendent and supported by the Settlement Commissioner are in every respect unobjectionable, and he therefore recommends that they be sanctioned by Government for introduction next year.

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Survey Settlement of 21 villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

No. 5829.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1379, dated 9th June 1885—Submitting the

Letter No. 394, dated 18th April 1885, from the Acting Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country, Revenue Survey.

Letter No. 1739, dated 20th April 1885, from the Collector of Kánara.

Letter No. 974, dated 25th May 1885, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the introduction of the survey settlement into 21 villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The 21 villages for which survey rates are now proposed adjoin villages into which a settlement has already been introduced. It has been found necessary to settle this part of the district in a fragmentary manner, as the establishments cannot owing to the malarious climate commence work with advantage until the dry season is well advanced. The standard assessment of the villages to which the proposals relate must correspond with that already sanctioned for adjoining villages in which the conditions are similar, and the maximum rates may therefore be held to have been already virtually settled.

2. Two of the villages are isolated and at a considerable distance from any of the others, which also do not form a very compact block. But the climate is very uniform throughout the Sirsi Taluka, and accessibility to the market town of Sirsi is the only good ground for distinction in the determination of the maximum rates. Accordingly it is recommended that 6 villages actually traversed by the Sirsi-Siddápur road form the first group with a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4-12-0 and a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1, that 8 villages at a little distance from that road and an isolated village which is touched by the less important road from Nilkund to Sirsi form a second group with a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4-8-0 and a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 0-14-0, and that the remaining villages which are not so conveniently situated in respect of communications form a third group with a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4 and a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 0-12-0. It is proposed to apply the usual maximum rate of Rs. 14 to the garden land in all the villages.

3. As is usual in Kánara, the result of the proposed survey rates is but a slight increase or a decrease of the assessment in villages easily accessible from the Mámlatdár's head-quarters,

but a large enhancement in outlying villages, in which, so long as supervision was lax, encroachments on Government land could readily be made owing to the absence of any detailed record of the occupied area. In four villages only are the increases large, being respectively 200 per cent., 189·2 per cent., 102·5 per cent., and 69·4 per cent. The rule contained in Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, that when the increase of assessment on any holding amounts to or exceeds 30 per cent., there shall be levied in the first year 50 per cent., in the second year 75 per cent., and in the third and following years the whole of the increase will modify any hardship which might arise from sudden enhancement in these villages. On the whole the effect of the rates proposed will be an increase of 3·6 per cent., only.

4. The proposals of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, which are supported by the Collector, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, S. D., are sanctioned. The rates cannot be introduced until the ensuing year, and will, therefore, not be levied until 1886-87. They may be guaranteed, as recommended, until 1898-99, so that the period of the settlement may expire concurrently with that of other villages of the taluka.

J. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,*
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the
Secretariat (Irrigation),
The Secretary of State for India,
The Government of India.

} 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.

} By letter.

No. 78 of 1886.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KÁNARA.

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

SIR,

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

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

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

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

Year.	Area in Acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remission.	Net Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1865-66	1,638	11,220	2,147	...	9,073
1866-67	1,638	11,230	2,148	...	9,087
1867-68	1,638	11,239	2,151	...	9,108
1868-69	1,638	11,264	2,119	...	9,145
1869-70	1,638	11,264	2,082	...	9,182
1870-71	1,638	11,264	2,001	...	9,263
1871-72	1,638	11,264	1,993	...	9,271
1872-73	1,638	11,264	1,992	...	9,272
1873-74	1,638	11,264	1,980	...	9,284
1874-75	1,638	11,264	1,980	...	9,284
1875-76	1,638	11,296	1,987	...	9,309
1876-77	1,638	11,296	1,989	...	9,307
1877-78	1,638	11,809	1,989	...	9,320
1878-79	1,638	11,809	2,027	...	9,282
1879-80	1,638	11,809	2,092	...	9,217
1880-81	1,638	11,809	2,092	...	9,217
1881-82	1,638	11,809	2,096	...	9,213
1882-83	1,638	11,809	2,096	...	9,213
1883-84	1,638	11,809	2,104	...	9,205
1884-85	1,638	11,809	2,106	...	9,203
Total	32,760	2,25,601	41,146	...	1,84,455
Average	1,638	11,280	2,057	...	9,223

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rates.		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
1st	15	0 14 0	4 8 0	472	5,983	12 9 10	731	2,022	3 0 2	427	186	0 7 0
2nd	13	0 12 0	4 0 0	314	3,633	12 8 1	769	1,968	2 8 11	234	79	0 5 8
Total	28	...	...	786	9,616	12 9 3	1,500	4,170	2 12 6	661	265	0 6 6

Class.	Number of Villages	GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.										
		Maximum Rates.		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
1st	15	0 14 0	4 8 0	74	89	5 9 1	74	174	2 5 7	51	31	0 9 9
2nd	13	0 12 0	4 0 0	3	16	4 10 8	18	41	2 4 5	77	82	0 6 8
Total ...	28	...	...	10	53	5 4 10	92	215	2 5 5	128	63	0 7 10

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

Class.	Number of Villages.	By Survey Accounts.											
		By old accounts.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total Government Occupied and Unoccupied.		Inam.		Total Government and Inam.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st	8	892	5,925	1,818	5,614	97	185	1,415	6,799	...	...	1,415	6,799
2nd	10	746	3,908	1,119	5,316	66	68	1,185	5,384	...	...	1,185	5,384
Total entire villages ...	18	1,638	9,833	2,937	11,930	163	253	2,600	12,183	...	...	2,600	12,183
Total of 7 hamlets belonging to villages already settled and not yet settled, which are now included in the 1st class.	7	...	...	313	1,737	35	59	347	1,796	...	...	347	1,796
Total of 3 hamlets belonging to villages already settled and not yet settled, which are now included in the 2nd class.	3	...	...	168	664	32	19	200	683	...	...	200	683
Grand Total of both entire villages and hamlets.	28	1,638	9,833	2,937	14,321	230	331	3,107	14,663	...	...	3,107	14,663

10. The result for 18 entire villages is an increase of Rs. 2,097, which is equal to 21·3 per cent. In only two individual villages does the enhancement amount to an approach to 100 per cent. These are Kambigar and Barasguni, in both of which the new assessment on the garden land alone exceeds the whole amount of the revenue hitherto collected. As above remarked, the accounts for the remaining 10 villages are incomplete, and no comparison can be made between their past and estimated revenue.

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

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

Year of report.	Culturable Area per cent. of Total.	Population to Square Mile.	Number of Acres of Culturable Land for which one pair of oxen is available.	Average Number of Inmates to each house.	Number of Acres of Culturable Dry-crop and Rice Land for which one plough is available.
1885	16·7	95	11	5	10
1886	12·7	72	8	5	8

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

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

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied Land ...	2,987	14,321
Government unoccupied Land ...	280	831
Unarable unassessed, hills, &c. ...	21,828	...
Inám land ... ..	...	...
Total ...	24,995	14,652

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

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

Statement showing the Acres, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population and past and proposed assessment of 28 villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate. Reported on in Survey Superintendent's No. 78 of 1956.

1956-57

Class and Maximum Rate.	Number.	Name of Villages.	Total Area in Acres.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.												Past Collection on Cultivated Land.	SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per cent.		
				Cultivated.						WASTE.							On Cultivated Land.	On Waste Land.	Agricultural.	Others.	Total.	Small.	Large Half-bands.	Total.						
				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.																
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
First Class Maximum Rate— Dry-crop ... Ra. 0 16 0 Rice ... Ra. 4 8 0	1	Burgikop ...	353	3	2	34	116	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	Included in Tarehall not yet settled.	119	7	11	21	32	...	...	...	18	4	5	
	2	Hire Kai (of Tyagil)	1,038	5	3	40	126	...	...	3	2	16	48	...	...	...	Included in Tyagil settled last year.	139	50	1	6	7	...	...	...	29	8	...	
	3	Haugarkhand ...	124	9	8	...	...	15	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in Tarehall not yet settled.	201	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	16	6	...	
	4	Gubigon ...	95	1	1	1	2	12	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	179	...	3	13	15	...	...	...	17	5	1	
	5	Bimalkop ...	938	30	14	169	487	37	319	...	1	1	6	18	...	...	473	819	14	37	98	185	...	...	...	75	20	15	+73.1
	6	Adwall ...	884	16	10	32	94	52	624	...	...	1	1	3	4	34	463	723	37	17	59	76	...	...	...	113	13	8	+55.6
	7	Kukeri ...	812	60	24	41	154	41	533	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	451	711	1	31	106	136	...	...	...	141	23	17	+67.6
	8	Sampkhand ...	1,104	15	5	55	183	62	707	...	2	1	2	9	647	958	9	36	78	114	...	3	113	30	11	+47.8
	9	Balwall ...	1,890	139	56	23	78	120	1,503	...	2	3	2	9	...	...	1,491	1,637	12	2	98	98	...	...	...	356	64	...	
	10	Kondalgi ...	420	6	3	21	76	21	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303	1,691	37	39	53	61	...	...	...	81	15	18	+33.5
	11	Shelur ...	945	19	10	66	216	39	495	...	4	2	15	85	...	...	1,303	721	44	118	162	162	...	...	...	87	25	14	Incom- plete.
	12	Kngtmani ...	462	1	1	6	21	23	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	305	...	6	32	38	...	...	...	31	9	5	
	13	Betkop ...	518	38	18	44	137	39	527	Included in Walbhagi not yet settled.	653	...	17	107	124	151	28	9	
	14	Kalenhall ...	159	6	3	35	110	2	3	Included in Masegade settled last year.	113	3	7	10	17	21	4	3	
	15	Kurai ...	3,470	74	32	175	402	21	254	...	21	12	32	58	9	15	462	688	85	85	181	266	3	...	3	216	46	34	+48.9	
	Total First Class ...	13,068	427	186	731	2,303	472	5,953	51	31	74	174	7	39	5,295	6,841	244	326	989	1,315	6	...	6	1,479	289	132				
Second Class Maximum Rate— Dry-crop ... Ra. 0 12 0 Rice ... Ra. 6 0 0	16	Mindhali ...	629	21	8	32	221	...	...	30	16	...	...	...	...	...	Included in Yellogar not yet settled.	229	16	36	89	125	...	...	...	63	13	11	
	17	Hire Kai ...	306	6	1	9	29	23	275	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	174	305	3	7	66	73	...	...	...	55	13	4	+75.3
	18	Gavendgudi ...	1,323	8	3	44	132	22	378	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	463	463	3	31	96	127	...	...	...	63	21	15	
	19	Halkani ...	554	2	1	26	77	41	531	6	1	4	11	1	5	611	900	17	8	70	78	...	...	...	67	19	3	+0.3	
	20	Malwa Balgar ...	64	1	1	10	31	Included in Ajibil not yet settled.	32	
	21	Badgi ...	1,566	29	11	101	345	33	414	3	1	4	10	...	...	...	649	670	11	52	183	235	...	...	...	174	26	...	+33.0
	22	Hocota ...	592	5	2	36	109	36	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	556	...	11	55	66	...	...	...	82	13	6	+43.8
	23	Navalgar ...	1,506	25	8	70	210	44	552	2	1	2	5	2	9	639	770	15	48	123	171	...	...	...	189	38	21	+20.5	
	24	Manguni ...	1,419	59	19	157	317	5	24	16	5	2	5	391	390	10	32	216	308	...	4	1	5	304	72	37	+19.8
	25	Kambigar ...	809	29	11	50	152	23	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	469	...	2	54	69	...	...	...	79	14	12	+12.9
	26	Barnasani ...	1,177	6	2	64	181	17	219	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	179	352	6	9	48	57	...	...	...	43	9	3	+96.6
	27	Kalagar ...	838	9	3	33	90	12	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	233	...	19	33	52	...	...	...	46	9	3	+20.7
	28	Kalhall ...	1,728	25	9	87	234	59	760	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	651	1,003	6	83	164	237	...	...	...	146	28	38	+54.1
	Total Second Class ...	11,929	324	79	769	1,968	314	3,933	77	32	19	41	3	14	3,909	5,980	87	421	1,191	1,612	4	1	5	1,324	279	151				
	Grand Total ...	24,995	651	265	1,500	4,170	786	9,886	123	63	92	215	10	53	9,203	12,821	331	747	2,180	2,927	10	1	11	2,803	567	283				

145

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

No. 694 of 1886.

From
THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA;
 To
THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Camp Nilkund, 18th February 1886.

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

No. 337 of 1886.

From
T. H. STEWART, Esquire,
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;
 To
THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

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

SIR,

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

2. The villages dealt with in this report lie within a radius of about 14 miles from the large market town of Sirsi, and are surrounded by, or adjacent to, villages the rates for which have already been approved and sanctioned by Government. I regret that it has been attempted to prepare the map, which accompanies the report, on too small a scale; the consequence is that the limits of villages cannot be distinctly traced, and the entry of the names of a number of petty hamlets increases the confusion. As next year there will be a further settlement of villages in this part of the taluka, I hope to prepare a clearer map from which we shall be able to judge with more confidence of the position of the villages and the suitability of the classification.

3. Colonel Ward is correct in observing that there is nothing to choose between the villages now under consideration in the matters of climate and rain-fall. The only valid cause for differentiation of the rates is the facility of communication with markets, and a slight superiority has been assigned to those villages immediately situated on the road from Sirsi to Siddápur *via* Tyagla, and to those on the roads to Kumta *via* the Devimani Ghát, and to

Honavar *via* the Nilkund Ghát. The maximum rice rates of Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 4-0-0 have been commonly used for neighbouring villages of this taluka having similar advantages, and the result of the imposition of those rates in the case of the two classes into which the villages have been divided is exceedingly moderate, the average assessment per acre being Rs. 3-0-2 and Rs. 2-8-11 respectively. The average dry-crop rates are equally moderate in both.

4. The garden lands in these villages, like all in the vicinity of Sirsi, are exceedingly fine, being thickly planted with betelnut trees, in the midst of which cardamoms and other valuable spices are raised. They are usually situated in the cool valleys between the hills with natural moisture in the soil, which is sufficient to bring the produce to maturity without the aid of any means of irrigation. The large profits made from this kind of cultivation in Sirsi may be judged from a reference to the returns of a careful crop experiment made by Mr. Todd, Assistant Collector, in 1883-84, reported at pages 83 to 91 of the Director of Agriculture's report on the crop experiments of that year. The rates for garden lands have been graduated, as hitherto, on a maximum rate per acre of Rs. 14, taking into consideration all the advantages of soil and water-supply recorded by the classers. The general excellence of the gardens in these villages is shown by the average resulting rate, which in both classes is in excess of Rs. 12-8.

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

6. The villages included in this settlement, although the cultivation is sparse and the forest area large, are well provided with agricultural stock, there being one pair of oxen available for every 8 acres of cultivated land. The same scarcity of carts which has been shown in nearly every Kánara settlement, is a prominent feature in these villages also. Colonel Ward suggests that the people find it more economical to hire wheeled conveyance than to purchase it. But, if the returns of this tract are to be credited, there can be exceedingly few carts which are available for hire. The fact is, that the cart as a conveyance is not yet familiar to the people of Kánara. The traffic is usually carried on by bullock and head-load, and as the chief exports of Kánara are of a very costly description, a bullock-load or a head-load represents produce of considerable value. In all parts of the Presidency the accumulation of carts has immediately followed the survey settlement; and I see no reason to doubt that the result will be the same in the Kánara District, which is intersected by many excellent roads.

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

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 248 of 1886.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Gadag, 28th February 1886.

Submitted to Government.

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

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

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

No. 2867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1886.

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

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

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

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No 248, dated 23th February 1886—Forwarding the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the survey settlement of twenty-eight villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

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

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

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

} 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.

} By letter.

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

No. S. M. C. OF 1887.
292

FROM

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

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Násik, 12th March 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the survey settlement of 46 villages and hamlets of the Sirsi Tálaka.

2. These proposals form one link in a long chain of settlements, details of which will be found in the correspondence noted in the margin; and, as the general suitability of the range of rates adopted has been fully discussed and ascertained already, it merely remains to state shortly, in detail, the characteristics and circumstances of the villages now for settlement, and the maximum rates under which it appears to me they should be placed.

Survey Commissioner's Report No. 1358 of 6th December 1871.	
Do. No. 92 of 21st January 1873.	
Do. No. 417 of 20th April 1878.	
Do. No. 841 of 18th April 1880.	
Do. No. 462 of 31st May 1881.	
Do. No. 935 of 5th May 1883.	
Do. No. 1055 of 22nd May 1884.	
Government Selections Nos. CLXXXIII and CLXXXV.	

3. I may mention here that, with the settlement of the villages under report, the Sirsi Táluka will have been brought almost entirely under survey rates, and only 26 villages, now undergoing classification, will remain to be dealt with.

4. The 46 villages now in question all lie between the town of Sirsi and the Gháts to the west of it; and though they do not form one compact group, are not separated from one another by any great interval. They comprise a tract of undulating forest country 128 square miles in extent, in the whole of which the scattered patches of cultivable land only amount to 7,298 acres, or a proportion of 9 per cent. The population, which is returned at 5,159 souls, gives an average density of 40 to the square mile; the cultivated land is in the proportion of acres 1-4 to each head of population, and there are 6 acres of cultivation to every pair of working cattle. These proportions are very evenly maintained throughout the whole tract; and it will appear, therefore, that though, as is usual throughout the above Ghát country of Kánara, the population is very sparse on the whole, it is not so compared with the area at its command, nor is it badly equipped with the means of cultivation.

Position.	
Physical character.	
Area.	
Population.	

5. Sixty-three per cent. of the cultivated area is devoted to rice, 21 per cent. to dry-crops or grass, and 16 per cent. is garden. The crops raised are those usual in this part of Kánara, but the gardens are perhaps better here than in any part yet surveyed. They are very thickly planted with supári palms and cocconut, and yield, besides, cardamom, black pepper and other valuable products: in very many of them the natural moisture of the soil, protected from sun and wind by the forest in which they lie hidden, makes irrigation a superfluous labour.

Crops, &c.	
------------	--

6. Cart traffic is only possible on the made roads which connect Sirsi and the neighbouring market of Hulakal with the coast on the one hand and the plains on the other: The Kumta road, descending by the Dewanmani Ghát, carries a very heavy through traffic, and is kept in excellent order; but the other route by which carts could reach the coast, viz., the Wádi Ghát road, is now impassable for them at the main descent, and is of little use, except for pack-bullocks; though near Dewanhali, where a cross road opens communication with the Kumta main road, there are still a few miles useful for carts. This part of the district is fairly well known to me, as the survey of it was in progress under my own charge; and as it is becoming comparatively common now in Kánara—so Mr. Wingate informs me—for the farmers to improve and keep up cart-tracks by which they may gain access to the main lines of communication, it seems unfortunate that routes once open should be allowed to fall out of repair. Produce is purchased, on the spot where it grows, by itinerant merchants, who go from village to village with strings of bullocks, and sometimes despatch it direct by this means, viz the Wádi or Mushi Gháts, to the coast rather than collect it at Hulakal or Sirsi, where alone carts can be engaged. There are a few carts, it will be seen from the Appendix, in the villages under report; but the numerous carts which throng the made-roads of Kánara are employed almost exclusively on the through traffic from the plain country, to which their owners mostly belong.

Communications.	
-----------------	--

7. The following table gives the collections for the past twenty years in the 46 villages under report. The amount realized yearly, it will be seen, has varied very little indeed, and the average for twenty years coincides almost with last year's collections :—

Years.	Area in Acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1866-67	5,093	22,417	3,844	...	18,573
1867-68	5,093	22,471	3,808	...	18,663
1868-69	5,093	22,489	3,794	...	18,695
1869-70	5,093	22,473	3,549	...	18,924
1870-71	5,093	22,479	3,594	...	18,885
1871-72	5,093	22,479	3,366	...	19,113
1872-73	5,093	22,479	3,266	...	19,213
1873-74	5,093	22,480	3,299	...	19,181
1874-75	5,093	22,480	3,299	...	19,181
1875-76	5,093	22,480	3,341	...	19,139
1876-77	5,093	22,483	3,352	...	19,131
1877-78	5,093	22,546	3,352	...	19,194
1878-79	5,093	22,546	3,352	...	19,194
1879-80	5,093	22,486	3,408	...	19,078
1880-81	5,093	22,486	3,408	...	19,078
1881-82	5,093	22,486	3,456	...	19,030
1882-83	5,093	22,491	3,456	...	19,035
1883-84	5,093	22,508	3,456	...	19,052
1884-85	5,093	22,508	3,432	...	19,076
1885-86	5,093	22,500	3,435	...	19,065
Total	101,860	4,49,767	69,267	...	3,80,500
Average	5,093	22,488	3,463	...	19,025

The collections shown in this statement against 1885-86 do not tally with the total of column 17 in the Appendix, for a reason which has constantly to be explained in Kánara settlements, *viz.*, that the old accounts of several villages, not even adjoining each other, are frequently kept in the lump, and no means exists of separating them. In the present case, the old accounts of the village of Mathadeval, settled in 1882, included partially or entirely the accounts of 4* of the villages now for settlement; the old revenue of Mathadeval has been included, therefore, in this statement, although Mathadeval itself has already been disposed of. The return, however, serves the purpose of demonstrating the ease and regularity with which the old revenue has been collected during the last twenty years.

* *Vide* Appendix, Column 17.

8. It is proposed to divide the villages under report into 4 groups on precisely the same principle as has been followed in former settlements. The map shows the rates already introduced into adjoining villages of this and of the Ankola Taluka, and the correspondence between these and the rates now proposed can, therefore, be noted at a glance.

Group I.

Maximum rice rate ... ..	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
Maximum dry-crop rate ... ..	...	...	...	...	4 12 0
					1 0 0

Coloured blue in the map.

Seven villages, all of which lie within 6 miles of the large town of Sirsi, and reach from the Wádi Ghát road northwards to the made road to Hulakal.

Group II.

Maximum rice rate ... ..	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
Maximum dry-crop rate ... ..	...	...	...	...	4 8 0
					0 14 0

Coloured red in the map.

Fifteen villages traversed by, or within easy reach of, the main road from Sirsi to Kumta, the Wádi Ghát road, or the Hulakal road, but situated further from markets than those just described.

Group III.

Maximum rice rate ... ..	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
Maximum dry-crop rate ... ..	...	...	...	...	4 0 0
					0 12 0

Coloured yellow in the map.

Fourteen villages which have immediate access only to the Wádi Ghát road, not here passable for carts, and which lie somewhat remote near the edge of the Gháts. The forest lands of the village of Tepár, it is true, touch on the Kumta main road, but there is no practicable means of exit in that direction, and the cultivable lands of the village lie on a high plateau further to the north beyond the reach of carts, and are not on par in situation with villages in the last group.

Group IV.

										Rs. a. p.
Maximum rice rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0
Maximum dry-crop rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0

Ten villages which lie very near to, or on the crest of, the Ghát, and have no outlet except by bullock tracks and foot-paths, while labour is very difficult to obtain. The maximum rates here proposed are nearly identical with those in force in the adjoining villages of Akola Taluka, over which they have little, if any, advantage; but it has not been found necessary to impose such low rates in villages of the Sirsi Taluka which have hitherto come under settlement.

9. For garden lands the same maximum rate has been imposed as in the rest of the taluka, viz., Rs. 14. As remarked above in paragraph 5, the gardens in these villages are specially valuable and productive. The rating was done by Mr. Wingate, the Assistant Settlement Officer, who did the classification of all the villages under report, and in many villages Mr. Stewart examined this part of the work.

10. The areas and average rates of assessment for each description of land in each group are exhibited in the subjoined statements; occupied and unoccupied land are separately given:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I	7	1 0 0	4 12 0	175	99	0 9 1	480	1,468	3 0 11	217	2,942	13 8 11
II	15	0 14 0	4 8 0	430	198	0 7 4	1,306	3,434	2 10 1	277	3,431	12 6 2
III	14	0 12 0	4 0 0	590	200	0 5 8	1,634	3,918	2 3 2	180	2,066	11 7 6
IV	10	0 10 0	3 8 0	207	66	0 6 1	606	1,271	2 1 7	447	4,909	10 15 9
Total	46	.....	.....	1,402	572	0 6 6	4,226	10,001	2 6 2	1,121	13,348	11 14 6

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.		GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I	7	1 0 0	4 12 0	9	5	0 10 0	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	.....
II	15	0 14 0	4 8 0	141	57	0 6 6	37	74	2 0 0	1	4	4 0 0
III	14	0 12 0	4 0 0	154	54	0 5 7	120	182	1 8 3	...	...	.....
IV	10	0 10 0	3 8 0	63	17	0 4 4	21	38	1 12 11	2	19	9 8 0
Total	46	.....	.....	366	133	0 6 10	180	298	1 10 6	3	23	7 10 8

11. The estimated result of the proposed rates is shown, in the usual form, below:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	By Survey Accounts.											
		By Old Accounts.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total Government Occupied and Unoccupied.		Indm.		Total Government and Indm.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
I	7	No record.	4,261	972	4,509	10	9	882	4,518	...	...	882	4,518
II	15	No record.	4,796	2,013	7,068	179	163	2,192	7,198	...	...	2,192	7,198
III	14	No record.	4,981	2,004	6,193	274	236	2,978	6,429	...	...	2,978	6,429
IV	10	No record.	2,445	1,260	6,246	96	74	1,346	6,320	...	...	1,346	6,320
Total	46	...	16,483	6,749	24,011	549	464	7,298	24,465	...	...	7,299	24,465

* 42 villages.
 Old Rs. 16,483
 By proposed rates 22,531

12. The contrast here apparent, however, is not exact, for the reasons given in paragraph 7 above. But eliminating the 4 villages, for which the old accounts cannot be ascertained, a comparison for 42 * villages will show an increase of 36.7 per cent., or Rs. 6,048 in favour of the proposed rates.

13. The result of the proposed survey rates varies very much in different villages, as will appear from column 29 of the Appendix; but it happens that no villages furnish such extreme instances of increase or decrease as are often met with in settlements in this Collectorate. I give below the average rates falling on each description of soil in two cases, one of which is the village most decreased and the other a cluster of villages together most increased by the proposed rates:—

	Old Collection.	Survey Assessment.	Per Cent.	Average Dry-crop Assessment.	Average Rice Assessment.	Average Garden Assessment.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 village No. 16	217	154	-29.0	0 5 4	3 1 4	13 2 8
5 villages Nos. 37 to 41	2,032	3,775	+87.6	0 5 1	2 2 4	10 9 4

The average rates, it will be seen, are much the same as in other villages in the same groups, and the fact illustrated is the unevenness of the old assessment.

14. In the subjoined statement the area and assessment by the survey of the whole 46 villages are exhibited under every head:—

Division of Land.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land	6,749	24,011
Government unoccupied land	549	454
Unarable unassessed hills, &c.	74,713	.....
In&am ... ..	.....	.....
Total	82,011	24,465

15. In conclusion, I would beg the favour of your forwarding this report, with your remarks, to the Survey Commissioner with as little delay as possible, in order that the rates, if sanctioned, may be introduced during the current season.

I have, &c.,

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

P.S.—The printed map for this report not having been received in time, a tracing is attached.

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

STATEMENT.

H 1935—3)

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

Class and Maximum Rate.	No.	Villages.	Total Area in Acres.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.											
				Cultivated.						Waste.					
				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
First Class Maximum Rate— Dry-crop Rate Rs. 1 0 0 Rice Rate „ 4 12 0	1	Sunkadmani	145	8	6	10	32	6	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Sanhali	1,080	32	18	116	368	50	677	...	...	1	2	...	...
	3	Hunsikop	1,149	23	12	67	205	73	995	4	2	...	...	...	...
	4	Kalva	1,565	32	18	123	372	36	433	3	2	...	...	...	...
	5	Karjigmani	197	8	4	17	50	8	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Kalkai	33	...	...	3	10	4	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Bighali	1,013	72	41	144	433	43	582	1	1	1	2	...	...
		Total of the First Class ...	6,922	176	99	480	1,468	217	2,942	8	5	2	4	...	...
Second Class Maximum Rate— Dry-crop Rate Rs. 0 14 0 Rice Rate „ 4 8 0	8	Tatisar	626	7	4	41	125	36	474	60	23	...	...	...	...
	9	Salkani	450	45	17	21	72	42	550	6	3	...	...	...	...
	10	Modur	299	6	3	51	139	1	4	27	11	...	...	...	...
	11	Handmani	140	42	18	12	35	11	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Kadbal	1,281	99	49	141	467	47	600	7	4	...	...	...	...
	13	Kotghali	712	11	5	54	132	34	440	11	4	...	...	...	...
	14	Mudgar	140	4	3	17	50	9	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Falsinkali	162	3	2	10	30	6	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Hegari	554	3	1	24	74	6	79	...	...	6	9	...	...
	17	Hakigadda	510	9	4	50	115	12	154	7	3	9	25	...	...
	18	Onigadda... ..	1,607	47	22	141	313	21	289	13	5	...	...	...	...
19	Bandal	2,445	38	18	144	672	20	234	4	2	...	...	0 8	2	
20	Hosur	1,826	11	4	36	106	4	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Hebra	12,290	79	36	473	1,180	24	208	3	1	22	40	0 11	2	
22	Devimani... ..	2,929	26	12	91	224	2	12	3	2	...	...	...	...
		Total of the Second Class ...	26,371	430	198	1,306	3,434	277	3,431	141	57	37	74	1	4
Third Class Maximum Rate— Dry-crop Rate Rs. 0 12 0 Rice Rate „ 4 0 0	23	Tepar	3,195	40	16	238	500	15	187	19	7	23	43	...	...
	24	Bagdi	820	...	...	22	48	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25	Nakarki	935	2	1	21	49	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	...
	26	Savli	1,582	6	2	92	202	2	6	2	1	6	11	...	...
	27	Bengao	3,004	20	7	296	643	26	313	33	13	8	11	...	...
	28	Devanmant	2,512	9	3	85	80	23	377	2	1	1	1	...	...
	29	Sargupi	4,027	46	16	133	272	8	24	32	10	17	28	...	...
	30	Devanhali	3,304	211	72	373	799	5	37	4	1	25	32	...	...
	31	Karur	1,385	10	4	76	156	1	5	7	8	25	33	...	...
	32	Negar	2,979	95	35	186	417	38	480	6	1	2	3	...	...
	33	Jedigadde	355	25	9	27	69	2	23	...	...	1	1	...	...
	34	Mandur	1,720	66	23	130	274	59	690	22	7	3	3	...	...
	35	Nilkani	705	29	10	55	111	2	17	1	...	5	8	...	...
	36	Kudargod	5,672	31	11	150	303	2	17	22	9	3	6	...	...
		Total of the Third Class ...	32,795	590	209	1,824	3,918	180	2,066	154	54	120	182	...	...
Fourth Class Maximum Rate— Dry-crop Rate Rs. 0 10 0 Rice Rate „ 3 8 0	37	Telginkeri	1,990	26	8	49	127	128	1,305	2	1	...	...	...	...
	38	Bedigadda	1,090	15	4	31	60	11	140	...	...	5	8	...	...
	39	Sunjankeri	1,748	17	6	27	54	95	1,005	...	...	3	8	2	19
	40	Mundgaumani	2,385	23	9	109	227	63	694	5	2	1	2	...	...
	41	Kulbhakal	1,698	12	4	39	58	7	74	1	1	12	20	...	...
	42	Telgin-Nilkani	24	2	1	1	2	6	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43	Halligadda	1,528	1	1	15	26	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44	Gonsar	1,867	26	8	120	219	47	565	40	10	...	...	...	...
	45	Wanhali	1,216	43	14	77	161	29	350	10	3	...	...	...	...
	46	Mensi	2,366	34	11	143	337	60	705	5	1	...	...	...	...
		Total of the Fourth Class ...	16,323	307	66	606	1,271	447	4,809	63	17	21	38	2	19
		Grand Total ...	63,011	1,403	572	4,226	10,091	1,121	13,348	366	133	180	298	3	23

proposed Survey Assessment of 45 Villages in the Sirsi Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate.

Past Collection on Cultivated Lands.	SURVEY KAMAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per cent.	REMARKS.
	On Cultivated Land.	On Waste Land.	Agricultural.	Others.	Total.	Small.	Large or Half Bands.	Total.					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
103	144	...	5	12	17	...	...	...	19	5	2	+39.8	
Included in village No. 3	1,061	2	79	126	204	...	...	...	171	29	14	-1.8	
3,369	1,212	2	24	133	167	1	...	1	162	33	12		
Included in village No. 3	873	3,309	3	88	116	204	...	...	172	80	44		
Do.	102	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	6	1	2		
Do.	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
790	1,056	2	67	124	191	...	...	...	166	29	20	+88.7	
4,261	4,509	9	266	516	782	1	...	1	485	127	94	5.8	
Partly included in Mathdeval settled in 1882.	603	23	30	54	84	...	...	...	63	11	12	.....
601	689	2	30	76	106	...	...	...	109	14	16	+6.3	
65	146	11	15	13	28	2	...	2	33	7	6	+71.8	
187	187	...	9	23	32	...	...	...	23	5	4	.....
998	1,116	4	107	169	276	9	1	10	203	41	63	+12.0	
311	577	4	27	70	97	...	...	...	86	21	14	+85.5	
317	176	324	6	15	21	...	...	...	19	2	3	+2.2	
Included in village No. 14	146		6	8	14	...	...	...	12	1	3		
217	154	9	8	16	24	...	...	...	31	2	4	-29.0	
236	273	26	21	30	51	...	...	...	47	10	8	+15.7	
360	554	5	63	27	90	1	...	1	103	20	28	+65.0	
341	624	4	86	154	240	...	...	...	337	71	36	+63.0	
152	156	...	15	35	50	...	...	...	43	8	6	+2.6	
828	1,422	43	206	308	614	...	...	...	569	91	98	+71.6	
105	248	2	45	53	98	...	...	...	122	30	8	+50.3	
4,766	7,063	135	674	1,051	1,725	12	1	13	1,604	334	203	.....
367	683	736	59	76	135	214	...	...	199	34	23	+57.8	
Included in village No. 23	53		10	14	24	...	...	...	21	4	5		
Included in Mathdeval settled in 1882.	53	3	11	17	28	...	...	...	28	5	4	.....
133	212	12	27	50	77	...	...	...	80	14	18	+59.4	
646	963	24	125	211	336	...	...	...	172	26	44	+44.6	
217	360	2	32	69	103	...	...	...	70	10	16	+65.9	
172	312	38	114	210	324	...	...	...	263	38	54	+81.4	
908	908	32	196	453	648	...	...	...	299	59	72	.....
137	165	26	23	64	87	...	...	...	63	11	12	+30.4	
659	932	4	89	181	270	...	...	...	185	39	32	+8.6	
120	91	1	20	54	74	...	...	...	23	4	9	-24.2	
927	997	10	47	169	286	...	...	...	177	32	17	+6.5	
121	136	8	43	106	149	...	...	...	61	10	18	+14.1	
254	336	15	123	144	267	...	...	...	133	23	20	+32.3	
4,951	6,193	236	937	1,699	2,936	...	...	...	1,745	309	354	.....
2,039	1,440	3,776	1	32	124	156	...	...	111	20	14	+87.6	
Included in village No. 37	204		8	14	39	53	...	...	55	11	8		
	1,065		27	21	74	95	...	...	67	11	13		
	930		4	66	102	145	...	...	162	26	20		
	196	21	19	26	44	...	...	23	5	10			
46	60	...	3	8	11	...	...	...	7	1	1	+50.0	
Included in Mathdeval settled in 1882.	33	...	17	40	57	...	...	...	28	5	9	.....
Do.	792	10	89	124	223	...	...	...	194	30	45	.....
367	536	2	51	54	125	...	...	...	44	9	19	+46.2	
Incomplete	1,053	1	99	229	329	...	...	...	225	41	50	Incomplete.	
2,445	3,246	74	376	850	1,227	...	...	...	922	162	189	.....
16,453	24,011	454	2,256	4,325	6,580	13	1	14	5,159	922	980	.....

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and S. M. C. Revenue Surveys.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Camp Honávar, 23rd March 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, No. 292, dated the 12th instant, containing his proposals for the introduction of the survey rates in 46 villages of the Sirsi Táluka. It appears that there are only 26 villages yet unfinished to complete the assessment of the táluka.

2. The grouping of the villages appears to have been carefully done, and is based upon the principles of previous settlements of the táluka,—proximity to commercial centres, and the means of communication to reach them for the disposal of the surplus produce, being the standard for classifying villages. Villages under groups I and II have fair means of communication. The Wádi Ghát road traverses group No. III, but the ghát portion has never been suitable for cart traffic. The road is in a fair condition for pack-bullocks, which are mostly used.

From below the ghát the road is better as far as its junctions with the Hubli-Kárwár road and the Ankola-Kumta road.

The rates proposed for each group are moderate, and fit in with those prevailing in the neighbouring settled villages.

The results of the proposed settlement may be summarized as shown below. In reviewing the results, I have, of course, omitted the estimated assessment on unoccupied lands; as the old assessment of these lands is neither ascertainable nor shown in the report of the Superintendent :—

Group.	Present Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Increase.	Percentage Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	4,261	4,509	248	5.8
II	4,796	7,063	2,267	47.3
III	4,981	6,193	1,212	24.4
IV	2,445	6,246	3,801	155.4
	16,483	24,011	7,528	45.7

It will be observed, from the above, that the increase is trivial in group I, more in group III, still more in group II, and most in group IV. In individual villages the percentage of increase ranges from—

33 to 39 in Group I,
 2 to 83 in „ II,
 6 to 81 in „ III,
 46 to 87 in „ IV.

The Superintendent has not explained the causes of these abnormal results; but I infer that they are the unevenness of the old assessment in individual villages and aggrandizement of the holdings by encroachment on the part of the vargdár, a matter which has been frequently noticed in previous settlements. To minimise the effects of the enhancements, I would suggest that the concessions under Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874 be made to distribute the increased assessment over a period of 3 years.

By the time the settlement is introduced, $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the revenue will have been collected according to the accounts of the annual jamábandi. As proposed in my letter No. 985, dated the 8th instant, with regard to the 55 villages of the Honávar Táluka, the survey settlement may either be given effect to from the beginning of the ensuing revenue year, or the time for tendering resignations during the current year be extended to the 5th July next, under Section 74 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

I have, &c.,

C. G. BLATHWAYT,
 Collector of Kánara.

Bombay, 30th March 1887.

Forwarded to Government through the Commissioner, S.D.

2. The reason for the scattered settlements, which circumstances have necessitated in this and other talukas of Kánara, has been frequently pointed out in former reports. This is the ninth batch of villages belonging to the Sirsi Taluka which has come on for settlement, and it is a matter for congratulation that only one batch of 26 villages remains over for settlement next year, when the whole of this large and important sub-division will have been successfully dealt with.

3. The materials for this report have been furnished by Mr. Wingate, the Assistant Settlement Officer, whose experience of Kánara has lasted over many years, and to whose cautious and skilful conduct of the classification the success of recent settlements is much due. The facts have been carefully compiled by Mr. Fletcher, the Superintendent, and the results have been accepted after criticism by the Collector.

4. The grouping of the villages and the rates applicable to each group for dry-crop and rice lands are arranged according to the plan of settlement which has been evolved from long experience, and which has hitherto met with success in dealing with similar villages in the locality. The same rate, as that applied to Sirsi gardens generally, has been applied to these villages also, the gardens in this part being of exceptional excellence, yielding such valuable produce as betelnut, cocoanuts, cardamoms, pannel, and pepper.

5. Mr. Blathwayt has noticed the different financial results which will attend the introduction of the new rates into the various groups of villages. It would seem, at first sight, abnormal that rates, believed to be equal in their incidence in all villages, should produce larger enhancements in the more remote and isolated villages than in those which enjoy proximity to markets and made roads. But this result has been shown to be attendant on Kánara settlement generally, and has been noticed in nearly all recent settlement reports. Mr. Blathwayt has gauged correctly the reason for the apparent anomaly. It is because in the remote and isolated villages the inspection of the taluka authorities was a mere farce, owing to difficulties of travelling and lodging, and encroachments were allowed to proceed almost unrestricted; whereas in villages near the kacheri town, or a good road, or a favourite village for lodging, encroachments were readily detected, and at once subjected to payment of revenue.

6. With these few remarks I approve of the present proposals, and recommend their adoption by Government. They should be introduced in the current year, and guaranteed up to 1898-99, in which year the settlements of the Sirsi Taluka generally are arranged to expire. I have already stated, in my report on 55 villages of the Honávar Taluka forwarded with this office No. 454, dated 23rd instant, the reasons why I consider the system of introducing the rates in the current year, and levying them in full in the succeeding year, should be retained. I therefore recommend that the date of receiving applications for resignation of land during the current year should be extended to the 5th July next, under Section 74 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

7. The concessions allowed under Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874, which are of general application in Kánara, will, of course, be extended to these villages also. They provide for the gradual levy of the full assessment in the case of holdings on which the rates bring about large enhancements. Although, as pointed out by Mr. Fletcher in paragraph 7 of his report, there is a difficulty in ascertaining accurately the percentage of enhancement on the whole number of villages brought under settlement, it is clear that in some villages there must be cases of large enhancement of individual assessments, the suddenness of which it is desirable as far as possible to moderate.

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 804 of 1887.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Camp Supa, 17th April 1887.

Submitted to Government.

2. The principles adopted in the settlement of the villages under report are the same as those followed in the settlement of the other villages of this taluka. There is thus no objection to sanction the Survey Superintendent's proposals. In consideration, however, of the fact that, in several villages, the increase in assessment is very large, undersigned considers that the concessions sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7801 of 4th November 1886, for the Honávar villages, should be extended to the villages under report.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of survey settlement into 46 villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

No. 3154.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1887.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 894, dated 17th April 1887—Submitting

Letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, No. 292, dated 12th March 1887.
Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 1157, dated 23rd March 1887.
Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 505, dated 30th March 1887.

the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of the survey settlement into 46 villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara District.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the survey settlement of 46 villages in the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara District, and on the introduction of the settlement into this the ninth batch of villages there will remain but 26 villages to be dealt with, in order to complete the revenue settlement of the taluka next season.

2. The circumstances of the villages now under consideration, which comprise an undulating forest-clad tract of country between the town of Sirsi and the gháts, are similar to those of adjoining villages already dealt with; and the experience gained in settling the latter leaves no room for doubt as to the correctness of the principles of grouping hitherto followed and the suitability of the standard of rates adopted. The rates now proposed fit in with those already applied to neighbouring villages.

3. The maximum garden rate recommended is, as usual in this taluka, Rs. 14. The rice

	Rice.		Dry-crop.	
	Rs.	s. p.	Rs.	s. p.
Group 1	4	12 0	1	0 0
" 2	4	8 0	0	14 0
" 3	4	0 0	0	12 0
" 4	8	8 0	0	10 0

and dry-crop maximum rates for the four groups into which the 46 villages have been divided are given in the margin. In the first group are 7 villages within six miles of the town of Sirsi; in the second are 15 further from markets but within easy reach of good roads; 14 villages in the third are more remote and have worse means of communication, while the 10 villages in the fourth are situated on or very close to the gháts.

4. In the case of 4 villages the accounts of which were included in those of the village of Mathdeval settled in 1882, and one other village, Mensi, in the case of which no cause for the omission is assigned, the Survey Superintendent has given no figures showing past revenue collections: and consequently no comparison between the total collections in the past and those estimated under the present proposals is possible. But, leaving these 5 villages out of consideration, it appears that for land now under cultivation, for which alone a comparison can

Group.	Percentage of increase.
1	5·8
2	46
3	23·3
4	78·7

be instituted, the estimated collections are Rs. 21,478 and exceed the collections in 1885-86 by Rs. 4,995, or 30·3 per cent. The percentage of increase in each group, if the five villages referred to are omitted, is as shown in the margin. As has been frequently noticed in Kánara settlements the increase is greatest in the villages most remote from the centres of supervision, in which, owing to their position, encroachments were not easily detected under the

former system. There are no such extreme instances of increase or decrease as are often met with in settlements made in this district.

5. The Survey Superintendent's proposals, which are unanimously supported by the Collector of Kánara, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, S. D., are sanctioned and the rates may be introduced in the current year, but the date up to which applications for relinquishment of land may be received should be declared to be the 5th July next as recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The Commissioner, S. D., proposes the extension to these villages of the concessions sanctioned in Resolution No. 7801 of 4th November 1886, for certain villages in the Honávar Taluka; but the other officers whose reports are before Government do not consider this necessary, and as there are no extreme cases of increase of assessment the Governor in Council is of opinion that the concessions allowed in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874, which are of general application in Kánara, are sufficient.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 13 of 1888.

From

THE ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
IN CHARGE KA'NARA SURVEY;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KA'NARA.

Assistant Settlement Officer's Office,
Camp Siddapur, 11th January 1888.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the survey settlement of (23) villages of the Sirsi Taluka, North Kanara.

2. With the settlement of this group the whole of the Sirsi sub-division will have been brought under survey rates, and this report should form the last of the series noted in the margin. In these reports the maximum rates made applicable to this district, its characteristics and general condition have already been fully discussed by abler pens than mine. I will, therefore, confine myself as much as possible to a short statement of facts, founded on the material compiled to accompany this report, and which lead me to propose the rates hereafter subscribed.

Survey Commissioner's report No. 1358 of 8th December 1871.
Do. No. 92 of 21st January 1873.
Do. No. 417 of 20th April 1878.
Do. No. 341 of 13th April 1880.
Do. No. 462 of 31st May 1881.
Do. No. 935 of 5th May 1883.
Do. No. 1055 of 22nd May 1884.
Government Selections Nos. CLXXXIII, CLXXXV and CCIX.

3. The (26) villages in question are very much scattered over the entire taluka, owing I presume to the circumstance that the very existence of those most isolated was probably not known, until the complete fitting in of that puzzle—a Kanara Taluka map. Notwithstanding eighteen villages out of the total twenty-six lie within a radius of (8) or (9) miles of the market town of Sirsi. Of these, two—Byagadi and Holibyl—occupy a position to its east, while the others all lie to the west, and are for the most part contiguous one with the other. Of the remaining eight villages, one—Sankadgundi—is situated on the made-road to Yellapur, and is about equi-distant from that market and Sirsi, while the other seven form a compact group occupying the crest of the ghát in the north-west corner of the taluka. Some of the hamlets belonging to these have their site on the western slope of the ghát, and in some instances the cultivated lands run down below, and have much in common with what might be termed the Konkan of Kanara, such as hot weather rice crops, not often found above gháts.

4. With the exception of the cultivated valleys, all the rest of the country may be termed forest, varying from the flat and undulating in the east, to that of a very rugged and precipitous description the nearer the western gháts are approached. The entire area comprises about 50 square miles, out of which 3,435 acres only are arable, or a little more than 10 per cent.

The survey census returns show a population of 3,059 souls, giving a density of about 61 to the square mile. The proportion of cultivable land to the population is 1 acre 5 gunthás per head, while there is a pair of oxen available for every 4.6 acres of cultivation excluding the garden area. In these respects the villages under consideration closely resemble those reported upon last season by the Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, who says: "the population is very sparse on the whole but not so compared with the area at its command, nor is it badly equipped with the means of cultivation."

Crops.

5. The percentage of the different kinds of cultivation is shown in the subjoined table:—

Dry-crop and grass.	Rice.	Garden.
22	49	29

The dry-crops raised in this moist tract are of little account, only small hill grains (ragi, &c.), being grown in patches here and there. The lands termed dry-crop are nearly all kept under grass, which is largely used for manuring purposes.

The rice lands generally return a good yield, artificial manure being largely supplemented by the wash from the surrounding hills. Sugarcane, in rotation, takes the place of rice in favourable situations, but in many places the moisture is excessive, which does not favour a good growth, the plants being liable to rot in the rains. Vegetables of different kinds thrive profusely in the hot weather, and are more generally cultivated than the usual 2nd green crop after the rice harvest.

The gardens produce coconuts, supáris, plantains, cardamoms, pánvel, black pepper, pine-apples, limes and various other fruits, and rank second to none in Kánara.

6. The appended statistical statement gives a return of only 35 carts as appertaining to these villages, but traffic by wheeled conveyance is much more general than is supposed; merchants living in the large towns, who have direct dealings with the people, supplying the necessary carriage; even the villages situated in the region of the gháts have cart tracks running within a distance of 3 or 4 miles, and the Havik Bráhmans of late years have shown much enterprise, and considerable engineering skill, in forming roads of their own, giving access to the high-way from their villages. These private roads in most instances can be traversed by carts in the fine weather, and even in the most inaccessible hamlets of the above ghát tálukas, the people are becoming less dependent for the disposal of surplus produce on the casual visits of itinerant dealers with pack bullocks. The road from the market town of Hulekal to Muski bifurcates at Guranvali; this branch running along the ridge of the ghát as far as Songemani (*vide map*) taps the more remote villages in the north-west corner of the táluka, while all the others come within fairly easy range of the various roads leading from Sirsi to the coast. Carts can only traverse the Muski Ghát road, as far as the top of the ghát, and the Vádi Ghát road to a distance of 15 miles from Sirsi. It is a pity that the latter should have been allowed to fall out of repair: it opened up a considerable tract of country, and till within the last few years was capable of carrying cart traffic through to the coast.

7. The revenue history of these (26) villages for the past 20 years as supplied by the Mámlatdár is subjoined. The area shown cannot be relied on, but the collections are very constant in amount, any variation being explained by the fact that hamlets belonging to villages now coming under settlement were settled as far back as 1881-82, and others similarly in the following years up to the present time, the collections in these formerly settled being deducted from the total revenue of the village. Roughly speaking, there is a sum of about Rs. 1,500 which does not appertain to the present area (*i.e.*), if this Rs. 1,500 were added to the net collection of 1886-87, it would run it up to about the average. This all goes to show that the full collections have been easily and regularly made. The collections shown in the statement for the year 1886-87 do not tally with appendix column 17 from impossibility of separating the accounts of villages which have not been settled in the lump in the same year as explained above:—

Years.	Area in Acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Collection.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1867-68	1,715	11,825	1,520	...	10,305
1868-69	1,715	11,825	1,520	...	10,305
1869-70	1,715	11,825	1,520	...	10,305
1870-71	1,715	11,825	1,520	...	10,305
1871-72	1,715	11,825	1,513	...	10,312
1872-73	1,715	11,825	1,513	...	10,312
1873-74	1,715	11,825	1,513	...	10,312
1874-75	1,715	11,825	1,512	...	10,313
1875-76	1,715	11,825	1,512	...	10,313
1876-77	1,715	11,825	1,526	...	10,299
1877-78	1,715	11,825	1,526	...	10,299
1878-79	1,715	11,825	1,526	...	10,299
1879-80	1,715	11,603	1,526	...	10,077
1880-81	1,686	11,603	1,526	...	10,077
1881-82	1,686	11,353	1,425	...	9,923
1882-83	1,637	11,353	1,425	...	9,923
1883-84	1,637	11,353	1,425	...	9,923
1884-85	1,637	11,355	1,421	...	9,934
1885-86	1,472	10,052	1,188	...	8,864
1886-87	1,416	10,006	1,226	...	8,780
Total	33,466	2,90,578	29,383	...	2,01,195
Average	1,673	11,529	1,469	...	10,060

8. The villages now being reported upon are intermixed with, and contiguous to, villages already settled: either in this táluka or those adjoining. In the accompanying map the rates of surrounding villages have been carefully noted. (The map forms a means of ready reference.) Rates already sanctioned in the surrounding villages form the basis of the present proposals, as follows:—

1st.—One village, "Holihyl," colored blue on the map, adjacent to those already assessed at Rs. 5 maximum rice rate, and Re. 1 dry-crop, to bear a similar rate. This village is situated to the east of Sirsi in the more open and accessible part of the táluka.

2nd.—Eight villages, colored red, rice rate Rs. 4-12-0, dry-crop Re. 1, in assimilation with adjacent rating. These all lie within (6) miles of the Sirsi market, and are besides within easy reach of the high ways to the coast.

3rd.—Nine villages, colored yellow, rice rate Rs. 4-8-0, dry-crop Re. 0-14-0, rather scattered, but rates strictly in accordance with surrounding villages all within easy reach of lines of communication, but are further from markets than those in the 2nd group.

4th.—One village, Sankadgundi, colored green, rice rate Rs. 4, dry-crop Re. 0-12-0, in assimilation with adjacent rating, situated on the line of road between Sirsi and Yellapur.

5th.—Seven villages, colored purple, rice rate Rs. 3-8-0, dry-crop Re. 0-10-0, situated on the crest of the ghat in very inaccessible positions. Population sparse, and labour difficult to obtain. Rates nearly identical with adjoining villages in Ankola, with which they have much in common.

9. The usual maximum rate for garden land, viz., Rs. 14, has been imposed throughout, with the exception of the (7) villages entered in the 5th group, where a maximum of Rs. 13 was generally adopted to somewhat allow for inaccessibility and a diminished labour-supply. The garden rating was done by me personally, a certain percentage of the statements having been submitted to the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Surveys, for approval.

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

Class.	Number of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I	1	1 0 0	5 0 0	3	3	0 10 8	49	141	2 14 0	...	...	...
II	8	1 0 0	4 12 0	250	157	0 10 1	504	1,720	3 6 7	240	3,177	12 12 2
III	9	0 14 0	4 8 0	257	127	0 7 11	506	1,555	3 1 2	395	5,129	12 15 9
IV	1	0 12 0	4 0 0	10	4	0 6 5	19	58	3 0 10	5	66	13 3 2
V	7	0 10 0	3 8 0	207	69	0 5 4	513	1,317	2 9 1	230	3,377	12 1 0
Total ...	26	...	...	727	359	0 7 11	1,591	4,721	3 0 2	920	11,749	12 10 4

Class.	Number of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I	1	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	8	1 0 0	4 12 0	14	9	0 10 8	6	17	2 13 4	...	...	...
III	9	0 14 0	4 8 0	22	38	0 6 7	21	49	2 5 4	1	3	3 0 0
IV	1	0 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	7	0 10 0	3 8 0	47	13	0 4 5	7	10	1 6 10	...	...	...
Total ...	26	...	...	153	69	0 5 3	34	76	2 3 9	1	3	3 0 0

11. The estimated results of the proposed rates contrasted with the results of last year's collections are given below, but only for 15 villages out of the 26. As explained in paragraph 7 of this report, and if a glance be given to statistical appendix column (17), it will readily be acknowledged that it would be only misleading to attempt comparison in villages where we have no complete or separate accounts:—

Class.	Total number of villages in each group.	Number of villages where results can be compared.	Old cultivated area.	New cultivated area.	Per cent. increase.	Past collections.	Proposed assessment.	Per cent. increase or decrease.
I	1	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	...
II	8	4	322	576	+75.9	1,491	2,743	+84.0
III	9	6	473	749	+58.4	4,544	5,492	+20.9
IV	1	1	17	34	+100.0	27	1.8	+374.1
V	7	4	495	753	+52.1	2,176	3,065	+40.9
Total ...	26	15	1,307	2,112	+61.6	8,238	11,428	+38.7

12. The result for the 15 complete villages gives an increase of Rs. 3,190, equal to an enhancement in favour of Government of 38.7 per cent. The incidence of the proposed assessment on each village is shown in column 29 of the appendix. The increase of 142.6 per cent. in the case of Bilgalmani and of 374.1 per cent. in the case of Sankadgundi may appear startling, but in the former (if any reliance can be placed on the area of the measurement of estates carried out in these parts under the orders of the principal Collector in 1832), there is an increase in the garden area of 75 per cent. and also a slight increase in rice. Likewise in Sankadgundi there is an increase in the garden area of 67 per cent. and in the rice area of 36 per cent. According to the Mámlatdár's account, the lands of this village were for long held by a Shanbhog of the district, who probably submitted his own accounts in a way very favourable to himself; but be this as it may, the fact of the village remaining so long unnoticed by the Survey in its isolated position, points to collusion and concealment, with the object of retaining the land at the present favourable rates as long as possible. In both cases the arable area is insignificant.

Other large differences between the original and proposed assessment noticeable in column 29 must also be considered the result of concealment, encroachment and falsification of accounts—practices which have been so often alluded to as being common, in many preceding Kánara Settlement Reports.

13. An example is given below of the average rates of proposed assessment falling on each description of soil in three villages under report—(1) where there is a large increase, (2) where there is not much variance, and (3) where there is a decrease. This will serve to illustrate the general unevenness of the old assessment:—

No.	Villages.	Old Collection.	Survey Assessment	Per cent.	Average Dry-crop Assessment.	Average Rice Assessment.	Average Garden Assessment.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Village No. 6	61	148	+142.6	0 12 0	3 6 9	11 6 10
2	Do. No. 13	1,303	1,472	+13.0	0 6 11	3 3 6	12 8 3
	Do. No. 14						
3	Do. No. 15	643	518	-19.4	0 10 8	3 1 11	13 3 8

14. The following table shows in detail the survey area and assessment in all (26) villages under each separate head:—

Division of Land.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land	3,247	16,899
Do. unoccupied land	788	139
Unarable unassessed hills, &c.	28,286	.....
Inám ... ..	.....	.....
Total	31,721	17,038

15. I trust the proposed rating of these villages may meet with approval, and if so, that sanction may be accorded somewhat earlier than usual. I must point out with due respect that sanction for last year's settlement came so late that the rates could not be announced until the second week in June after the monsoon was upon us, and the people who were summoned to attend had to experience the inconvenience and discomfort of a long and wet journey to and from their respective homes.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Settlement Officer, in charge Kánara Survey.

No. 14 of 1888.

Siddápur, 11th January 1888.

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

R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Settlement Officer, in charge Kánara Survey.

No. 242 of 1888.

From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
 Camp Daflapur, 13th February 1888.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of Government, a report by Mr. R. T. Wingate, Assistant Settlement Officer, Revenue Survey, Kánara, proposing rates of assessment for the 26 villages of the Sirsi Táluka which remain to be brought under survey settlement.

2. I have nothing to add to the report submitted which contains all the information usually furnished, and which examination proves to have been most carefully compiled, while Mr. Wingate's long and intimate acquaintance with the country and people of Kánara is a guarantee for the value of the comments he offers.

3. The rates proposed for the various villages may be considered to have been already practically fixed by those which have received the sanction of Government in adjoining villages, and the present settlement may be regarded as the last stone in the edifice of the survey settlement of the Sirsi Táluka.

4. It may be as well, perhaps, to add a few words in amplification of Mr. R. T. Wingate's 7th paragraph, which is somewhat too condensed to be at once clearly understood.

There are 11 villages among the 26 now under report the past realisations for which cannot be separately ascertained, owing to the old accounts being mixed up with those of other villages which have already been settled. This difficulty, which recurs in almost every Kánara settlement, and has frequently been explained in former reports, has been provided for as far as was possible in the figures now furnished to illustrate the revenue history of the tract under report, but Mr. Wingate explains that these figures cannot be taken as accurate, and that the apparent falling off in revenue after the year 1880-81 is due to the fact that certain villages or parts of villages until then included in the total have been settled at different times since that year, their old collections therefore disappearing from the accounts of recent years. As a whole the revenue history table sufficiently indicates the regularity with which the revenue has been collected, but cannot tally with the figures given in column 17 of the appendix to the report.

5. I trust you may find it possible to forward these proposals with your comments without much delay, in order that there may be no difficulty in obtaining the orders of Government before the end of April.

I have, &c.,

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

No. 615 of 1888.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Honáwar, 23th February 1888.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith Mr. Fletcher's letter No. 242, dated 13th instant, together with a report by Mr. R. T. Wingate, Assistant Settlement Officer, Revenue Survey, Kánara, proposing rates of assessment for the 26 villages of the Sirsi Táluka. With the introduction of settlement into this group the whole of the Sirsi Táluka will have been brought under survey rates.

These 26 villages are very much scattered over the entire táluka as is apparent from the accompanying map. This has been explained in paragraph 3 of Mr. Wingate's report.

The grouping of the villages appears to have been done carefully. The rates proposed are just and fair and are based upon the principles of previous settlements already sanctioned in the surrounding villages as detailed in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Mr. Wingate's report.

The general results show an increase under both area and assessment. The result for the 15 complete villages as shown in the table subjoined to paragraph 11 of Mr. Wingate's report gives an increase of Rs. 3,190, which is equal to an enhancement of 38.7 per cent. The results for the rest of the villages cannot be contrasted as no accurate data of past collections are available.

It may be remarked that large differences between the old and proposed assessments noticeable in column 29 of the appendix are due mainly to encroachments discovered by the survey and falsifications of accounts which have been so often commented upon in the preceding Kánara Settlement Reports.

I would suggest that the concessions allowed by Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874 may be granted in the case of these 26 villages as heretofore in order to distribute the increased survey assessment over a space of three years. The date for relinquishing lands under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code be extended to 5th July.

I have, &c.,

C. G. BLATHWAYT,
Collector, Kánara.

No. 512 of 1888.

Maháleshwar, 14th March 1888.

I lose no time in forwarding these papers in the hope that the proposed scheme of settlement may reach Government without undue delay and that there may be no recurrence of the great inconvenience to which the cultivators were exposed at last year's settlement in having to attend the announcement of the rates after the rainy season had set in.

2. The settlement of the Sirsi Taluka, which for reasons often explained has been made piecemeal, has been attended with one advantage at least, that, in proposing rates for the more recently settled groups of villages, we have had the experience of already settled groups of villages, to depend upon, and as ten different reports have been written on ten different sets of villages, experience and knowledge have been so accumulated that scarcely any important fact can have escaped attention and explanation.

3. The 26 villages for which proposals are now submitted by Mr. Wingate not only embrace the two or three groups of villages which have been purposely dealt with last of all, but include a few scattered villages which from their isolated position have hitherto escaped the operations of the survey, having only gained recognition when the operations closed in upon them and the hiatus on the maps attracted attention. In any other district than Kánara such a complete concealment of whole villages could scarcely have been possible, but Mr. Wingate has shown, in the case of Sankadgundi, a village on the high road from Sirsi to Yellápur, how effectively its settlement has been retarded by interested endeavours to retain the old and almost nominal rates for a little while longer. Happily with the advent of the survey settlement the death knell of the corrupt influence of the Shánbhog and the intrigues of the powerful "Vargdár" has been sounded and the scandalous concealment of cultivation and wholesale encroachment on Government waste which have been prevalent in these villages will become a thing of the past.

4. Of the several groups dealt with in this report, I have only passed through the lands of one; but the experience of Mr. Wingate, who as a classer has visited and examined each separate village, may be trusted to supply any deficiency in this matter. Mr. Wingate has given a full account of the condition of these villages. The total area they contain is about 50 square miles and the population averages about 61 to the square mile. Only about 10 per cent. of the area is classed as arable, the rest being included in large forest blocks. Of cultivated area there is 1 acre 5 gunthás to each head of population. In considering this average it must be remembered that, while half the land is valuable rice land, 29 per cent. is still more valuable spice garden, each guntha of which is capable of being cultivated with as great profit as a whole acre of the poor dry-crop lands of these parts. There is, moreover, no deficiency of cattle for the proper cultivation of the arable area.

5. Mr. Wingate's remarks (paragraph 6) on the means of conveyance at the disposal of the villages under report will be read with interest, as the lack of carts, which the statistics of Kánara villages usually show, is very naturally looked upon as a backward sign and one that indicates a difficulty in the disposal of produce which should influence the pitch of the rates. His remarks on the inconvenience to trade caused by the neglect of the Vádi Ghát road have no doubt been noted by the Collector and will be duly communicated to the Local Board.

6. For reasons which have been given in nearly every Sirsi Táluka settlement report hitherto, the revenue history of the villages is imperfect and the figures can only be accepted as indicating considerable consistency and regularity in the Government demand and its collection. Seeing that the old assessments were fixed on areas very considerably less than are found to exist at the present time after years of collusion with the local officials and interested concealment of encroachments, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the collections were extremely regular up to the time when the survey began to re-arrange the lands of villages in the neighbourhood and portions of the demand were transferred to villages included in other settlement proposals.

7. There can be no objection to the proposed rating of the dry-crop and rice lands of these villages which has been strictly confined to maximum rates already sanctioned by Government for immediately adjacent villages, which, moreover, have been introduced without objection and are known to be working well.

8. The garden lands of this tract are exceptionally good, yielding valuable spices and fruit. The finest are to be found in the 2nd and 5th groups. For all gardens except those in the last group the maximum rate which has hitherto been applied to this class of land in the Sirsi Táluka, viz., Rs. 14, is proposed, while for the seven villages forming the 5th group Rs. 13 is the maximum which has been kept in view. The rate for each garden has been worked out by Mr. Wingate in the careful manner in which the assessment of these valuable lands has from the first been regulated in Kánara and the rating has been supervised and tested by the Superintendent. The comparative inaccessibility of the 5th group of villages and the deficiency of labour will be fully met by the small reduction in the pitch of the rates proposed. In rating spice gardens, such as those of Sirsi, the isolation of the village is not of so much account as in rating those lands which produce the more bulky exportable commodities. Where cardamoms and areca-nut are the chief products, a head-load or even a handful is of value and the larger forms of conveyance are less needed. Moreover, inaccessibility is a disadvantage which may be any day removed by the opening of a road in the vicinity, or, as in the case of the Supa Táluka gardens, by the construction of a railway. Mr. Wingate has himself shown (*vide* paragraph 6) that it is a disadvantage which the people themselves are minimizing from year to year. Deficiency of labour is a more serious consideration, and that is felt to a certain extent even in villages less isolated than these villages, where the general exuberance of the gardens would naturally secure a certain market and good wages to the labourers; but there are indications that the deficiencies of the labour market may soon be supplied from outside the district. I have at this moment on my table a prospectus of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company under the direction of the enterprising firm of Shepherd & Co., which shows that from the 13th ultimo a connection by steamer was established between Bombay and the Kánara Coast ports, which will bring the tract of Ratnágiri with its overflowing population within easy reach of these gardens. For about Rs. 1-8-0 a labourer will be able to reach Ankola from Málvan or Rájápur and labour in these gardens may become as remunerative as in the mills and dockyards of Bombay. A great impetus would be given to garden cultivation in Kánara if emigration from these over-peopled tracts were to ensue. I have reason to hope that the opening out of the North Kánara Coast by these convenient steamers will supply many of the crying wants of this rich but somewhat isolated district.

9. On the whole I consider the rates proposed by Mr. Wingate and recommended by Mr. Fletcher to be very equitable and such as Government may approve without hesitation. Where it is possible to form a comparison between the realizations from the existing rates and those which the settlement will introduce, no startling increase to the general burden of taxation results, and whatever individual cases of heavy increments occur the concessions granted by Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874 will prevent their being imposed with any undue suddenness. On the 15 villages for which reliable data are forthcoming the total increase is only equivalent to 38·7 per cent. In some villages, like Bilgalmani and Sankadgundi, the percentages appear excessive, but the reason is fully given and is easily understood by those who have had experience of Kánara settlements. The table given in Mr. Wingate's paragraph 13 is a useful one to illustrate how unevenly revenue survey rates of equal incidence may affect the percentage increase in different villages.

10. I concur with the Collector in recommending that the date for relinquishing lands under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code should be extended to 5th July in respect of this settlement.

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

No. 851 of 1888.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 26th March 1888.

Submitted to Government.

2. Mr. Wingate's report and the further observations recorded by Messrs. Fletcher and Stewart leave nothing to the undersigned to add.

3. Mr. Wingate's present proposals are strictly in accordance with principles which have hitherto been followed in the settlement of the adjoining villages with such good results. The Commissioner, S. D., therefore, confidently recommends them for the sanction of Government.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of Survey Settlement into twenty-six villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

No. 2601.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1888.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 851, dated 26th March 1888—Submitting the papers noted in

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of Kánara Surveys, No. 13, dated 11th January 1888.

Letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, No. 242, dated 19th February 1888.

Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 815, dated 29th February 1888.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 512, dated 14th March 1888.

the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of the survey settlement into twenty-six villages of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara District.

RESOLUTION.—The survey settlement of the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate has, owing to climatic and other physical considerations, been carried out in a fragmentary manner, reports upon its progress with proposals concerning groups of villages having been submitted to Government on nine previous occasions during the last sixteen years, and orders passed from time to time thereon, the last being contained in Government Resolution No. 3154 of the 20th of May in last year. The papers now submitted deal with the proposed grouping and assessment of the twenty-six remaining villages.

2. Of the twenty-six villages four are completely isolated, the remainder lying in two more or less contiguous groups at different extremities of the taluka. The causes which have led to this disconnected system of survey in this as in other parts of Kánara have been sufficiently noticed on previous occasions, as also the natural features of the country in which survey operations have been carried on. The statistics given in the present report show the insignificance of the existing proportion of cultivated to waste land, which embraces nearly 90 per cent. of the total area of 50 square miles, the sparseness of the population, and the scarcity of carts of which there are only thirty-five in the twenty-six villages. But with regard to the inference to be drawn from the latter figures it is justly observed that these thirty-five carts do not form the only means of conveyance of their produce at the disposal of the inhabitants, allowance having to be made for the practice of wealthier traders visiting the villages and employing their own vehicles for the purposes of the removal of grain and other produce. The district, though backward owing to its comparative inaccessibility, is by no means poor, and only awaits development of its resources which appear to be not inconsiderable.

3. As far as exact figures can be obtained for these villages separately, it appears that the yearly revenue collections during the past twenty years have been regular in amount, averaging Rs. 10,000 per annum. Cultivation has no doubt been on the increase, but owing to the isolation of the cultivable parts of the taluka much has hitherto escaped notice, a fact which must be borne in mind in a consideration of the large increase of assessment shown in the case of one or two villages. The present measurements give a cultivated area of 2,112 acres against 1,807 only shown in the present accounts. The proposals for the grouping and assessment of the villages are as follows:—

	Number of Villages in Group.	MAXIMUM RATES.			Estimated revenue under proposed rates.	Estimated increase per cent. where figures available.
		Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Group 1	1	5 0 0	1 0 0	14 0 0	148 0 0	...
" 2	8	4 12 0	1 0 0	14 0 0	5,054 0 0	84.0
" 3	9	4 8 0	0 14 0	14 0 0	6,811 0 0	20.9
" 4	1	4 0 0	0 12 0	14 0 0	128 0 0	374.1
" 5	7	3 8 0	0 10 0	18 0 0	4,763 0 0	40.9
Total	26	.....	.....	.....	16,899 0 0	38.7

The percentages given in the last column are calculated upon the figures for fifteen villages, which alone could be separated in the accounts in such a manner as to give any reliable data to work upon.

4. The rates above proposed are similar to those already sanctioned for contiguous villages of the táluka, and are approved by all the officers whose opinions are now before Government. The cases of two villages alone call for special notice. In Sankadgundi the enhancement of revenue amounts to 374.1 and in Bilgalmani to 142.6 per cent. These apparently high figures are fully and satisfactorily explained by Mr. Wingate (an explanation endorsed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner), and are due to the discovery and measurement for the first time of cultivated land, hitherto apparently held without payment of assessment under circumstances detailed in paragraph 12 of the report of that officer.

5. The proposed rates are accordingly sanctioned, the settlement being introduced during the current year and the 5th of July fixed as the date up to which applications for the relinquishment of land may be received. The new rates will be levied from the ensuing year and will be guaranteed until 1898-99 so that the period of settlement will expire concurrently with that of the other villages of the táluka. No concessions in the matter of the collection of enhanced revenue appear necessary other than those contained in Government Resolution No. 5573 of the 21st October 1874, which, as remarked by Mr. Stewart, are sufficient to prevent its undue pressure in individual cases.

E. LAWRENCE,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 5956 of 1900.

Kárcár, 31st October 1900.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, Southern Division, with compliments.

2. The 361 villages, the revision settlement of which is under consideration now, were originally settled in 11 batches, it being impossible on account of the unhealthiness of the climate to effect the settlement of all at once.

3. These 361 villages formed the old Sirsi Táluka. They are now distributed thus :

260 are in the present Sirsi Táluka,
33 in Siddápur Táluka,
50 in Yellápur Táluka, and
18 in Mundgod Petha.

The leases of these 361 villages have been running for periods varying from 10 to 30 years, according to their more or less recent original settlement. The leases of all 361 villages expired in 1898-99. These 361 villages will be spoken of as one táluka for convenience.

4. The táluka is hilly and chiefly forest in the west, broken in the centre and level in the east. There are rich garden lands in the valleys in the west. Except during the feverish months—October to March—the climate is pleasant and healthy. Sirsi town is about the centre of the táluka, and here the rainfall averaged 83·85 inches during the 10 years 1869—79. Scarcity of water is unknown.

5. The táluka is fairly roaded ; but all are fine weather roads only, except the Hubli-Kumta metalled road, running east and west through the south of the Táluka. All villages, except in the extreme west, have cart-road communication. The Southern Mahrátta Railway runs at a distance of 50—60 miles from Sirsi and the betel-nut and cardamom trade, which formerly went to Kumta, now takes this route. The railway has also made trade and traffic possible in the monsoon months, which formerly ceased with the rains when the “ phatimárs ” ceased running.

6. The toll-bar sale-proceeds increased from Rs. 12,000 in 1897-98 to Rs. 13,600 in 1899-1900.

7. The rainfall statistics (Appendix A) show considerable variance between different years and different periods of the year. But the variance is not such as affects cultivation.

8. 72·3 per cent. of the cultivable area grows rice, 17 per cent. condiments and spices, and 5·1 per cent. orchard and garden produce.

9. 81 per cent. of the táluka is under forest, and 13·9 per cent. is occupied land.

Of 60,909 acres that are occupied, 24,419 acres lie fallow every year. 600 acres have been given for cultivation out of arable waste, but appear as arable waste until the forest settlement of the táluka is complete.

10. The rice grown does not command a high price on account of its red colour.

Since the original settlement 340 acres have been converted from rice and dry crop land into garden.

The three crop experiments made in the táluka during the period of settlement show the incidence of assessment on garden lands as 2·3 per cent.

11. The bazár and fair statistics are not compared with those in previous years, so that no deductions as to comparative prosperity can be drawn from them.

12. The population, which is 75 per cent. agriculturist, had increased from 70 per square mile at the time of the original settlement to 92 in 1891.

Less than 12 per cent. of the population is literate.

13. During the five years ending 1896-97 the birth rate was 24 and the death rate 27 per thousand.

14. Out of the land cultivated (which is roughly 61 per cent.) 30.9 is cultivated by occupants and 29.2 per cent. by sub-tenants.

15. The prices of the staple grains in the first and last years of the original settlement (1869—1888) compared with the prices now prevailing are as follows :—

Year of present settlement.		Rice in husk, per rupee.	Rice cleaned per rupee.	Ragi per rupee.
		Lbs. Tolas.	Lbs. Tolas.	Lbs. Tolas.
First year of settlement	... 1869-70 ...	.....	17 17	.....
Next year	... 1870-71 ...	61 34	22 32	58 22
Last year of settlement	... 1887-88 ...	58 2	18 27	52 5
Total		119 36	41 19	110 27
Average		59 38	20 29	55 13
Prices now prevailing	... 1899-1900 ...	58 1	.....	43 20

16. Increase and decrease in stock since the original settlement are as follows :—

Kind of stock.	At the original Survey Settle- ment.	For the year 1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cattle	58,898	49,306	...	9,592
Horses and ponies	83	35	...	48
Sheep and goats	1,229	1,451	222	...
Ploughs	6,943	7,107	164	...
Carts	1,121	1,441	320	...

17. The prices, sales and leases fetched during the five years ending 1896-97 are shown as below. Information for following years is not procurable :—

Sold or leased.	Price of Land in Ra. per Acre.	How many times the Assessment per Acre.	Remarks.
Ordinary sales	54	24	These figures show an average for the five years ending 1896-97.
Sales by Courts	34	13	
Simple mortgages	46	16	
Mortgages with possession	77	22	

18. The increase in cultivation since the original settlement is shown in the following table :—

Year of settlement		Occupied area in Acres.	Waste area in Acres.	Total Acres.	Remarks.
First year of settlement	... 1869-70 ...	59,922	15,737	75,659	
Last year do.	... 1887-88 ...	60,816	12,352	73,168	
	Total...	120,738	28,089	148,827	
	Average...	60,369	14,044	74,413	
Present area	... 1899-1900 ...	61,376	11,826	73,202	
	Increase...	1,007	...	...

19. The ease with which land revenue is recovered is shown in the following table :—

Year.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH					Remarks.
	Notices issued.	One-fourth fine levied.	Distrain.	Land forfeited and sold.	Other measures.	
1894-95	52	4	...	1	...	
1895-96	124	6	1	...	...
1896-97	381	3	9	1	...	
1897-98*	289	5	...	3	...	* This is as regards Sirsi as newly con- stituted (261 vil- lages).
1898-99	222	22	...	5	...	
1899-1900	200	8	...	6	...	The larger number of notices in 1896-97 and 1897-98 was due to famine.

20. Paragraph 31 of Mr. Lushington's letter sums up the reasons which might be urged for and against any alteration in the existing rates. I agree with him entirely in his conclusions and proposals. I am not myself acquainted with Sirsi Taluka, but Mr. Lucas, my predecessor, was and he also concurred with Mr. Lushington in his proposed settlement.

The Havig garden cultivators offer the one and only question for consideration. (*Vide* paragraph 13 of Mr. Lushington's report.) They have, since the original settlement, in a sense deliberately thrown away the advantages, improved communications and education have given them, by adopting luxurious and thriftless habits. Mr. Lushington says "any extra assessment put on their land would be a very small amount of the money they throw away on frivolous pretexts in law suits." But they do not appear any wealthier now than at the time of the original settlement, and therefore no question of increase in their assessment arises.

R. C. BROWN,
Acting Collector, Kánara.

No. $\frac{A}{1604}$ OF 1901.

From

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS
AND AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY,
Poona;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Poona, 6th May 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for submission to Government the revision settlement proposals for the Sirsi Táluka of Kánara prepared by Mr. Lushington. The papers were received in my office in November last and were retained until I was able to visit the táluka, which I did last month. The Acting Collector, Mr. R. C. Brown, whose remarks accompany, supports the recommendation made by the Superintendent that the existing assessments should continue unchanged, and in this recommendation I concur. The assessments in Yellápur including the Mundgod Petha and in Haliyál were continued at revision settlement, and there does not seem to be sufficient ground for taking a different course in Sirsi. The assessments seem to be moderate but not inadequate. At the same time it would perhaps be well that orders guaranteeing the settlement for a further period should be deferred until the vexed question of the assignment of betta lands has, as far as possible, been settled.

2. The proposals relate to 361 villages, the leases of which expired in 1898-99. 260 of these constitute the present Sirsi Táluka; 50 have been transferred to Yellápur, 18 to the Mundgod Petha and 33 to Siddápur. Mr. Lushington recommends that the present assessments should be guaranteed for further periods:—in the case of the Sirsi villages up to 1913-14; in the case of the Yellápur and Mundgod villages up to 1925-26, in which year the re-settlement of the táluka and mahál is due, and in the case of the Siddápur Táluka up to 1917-18, in which year the re-settlement of that táluka is due. There is no objection to these proposals.

3. The most striking points about Sirsi are that 81 per cent. of the whole area is under forest, and the population is quite insufficient to cultivate the remainder. The population has increased since the original settlement, as shown by Mr. Lushington in paragraph 17 of his report; but a considerable part of the agricultural operations in the gardens still depends on labour from below the gháts, and a large part of the rice land is dependent on the same source for cultivation. The area of fallow exceeds the whole area of the dry-crop land. Most of the latter is in fact left for grass. Mr. Lushington estimates that out of 21,121 acres of dry-crop land only 800 acres is cultivated. As the whole area of fallow is 24,420 acres, it follows that about 4,100 of rice or garden land is fallow, chiefly of coarse rice. This is over 12 per cent. of the whole rice area. A very large number of labourers from below the gháts are in great measure dependent for their livelihood on work in the villages above the gháts, but on account of the difference of climate they esteem the work a hardship and exact good wages. Thus the cost of cultivation is high.

4. The average assessment on dry-crop land in the first group is under 8 annas, which is low but is perhaps sufficient for land which is almost wholly fallow. The average assessment on rice land in the first group is Rs. 2-7-4, and in the second group Rs. 3-3-9, which is decidedly low. If an increase of assessment were thought desirable a moderate enhancement might be placed on rice land, but in view of the difficulties of cultivation and the fact that the rice does not fetch a high price, the present rates may perhaps suffice. The assess-

ment on garden land averages Rs. 13-4-2 in the second group, with a maximum of Rs. 15 the acre. This is not a high assessment when the gardens are doing well; but there is great complaint just now that the gardens are less profitable and there seems to be no doubt that the Havig Bráhmans who are the principal owners are more involved in debt than formerly. On the whole the time is not favourable for an increase of assessment.

5. The complaint of the gardeners is that the assigned 'betta' lands do not yield sufficient "soppu" or green manure, and to this is attributed the falling off in the yield of the gardens. Cardamoms are said to be disappearing near Sirsi, and the high price is no doubt due to diminished supply. Pepper and betel-nuts on the other hand feel the effects of over-production. The latter are said to suffer more from disease than formerly. Mr. Mollison's investigations established the need of nitrogenous manure, and green leaves constitute the only cheap source. But the treatment to which the trees are subjected is heart-rending. The labourers go forth and lop every branch, supplying the household with firewood and the gardens with soppu at one operation. No thought seems to be given to the question of future supply or to the preservation of seedlings. This wasteful system has, like Kumri cultivation, happily now prohibited, come down from the time when the forests were considered everyone's property and of no value, and the gardeners seem incapable of considering whether other methods are possible. It is useless to think of trying to introduce a better system. All that can be done is for the Forest Department to try to restrict the amount of gratuitous damage. The legitimate requirements of the gardeners ought, if possible, to be met.

6. Mr. Mollison has recommended that the assigned betta lands should be increased up to a limit of 9 acres of betta to 1 of garden. He suggested that to make up for the loss of forest revenue the assessment of the garden lands should be raised by about Rs. 2 the acre. In reviewing his report I suggested that a charge of 4 annas the acre might be made for the betta lands. I am now, however, of opinion that there is not sufficient ground either for increasing the assessments or for charging rent for the betta lands assigned for the old garden area. There has been much correspondence, which is not before me, on the subject of betta, and I believe it has been decided that steps should be taken by the Assistant Collectors and Forest officers to demarcate and assign additional betta lands. The holders of the old gardens consider that they are entitled to this—they would probably be content with 8 acres to 1 of garden—and the proper course seems to be to comply with their demands as far as possible. If, however, forest is not available in the required locality, or for some good reason cannot be assigned, then the gardeners in those villages should be told so plainly and allowed to convert part of the garden area into rice land with reduction of assessment. There is enough forest and to spare in Kánara, the old gardens are worth preserving, and wherever possible the additional assignments should be made, but I believe that in certain villages forest land of the required quality conveniently situated is not to be found.

7. As regards new garden the case is different. I have heard that it has been decided that no betta should be assigned for new garden, but the papers are not before me. It is perhaps undesirable that the formation of new garden should be encouraged at the expense of the forests; but, on the other hand, the process is limited by the configuration of the country, and seeing the wealth of forests, of much of which little use is made, it would be a harsh measure to cut off the supply of the forest-produce necessary for the successful extension of a singularly fine industry. But there is no reason why betta lands should be assigned free of payment, when the new garden lands will only pay the low assessment on rice land or in some cases only the very low assessment on dry-crop land. It might perhaps be ruled that betta lands may be assigned for new garden up to a limit of 8 acres for each acre of garden, provided forest land of the right quality is available, on payment of Re. 1 per acre of the land so assigned. Some gardeners have expressed their willingness to pay this.

8. About 300 acres of old rice land and 40 acres of dry-crop are reported to have been converted into new garden (paragraph 12 of the report). These are not exact measurements but merely estimates by the village officers.

Mr. Lushington reports that these areas will pay assessment as before. There seems to be no reason, however, why these lands should not be properly measured and made to pay the maximum rice or dry-crop rates. I found that even well-educated Havig Bráhmans at Sirsi were under the impression that after revision of the settlement the new gardens would have to pay full garden rates, and they seemed to have no objection to this, provided arrangements were made for an adequate supply of soppu. This is a reply to those who think that revision of assessment acts as a bar to improvement of land. The rules against taxing improvements (within moderate limits) tend to throw away public revenue without benefit to any one. The evil in our assessments lies not in their amount or their liability to moderate enhancement but in their rigidity, irrespective of seasons.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. P. SYMONDS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 2645 of 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 3rd August 1901.

Forwarded to Government.

2. There does not seem sufficient ground for increasing the rates of these villages.

3. To judge from the map the grouping is capable of improvement. But as the moving a village from one group to another involves the labour of re-calculating the assessments on its fields, the grouping might be left as it is till a new set of rates is adopted.

4. As regards the period for which the old rates shall run on, Mr. Lushington's proposal that in the case of villages transferred to other talukas the old rates shall run on as long as the rates of those talukas run on, and that in the case of villages that constitute the present Sirsi taluka they shall run on for 15 years from 1898-99, seems judicious.

5. The question of betta land and the question of green soppu are such difficult questions and will take such a long time to settle that I would propose to keep them out of what seems to me the only question which inevitably has to be settled on Mr. Lushington's report, and that is shall the old rates be let run on for some more years yet or not.

6. I hardly think that it would be right to raise the revenue on lands that have been improved from rice into garden.

A. CUMINE,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Revision settlement of the old Sirsi Táluka
of the Kánara District.

No. 5101.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2645, dated 3rd August 1901—Forwarding, with his remarks, the

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., No. 920, dated 18th July 1900.

Memorandum from the Collector of Kánara, No. 5956, dated 31st October 1900.

Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—1604, dated 6th May 1901.

papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the old Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3000, dated 30th August 1901—Submitting one No. A.—3380, dated 7th idem, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who forwards a statement showing the *betta* lands assigned to the garden lands in the villages of the old Sirsi Táluka situated in the present tálukas of Sirsi, Siddápúr and Yellápúr and Petha Mundgod of the Kánara District.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation to continue existing rates for such periods that the terms of guarantee will expire concurrently with those for other villages in the tálukas in which the villages now dealt with are respectively situated seems to Government to be judicious and is accepted. So far as the 260 villages in the present Sirsi Táluka are concerned the present rates should be guaranteed for a further period of 15 years. There is evidence that the assessment is moderate and in some cases might even be enhanced without hardship; but in many of the villages the present rates, which often resulted in a large increase of the demand, have not been long in force and an alteration of them at present is to be deprecated. It is moreover of paramount importance that the extension of cultivation in this tract of country should be encouraged. It would probably remove some of the causes of the unhealthiness of the climate, and if that were the result immigration from congested tracts might be induced by a light assessment to the general advantage. It is to be regretted that so much cultivable land has from time to time been included in the forest area and the Governor in Council desires that it should be made generally known that applications for the disforestation and cultivation of land which the Collector considers to be suitable for cultivation will be favourably considered.

2. As regards the small areas of rice and dry-crop land converted into garden, Government do not think that the direct assessment should be raised on that account. Anything which might reasonably be regarded as a taxation of improvements is to be deprecated. Rules under Section 31 of the Forest Act have been sanctioned, and will shortly be published. Under those rules, a charge of Rs. 8 per acre may be made for the use of *soppu* and that charge may fairly be made in the case of converted garden land assessed at rice or dry-crop rates whether the *soppu* is taken from the general area of protected forest or from a *betta* assignment.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Conservator of Forests, S. C.,
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.