

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLXXXII.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT IN 28 VILLAGES

IN THE

HONÁVAR TÁLUKA

OF THE

KÁNARA COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Camp Kolhápur, 2nd February 1886.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the Survey Settlement of 28 villages of the Honávar Táluka of the Kánara District.

2. Of the villages under report 17 belong to the táluka proper, and 11 to the Bhatkal Sub-division. As will be observed from the map which accompanies this report they occupy a large area, and are situated in various positions of the táluka from the extreme north to near the southern limit.

3. The annexed statement shows the revenue history for the past 20 years, of these 28 villages. The statement calls for no detailed remark, the chief feature about it being the absence of important fluctuations:—

| Years. | Area in Acres. | Old Standard Assessment. | Permanent Remission. | Casual Remissions. | Net Collection. |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1865-66 | No record. | 27,065 | 6,051 | ..... | 21,014 |
| 1866-67 | | 27,157 | 6,044 | ..... | 21,113 |
| 1867-68 | | 27,126 | 6,014 | ..... | 21,112 |
| 1868-69 | | 27,140 | 6,023 | ..... | 21,117 |
| 1869-70 | | 27,145 | 6,015 | ..... | 21,130 |
| 1870-71 | | 27,146 | 6,087 | ..... | 21,059 |
| 1871-72 | | 27,169 | 6,091 | ..... | 21,078 |
| 1872-73 | | 27,177 | 6,091 | ..... | 21,086 |
| 1873-74 | | 27,190 | 6,085 | ..... | 21,105 |
| 1874-75 | | 27,197 | 5,551 | ..... | 21,646 |
| 1875-76 | | 27,212 | 6,036 | ..... | 21,176 |
| 1876-77 | | 27,225 | 6,046 | ..... | 21,179 |
| 1877-78 | | 27,228 | 6,051 | ..... | 21,177 |
| 1878-79 | | 27,235 | 6,065 | ..... | 21,170 |
| 1879-80 | | 28,135 | 6,418 | ..... | 21,717 |
| 1880-81 | | 28,216 | 6,565 | ..... | 21,651 |
| 1881-82 | | 28,216 | 6,829 | ..... | 21,387 |
| 1882-83 | | 28,216 | 7,071 | ..... | 21,145 |
| 1883-84 | | 28,216 | 7,067 | ..... | 21,149 |
| 1884-85 | | 28,447 | 7,109 | ..... | 21,338 |
| Total | | 5,49,858 | 1,25,309 | ..... | 4,24,549 |
| Average | | 27,493 | 6,265 | ..... | 21,227 |

4. The grouping and rates for each description of land which I propose are given below:—

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---------------|--|-----|----|------|
| 1st Group ... | { 8 villages with a rice maximum of | ... | 6 | 0 0 |
| | { And a dry-crop maximum of | ... | 0 | 12 0 |
| 2nd Group ... | { 9 villages with a rice maximum of... | ... | 5 | 8 0 |
| | { And a dry-crop maximum of | ... | 0 | 12 0 |
| 3rd Group ... | { 9 villages with a rice maximum of... | ... | 4 | 8 0 |
| | { And a dry-crop maximum of | ... | 0 | 10 0 |
| 4th Group ... | { 2 villages with a rice maximum of... | ... | 4 | 0 0 |
| | { And a dry-crop maximum of | ... | 0 | 8 0 |

5. The garden land throughout will bear a maximum rate of Rs. 12 for the best gardens of fully mixed cocoanut and supári trees, with spices and other produce. For gardens planted with cocoanuts and fruit trees only I propose a maximum of Rs. 10.

6. The 8 villages recommended to form the first group are Susgadi itself (otherwise known as Bhatkal) and those contiguous to it. They have the advantages of free communication with the sea, and close proximity to the Bhatkal market. The second group, assessed at a slightly lower rate than the first, comprises two villages of the Bhatkal Petha, further inland than those of the first group, and seven of Honávar proper: of these five are situated to the east of Honávar itself, to which they have easy access by means of the tidal stream on or close to which they lie, and two at the head of the large tidal river Gersappa. The third group contains nine villages all more or less inland, and less favourably situated with regard to communications than those of the first two classes. Other considerations, too, which induce me to recommend moderate rates for these villages are their thin population; the difficulty experienced by the landholders in securing labourers to till their fields: a less healthy climate than that possessed by villages within the full influence of the sea-breeze: and the depredations of wild animals from which their crops suffer. The fourth group comprises two villages only, lying far inland, in the north-east corner of the taluka. The remarks regarding the assessment of the third group apply with still greater force to these two villages.

7. The subjoined statement gives in detail for Government occupied land, the result which will be effected by the application of the proposed rates:—

| Class. | No. of Villages. | GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|--|
| | | Maximum Rate. | | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry-crop. | | | Pulan. | | | |
| | | Dry-crop. | Rice. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate per Acre. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate per Acre. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate per Acre. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate per Acre. | |
| | | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | |
| 1st | 8 | 0 12 0 | 6 0 0 | 430 | 3,255 | 7 9 1 | 1,310 | 5,663 | 4 10 11 | 256 | 98 | 0 6 1 | 171 | 311 | 1 13 1 | |
| 2nd | 9 | 0 12 0 | 5 8 0 | 474 | 3,974 | 8 6 2 | 1,932 | 8,965 | 4 10 3 | 528 | 297 | 0 6 3 | 192 | 333 | 1 11 9 | |
| 3rd | 9 | 0 10 0 | 4 8 0 | 338 | 2,793 | 8 4 3 | 2,757 | 9,548 | 3 7 5 | 630 | 221 | 0 5 7 | 72 | 106 | 1 7 7 | |
| 4th | 2 | 0 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 2 | 15 | 7 8 0 | 199 | 587 | 2 15 2 | 16 | 3 | 0 3 0 | 8 | 10 | 1 4 0 | |
| Total | 28 | .. | .. | 1,244 | 10,037 | 8 1 1 | 6,098 | 24,763 | 4 1 0 | 1,450 | 529 | 0 5 11 | 443 | 760 | 1 11 5 | |

8. For Government unoccupied arable waste, the result will be as shown in tabulated form below:—

| Class. | No. of Villages. | GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|--|
| | | Maximum Rate. | | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry-crop. | | | Pulan. | | | |
| | | Dry-crop. | Rice. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate per Acre. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate per Acre. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate per Acre. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate per Acre. | |
| | | Rs. s. p. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. | |
| 1st | 8 | 0 12 0 | 6 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 78 | .. | 1,235 | 370 | 0 4 10 | 60 | 80 | 1 9 7 | |
| 2nd | 9 | 0 12 0 | 5 8 0 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 4 | 3 7 5 | 143 | 53 | 0 5 11 | 17 | 31 | 1 13 2 | |
| 3rd | 9 | 0 10 0 | 4 8 0 | 9 | 81 | 6 12 5 | 275 | 860 | 3 2 5 | 250 | 70 | 0 5 5 | 8 | 12 | 1 8 0 | |
| 4th | 2 | 0 8 0 | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 153 | 2 10 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 28 | .. | .. | 9 | 81 | 6 12 5 | 381 | 1,143 | 3 0 0 | 1,608 | 503 | 0 5 1 | 75 | 123 | 1 10 3 | |

It will be observed that it is not until we come to the third group that we find any appreciable quantity of the more valuable kinds of land lying waste. The area of uncultivated dry-crop land in two or three of the coast villages is rather remarkable, but under the present very moderate proposals, and with the abundant supply of labour available in that situation, and a market close at hand for the disposal of produce, it may be expected that much of it will speedily be

occupied. As for the waste rice in the third and fourth classes, it will probably, owing to the comparative absence of the advantages possessed in so full a degree by the more prosperous villages of the first and second groups, be long before it is fully absorbed into cultivation.

9. The statement below contrasts for each group of villages the estimated result of the proposed rates with the collections of 1834-85 :—

| Class. | No. of Villages. | By Survey Accounts. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | | By old Accounts. | | Government Occupied Land. | | Government Unoccupied Land. | | Total Occupied and Unoccupied. | | Inam. | | Total Government and Inam. | |
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1st | 8 | No record. | 7,203 | 2,067 | 9,327 | 1,320 | 534 | 3,387 | 9,861 | .. | .. | 8,387 | 9,861 |
| 2nd | 9 | No record. | 8,279 | 3,126 | 13,479 | 173 | 129 | 3,299 | 13,608 | .. | .. | 3,299 | 13,608 |
| 3rd | 9 | No record. | 5,574 | 3,797 | 12,668 | 522 | 1,018 | 4,319 | 13,686 | .. | .. | 4,319 | 13,686 |
| 4th | 2 | No record. | 232 | 225 | 615 | 58 | 153 | 283 | 763 | .. | .. | 233 | 763 |
| Total .. | 28 | | 21,338 | 9,215 | 36,089 | 2,073 | 1,834 | 11,288 | 37,923 | .. | .. | 11,288 | 37,923 |

10. The old assessment of Rs. 21,338 thus becomes by the survey rates Rs. 36,089 on the occupied land: an increase of Rs. 14,751 or 69.1 per cent. As is invariably the case in Kánara settlements, the distribution of the enhanced assessment is extremely uneven as to individual villages. I give below a few of the most marked instances of increase, and those also which show a decrease :—

Villages showing Increase of Revenue.

| Villages. | Old Collection. | Survey Assessment. | Per cent. Increase. | Average Garden Assessment. | Average Rice Assessment. | Average Dry-crop Assessment. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Mávinurve | 49 | 191 | 289.3 | 9 4 10 | 4 0 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Nagarbastikeri | 1,550 | 4,214 | 171.9 | 6 14 2 | 4 8 3 | 0 6 10 |
| Hirawalo } Nirwatikodla } | 240 | 713 | 197.1 | 8 10 2 | 4 9 6 | 0 7 0 |
| Khandodi | 161 | 504 | 213.0 | 7 8 0 | 3 13 0 | 0 4 0 |
| Hodkisirur } Kadner } | 1,015 | 3,099 | 205.3 | 9 9 3 | 3 9 9 | 0 5 11 |

Villages showing Decrease of Revenue.

| Villages. | Old Collection. | Survey Assessment. | Per cent. Decrease. | Average Garden Assessment. | Average Rice Assessment. | Average Dry-crop Assessment. |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Talgod... .. | 688 | 582 | 15.4 | 7 12 0 | 5 1 0 | 0 6 5 |
| Sugadi | 3,294 | 2,863 | 13.1 | 6 11 7 | 4 8 0 | 0 5 0 |
| Muta | 962 | 872 | 9.4 | 10 1 10 | 5 5 5 | 0 6 7 |
| Bilalkhand | 428 | 392 | 8.4 | 7 2 8 | 4 12 4 | 0 5 9 |

11. Comparing the above tables and taking into consideration the situation of the villages entered, the results are interesting. The decreases are all in villages where it was to have been expected the accounts would show that some supervision was exercised over the rights of Government, and free encroachments would not be allowed: and I note, as a striking proof that the

Bhatkal villages have not been unfairly treated, the fact that the survey assessment will entail a loss in Susgadi itself and in two villages adjacent to it. Mávinkurve, however, forms a remarkable exception to what should have been the rule. It has 20 acres of garden land and 1 of rice: yet the whole amount of assessment hitherto levied is but Rs. 49. It lies within 2 or 3 miles of Bhatkal, and it is difficult to account for the laxity which can have allowed garden land to escape payment for so long in such a situation. The villages which show a largely increased revenue are, with the exception of Mávinkurve above noted, those for the most part far removed inland and containing large tracts of waste where encroachment has doubtless been easy. Comparing the average rates per acre for the different descriptions of cultivation, it will be noticed that on the whole the average for rice is higher in those villages where revenue will be lost by the settlement than in those which will produce a gain;— a fact which goes far to show that the proposed rates are not too high. The average for garden, omitting Mávinkurve which is a special case and where the garden area is small, is about the same in both statements. The dry-crop cultivation is unimportant throughout and may be omitted from this consideration.

12. The total area of the villages under report is 110,003 acres, or nearly 172 square miles. The annexed statement shows the division of the land into occupied and unoccupied, with the amount of assessment under each head:—

| Divisions of Land. | | | | Acres. | Assessment. |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|---------|-------------|
| | | | villages. | | |
| Government | | | | | |
| Government occupied land | ... | ... | ... | 9,215 | 36,089 |
| Unoccupied land | ... | ... | ... | 2,073 | 1,834 |
| Inhabitable unassessed hills, &c. | ... | ... | ... | 98,715 | ... |
| In nám | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | 110,003 | 37,923 |

13. The statement attached to this report shows in detail for each village the area, both occupied and waste, population, houses, agricultural stock, and past and proposed assessment. The most populous villages, in proportion to their area, are of course those on the sea coast or the tidal rivers, *i.e.*, those of the first and second groups. Numbers of fishermen live here, who have little or nothing to do with agriculture. Their presence, however, and requirements in the way of food grains, are a distinct gain to the cultivators. Carts are conspicuous by their almost entire absence, but one village being returned as possessing any at all, and that (Susgadi) only two. Carts, however, will never be much used in the tract under report, the sea and tidal rivers being here the highways of commerce: in the interior, pack-bullocks and coolies with head-loads take the place of the boats used by the people of the more favoured situations. The total population is returned at 17,055 souls, with 3,334 houses, this giving an average of 5.1 to each house. The number of working cattle, with the cultivated area of dry-crop, pulan and rice, is shown below, and the area of land for which one yoke of oxen is available:—

| Total Cultivated Area in Acres. | | | | Total No. of working cattle. | Area for which one pair of Oxen is available. |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|------------------------------|---|
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | 6,098 | |
| Pulan | ... | ... | ... | 443 | |
| Dry-crop | ... | ... | ... | 1,430 | |
| | | | Total | 7,971 | 3,478 or 1,739 pairs. |
| | | | | | 4.6 acres. |

I have excluded garden land from this statement, as Kánara gardens, crowded as they are with trees of various kinds, are not ploughed. The number of

cattle thus shown as available to the acre is more than sufficient for the occupied area.

14. The rates proposed have been decided on with reference to those of villages into which the Survey Settlement has been already introduced, regarding which we have Mr. Candy's assurance* that they are being levied without any difficulty. Each garden holding has, throughout the 28 villages under report, been separately assessed by myself on a consideration of the facts recorded by the classers: and no labour has been spared to ensure fairness and accuracy in this important particular.

* His letter No. 1138, dated 14th March 1885, to the address of the Survey Commissioner.

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1st Group ... | ...Blue. |
| 2nd „ ... | ...Pink. |
| 3rd „ ... | ...Green. |
| 4th „ ... | ...Brown. |

15. On the accompanying map the proposed groups of villages are shown as noted in the margin.

16. The concession granted by Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, regarding the gradual introduction of the new assessment in all cases of large individual increase, will of course be applied to these villages.

17. I have only to add the request that you will forward these proposals to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner at your earliest convenience, as it is desired, if possible, to announce the rates on the spot early in May next.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

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

No. 610 of 1886.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA;

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Camp Nilkund, 13th February 1886.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, furnishing proposals for the survey settlement of 28 villages of the Honávar Táluka, of which 17 belong to the táluka proper and 11 to the Bhatkal Petha Division.

2. The grouping of the villages appears to have been done carefully and the rates proposed are fair, considering the situation, &c., of the lands as detailed by the Superintendent in paragraph 6 of his report.

3. The result of the proposed settlement gives an increase in the assessment of Rs. 14,751 on account of occupied lands or an increase of 69.1 per cent. The percentage of increase on account of the villages referred to in paragraph 10 is large, and has been explained. It is no doubt principally due to encroachments. There are no old measurement accounts which would have thrown light on the apparent unevenness of the assessment.

4. The usual concessions as per Government Resolution No. 5573 of 1874 will be granted and I beg that the sanction of Government be obtained to introduce the settlement this season.

5. The declaration about the reservation of trees will be made as usual.

6. I beg that the 5th of July may be fixed as the date within which the relinquishment of land may be made under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code as the exact date of the settlement has not yet been fixed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. G. BLATHWAYT,

Collector, Kánara.

No. 319 of 1886.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,**Poona, 19th February 1886.*

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. This report is in continuation of the reports marginally noted, upon which Government Resolutions No. 2494 of 4th May 1881, No. 4509 of 3rd August 1881, and No. 3610 of 5th May 1885 have been passed, and in which the subjects of the former revenue administration of this tract and the peculiarities of its tenures have been fully discussed. The classification of the villages for which survey settlement rates are now proposed has been arranged by the Superintendent of Survey, Colonel Ward, in communication with Mr. R. T. Wingate, the officer under whom the classification of the entire tract has been carried out. In the villages of the Honávar Táluka proper some alterations in the grouping were made at my request. As regards the Bhatkal

No. 300 of 8th April 1881.

No. 469 of 31st May 1881.

No. 485 of 19th March 1885.

villages to the south I had hoped to pay a further visit to the Honávar Táluka early in this season to verify the accuracy of their classification, but the time left before I proceed on leave does not admit of my undertaking a journey to this "Ultima Thule" of the Bombay Presidency. I hope next season when some further villages of Bhatkal Petha will come under settlement to make an inspection of these villages also, and if I find any reason to propose any alteration I will not fail to do so. In the mean time it is satisfactory that the Collector approves fully of the grouping, and I may mention that in a recent visit to Ratnágiri I discussed the circumstances of these villages with Mr. R. E. Candy, late Collector of Kánara, whose experience of this district is unequalled, and he expressed an opinion that the arrangement of the villages into assessment circles was correct.

3. The 1st group consists of 8 villages south of the Venktápur River surrounding Susgaddi (commonly called Bhatkal). They are situated on the coast with every means of intercommunication and within the influence of the Bhatkal market. For these villages maximum rates of annas 12 for dry-crop land and Rs. 6-0 for rice land are proposed. The situation of these villages corresponds with that of the villages of Shirali and Bəngre on the north and they bear the same maxima. It will be remembered that the rates in these two villages formed the subject of recent complaints, but that their general suitability has been justified to the satisfaction of Government (*vide* Government Resolution No. 907, dated 5th February 1886).

4. The 2nd class of villages comprises three scattered groups. The first consists of 5 villages within about 7 miles of Honávar to the eastward. They are connected with that town by a navigable creek and are fairly prosperous and flourishing. The second group comprises two villages on the upper reaches of the Shiráwati River. One of them, Nagarbastikeri, is commonly known as "old Gersappa." These villages, though somewhat distant, are in full tidal communication with the port of Honávar and thus possess greater advantages than those inland villages which have no such outlet for the disposal of their produce. The third group of the 2nd class consists of 2 villages to the east of the Bhatkal coast villages and are considered slightly inferior to them on account of their more inland position and distance from the coast.

5. In the 3rd class of villages are placed those coloured green on the map which lie inland and have a large forest area. They have a more unhealthy climate and hired labour is difficult to obtain. Two villages, Hosgod and Hirebail, are placed in a still lower class because in them, in the opinion of the settlement officers, the disadvantages of the villages of the 3rd class are intensified. The maximum rates proposed for the 2nd class of villages are annas 12 for dry-crop and Rs. 5-8 for rice, while the rates for the 3rd and 4th classes are annas 10 and Rs. 4-8 and annas 8 and Rs. 4-0 for dry-crop and rice respectively.

6. The maximum rates proposed for garden lands in these villages are the same as those which have been imposed on the villages of the Honávar Táluka formerly settled, namely Rs. 12 per acre for supári and cocoanut gardens combined and Rs. 10 for simple cocoanut gardens. The assessments as usual have been worked out by the Superintendent of Survey and entered in his own hand on a careful consideration of the facts regarding each plot of garden recorded by the classers. Ten per cent. of the garden assessment registers were examined by the Survey Commissioner and the rates were found to be correctly worked out.

7. The results of the imposition of the above rates in the villages of the 1st class are somewhat curious. In Susgaddi itself and in the adjacent village of Talgod the rates produce a decrease on the former recorded revenue. In the village of Belni, which also adjoins Susgaddi, they produce a small enhancement only, while in the other villages a large increase is the result. The only reason which can be assigned for this difference is that in Susgaddi (Bhatkal) there has been a resident superior revenue officer and the encroachments on waste lands which have so largely increased the revenues of distant villages have been impossible without detection in the immediate neighbourhood of his head-quarters. This circumstance has been observed in the neighbourhood of Honávar which was formerly the head-quarters station of the district. The same survey rates

which produced either small increases or decreases in the immediate vicinity of the town have produced some extraordinary increases when applied to the villages which lie at a distance from it. The increase for the village of Mavin-kurve, which appears abnormally large, is not surprising when we come to examine the details of cultivation. The old assessment of Rs. 49 was manifestly absurd in the face of the fact that there are 20 acres of garden land in this village liable to be fully assessed.

8. The results of the rates proposed for the 2nd class of villages go to confirm the opinion expressed above. In the villages of Talan and Belalkhand which are near to Susgaddi the result is in one case a decrease of 8·4 and in the other an increase of 8·1 only. In the group of villages to the east of Honávar the results vary. In Muta there is a decrease of 9·4 per cent., Chikankod has a small increase of 10·7 per cent., Gundbál has a substantial increase of 46·7 per cent., while Herawalé and Nirwatikodla formerly combined but now made into separate villages show a very large increase of 197·1 per cent. But in the villages of Nagarbastikeri and Kudargi which are far up the river and the most distant of all from Honávar the inevitable result is displayed, these villages having increases of 171 and 100 per cent. respectively.

9. In the third and fourth classes of villages the imposition of the proposed rates will result in nothing but increases, some of them being very heavy, but all these villages are distant from the head-quarters of any superior revenue officer, and encroachments upon Government waste lands have in all probability gone on with entire immunity from detection. In these parts there was no measurement of any kind as the foundation of the old settlement, which was made with the holder on the estate in the lump. It is not surprising therefore that after many years of comparative neglect the carrying out of an accurate survey brings to light an area of cultivation upon which the existing assessment is virtually a quit-rent. It is no wonder, moreover, if an accurate valuation of each measured acre of cultivated area on its merits, even combined with the most moderate rates, has the effect of producing a very substantial increase in Government demands which were assessed on rough and indefinite principles. If enhancements such as are recorded in the appendix to Colonel Ward's report were to be made on a former accurate survey and valuation they would be condemned as monstrous. In this case they can only be regarded as securing for Government for the first time a fair share of the true rent of the land.

10. The usual concessions prescribed under Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, will as usual be applied in the case of these holdings where the increase produced by the settlement is heavy. It is hoped that early sanction may be given to the proposals so that the Akárbands may be prepared and the rates announced in the month of April next. The rates should be guaranteed for a period of 26 years up to 1910-11 in accordance with the scheme sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6150, dated 19th October 1881. The recommendation of the Collector that the 5th July should be fixed as the date up to which relinquishments of land may be made is concurred in and may be sanctioned.

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. ^{S. R.}₃₆₃ OF 1886.

Forwarded to Government with the full concurrence of the undersigned.
Mr. Stewart's memorandum leaves nothing to be said.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Honávar, 20th February 1886.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Introduction of Survey Settlement into 28 Villages of the Honáwar Táluka of the Kánara District.

No. 2353.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S.R.--363, dated 20th February 1886—Forwarding the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the survey settlement of 28 villages of the Honáwar Táluka of the Kánara District.

Letter from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, No. 86, dated 2nd February 1886.
 Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 610, dated 13th February 1886.
 Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 319, dated 19th February 1886.

RESOLUTION.—The 28 villages of the Honáwar Táluka for which a settlement on the revenue survey system is proposed are somewhat scattered, running from almost the extreme North to almost the extreme South of the táluka. It would perhaps have been more convenient if it could have been arranged to bring more compact blocks under settlement at one time, but the principles on which the assessment of land in different positions in that part of the district should be based are now well understood.

2. It is recommended that maximum rates of Rs. 6 for rice land and Re. 0-12-0 for dry-crop land should be applied to eight villages in the vicinity of Bhatkal, maximum rates of Rs. 5-8-0 for rice land and of Re. 0-12-0 for dry-crop land to two villages further East, to seven near to Honáwar and connected with that town by a navigable creek and to two villages on the upper reaches of the Shiráwati River; maximum rates of Rs. 4-8-0 for rice land and Re. 0-10-0 for dry-crop land to nine villages situated among hills covered with forest, and maximum rates of Rs. 4 for rice land and Re. 0-8-0 for dry-crop land to two villages in the North of the táluka which are very difficult of access. A maximum rate of Rs. 12 is proposed for mixed cocoanut and supári gardens and of Rs. 10 for gardens planted with cocoanut and fruit trees only.

3. In Government Resolution No. 3610, dated 5th May 1885, a maximum rice rate of Rs. 6-8-0 was sanctioned for villages in the vicinity of Honáwar and two villages adjacent to the Murdeshwar harbour. The town of Bhatkal is not much smaller than that of Honáwar, and its harbour is superior to that of Murdeshwar. The lands in the immediate vicinity of Bhatkal might perhaps therefore have been fairly assessed at about the same rate as those near Honáwar and Murdeshwar, but as the difference which results from the application of a maximum rate of Rs. 6-8-0 and one of Rs. 6 is not very material, His Excellency the Governor in Council is willing to accept the rates proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for these as well as the lands in the other villages reported upon, and they are accordingly sanctioned.

4. The effect of the rates recommended will be on the whole an increase of 69·1 per cent. in the revenue, but, as is usual in Kánara, it is very different in different villages. In most of those which are easy of access from the headquarters of the Bhatkal sub-division or from Honáwar there is either a decrease or a very slight increase, while in those amongst the hills, in which encroachments on Government waste land could readily be made without the knowledge of superior officers, the enhancement is great. There is however one exception to the rule. In the small village of Mavin Kurve, which is close to Bhatkal, the assessment will be quadrupled. It contains 20 acres of garden land, 2 of dry-crop land and 1 of rice land, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner

states that "the old assessment of Rs. 49 was manifestly absurd in the face of the fact that there are 20 acres of garden land in this village liable to be fully assessed."

5. The rates may as recommended be introduced in the current year and guaranteed until the year 1910-11. As the second clause of Section 104 of the Land Revenue Code does not apply to original survey settlements, the suggestion that in the current year notices of relinquishment may be received up to 5th July is sanctioned.

J. MONTEATH,

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,
 The Government of India. } By letter.

} With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that when it is ready the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

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